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Part I—A

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PREFACE

The publication of **Part I-A of the General Report,** the present volume, is perhaps an appropriate occasion for reviewing briefly the progress in the task relating to tabulation and presentation of census data in the shape of various analytical reports, tabular compilations and atlas volumes. I am happy to say that we got off to a good start with our first publication, **Administration Report on Enumeration,** being brought out in record time and put up for circulation at the Census Directors' Conference at Pahalgam between 20th and 28th August, 1971. **Housing Report & Tables** and **Establishments Report & Tables** which followed in quick succession were published in 1972. Side by side, District Census Handbooks (Parts X-A&B) were also published for all the ten districts of the State without interruption.

The printing of these volumes was got executed locally. Consequently we could ensure that the work is turned out expeditiously and printing and binding are of standard quality. Our printers, M/s Vishinath Printing Press, on the approved list of Chief Controller of Stationery & Printing, Government of India, cooperated fully although plagued by low voltage and frequent breakdowns of power supply.

At this stage, under revised instructions, we were required to entrust printing of all publications to Government of India Presses exclusively. **General Population Tables** and **Administrative Atlas,** in manuscript form, were lying ready and these were sent to Government of India Press, Simla as early as December, 1972 and November, 1973 respectively. It took the volume comprising General Population Tables more than one year to make its appearance while the Administrative Atlas was published as late as March this year.

The publication titled **Portrait of Population** which was intended to give a brief compass of the information gleaned from census in a simple and nontechnical language and that too, in the shortest possible time, met a similar fate. The manuscript of this booklet was sent to Government of India Press, Nilokheri, in December, 1973 while the printed copies were received in April, 1975.

It goes without saying that belated appearance of these publications has detracted much from their statistical value. Nevertheless they are a welcome addition to our published list.

The chapter-arrangement of this volume, as originally planned, has been modified slightly with the data on Mother Tongue and Religion being held over for inclusion in the next part of the General Report. A new chapter, Migration, on the birth place concept, has been added to the contents in their place.

In compiling this report, I have received valuable help from several of my colleagues. Preparation and scrutiny of tables is a laborious and time-consuming job. I am thankful to Shri C.L. Chehra, Investigator, who bore the brunt of this work and with the assistance of S/Shri Mohammed Yousuf, Mohammed Amin, Tabulation Officers, Hamid Ullah Malik, Statistical Assistant and Vijay Kumar Chehra, Computor prepared and finalised practically the entire set of inset tables included in this volume.

Shri B.L. Tiku is a worker of outstanding ability and a big asset to the Census Organisation. I have made full use of his knowhow and long experience as a statistician in reaching the conclusions published in this report. Shri S.P. Arora, Assistant Director of Census Operations, gave a helping hand in drafting work.

The graphs and charts are a contribution of S/Shri Ali Mohammed Shagoo, Vijay Punjabi, Abdul Qayum and Miss Dilshad Akhtar of the Mapping Section headed by Shri Masood Ahmed, Cartographer.

The manuscript in its final shape was typed out by Shri Virendar Tiku, Stenographer, in whom I have found a fast and efficient worker. Shri Vijay Kumar Chehra, Computor, corrected the proofs.

Srinagar,
the 15th of May, 1976

J. N. ZUTSHI

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

I. Physical Features, Jurisdiction and Climate :

Jammu and Kashmir State situated between 32°—15′ and 37—5° north latitude and 72°—35′ and 80°—20′ east longitude and commonly referred to as the Kashmir region comprises an area of 222, 236 km², as tentatively fixed by the Surveyor General of India. The region is spread over huge mountain masses constituting the Karakoram, the Great Himalaya, Ladakh or Zanskar, the Main Himalaya and the Middle Himalaya or the Pir Panjal ranges. Numerous peaks exceeding 6,000 m dot the area ; Mt. Godwin Austen (8,611 m) and Nanga Parbat (8,126 m) tower over the landscape. Nestling under these huge ranges are the elongated latitudinal valleys of the Gilgit, the Shyok and the Indus as also the oval-shaped and flat-surfaced Jhelum valley. South of the Pir Panjal is the Shivalik range comparatively much lower in elevation and known as the group of outer hills of Jammu. Further south, a narrow strip of foothill plains (300 m) 25 km wide merges into the plains of Punjab. The principal river of this area is the Chenab.

1.2 The Vale of Kashmir, the most important as well as the most famous part of the region lies between the main Himalaya and Panjal ranges. It stretches over an area of 15,853 km² giving the appearance of an old lacustrine bed which measures 135 km in length and 14 km at its widest point.*

1.3 The Jhelum which rises at the southern end of the Valley at Weth Wutur near Verinag flows approximately through its middle, receiving numerous tributaries before it enters the Wular lake out of which it flows again through the gorge at Baramula. Chief among its tributaries on the right bank are the Lidder and the Sind flowing through some exquisite mountain scenery. Outside the Vale of Kashmir, it joins the Kishen Ganga at Domel, Muzaffarabad. On the left bank of the river, roughly west, lies the Pir Panjal range from the slopes of which numerous mountain torrents rush to swell its waters. The mountains surrounding the Jhelum Valley have an average height of 3,636 m but many peaks exceed 4,242 m. At the southern end of the valley, they dip to about 2,727 m where the Banihal pass† gives an exit to the Jammu province. The main Kashmir valley averages about 1,666 m with Srinagar (1,576 m) at its centre. The higher cultivable areas in the Lidder and Sind valleys exceed 2,121 m.

1.4 Jawaharlal Nehru, whose forefathers hailed from Kashmir, describes the many-splendoured charms of the valley in these words :

"Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And then another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one, of hard mountains and precipices and snow-capped peaks and glaciers, and cruel and fierce torrents rushing down the valley below. It has a hundred faces and innumerable aspects, ever changing, sometimes smiling and sometimes sad and full of sorrow. I watched this ever changing spectacle and sometimes the sheer loveliness of it was over-powering and I felt almost faint. As I gazed at it, it seemed to me dream-like and unreal, like the hopes and desires that fail us and so seldom find fulfilment. It was like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening."

1.5 North of the vale‡ are situated the great Himalayan ranges including the well-known Zanskar range which is bounded in the north by the deep gorge of the Indus. At its western end near the bend of the Indus stands the mighty Nanga Parbat. Two of the important passes in the Great Himalayan ranges giving direct access to the Kashmir valley are Fotu La (4,094 m) and Zoji La (3,529 m). The famous Amarnath cave is situated south of Zoji La in the upper reaches of the Sind Valley.

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* 1931 Census Report.

† The Jawahar tunnel constructed in 1956 is situated at an elevation of 2,182 m.

‡ Regional Geography of India published by National Geography Society of India, Varanasi.

1.6 The eastern sector of the Zanskar range in Rupshu consists of intricately ramifying glaciated ranges of crystallised rocks.

1.7 The Hazara range is a continuation of the Himdari in the north-west beyond the Indus gorge round Nanga Parbat.

1.8 The Ladakh range is situated between the Indus and Shyok rivers. It forms a prominent range in the trans-Himalayan region. It stretches from the Shyok-Indus confluence upto the western border of Tibet where the Indus bends sharply and cuts through it, separating it, from the Zanskar range in Rupshu.

1.9 The Karakoram range extends from the Hunza in the north-west to the Shyok in the east for a distance of 400 km. The entire crest of the Karakoram range is covered with perpetual snow with a number of glaciers, the largest in the world outside the polar circles. Its highest peak k² or Mt. Godwin Austen, is the second highest peak in the world. Even the mountain passes along its crest line stand higher than Mt. Blanc, the highest peak of the European Alps.

1.10 The Kashmir region thus carved out by the hand of nature adorns the physical personality of India like a diamond-studded crown. It is indeed in this part that the country raises its neck to latitudes situated far beyond the upper reaches of the tropical zone, even the lowest latitude in Kashmir (32°—30′ N) is much higher than the highest in NEFA (29°—30′ N). In strategic terms, the region with its borders touching Afghanistan (the vale of Ab-i-Panja separates it from Soviet Russia) in the north-west, Pakistan in the west and China in the north and east, is important not only for India but the entire continent of Asia.

1.11 The State as constituted within the Line of Control is administratively divided into three distinct geographical and linguistic divisions with Kashmiri, Dogri and Ladakhi as their principal languages. These consist of (i) Kashmir covering Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula districts (ii) Jammu comprising Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch districts and (iii) Ladakh district consisting of Leh, Kargil and Zanskar tehsils. Beyond the Line and presently under the illegal occupation of Pakistan are the districts of Gilgit and Gilgit Wazarat, Tribal territory, Chilas, Muzaffarabad, Mirpur and part of Punch district making a total area of 84,112 km² out of which 5,180 km² have been illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. This excludes an additional area of 37,555 km² directly occupied by China through aggression.

1.12 *The region experiences extreme variations in climate. The mean monthly temperature which is lowest in January varies from —17°C at Drass in Ladakh to 14°C at Jammu. Exceptionally high and low temperatures were 47.2°C on June 12, 1953 at Jammu and —45°C on December 28, 1910, at Drass. Precipitation in the region is both in the form of rain and snow, the two occur in different seasons and vary in intensity inversely except in the exceptionally high zones.

1.13 An exception to the extreme variations of climate is the Kashmir Valley sheltered as it is by two high altitude zones separating it from Ladakh and Jammu. Weather conditions are pleasant upto the middle of June. It is then that heat increases and high humidity makes it oppressive till the middle of August. Even so, the temperature varies from 24°C at Srinagar (1,600 m) to 10°C at an elevation of 3,600 m. The autumn months are cool and pleasant. The year is divided into six seasons of two months each :

Season		*Duration*
Spring	(Sonth)	March 15 to May 15
Summer	(Grishm)	May 15 to July 15
Rainy season	(Wahrat)	July 15 to September 15
Autum	(Harud)	September 15 to November 15
Winter	(Wanda)	November 15 to January 15
Severe winter	(Sheshur)	January 15 to March 15

1.14 The rainfall in the Valley averages about 65 cm. January, February and March are the rainiest months. In this season, heavy snowfall occurs at higher elevations which causes floods during summer. July and/or August is the warmest month with a mean temperature of 23.4°C and a mean daily maximum temperature of 28.5°C. The coldest month is January when temperature may fall as low as —1.7°C. Increased

* Regional Geography of India.

cloudiness lasts till the end of February, reducing daily maximum temperature while minimum temperature rises due to less radiational cooling during the night.

II. Historical and Cultural Aspects :

1.15 There is no dearth of informative literature on Kashmir regarding its political, social and economic conditions from the very early to modern times. References to Kashmir and its people are found in the accounts of Greek, Chinese and Arab scholars as well as later-day European travellers. But none can excel the rich contributions made by eminent Kashmiri historians like Kalhana, Jonaraja, Srivara and Prajyabhatta in unfolding the film-like historical sequences of their beautiful land. This is especially true of Kalhana who must take credit for having recorded the history of a period when 'in other parts of India the historical student is obliged to reconstruct the general outlines of the country's history with the help of scanty and frequently uncertain data which a patient examination of inscriptions, coins and occasional references in literary works may reveal'*.

1.16 This period synchronizes broadly with the reign of the early Hindu era from 272 B.C. to A.D. 1148 and is covered in eight cantos of Sanskrit verse comprising Kalhana's monumental work, *Rajatarangini*. After Kalhana came, Jonaraja, who, 'writing in professed imitation of his predecessor's style and method' brought down the history of the valley through the troubled times of last Hindu dynasties to the first Muslim rulers to the time of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin who ascended the throne in 1417.

1.17 Next to continue the historical account was Srivara whose *Jaina-Rajatarangini* beginning with a description of Zain-ul-Abidin's rule gave the history of his descendants down to the accession of Fateh Shah in 1486.

1.18 The series of Sanskrit chronicles was closed by Prajyabhatta whose *Rajavalipatika* records the history of Kashmir till its conquest by Akbar in 1586.

1.19 The Mughal period was covered by Persian histories of Kashmir written by Haider Malik, Hassan, Mohammad Azim, Narayan Kaul and other historians most of whom seem to have lived in the early part of the 18th century.

* Sir Auriel Stein

1.20 Fairly detailed accounts of the subsequent Sikh and Dogra periods were written by Birbal Kachru in his *Tawarikh-i-Kashmir* and Dewan Kripa Ram, the author of *Gulzar-i-Kashmir*. A general description of the land and its people can also be found in the travelogues of European travellers who started visiting the State regularly from the middle of the 18th century. Of them, the most celebrated were Francois Bernier, Forester, Moorcraft, Honigberger, Hugel, Jacquemont, Vigne and Drew. Excellent research work was done by General Cunningham and Stein. The latter translated the *Rajatarangini* into English.

1.21 We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Walter Lawrence, the first Settlement Commissioner of Jammu & Kashmir, for having given a succinct yet sufficiently instructive account of the geographical features of the State, its geology, flora and fauna, archaeology, its races and tribes etc. in his monumental work *Valley of Kashmir* (1895) which has been quoted frequently in this chapter.

1.22 The General Report, Part A (i) compiled by my predecessor, Mr. M. H. Kamili, at the 1961 census deals in a fairly detailed manner with the historical growth of Jammu & Kashmir till recent times. I shall not cover the same ground again. To help the unfamiliar reader, some important dates as compiled by Ram Chandra Kak in his book, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir*, beginning with Asoka's reign are given here :

Salient Dates in Kashmir Chronology :

1. Asoka	...	272-232 B.C.
2. Kanishka	...	Circa A.D. 125
3. Mihirakula	...	First half of the fifth century
4. Pravarasena II	...	End of sixth century
5. Muktapida-Lalitaditya	...	Middle of eighth century
6. Avantivarman	...	856/7 to 883
7. Sankaravarman	...	883 to 902
8. Queen Didda	...	980/1 to 1003
9. Uchchala	...	1101 to 1111
10. Sussala	...	1112 to 1128
11. Jayasimha	...	1128 to 1155
12. Rinchana	...	1319/20 to 1322/23
13. Shah Mir alias Shams-ud-Din	...	1338 to 1341
14. Shahab-ud-Din	...	1355/6 to 1374
15. Sikandar	...	1390 to 1414

16. Zain-ul-Abidin	...	1421—1472
17. Mirza Haidar Doghlat	...	1541—1551
18. Ghazi Shah Tsak	...	1555
19. Akbar	...	1556—1605
20. Jahangir	...	1605—1627
21. Shah Jahan	...	1627—1658
22. Nadir Shah	...	Annexes Kashmir in 1739
23. Ahmad Shah Abdali	...	Succeeds Nadir in 1747
24. Ranjit Singh	...	Conquers Kashmir in 1819
25. Gulab Singh	...	Acquires the Valley of Kashmir from the British in 1846 on payment of one million pounds
26. Ranbir Singh	...	1855 to 1885*
27. Pratap Singh	...	1885 to 1925
28. Hari Singh	...	1925 to 1948
29. *Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah*	...	*Jammu & Kashmir enters into democratic era with Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah sworn in as its first elected Prime Minister in 1948*†

1.23 In this context, it may perhaps add to the interest of the reader to become acquainted briefly with some of the more perverse and ruthless characters of the Kashmir drama as it was enacted from time to time. A name still remembered in the legends of the people is that of the wicked Mihirkula (A.D. 515), 'the prince cruel as death'. It is said that while crossing the Pir Panjal pass in the south-west of the valley, the king was amused by the agonies and cries of an elephant which had fallen down a ravine. After the unfortunate incident, the king's amusement was so keen that he immediately ordered a hundred more elephants to be forced down in similar fashion for staging a bigger spectacle.

1.24 The name of Lalataditya (697—738 A.D.) is widely remembered in Kashmir as that of a great king even though he is reported to have said that the cultivators 'must be repressed and their style of living must be lower than that of the city people or the latter will suffer'. Of Uchchala's reign (1101—1111), it is said that 'his ministers and petty chieftains acted like highwaymen' It was in his time that Dumaras 'well-skilled in burning, plundering and fighting' became a terror and broke up the central authority. To Uchchala is attributed the view that 'besides spasmodic cholera, colic and disease which ends in sudden death, the Kayastha officers are the source of speedy destruction of the subjects'. Kayastha baiting became his supreme fixation.

1.25 Simha Deva who followed Uchchala fled to Kishtwar when Zulkadar Khan, the Tartar, invaded Kashmir towards the close of his reign. The Tartar 'slaughtered the people, took slaves and set fire to the city of Srinagar'. The brutalities of the Tartar were still green in the memory of the people when unluckily for them Sultan Sikandar came to the throne in 1394. In his time 'temples were felled to the ground, and all books of learning on which he could lay his hands on were sunk in the Dal lake'. His successor Zain-ul-Abidin who ascended the throne in 1417 brought about a refreshing change, adopted a policy of great toleration towards Hindus and gave peace and prosperity to the country. Zain-ul-Abidin was succeeded by his son, Haji Khan, an inveterate drunkard, in about 1469. His weakness gave the Chaks an opportunity for aggrandizement of power. Ghazi Khan Chak ascended the throne in 1556 and belonging to the Shia sect, wreaked vengeance on the Sunnis. The next character to come for notice was Yakub Khan who got together a force of the Bombas and Kukas, a fierce and warlike tribe living on the mountain fringes of the Jhelum valley and resisted Akbar. But after his temporary success, he became cruel to the Hindus and Sunnis. They sent joint representations to the Emperor who promising them religious tolerance and abolition of the slave trade, sent to their assistance an army via Rajauri in 1585 to conquer Kashmir.

1.26 Yakub was defeated and the valley passed from the Salatin-i-Kashmir into the hands

* 26 to 29 added by author.

† Pakistan invades Jammu & Kashmir on October 22, 1947. To organise effective resistance, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, leader of National Conference, largest political party of the State, is appointed head of emergency administration. Hari Singh abdicates in 1948 handing over the governance of the State to his son, Dr. Karan Singh, designated Sadr-i-Riyasat, who sets up a popular Government with Sheikh Abdullah as Prime Minister. Elections are held for the first-ever Constituent Assembly in 1951 on the basis of universal adult franchise. The Assembly abolishes hereditary monarchy, transfers land to the tiller and ratifies accession of Jammu & Kashmir to the Indian Union.

of Mughal emperors. The Mughals were passionately fond of Kashmir and constructed many lovely pleasure gardens and planted the magnificent Chinar trees. 'But with an enormous empire to control, it was impossible for the Mughals to leave any strong personal mark on the administration of Kashmir and everything depended on the character of the Subah (Subhadar) a pro-consul left in charge of the country'. They varied in character but on the whole 'it would appear that the rule of Mughal emperors was fairly just and enlightened and their laws and ordinances were excellent in spirit'. However, these good times did not last long and as the empire began to weaken, the Mughal pro-consuls became independent and high-handed.

1.27 The unfortunate valley then passed into the hands of Pathan rulers 'the cruellest and worst of all'. In the words of Sir Walter Lawrence, 'men with interest were appointed as governors who wrung as much money as they could out of the wretched people of the valley. Wealth had to be accumulated rapidly as nobody knew how many days would elapse before he was called to Kabul to make room for some needy favourite of the hour'. First in the rank of new oppressors was Asad Khan who boasted that the savage Nadir Shah was his prototype. Lawrence says, 'it was his practice to tie up the Pandits, two and two, in grass sacks and sink them in the Dal lake'. Asad Khan was succeeded by Madad Khan and there is a well-known proverb 'Zulm-i-Asad ra rasid maded' which means that Madad outdid Asad.

1.28 The Sikhs took over the valley in 1819. An account of the Sikh rule has been given by Moorcraft. He says 'the Sikhs seem to look upon the Kashmirians as little better than cattle... some of the people accompanying us were seized by our Sikhs as unpaid porters and were not only driven along the road by a cord tying them together by the arms but their legs were bound with ropes at night to prevent their escape'. In 1825, Kripa Ram was the governor. 'He was a mild, self-indulgent man fond of boat and boatwomen, and was nicknamed Kripa Shroin ; 'shroin, being the Kashmiri word for the sound of the boat-paddle'. Lawrence says, 'Kripa Ram introduced crows into Kashmir...this valuable contribution to the fauna of Kashmir forms perhaps the most important act of Kripa Shroin's idle rule'. Sher Singh, the reputed son of Ranjit Singh became the nominal governor in 1831. He left all business to Basekha Singh. A serious famine occurred and Jamadar Khusal Singh was sent up from Lahore to watch the events. 'He by his unwise interference deepened the famine and a number of Kashmiris fled to the Punjab. The famine of Sher Singh is still a great mark in Kashmir history'. In 1833, Col. Mian Singh, the best of Sikh governors, came to Kashmir but 'his life was cut short by mutinous soldiers and the remainder of the Sikh rule was disorder and anarchy'.

1.29 In 1843, the valley was thrown into confusion by frequent raids of Bombas. On March 16, 1846, Kashmir and all the hilly and mountainous country situated east-ward of the river Indus and west-ward of the river Ravi which had been ceded by Sikhs to the British government in lieu of indemnity, was made over to Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu for the sum of Rs. 75 lakhs. The local governor, Immam-ud-Din put up a stiff resistance defeating Gulab Singh's troops and killing his general Lakhpat Rai. But the Bombas and Kukas raided the valley and plundered the city. At this juncture, a British force moved into the valley and Immam-ud-Din surrendered.

1.30 After this, the valley passed into the hands of Dogras. Although they succeeded in establishing some order out of the prevailing chaos and executing several schemes of public welfare, the general condition of the masses showed little signs of improvement and the people continued, as before, to groan under crushing economic hardships aggravated further by a series of natural calamities. There was an uprising of the people against the feudal set-up in 1931 culminating in the 'Quit Kashmir' agitation in 1946 for the transfer of power to the representatives of the people, which was backed fully by democratic forces in India led by the Indian National Congress.

1.31 Past historical records show that fires, floods, earthquakes, famines and epidemics like smallpox and cholera added frequently to the woes of the people. The ravages of fires were chiefly felt in Srinagar where the wooden houses and thatched roofs fell an easy prey to flames. The greater part of the city was burnt during the time of Maharaja Ranbir Singh ; before his accession the city had been destroyed sixteen times.

1.32 Many disastrous floods are mentioned by Kalhana but the greatest was the terrible

inundation which followed the slipping of the Khadanyar mountain below Baramula in 879 A.D. The river being blocked, a large part of the valley was submerged. In 1841, there was a serious flood which caused much damage to life and property. There was another disastrous flood in 1893. 'The chief victim of the floods were herdsmen and shepherds who at night time gather their cattle and sheep near the streams. They were taken by surprise and their mangled bodies were hurled down the deep ravines'.

1.33 In recent times, there were fairly serious floods in 1929, 1931, 1950, 1954 and 1961 but thanks to flood control measures and implementation of a substantial part of the Master Plan devised to protect the valley from the perennial threat of inundation, the damage caused was of manageable proportions.

1.34 Fires and floods sink into insignificance when compared with earthquakes, famines and cholera. Since the 15th century, fifteen great earthquakes are reported to have occurred in the valley, the most violent shocks having been felt in an elliptical area whose centres were Srinagar and Baramula.

1.35 The history of the State has not been entirely without some bright interludes. Even about the frequent invasions, there was this redeeming feature that some conquests served to carry influences and thought currents of different civilisations into Kashmir which in course of time became a repository of a multi-racial culture revealing wide-ranging characteristics of Aryan, Hellenistic, Central Asian and Iranian ways of life. In the words of Dr. Kaumidi, the author of *Kashmir—its cultural heritage* 'influences of various civilisations and cultures have happily mingled in Kashmir. Like an ocean, Kashmir received the tribute of a thousand rivers and, like an ocean again, though perturbed for a while on the surface, it absorbed and assimilated these currents in its own culture, weaving out new patterns of synthesis and harmony'.

1.36 Perhaps the best example of the blending of cultures was provided by Sheikh Noor-ud-Din and Lallashewri in the 15th century, a Muslim Sufi and a Hindu vedantist, who transcending barriers of caste and creed, preached that the human spirit is universal and serving ones fellow-beings is the quickest way of God-realisation.

Shiv chhu thali thali rozan Mo zan heund ta mussalman Truk ai chhuk pan panun parzanav so chhai sahibus sati zanizan.

(Shiva permeates this Universe. Don't discriminate between a Hindu and a Muslim If thou art sharp enough, know thyself).

1.37 In keeping with the catholic traditions built during the last five or six centuries, a sight commonly seen in the State till today is that of Hindus and Muslims going to the same places of worship. Just below the fort on Hari Parbat in Srinagar is the shrine of Mukhdum Sahib, a reputed Kashmiri Muslim saint. People of all religions repair to this place to invoke blessings in times of distress. There is the venerated shrine of Batmaloo—who got this name for protecting Hindus from the bigotry of the Pathans—adjoining the Tattoo grounds. During the annual urs, Muslim inhabitants of the locality will not eat eggs, meat or fish. At the shrine of Shah-i-Hamdan situated in the heart of the city on the right bank of the Jhelum throngs of Hindus mingle with Muslim crowds to make offerings to goddess Kali whose image is painted on a stone in the outer wall. There is the widely respected Khanqah of Dastagir Sahib at Khanyar where the Hindus on their way to Hari Parbat will stop respectfully to make a wish or ask a favour. The Muslims on their part exhibit the deepest feelings of respect for the shrines of Hindu saints like Reshi Pir at Ali Kadal, Jewan Sahib at Rainawari, Khirbhawani adjoining Ganderbal or Jeyshethyar near Cheshmashahi etc. The sayings of Lallashewri are as popular among the Muslims as in Hindus : Muslims, out of respect, always refer to her as Lalla Arifa. Part of the offerings at the famous shrine of Amarnath are shared by Muslim Maliks of Pahalgam. In fact, the holy cave itself is reported to have been discovered by a Muslim shepherd who saw it in a dream.

1.38 The spread of Islam in Kashmir was the result largely of peaceful proselytisation by Muslim preachers who were ascetics and abhorred violence. Their success derived largely from the fact that then-Hindu society was in a state of decay riddled by ritualism as well as priestly corruption. Added to this was the fact that the short-lived reigns of later-day Hindu kings from the latter part of the 9th to the early part of

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* Lallashewri

the 12th century failed miserably to better the lot of the masses or create conditions of stability. The people yearned for a change and the bulk of the population, therefore, embraced the new faith without offering any worthwhile resistance. The fact that early Muslim preachers like Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdan who visited Kashmir in the time of Kutb-ud-Din happened to be persons of great cleanliness in flesh and spirit as compared with Hindu priestly classes must have also contributed greatly to the rapid propagation of the new religion.

1.39 It is no doubt true that amongst the Muslim rulers of Kashmir there appeared at certain times persons who persecuted the Hindus and destroyed some of Kashmir's magnificent temples but in this operation of vandalism, there is no evidence to suggest that the local Muslim population played a role of any importance at all. Fortunately, the worst of the bigoted rulers stayed in power for short intervals only and were followed usually by successors who, whatever their other shortcomings, did not discriminate against the non-Muslims. In this regard, prominent notice deserves to be taken of the secular policies of Zain-ul-Abidin, remembered even today as Badshah or the great king who appeared on the stage after Sikandar, the idol-breaker, and gave all possible encouragement to his Hindu subjects becoming himself well-versed in Sanskrit language and *shastaras*. Some evidence of the secular atmosphere prevailing in Zain-ul-Abidin's time is available even today in the shape of tombstones found in Zain-ul-Abidin's mother's mausoleum near Zainakadal bearing inscriptions written in Sanskrit.

1.40 In the face of its long secular background, it is no surprise that between the customs of Hindus and Muslims of the valley in matters pertaining to birth, marriage and death, there are many points of resemblance. Even the author of the *Valley of Kashmir*, a foreigner, was struck by this close resemblance. He records some similarities. 'Besides the *mehanzrat* or use of *mendhi* dye, in both religions there is the *laganchir* or fixing of the marriage day; *phirsal* the visit paid by the bridegroom to the bride's house after marriage; *gulimut*, the giving of money and jewels; the dress and title of the bridegroom as maharaja- and of the bride as maharani; *chudsu*, the giving of presents on the fourth day after death and the *wehrawari* and *barkhi*, the celebration respectively of the birthday and day of death'. We may add to these points of similarity, the customs of *hurru, sundar, safiru* and *zara kasai* commonly observed by both communities at and subsequent to the birth of a child. A practice prevalent in Kashmir from ancient times is that even in the worst of times a Hindu child or a newly married bride used to be consigned to the care of a Muslim lady acting the role of a foster-mother.

1.41 The crucial test for the secular beliefs of Kashmiris came in 1947 when Pakistan put forward a claim that Kashmir, a Muslim majority area adjoining it, must form a part of it. It sent hordes of armed tribals to overthrow the Maharaja and expected the invasion so mounted to be supported by the local Muslim population who were themselves struggling hard to establish a democratic set-up in Kashmir. The expectations of Pakistan's leaders received a severe jolt as the inhabitants of the State, led by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and his colleagues of the National Conference, one and all without any distinction of caste or creed, came out into the streets with whatever arms they could lay their hands on, to fight the aggression. Even so the Pakistanis advanced rapidly and almost knocked at the gates of Srinagar. It lay in deadly peril for some days but there was no sign of panic and perfect communal harmony was maintained. Muslim boys and girls, a few of them carrying crude weapons, kept vigil in Hindu localities and *vice versa*. Life went on as usual although there was no trace of any police or army in the city. It was all too apparent, however, that without immediate military assistance being rushed from India, not only Srinagar but many other parts of the State would be put to the sword and fire and experience the same savagery as Muzaffarabad, Uri, Baramula and Pattan through which the tribals had passed till then, had done. To obtain military aid, the Maharaja applied for accession to India. His request was accepted only after it was endorsed fully by accredited leaders of the people of the state headed by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah who represented personally to Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, that this was the only way in which Kashmir could be saved from ruin. Accordingly, the accession of Jammu & Kashmir to India having been finalised, troops were flown to Srinagar in the early hours of the morning of 26 October, 1947 to go to rescue of the beleagured people of valley. Helped by the local population in every possible way and with more

troops and armour arriving by the then extremely tenuous Pathankot—Srinagar road (443 km), the Indian army succeeded within a year in clearing the valley of the invaders.

1.42 It would be appropriate at this place to mention the name of Maqbool Sherwani, one of the many heroes of Kashmir professing the Muslim faith, who gladly sacrificed his life in opposing Pakistan in its design to grab Kashmir by force. Sherwani was bold enough to raise slogans of 'Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Ittehad Zindabad' and 'Hindustan Zindabad' in the very face of the commander of the invading force at Baramula. He was nailed to a cross in the main square of the town. The sacrifice offered by Sherwani so deeply moved Gandhiji that he remarked 'in the prevailing darkness (of communal carnage following partition). I see a ray of light only in Kashmir'.

1.43 Sherwani's insipiring example was repeated almost in every village during that crucial period. Some are unforgettable. As the village of Tulamulla was encircled by the enemy, the Hindu priests of the famous Khirbhawani shrine ran away for safety to Srinagar. There was no one left to offer milk or flowers to the spring, a daily routine of worship. The Muslim inhabitants of the village thereupon decided not to let the holy place go unattended and dutifully went to the shrine morning and evening to make the offerings. There is a similar story about Bandipore. When peace returned to this village, many a heroic story was told of how it had lived through the fortnight of terror. A local rowdy there had joined the raiders to loot the non-Muslims. After the raiders were pushed back, his house was burnt down by the villagers and ashes ploughed into the soil as a severe warning to the collaborators.

1.44 In 1965, yet another attempt was made by Pakistan to seize the State by force. The invasion bearing the code name, Operation Gibralter, had been organised in a highly clandestine manner. The invaders styling themselves as Mujahids or freedom-fighters were pushed on this side of control line secretly and dispersed in groups named after well-known *ghazis*. The intention of Pakistan was to convince world opinion that it had no hand in the whole affair and that it was actually the people of Kashmir who were fighting for their freedom and consequently no blame should be laid at its door. As a matter of fact, as subsequent reports confirm, Pakistani leaders were expecting the local Muslim population to rise in support of the 'mujahids' on a predetermined date. Nothing of the kind happened and it was a Muslim gujar of Tangmarg, Mohammad Din, who first informed the State Police that a sizeable concentration of armed Pakistani elements had been spotted by him in the area making preparations for entering the city at night. The security forces helped by the people everywhere went immediately into action and many of the so-called 'mujahids' were captured.

1.45 Of equal interest in this context is the incident connected with the temporary removal of the holy relic—a strand of the Prophet's hair—from the Hazratbal shrine by some miscreants on or about 27 December, 1963. On the news being known, the whole population of Srinagar felt stunned and shocked and soon there were huge public demonstrations joined by thousands of people from the adjoining villages, in severe cold, demanding that the prepatrators of the sacrilege be traced and punished and the relic recovered and put again in its honoured place at the shrine. However, none among the vast crowds assembled suspected even for a moment that the act might be the work of a non-Muslim ; on the contrary there was deep appreciation of the fact that the Hindu population was feeling equally concerned about this unfortunate event. In fact, Hindus and Sikhs in sizeable numbers joined the demonstrators and did not lag behind in voicing their angry protest. Not fully trusting the bona fides of the State authorities, the leaders of the people urged that responsibility of the enquiry and recovery of the relic be taken out of the hands of the State Police and conducted exclusively by Central Government agencies. The demand was accepted and, after an intensive search, the Intelligence Bureau of Government of India succeeded in recovering it from a boat. But then cropped up the extremely sensitive question of its identification. This was happily resolved by the efforts of the late Lal Bahadur Shastri who came to Srinagar personally for this purpose. Assembling the leading Muslim divines of the city including the custodians of the

Hazratbal shrine in his presence, he asked them whether the article was genuine to which, after examining it carefully, they replied 'YES'. There was jubiliation all round, the relic was restored to its place and held for the traditional public *deedar* on 3 February, 1964.

1.46 The faith reposed by the people in the bonafides of Central leaders, the secular character of the demonstrations and the success achieved by the Central Government in tracing the holy relic without delay resulted in causing a great upset to the Pakistani propaganda machine, as day in and day out, it had been engaged in blaming India and, without any proof at all, holding it guilty of the sacrilege.

1.47 Looking back on the State's past and taking stock of the all-round progress made by Jammu & Kashmir in the post-independence era, it can be said confidently that the decision of the people to accede to India in 1947 was a decision of great consequence since it is from that year in fact that the State stepped into what can be regarded the brightest chapter of its history. Democracy came, accompanied by rule of law. This ended centuries-old oppression which the people had experienced practically under all regimes. Massive economic assistance extended to the State under the country's overall development programme made it possible for more schools, colleges, hospitals and roads to be built. Such far-flung and mountain-locked areas as Ladakh and Kishtwar were linked and traffic to and from the Kashmir valley which used to be cut off from the rest of the country for nearly three months during winter was made possible throughout the year by constructing a two-way tunnel in the Banihal mountain. In the sphere of social services, it is worthy of note that education in Jammu & Kashmir since 1947 is being imparted free upto the university standard. The State has done well in agriculture. Food production has increased following use of better seeds and implements and irrigation facilities. There has been an unprecedented expansion of horticulture with exports of fruit of all kinds accounting for a revenue of Rs. 25 crores annually. Prior to 1947, the total generated supply of power was only 6.97 Mws. This had increased in 1971 to 96.25 Mws. The completion of two major projects-Lower Jhelum and Sallal—under construction at present is expected to take up the figure to 400 Mws. which will undoubtedly provide a big boost to the State's economy. An important project completed recently is the extension of the rail-link to Jammu. The post-1947 era has witnessed a phenomenal increase in the tourist influx into the State bringing a substantial gain to the State's traditional handicraft industry. One could add a lot more to this catalogue of achievements, but this is strictly not the purpose of this report.

III. Census Preliminaries & Operations :

1.48 The 1971 census enumeration is the eighth in the series of decennial censuses taken in Jammu & Kashmir since 1891. In the context of the all-India Census series which is 100 years old now, it falls short of three since the census taken in 1873 was only a rough enumeration and no census was conducted in 1881 for some unknown reason ; then again no census was taken in 1951 owing to disturbed conditions following invasion of the State by Pakistan in 1947. At the 1971 census, to avoid a clash with the dates of the mid-term Parliamentary poll which had been announced in the meanwhile, enumeration of the population originally scheduled to be held from 10 February started on 12 March and was completed on the sun-rise of 1 April 1971 with three additional days for a revisional round.

1.49 Like the previous censuses, the 1971 census was also held on a *de facto* basis. The concept of a *de facto* census implies that all persons were counted in any area of the State where they were found physically present at the time of enumeration. The data collected and presented in this report, therefore, relate not only to the normal residents of Jammu & Kashmir but all other persons who happened to be present at the place of enumeration from 10 March, 1971 to the sun-rise of 1 April, 1971, provided they had not been enumerated elsewhere within this period.

1.50 Organising and conducting a census requires detailed planning in advance, elaborate arrangements for training the field agency and observance of a strict time-schedule by the field machinery put on this work. This difficult goal from its very beginning to the end was achieved not only by gearing up the vast administrative machinery of the State but also by seeking extensive co-operation of a large body of voluntary and honorary workers. Its success and accuracy were ensured by exercising the utmost care and

supervision during the training period as well as during the actual enumeration. The tradition followed upto 1941, enumerating the population and classifying it by castes and communities and collecting meagre data on demographic and economic aspects, having been replaced by more comprehensive and detailed surveys in all spheres with a direct bearing on the life of the people meant more hard work for all in 1971.

1.51 To ensure that the schedules and the basic questionnaire were suitably drafted and were capable of eliciting correct answers from respondents, the draft instructions and various schedules connected with these operations were put to test in two pre-tests before the actual operation started. The first pre-test was conducted in November, 1967 in 20 representative localities of the State and the second in 13 localities in March, 1969. These blocks were selected from the three districts of Srinagar, Baramula and Jammu. The aim of these pre-tests was to ascertain whether the import of the instructions and the schedules was correctly followed by the field staff and whether they were capable of effectively implementing the same. As a result of these pre-tests, the questionnaire and the instructions underwent some change. The schedules which were finally adopted for enumeration consisted of: (i) Houselist, (ii) Establishment Schedule and (iii) Individual Slip.

1.52 The Census Act of 1948 authorises the Central Government to take a census whenever it may so consider necessary. Before 1950, census was not a Central subject so far Jammu & Kashmir was concerned. The State Government used to make its own arrangements for conducting decennial censuses, although all the operations including the tabulation of the data were carried out simultaneously with other states in accordance with instructions of the Census Commissioner of India.

1.53 The Census Act of India (Act No. XXXVII) which was enacted in 1948 excluded Jammu & Kashmir from its jurisdiction. However, after two years, this exception was deleted by an amendment of section 2 vide Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950 and the Act in its entirety was made applicable to this State also. On account of various provisions contained in the Act, census-taking has become convenient and systematic. While the duties and functions of public servants have been clearly defined, the obligations of the members of the public have also been laid down and penalties indicated for non-compliance.

1.54 In view of the geographical location and difficult topography of many areas, the State was divided into two major sectors—synchronous and non-synchronous areas. The non-synchronous areas consisting of 779 villages (including 8 forest blocks) and three urban areas which were situated in the following tehsils, remain snowbound for 5 to 7 months in a year :

District	*Tehsil*	*Number of snowbound villages*
Anantnag	Phalgam	7
Srinagar	Ganderbal	6
Baramula	Bandipore	27
	Gulmarg	24+Notified Area Gulmarg
	Karnah	49
	Kupwara	7
Ladakh	Leh	109+Notified Area Leh
	Kargil	104+Notified Area Kargil
	Zanskar	25
Doda	Kishtwar	60
	Bhaderwah	96
	Doda	47
	Ramban	36
Udhampur	Ramnagar	19
	Gool Gulab Garh	64
Kathua	Billawar	13
	Bashohli	33
Rajauri	Budhal	25
Punch	Haveli	20
	Mendhar	8

1.55 Two separate calendars which have been reproduced in Appendices I & II were accordingly devised for carrying out the operations in these two sectors. In the non-synchronous areas, in view of the limited time available and climatic difficulties, both the phases-housenumbering and houselisting and general enumeratio—nwere completed by October, 1970 with a revisional round from 1 to 3 October, 1970—about 6 months ahead of the reference date for accessible areas. Check-posts were established on the routes which lead to non-synchronous areas so that the particulars of those persons who were already enumerated in such areas and were going to enter accessible

areas could be recorded and communicated to the concerned district census officers and charge superintendents who were to take appropriate action not to re-enumerate them during the general enumeration in rest of the State. Similarly, those persons who moved from accessible to snowbound areas after 1 October, 1970 and had to stay there upto the reference date of general enumeration were got enumerated at these check-posts.

1.56 It will be seen from the calendars that the charge superintendents initiated the work about one year in advance by listing the villages and towns in their charge. Arrangements for receipt and storage of census schedules in the charge offices were finalised and delimitation of blocks and circles for housenumbering and houselisting made.

1.57 According to the instructions received from the Registrar General, India, an enumeration block in a rural area was constituted of 750—1,000 persons or 150—200 census households on an average and in an urban area of 600—750 persons or 120—150 census households. According to this formula, in some towns, each ward/mohalla formed an enumeration block and in some towns, wards/mohallas had to be split to form a number of enumeration blocks. The population of villages, in most cases, was not enough to form an enumeration block of the specified size for every village. There were also a number of large-size villages which had to be split in more than one enumeration block. However, keeping in view the difficult topography of some of the areas, the limit of formation of such blocks fixed by the Registrar General was relaxed in such cases. Similarly, the limit of having five enumeration blocks under one supervisor had also to be relaxed in a few cases to enable a supervisor to complete the checking of schedules and revisional round of the circle within the prescribed time schedule.

1.58 The final position of census divisions of Jammu & Kashmir for purposes of 1971 census stood as under :

1.	Districts	10
2.	Charges	53
3.	Zones	314
4.	Circles	1,338
5.	Enumeration Blocks	6,378

1.59 Every charge officer prepared two registers. In one register, he listed all revenue villages, forest blocks and boat zones and in another register he recorded all wards/mohallas/ghats of urban areas in his jurisdiction. The main object of preparing the registers was to compile a complete list of all revenue villages/forest blocks/wards/blocks/mohallas/ghats which were the basic units for enumeration. In these registers, the names of districts, tehsils and towns along with their census code numbers were recorded and the name of each village/ward/mohalla falling in his charge was clearly put down along with their location code and block numbers.

1.60 Except for the districts of Ladakh and Kathua which had not undergone any inter-district jurisdictional change during the period 1961—71, there was no district in the State which had not been re-aligned during the inter-censal period. Additionally, one district and 12 tehsils were newly carved out during this period. It was necessary, therefore, to build up the district/tehsil/city maps for the 1971 census as per the latest jurisdiction, indicating the boundaries of all administrative units down to the village/mohalla level so that enumeration blocks could be easily demarcated. The old maps of 1961 census were brought uptodate and fresh maps prepared in respect of those tehsils which were newly carved out in consultation with the concerned tehsildars and administrators of the Srinagar and Jammu municipalities. In response to our request, the State Government issued a freeze order (GD(Adm) 277/68-census dated 28-5-1968) not to give effect to any changes in the jurisdiction of any district/tehsil/village/urban area from 31 July, 1969 till the census operations were over. This was absolutely necessary to facilitate the fixing of responsibility according to well-determined geographical units throughout the State and keeping the various census divisions intact throughout the entire period of enumeration. In spite of the freeze, however, one new tehsil, Tral, was carved out before the start of general enumeration in the district of Anantnag.

1.61 After the finalisation of jurisdictional maps, location codes were introduced. The location code is a device to enable any house in any locality within the State to be identified and located unmistakeably. This was achieved by alloting a code number to every house ; such code number being made up of four components, each indicating a different element.

1.62 For rural areas, the location code was constituted by the first number indicating the district, the second number indicating the tehsil within the district, the third number, the village and the fourth indicating the enumerator's block within the tehsil. For the urban areas, the first number indicated the district, the second number, which was written in Roman numerals related to the serial number of the town within the district, the third number indicated the serial number of ward/mohalla and the fourth number pertained to the block within the town.

1.63 All the four elements were separated from each other by drawing an oblique line e. g. 2/4/97(102) for rural areas and 2/I/296(300) for urban areas.

1.64 In alloting code numbers to the district, it was not found practicable to go strictly by their geographical location. If numbering had to be started from the north-west corner of the State's map, we should have had to start from Baramula or Ladakh, which would not have been in conformity with the previous censuses. In these circumstances, the numbering was done according to the geographical location of the district falling in each of the two provinces of Jammu & Kashmir.

1.65 In the case of tehsils, no difficulty was experienced in allotting numbers according to their geographical location in the district. The first number was given to the tehsil in the north-west and the last to the one in the south-east of the district. This procedure was followed for urban areas also. The location code numbers allotted to the various districts and their respective tehsils and towns are given in Appendix-III.

1.66 A great deal of importance was given to the training of census personnel in connection with the housenumbering, houselisting and enumeration work. Seven training teams consisting of senior officials of the Census department were organised to hold training classes at different centres at which attendance of all census personnel including the charge superintendents was made compulsory.

Name of training officer	*Name of assistant*
1. S. P. Arora, Investigator	G. A. Baigh, Statistical Assistant
2. H. L. Kalla, Investigator	Mohd. Amin, Statistical Assistant
3. B. L. Bhan, Investigator	G. M. Bhat, Computor
4. C. L. Chehra, Investigator	C. L. Chowdhry, Computor
5. B. L. Tiku, Tabulation Officer	P. K. Khosa, Computor
6. J. K. Nanda, Senior Technical Assistant	Mohd. Yaqub, Statistical Assistant
7. G. M. Din, Tabulation Officer	Mohd. Yousuf, Statistical Assistant

1.67 Many of the classes were personally supervised by the Director and Deputy Director of Census Operations. During the training, theoretical instructions and practical demonstrations were given to the field staff for the preparation of notional maps, numbering of houses and incorporating the particulars of each structure in the houselist and establishment schedule. As the State Government decided to pay travelling allowance to Government officials for attending training classes, there was no reluctance on the part of the workers to attend these instructions. Out of 7,160 field and supervisory personnel, 6,658 (93%) attended the classes. The issue of a sample notional map and instructions contained in a brochure in question and answer form in simple Urdu prepared by the Directorate of Census Operations proved very useful for the field agency.

1.68 Housenumbering and houselisting in accessible areas was spread over for a period of 28 days from 1 to 28 February, 1970. The required number of schedules had been supplied to the field workers well in time. They were instructed to complete the preliminary numbering of houses with chalk which, after being checked by supervisors and other officers, had to be written with paint. No permanent housenumbering exists in Jammu and Kashmir State. As a result, fresh numbering of houses has to be organised by the Census department at the time of each census.

1.69 Notional maps were prepared by the enumerators for their concerned enumeration blocks, giving detailed layouts and location of structures therein. With the help of these notional maps, they became quite familiar with their blocks. These maps also served as a permanent guide for houselisting and general enumeration operations and a safeguard against any omission or over-lapping.

1.70 The houselist introduced at the 1971 census (Appendix IV) provided for collecting detailed information regarding each census house and household. The enumerator was required to make an entry regarding materials of wall and roof of each census house in his block. He was also required to ascertain the purpose for which the census house was used ; for example, residence, shop, cattle-shed, school or garage. In the case of a house used as an establishment, he was required to enter further details in another form, known as the establishment schedule. Other entries in the houselist were as follows :

i) Household No.

ii) Name of the head of the household

iii) If it belongs to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe

iv) No. of living rooms in the occupation of census household

v) Does the household live in owned or rented house ?

vi) No. of persons by sex normally residing in census household on the day of visit of enumerator

vii) Does the household cultivate land ?

1.71 The schedule proved useful in enabling a study of the housing conditions of the State to be made. It also gave a preliminary idea about the total population to be dealt with in each village/urban block when the final enumeration was conducted.

1.72 The information required to be collected in the establishment schedule (Appendix V) had to state the average number ef persons working in the establishment daily, description of the products manufactured, processed or serviced, the type of fuel or power used, etc.

1.73 An establishment was defined as a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done ; such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and / or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. Thus it covered practically every economic activity outside the agricultural sector and the information gathered provided an insight into how the State is shaping in the industrial field and the extent to which the unregistered sector is playing a role in helping the people to achieve a measure of economic self-reliance.

1.74 Census operations in the non-synchronous areas of Jammu and Kashmir were conducted in September, 1970. This was preceded by the houselisting operation (including preparation of notional maps) which was carried out from 1 to 11 September, 1970. Enumeration of the population started on 12 September, 1970 and was completed by the end of the same month. From 1 to 3 October, 1970, the enumeration agency made a revisional round in order to bring the records uptodate. All houseless persons such as beggars, vagrants, etc. were enumerated by the same agency on the night between 30 September and 1 October, 1970.

1.75 As in the case of accessible areas, training instructors were deputed from the census headquarters for imparting training to the enumeration agency at 63 centres located at different places. Particular stress was laid on explaining each entry of the basic questionnaire, especially the questions relating to fertility, place of last residence and work in accordance with its modified definition.

1.76 After the final round of training, the stage was set for actual operations during the enumeration period. This period was divided into two stages. The first stage was the enumeration round (from 10 to 31 March, 1971) when the enumerator visited every census house falling under his jurisdiction and enumerated all persons residing therein. The second stage was the check or revisional round (from 1 to 3 April, 1971) for recording all new births, deaths and fresh entrants in a census house which might have occurred between the time the enumerator visited it in the enumeration round and the last date of enumeration round which was sunrise of 1 April, 1971. Houseless population was recorded on the night of 31 March/1 April, 1971. The enumerators were instructed that both the enumeration slip as well as the population record (Appendices VI and VII) should be filled in on the spot. They were further directed that the posting statement forms for males and females should be filled in at the end of each day soon after completion of the enumeration for the day.

1.77 A complete set of the instructions issued to enumerators for filling up the various forms and schedules during housenumbering and house-listing and general enumeration operations is reproduced in Appendices VIII & IX.

1.78 The Census organisation had not to face much difficulty in counting the non-migratory population or houseless population such as beggars, vagrants, pavement-dwellers, etc. For the floating population, special methods had to be devised so that such elements were not omitted in the final count or duplicated at any stage. The floating population in Jammu & Kashmir consists largely of :-

i) Boat population ;

ii) Forest labourers and wood cutters ;

iii) Nomadic elements such as gujars and bakerwals.

1.79 In this connection, the following steps were taken to ensure that each such individual was duly entered in the census record and at the same time the possibility of double enumeration of these elements was adequately safeguarded against.

i) **Boat population :** This kind of population is mainly found in the Kashmir valley throughout the navigable portion of the Jhelum and its tributaries, Dal, Nagin, Manasbal, Anchar and Wular lakes. All these being synchronous areas, the population was covered at the time of general enumeration.

a) Boat blocks were carved out in each tehsil/city/town and for purposes of enumeration, each block was covered by one enumerator ;

b) A 'certificate of enumeration' was issued by the concerned enumerator to the head of the household living in a boat to the effect that the members of the household had been enumerated so that if the boat had to move from one ghat to another during the enumeration period, the family was not enumerated once again.

ii) **Forest labourers and wood-cutters :**

a) Every forest area was constituted into a separate census block in charge of a forester or a forest guard who for purposes of census was placed under the concerned charge superintendent ;

b) In case where the forest area was too unwieldy for a forest enumerator, that was divided into different blocks and distributed among several enumerators ;

c) It was also observed that some gujar settlements exist in the forest areas at a fairly long distance from the village. Therefore, such population was also included in the concerned forest block ;

d) All the persons who were present in these blocks were counted in the normal course along with the inhabitants of other non-synchronous areas of the charge ;

e) To avoid duplication, a 'certificate of enumeration' was given to every one who was counted in these areas.

iii) **Nomadic tribes (gujars, bakerwals, etc.) :** The census of nomadic tribes particularly of those who usually move with their flocks from early May to September from one part of the State to another in search of pastures was likely to create peculiar difficulties. The possibility of double-enumeration, first on the occasion of the census of non-synchronous areas in September 1970 when they were mostly found in the pastures of Kashmir province and again during the census of synchronous areas in March 1971 when they would move back to their winter residences in different parts of Jammu Province was especially strong in their case. Some of these tribes do not migrate from one province to another but move from their winter residences to places of higher altitude within the same province where grazing facilities are adequately available. To have an accurate census of this type of population and to avoid chances of double enumeration or non-enumeration, a 'certificate of enumeration' was issued by the enumerator to all members of nomadic families certifying their enumeration in non-synchronous areas. An entry was also made to this effect in their grazing permits which the enumerators in synchronous areas were instructed to examine before taking a count of any nomadic family in these areas.

1.80 During the course of houselisting and general enumeration operations of both inaccessible and accessible areas of the State which were conducted at different periods of time, it was felt that on the spot inspection of the work

done by the field agency would prove useful in rectifying the common type of mistakes committed by the enumerators in the field. The required number of one-man teams of senior census officials were deputed to all districts to conduct spot check of the work done by the field agency. These teams visited all tehsil headquarters and did the field checking of at least six villages in each tehsil selected at random in consultation with the concerned charge superintendents. The teams checked the work of enumerators of contiguous villages also who were asked to be present in the unit where the field inspection was carried out. The officials who were generally accompanied by the concerned charge superintendents corrected the errors in filled-in record and reduced to the maximum possible extent the margin of errors in it.

IV. Jurisdictional Changes :

1.81 As stated earlier, a large number of inter-district jurisdictional changes were effected during the decade 1961-71. Twelve tehsils and one district were newly carved out during this period resulting in the re-alignment of the jurisdiction of seven districts namely, Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Punch. The only districts, the jurisdictions of which remained unchanged, were Ladakh and Kathua. The details of the areas transferred to and from other districts of the State are as follows :

District	*Area transferred from other districts*	*Area transferred to other districts*
Anantnag	...	15 villages transferred from Pulwama tehsil to newly constituted tehsil of Chadura of Srinagar district.
Srinagar	1) 15 villages transferred from Pulwama tehsil of Anantnag district to newly constituted tehsil of Chadura. 2) 7 villages transferred from Baramula tehsil of Baramula district to newly constituted tehsil of Beerwah.	...
Baramula	...	7 villages transferred from Baramula tehsil to newly constituted tehsil of Beerwah of Srinagar district.
Doda	...	10 villages transferred from Ramban tehsil to newly constituted tehsil of Gool Gulab Garh of Udhampur district.
Udhampur	10 villages transferred from Ramban tehsil of Doda district to newly constituted tehsil of Gool Gulab Garh.	14 villages transferred from Reasi tehsil to Jammu tehsil of Jammu district.
Jammu	14 villages transferred from Reasi tehsil of Udhampur district to Jammu tehsil.	...
Rajauri	Rajauri district newly constituted with 260 villages and one town of Rajauri tehsil and 131 villages and one town of Nowshehra tehsil of Punch district.	...
Punch	...	260 villages and one town of Rajauri tehsil and 131 villages and one town of Nowshehra tehsil transferred to newly constituted district of Rajauri.

1.82 The position about urban areas has been explained in detail in the Administration Report on Enumeration. However, for ready reference, the relevant extract is quoted here in extenso :

"The broad divisions of areas viz. rural and urban, have been recognised in all the censuses. The criteria for demarcation of urban units have not, however, been uniform either from

state to state or even within the same state from census to census. However, a standard definition of what constitutes an urban unit was evolved during the 1961 census. Under this definition, the following were to be recognised as towns :

a) all places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment or a notified town area ;

b) all other places satisfying the following criteria ;

1) a minimum population of 5,000 ;

2) at least 75% of the male working population to be non-agricultural ;

3) a density of population of at least 1,000 per square mile.

Since this definition brought about some uniformity of concept throughout the country, it was decided to continue the same definition for the 1971 census also. This incidentally enabled better comparability with the data of the last census.

The position obtaining during the 1961 census underwent a further change during the intervening period to the present census. The following 5 notified areas were denotified by the State Government :

1) Sumbal

2) Hajin

3) Ajas

4) Palhalan

5) Natipora-Haiderpora

These had to be omitted from the list of towns. On the other hand, 7 new units were elevated as notified areas by the State Government which became entitled to be treated as urban areas under (a) above. The number of places recognised as urban units at the 1971 census was thus 45, consisting of 2 cities, 2 cantonments, 6 towns and 35 notified areas.

For purposes of census enumeration, the two cities, Srinagar and Jammu, were treated as independent census charges under the administrator of the municipality as the charge superintendent. Srinagar was divided into 19 zones including 5 zones encompassing the water-bound population. The zones were further sub-divided into 107 supervisory circles and 641 enumerator's blocks. Likewise, the city of Jammu was divided into 10 zones, 32 supervisory circles and 147 enumerator's blocks. All other urban units were treated as zones and placed in charge of deputy charge superintendents under the overall supervision of tehsildars in their capacity as charge superintendents".

1.83 For the 1971 census, it was decided by the Registrar General, India, not to have a formal post-enumeration check in Jammu and Kashmir because of the small size of its population. However, a detailed evaluation of the census data regarding age structure of children and fertility of currently married women, etc., was made by cross-checking it with the record of 140 units of the Sample Registration Scheme.

V. Scope of parts I-A and I-B of General Report :

1.84 The main purpose of the General Report of which the present volume forms the first part is a study of the data collected in the 1971 census field operations. In the next chapter are mentioned the various steps taken to ensure full coverage of the population vouchsafing that inaccuracies and duplication did not creep in the census record. The schedules canvassed for the 1971 census consisted of houselist, establishment schedule and the basic census questionnaire called the individual slip. The entries in these schedules were tabulated on a 100% basis. In consequence, a fairly clear picture of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population of the State has been obtained. The present volume is confined to a discussion of the data contained in tables A-I, A-II, A-III, A-IV, A-V, C-III, Parts A and B, C-VIII Parts A and B, and primary census abstract, B-I Parts A and B, B-II, B-VIII and D-I Appendix I and II.

1.85 Table A-I gives the area, houses and population for each tehsil and town of the State by rural and urban break-up. With the help of this table, a broad assessment has been made whether the areas having higher densities show greater prosperity or signs of over-population and stagnation. An attempt has also been made to

indicate the extent of the houseless and institutional population and shortage of accommodation and congestion of houses in the various parts of the State.

1.86 Table A—II reveals the decadal variation of population for the last seventy years. While studying the data contained in this table, the potential of districts to support larger populations or otherwise has been discussed.

1.87 Tables A—III, A—IV and A—V reveal the rural and urban distribution of population of the State. This topic has been discussed in all its varied aspects. Particular emphasis has been laid on urban growth reflecting as it does the degree of socio-economic changes over a period of seven decades. In addition, the concept of Standard Urban Area adopted for the 1971 census has been explained, indicating also its size, growth rate, housing stock, houseless population, etc.

1.88 An important item covered by the A—Series tables and the primary census abstract is sex ratio and literacy. In discussing the sex ratio, an attempt has been made to explain the differentials of ratio between the rural and urban areas of the State. Account has been taken of the rise in the number of literates by sex in various parts of the State down to tehsil/town level to indicate how educational expansion in the State may be planned in future. In this context, an attempt has been made to see if the relatively backward areas in literacy have been catching up and which areas show signs of neglect.

1.89 Table C—III (Parts A & B) reveals the educational levels of the population by sex and age groups for rural and urban areas separately. The subject has been discussed in detail in the relevant chapter of the report.

1.90 Table C—VIII Parts A & B give data about scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In referring to scheduled castes (there are no scheduled tribes in the State), a comparison has been made of their rural/urban break-up and discussing their literacy rates and industrial classification by reference to the corresponding rates obtaining for the general population of the State.

1.91 Tables B—I Parts A & B and B—II cover data pertaining to workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age groups in rural and urban areas separately. Table B—VIII provides information in respect of persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, age groups and type of activity. A comprehensive study has been made of these data explaining the varying patterns of the distribution of workers among the districts and the characteristics of the working population in the cities and non-city urban areas. Table D—I which covers data regarding migrants by place of birth has been dealt with in chapter IX of this report.

1.92 The remaining tables disclosing particulars about age, marital status, other aspects of migration, religion, mother-tongue and detailed economic characteristics worked out on the basis of cross-tabulations of the data will be dealt with in Part I—B of this report.

VI. Conclusion :

1.93 There is an impression that census-taking in Jammu & Kashmir is relatively an easy job since in comparison with other major states, its population is of a limited size and, therefore, conveniently manageable for purposes of enumeration. This is only one aspect of the matter. Jammu & Kashmir even as constituted at present is one of the largest in India. Its predominantly mountainous character confronts the census-taker with difficulties not usually experienced in other parts of the country. Any laxity of supervision can prove disastrous. This is especially applicable to many of State's non-synchronous parts which remain snow-bound for six to eight months in a year. However, there is no denying the fact that comparing our lot with that of our predecessors, we are indeed fortunate in having appeared on the scene with good many modern facilities. One could not imagine of wireless, telephone or the jeep forty or fifty years ago. That was also the time when census-taking itself was suspect in the public mind. The fact that all the same a census was accomplished in our State after each decade for the last 100 years or so stands as a lasting tribute to the drive and resourcefulness of the early pioneers. I consider it appropriate to mention them here by name : Mohd. Matin-u-Zaman Khan (1911), Khan Bahadur Choudhri Khushi Mohd. (1921), Rai Bahadur Anant Ram (1931), Capt. R. G. Wreford (1941). My immediate predecessor, Mr. M. H. Kamili (1961) was required to deal with the complex task of filling the statistical

vacuum created by large-scale dislocation of the population in consequence of the 1947-48 Pakistan raids. His effort is specially praiseworthy since no census had been taken for the preceding decade 1941-51.

1.94 It gives me considerable pleasure to mention that the 1971 population count was completed ahead of the prescribed date ; ours being among the earliest states to communicate the provisional population totals to the Registrar General on 4 April, 1971.

1.95 The success achieved by us in fulfilling the tasks of 1971 enumeration satisfactorily is due primarily to the fact that at this census we made special efforts to mobilise public support by explaining the concepts and usefulness of census through various publicity media, notably the radio. A wide census awareness was created in consequence of which the field machinery right upto the level of district census officers and charge superintendents was kept alert upto the very conclusion of the operations. The keen anxiety of the people not to be missed in the census records was reflected in the warm manner in which the enumerator was welcomed in every home and given willing co-operation in filling up entries of various schedules canvassed. In view of this wide public response, no occasion arose for any penal provision of the Census Act to be put to use during the 1971 enumeration.

1.96 The district census officers as well as charge superintendents though pressed hard by equally important engagements, devoted a considerable part of their time to the implementation of the census programme. However, the brunt of implementing each phase according to prescribed time-schedule was borne by the members of the Census organisation themselves who spent a number of days in the field. This included thorough training of the enumeration agency at all levels at each stage.

1.97 The third all-India conference of census directors was held in Pahalgam from 20 to 28 August, 1971 providing a forum for useful discussions besides giving us an opportunity of coming into happy contact with our colleagues from other parts of the country. It is our regret that arrangements made on the occasion may have left a lot to be desired. In fact, there was little offered by way of hospitality. But the natural charm of Pahalgam made up for all the deficiencies and the delegates generally departed satisfied. As the host State, we felt particularly gratified that our Governor, Shri Bhagwan Sahay, who had the distinction of conducting the census in Uttar Pradesh in 1941, addressed the delegates. Medals were conferred by him on the Registrar General, Deputy Registrar General and Directors of Census Operations in recognition of the excellent work done by the 1971 census team in completing enumeration despite the intervening mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha, by the prescribed date and publishing basic particulars of the population in record time.

1.98 I wish to express my gratitude to Shri Sahay and the late Mr. G. M. Sadiq, former Chief Minister, who as soon as enumeration was completed in Jammu & Kashmir sent me a few words of appreciation (Appendix X) which are valued by me as a treasure.

1.99 I consider myself particularly lucky to have received constant encouragement and valuable guidance from Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, I. A. S., who held the office of the Registrar General, India, till 1973. To him goes the distinction of being the first Census Commissioner of India to have visited the far-flung Ladakh region while enumeration was in progress there. I am grateful that Shri R. B. Chari, I.A.S. who took over as Registrar General after the former's promotion as Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health, Government of India, is taking an equally keen interest in the work of the Census organisation in our State. It has fallen to his lot to go through the manuscripts of various publications based on 1971 Census data which could be got ready only after he assumed charge as Registrar General. I am thankful for the various suggestions made by him in improving the presentation of the data contained in the present volume.

CHAPTER II

SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

Section—I

(Size and distribution of population)

Inter-State Comparison of Population and Area :

The population of Jammu & Kashmir as of sun-rise on 1 April, 1971 was 4,616,632, consisting of 2,458,315 males and 2,158,317 females. It does not include the population inhabiting areas on the other side of the line of control under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China where no census could be conducted. Of the total counted, 3,758,411 persons (81.41%) belong to the State's rural areas consisting of 6,503 villages while 858,221 (18.59%) dwell in its urban part made up of 45 towns.

2.2 The geographical area of Jammu & Kashmir worked out provisionally by the Surveyor General of India is 222,236 km². Jammu & Kashmir ranks sixth among the states of India in terms of size. However, since in most part, it consists of a huge complex of uninhabitable mountains, it is sparsely populated and accounts for a mere 0.84% of the population of the country which at the 1971 census stood at the colossal figure of 548,159,652 next in size only to the population of China. Consequently, in population size, Jammu and Kashmir takes the sixteenth rank among the 30 states and union territories of India.

2.3 Statements II.1 and II.2 give the comparative ranking of the states and union territories in terms of population and area :—

Statement II.1

States/Union Territories by population and area, 1971

Sl. No.	Unit	Pop. 1971	Rank in Pop. 1971	Area in km² 1971	Rank in area 1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	India	**548,159,652**		**3,287,782**	
	STATES :				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	5	276,814	5
2.	Assam	14,957,542	13	99,610	12
3.	Bihar	56,353,369	2	173,876	9
4.	Gujarat	26,697,475	9	195,984	7
5.	Haryana	10,036,808	15	44,222	17
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	18	55,673	15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,616,632	16	222,236	6
8.	Kerala	21,347,375	12	38,864	18
9.	Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	6	442,841	1
10.	Maharashtra	50,412,235	3	307,762	3
11.	Manipur	1,072,753	20	22,356	20
12.	Meghalaya	1,011,699	21	22,489	19
13.	Mysore	29,299,014	8	191,773	8
14.	Nagaland	516,449	23	16,527	21
15.	Orissa	21,944,615	11	155,782	10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16.	Punjab	13,551,060	14	50,362	16
17.	Rajasthan	25,765,806	10	342,214	2
18.	Sikkim	209,843	27	7,299	24
19.	Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	7	130,069	11
20.	Tripura	1,556,342	19	10,477	22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	1	294,413	4
22.	West Bengal	44,312,011	4	87,853	13
	UNION TERRITORIES :				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115,133	28	8,293	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	467,511	25	83,578	14
3.	Chandigarh	257,251	26	114	29
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170	29	491	27
5.	Delhi	4,065,698	17	1,485	26
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771	22	3,813	25
7.	L. M. & A. Islands	31,810	30	32	30
8.	Pondicherry	471,707	24	480	28

Note :—1. The total area figures given for States & Union Territories are 'provisional' as on 1 July, 1971 except for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands which are as on 1 January, 1966 and based on the area figures supplied by the Survey of India.

2. For India and Jammu & Kashmir, area figures include 78,932 km² under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 km² illegally handedover by Pakistan to China. They also include 37,555 km² under the illegal occupation of China.

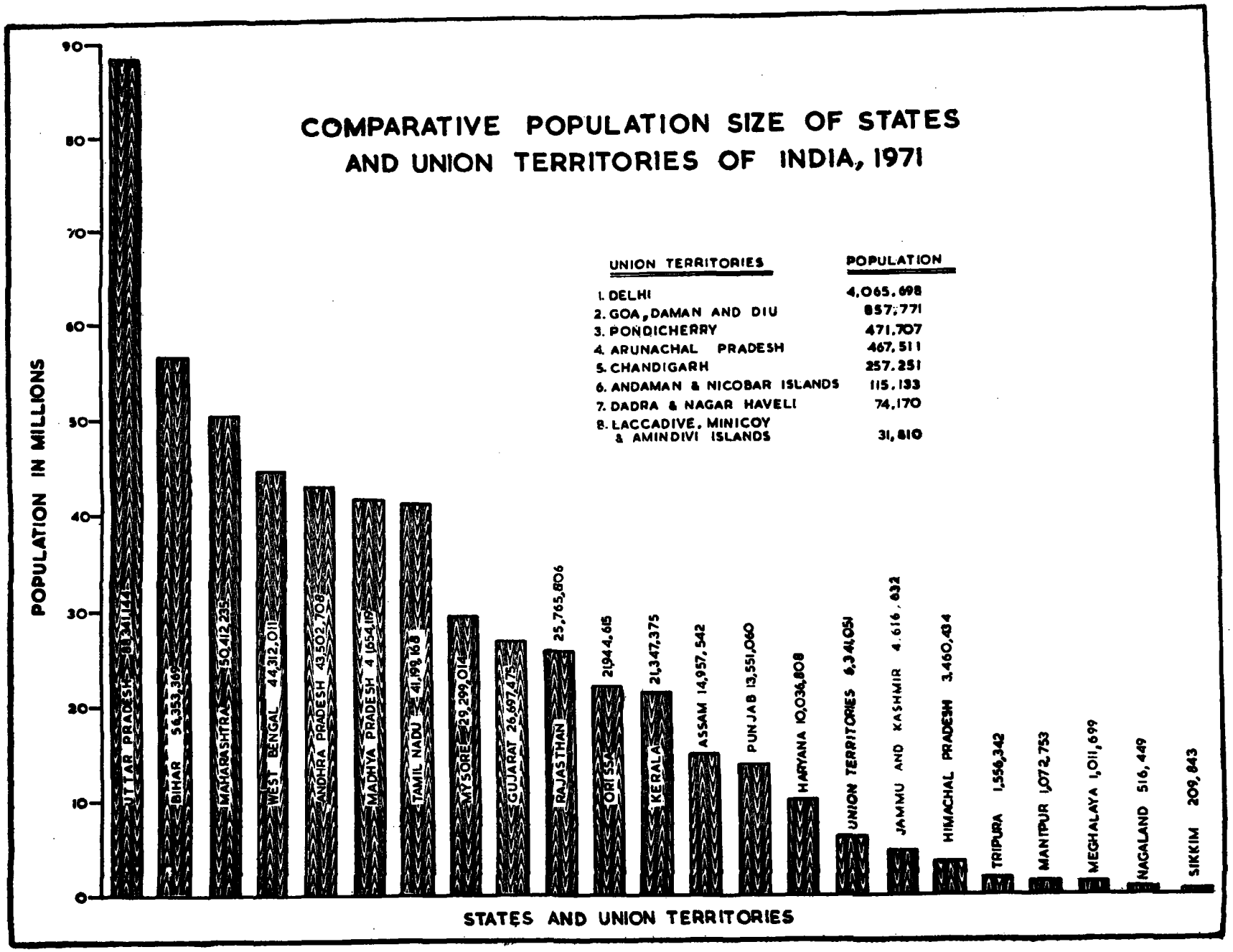
3. Some changes in the area figures, due to computational error, were intimated by the Surveyor General of India, after the publication of Part II-A of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Hence these figures will not tally with those published in Part II-A of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

4. The area figures of Assam include Union Territory of Mizoram which was carved out after the 1971 census.

Statement II.2

Percentage of area and population of States and Union Territories to total area and population of India, ranking of various States/Union Territories by population in 1961 and 1971

Rank in Pop. 1971	Unit	Percentage of India's Pop. 1971	Percentage of India's area 1971	Rank in area 1971	Rank in Pop. 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	16.12	8.96	4	1
2.	Bihar	10.28	5.29	9	2
3.	Maharashtra	9.20	9.36	3	3
4.	West Bengal	8.08	2.67	13	5
5.	Andhra Pradesh	7.94	8.42	5	4
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7.60	13.47	1	7
7.	Tamil Nadu	7.52	3.96	11	6
8.	Mysore	5.34	5.83	8	8



UNION TERRITORIES	POPULATION
1. DELHI	4,065,698
2. GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	857,771
3. PONDICHERRY	471,707
4. ARUNACHAL PRADESH	467,511
5. CHANDIGARH	257,251
6. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	115,133
7. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	74,170
8. LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	31,810

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.	Gujarat	4.87	5.96	7	9
10.	Rajasthan	4.70	10.41	2	10
11.	Orissa	4.00	4.74	10	11
12.	Kerala	3.89	1.18	18	12
13.	Assam	2.73	3.03	12	14
14.	Punjab	2.47	1.53	16	13
15.	Haryana	1.83	1.35	17	15
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.84	6.76	6	16
17.	Delhi	0.74	0.05	26	18
18.	Himachal Pradesh	0.63	1.69	15	17
19.	Tripura	0.28	0.32	22	19
20.	Manipur	0.20	0.68	20	20
21.	Meghalaya	0.18	0.68	19	21
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.16	0.12	25	22
23.	Nagaland	0.09	0.50	21	23
24.	Pondicherry	0.09	0.01	28	24
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	2.54	14	25
26.	Chandigarh	0.05	N	29	27
27.	Sikkim	0.04	0.22	24	26
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.25	23	28
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.02	27	29
30.	L. M. & A. Islands	0.01	N	30	30

Note :—(i) The 1961 populations have been recast as per 1971 jurisdiction of States and Union Territories.
(ii) N denotes negligible.

2.4 A comparison of the ranking of the states at the 1961 and 1971 census would not be out of place here. Columns 1 & 6 of Table II.2 reveal that barring Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa, Kerala, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Nagaland which have retained the same ranks both in 1961 and 1971, all other states have either moved up or come down in respect of their ranking. Assam, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have moved up by one step. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim and Andhra Pradesh have fallen in their ranking by one step. In the case of union territories, Chandigarh and Delhi are the only areas which have moved up by one step; all others retaining the same ranking as in 1961.

2.5 We come next to the ranking of states and union territories in terms of area. Jammu and Kashmir holds the sixth position occupying 6.76% of the country's total area. In 1961, only the area situated on this side of the line of control was taken into account; the 1971 figure of 222,236 km^2 includes the entire territory of Jammu and Kashmir as it was constituted prior to Pakistani and Chinese aggression. Jammu and Kashmir is larger in area than Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura put together. The combined area of all the union territories is slightly less than one-half of the area of Jammu & Kashmir.

Size of Districts by Area and Population :

2.6 We may now examine the relative position of the districts of Jammu and Kashmir by area and population.

Statement II.3

District size by area

Sl. No.	Unit	Area in km² (1971)	Rank in area (1971)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**2,22,236.0**	
1.	Anantnag	5,382.0	4
2.	Srinagar	3,013.0	7
3.	Baramula	7,458.0	3
4.	Ladakh	95,876.0	1
5.	Doda	11,691.0	2
6.	Udhampur	4,549.0	5
7.	Jammu	3,165.0	6
8.	Kathua	2,651.0	9
9.	Rajauri	2,681.0	8
10.	Pnnch	1,658.0	10

Note :—1. Area of Jammu & Kashmir is based on provisional 'geographical area figures' supplied by the Surveyor General.

2. The area of Jammu & Kashmir includes 78,932 km² under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 km² illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. Also includes 37,555 km² under illegal occupation of China.

3. The area of Ladakh district includes 37,555 km² under illegal occupation of China.

Statement II.4

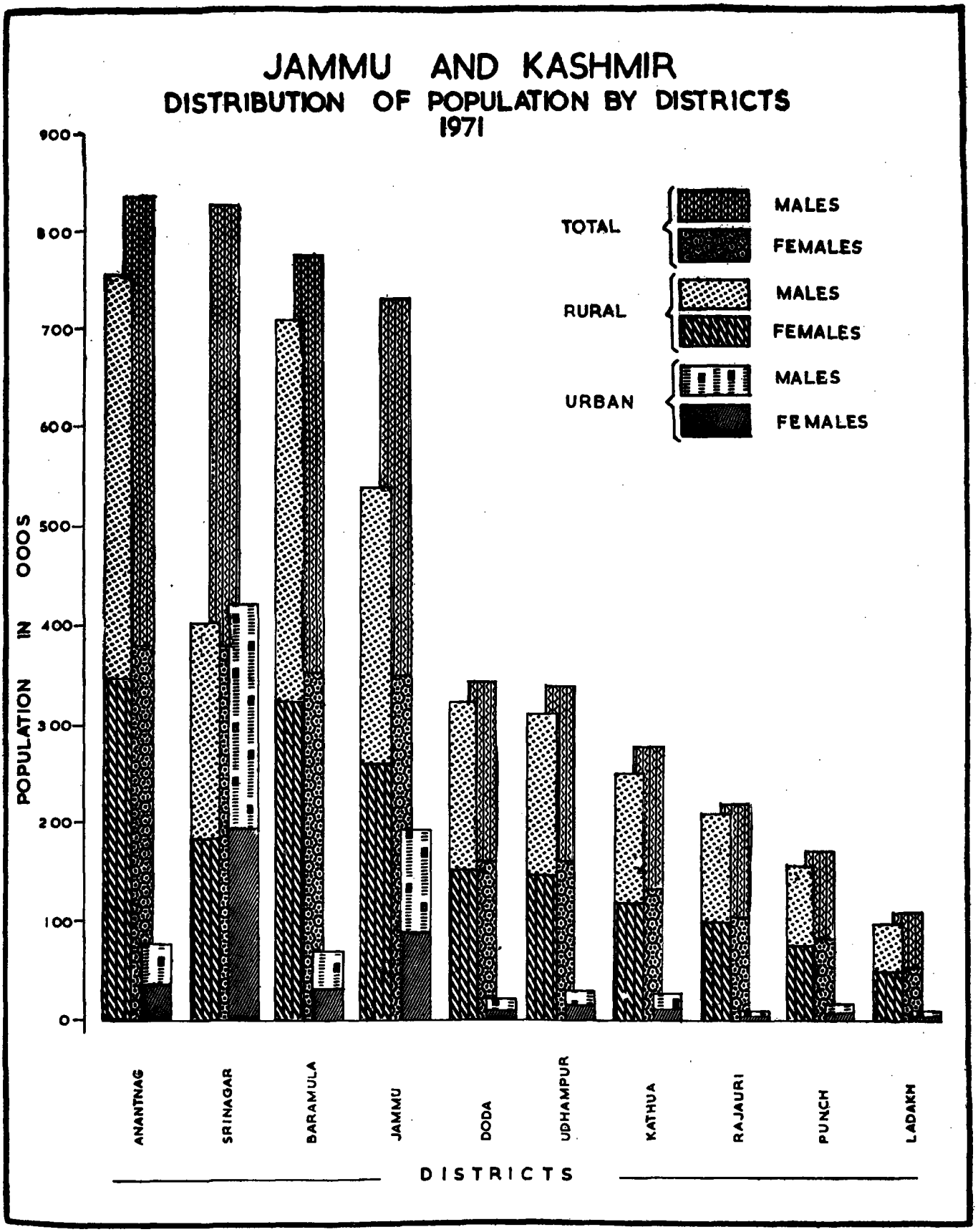
Distribution of population by districts

Sl. No.	Unit	Pop. 1971			Rank in Pop. 1971
		Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**4,616,632**	**2,458,315**	**2,158,317**	
1.	Anantnag	832,280	450,353	381,927	1
2.	Srinagar	827,697	447,508	380,189	2
3.	Baramula	775,724	419,862	355,862	3
4.	Ladakh	105,291	53,315	51,976	10
5.	Doda	342,220	181,424	160,796	5
6.	Udhampur	338,846	177,596	161,250	6
7.	Jammu	731,743	381,138	350,605	4
8.	Kathua	274,671	142,989	131,682	7
9.	Rajauri	217,373	114,380	102,993	8
10.	Punch	170,787	89,750	81,037	9

2.7 Jammu and Kashmir is divided into 10 districts, Rajauri was carved out of Punch district during the inter-censal period 1961-71. Anantnag district, situated in the Kashmir valley, is the most populous district of the State. The next two places go to Srinagar and Baramula, also in the Kashmir valley. Area-wise, however, Anantnag occupies the fourth, Srinagar seventh and Baramula third position respectively. Ladakh which is the largest district by area not only of Jammu and Kashmir but the country as a whole, is the least populous district of the State.

2.8 Jammu and Punch districts which rank fourth and ninth by population in the State are respectively the most populous and the least populous districts of the Jammu region. Doda with an area of 11,691.0km² is the largest district in Jammu province and the second largest in the State ; in terms of population, its position is second in the Jammu region and as low as fifth in the State.

2.9 It would be interesting here to compare the most populous, the least populous, the largest and the smallest district in the different states of the country.


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS
1971
POPULATION IN 000S
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
TOTAL
MALES
FEMALES
RURAL
MALES
FEMALES
URBAN
MALES
FEMALES
ANANTNAG
SRINAGAR
BARAMULA
JAMMU
DODA
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
RAJAURI
PUNCH
LADAKH
DISTRICTS

Statement II.5

Most populous and least populous districts in different states, 1971

State	Most populous dt.		Least populous dt.	
	Name	Pop.	Name	Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	3,087,262	Adilabad	1,288,348
Assam	Kamrup	2,854,183	North Cachar Hills	76,047
Bihar	Darbhanga	5,233,904	Dhanbad	1,466,417
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	2,910,307	The Dangs	94,185
Haryana	Hisar	2,132,948	Jind	639,610
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1,327,211	Lahaul & Spiti	23,538
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	832,280	Ladakh	105,291
Kerala	Quilon	2,412,821	Palghat	1,685,342
Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	2,613,531	Datia	255,267
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	5,970,575	Wardha	779,562
Manipur	Manipur Central	763,260	Manipur West	44,975
Meghalaya	United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	605,084	Garo Hills	406,615
Mysore	Bangalore	3,365,515	Coorg	378,291
Nagaland	Kohima	175,204	Mokokchung	168,242
Orissa	Cuttack	3,827,678	Baudh Khondmals	621,675
Punjab	Firozpur	1,905,833	Kapurthala	429,514
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2,482,385	Jaisalmer	166,761
Sikkim	Gantok	85,621	Mangan	13,014
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4,373,178	Nilgiris	494,015
Tripura	West Tripura	751,605	South Tripura	399,728
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	3,366,953	Uttar Kashi	147,805
West Bengal	Twentyfour Parganas	8,449,482	Darjeeling	781,777

Statement II.6

The largest, the smallest and average size of districts, 1971

State	Largest dt.		Smallest dt.		Average area of dt. in km²
	Name	Area km²	Name	Area km²	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	19,125	Hyderabad	7,707	13,179
Assam	Mizo	21,087	North Cachar Hills	4,890	9,961
Bihar	Ranchi	18,331	Dhanbad	2,994	10,228
Gujarat	Kutch	45,612	Gandhinagar	649	10,315
Haryana	Hisar	13,982	Jind	2,691	6,317

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul & Spiti	12,015	Bilaspur	1,167	5,567
Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh	95,876	Punch	1,658	22,224
Kerala	Kottayam	6,389	Alleppey	1,884	3,886
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	39,060	Datia	2,034	10,299
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	25,641	Greater Bombay	603	11,837
Manipur	Manipur Central	5,605	Manipur North	3,417	4,471
Meghalaya	United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	14,405	Garo Hills	8,084	11,245
Mysore	Bijapur	17,056	Coorg	4,104	10,093
Nagaland	Kohima	7,209	Mokokchung	3,852	5,509
Orissa	Koraput	26,960	Balasore	6,394	11,988
Punjab	Firozpur	10,145	Kapurthala	1,633	4,578
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	38,401	Dungarpur	3,770	13,162
Sikkim	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	15,673	Madras	128	9,291
Tripura	South Tripura	3,577	West Tripura	3,359	3,492
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	11,301	Rampur	2,372	5,452
West Bengal	Twentyfour Parganas	13,796	Calcutta	104	5,491

Note : (i) The area of Ladakh district includes 37,555 km^2 under illegal occupation of China.
(ii) N. A. = Not available.

2.10 Statement II.5 shows that the first among the most populous districts in the different states is Twentyfour Parganas of West Bengal with a population of 8,449,482 the last among the least populated districts is Mangan in Sikkim with a population of only 13,014. Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh), Dhanbad (Bihar) and Palghat (Kerala) are the least populous districts of their respective states. But they have returned larger populations than the most populous district of Jammu and Kashmir—Anantnag. However, our least populated district, Ladakh, is more populous than North Cachar Hills in Assam (76,047). The Dangs in Gujarat (94,185). Lahaul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh (23,538), Mangan in Sikkim (13,014) and Manipur West in Manipur (44,975), the least populous districts of these states.

2.11 The most populous districts of Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal namely Darbhanga, Greater Bombay and Twenty four Parganas have larger populations than the total population of Jammu and Kashmir. Coimbatore, the most populous district (4,373,178) of Tamil Nadu just lags behind Jammu and Kashmir (4,616,632).

2.12 Area-wise, Ladakh stands out as the largest district of the country. Kutch (45,612 km^2) in Gujarat comes next while Bastar in Madhya Pradesh (39,060 km^2). Jaisalmer in Rajasthan (38,401 km^2) and Koraput in Orissa (26,960 km^2) follow in a descending order.

2.13 Calcutta with an area of 104 km^2 is the smallest district of the country. Others in an ascending order are Madras (128 km^2), Greater Bombay (603 km^2) and Gandhinagar (649 km^2). Calcutta, Madras, Greater Bombay and Gandhinagar are respectively the capital cities of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

2.14 Statement II.6 reveals that West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat are the only major states in India where the area of the smallest district is below 1,000 km^2. In 5 out of the 22 states, the area of the smallest district exceeds 4,000 km^2. Out of the remaining 13, 4 each claim areas in the range of 1,000 ; 2,000 and 3,000 km^2. Gharo Hills in Meghalaya has the rare distinction of claiming the largest area (8,084 km^2) among the smallest districts of various states.

Average population of districts in states :

2.15 The following statement gives the number of districts and their population, average population per district and the number of districts which are above or below the average district population for each state, 1971.

Statement II.7

Comparison of average population by district for other states of India

Sl. No.	Unit	Pop.	No. of districts	Average Pop. of district	No. of districts which are above the average of district Pop.	No. of districts which are below the average of district Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	India	**548,159,652**	**360**	**1,522,666**		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	21	2,071,558	9	12
2.	Assam	14,957,542	10	1,495,754	7	3
3.	Bihar	56,353,369	17	3,314,904	9	8
4.	Gujarat	26,697,475	19	1,405,130	10	9
5.	Haryana	10,036,808	7	1,433,830	4	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	10	346,043	3	7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,616,632	10	461,663	4	6
8.	Kerala	21,347,375	10	2,134,738	4	6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	43	968,700	16	27
10.	Maharashtra	50,412,235	26	1,938,932	11	15
11.	Manipur	1,072,753	5	214,551	1	4
12.	Meghalaya	1,011,699	2	505,850	1	1
13.	Mysore	29,299,014	19	1,542,053	8	11
14.	Nagaland	516,449	3	172,150	2	1
15.	Orissa	21,944,615	13	1,688,047	6	7
16.	Punjab	13,551,060	11	1,231,915	5	6
17.	Rajasthan	25,765,806	26	990,993	12	14
18.	Sikkim	209,843	4	52,461	2	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	14	2,942,798	8	6
20.	Tripura	1,556,342	3	518,781	1	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	54	1,635,947	23	31
22.	West Bengal	44,312,011	16	2,769,501	6	10

Note : Assam includes Union Territory of Mizoram which was carved out after the 1971 census.

2.16 A broad pattern is discernible from the statement. Bihar with an average population of 3,314,904 per district comes on top. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal with an average ranging between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 per district follow next. Eight states namely Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have an average district population exceeding 1,000,000 but below 2,000,000. The remaining states including Jammu & Kashmir have, on an average, less than 1,000,000 population

per district. The low average in the case of Jammu & Kashmir may be attributed to two reasons ; (i) division of the State into 10 districts for greater administrative convenience (ii)extremely low density.

2.17 The average size of population of the districts in Jammu & Kashmir is 461,663. This average is exceeded by the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula and the most populous district of the Jammu region, Jammu. In all other districts, except Doda and Udhampur, the size of population is far below the average size of population for a district. Doda and Udhampur districts which, more or less, have an identical size of populations are comparatively better placed. Nevertheless, they also do not come anywhere near the mark of the district average at the State level.

2.18 The districts with larger areas are inhabited by smaller populations and *vice versa.* This is in particular true of Ladakh of Kashmir province and Doda in Jammu region. The two districts taken together account for an area of 107,567 km² but the population of these two districts is barely 447,511 or 9.7% of the population of the State. This is also true, though not to the same extent, of Baramula and Udhampur districts.

2.19 Srinagar and Jammu districts, on the other hand, are smaller in size but their populations are comparatively large. The only districts of the State where population and area are fairly distributed are Kathua, Rajauri and Punch, and Anantnag to a lesser degree.

2.20 Carving out the State into as many as 10 districts has been necessitated by reason of its varying topography, inaccessibility of certain areas aggravated by vagaries of climate and keenness of the government to tackle problems of backward areas expeditiously etc.

Distribution of tehsils by population size ranges :

2.21 We may now take up the State's 44 tehsils and examine how they stand in terms of population size. The average population of a tehsil in Jammu & Kashmir is 104,923. For facility of comparison, the tehsils have been classified in five ranges :

Range 1 50% and above the State average
Range 2 upto 50%
Range 3 average
Range 4 50% below the average
Range 5 less than 50% below the average

2.22 Statement II.8 sums up the distribution of tehsils of Jammu & Kashmir by population size ranges :-

Statement II.8

Distribution of tehsils by population size ranges

Higher than the State average			Lower than the State average	
Range 1 = (+) 50% & above of the State average	Range 2 = (+) upto 50% of the State average	Range 3 Average size	Range 4 = (−) 50% below the State average	Range 5 = (−) less than 50% below the State average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Srinagar (463,879)	1. Ranbir-singhpora (156,395)	(104,923)	1. Shupiyan (98,318)	1. Leh (51,891)
2. Jammu (338,219)	2. Pulwama (155,426)		2. Chadura (98,042)	2. Uri (50,211)
3. Anantnag (274,473)	3. Kupwara (139,749)		3. Kishtwar (97,843)	3. Bashohli (48,699)
4. Kulgam (202,957)	4. Baramula (134,007)		4. Sonawari (97,244)	4. Kargil (46,514)
	5. Sopore (127,823)		5. Mendhar (96,088)	5. Pahalgam (40,692)
	6. Akhnoor (122,462)		6. Handwara (96,009)	6. Gulmarg (37,022)
	7. Udhampur (121,485)		7. Ganderbal (94,785)	7. Budhal (27,989)
	8. Rajauri (116,491)		8. Badgam (92,795)	8. Karnah (22,066)
	9. Samba (114,667)		9. Ramnagar (90,715)	9. Zanskar (6,886)
			10. Ramban (88,783)	
			11. Kathua (84,254)	
			12. Hiranagar (83,647)	
			13. Bhaderwah (81,455)	
			14. Beerwah (78,196)	
			15. Haveli (74,699)	
			16. Doda (74,139)	
			17. Gool Gulab Garh (73,371)	
			18. Nowshehra (72,893)	
			19. Bandipore (71,593)	
			20. Tral (60,414)	
			21. Billawar (58,071)	
			22. Reasi (53,275)	

2.23 Anantnag district in the Kashmir valley has the largest number of tehsils in range 1. Two of its tehsils—Anantnag and Kulgam—have populations which are more than 50% above the State average. Jammu tehsil of Jammu district also falls in this range.

2.24 Nine tehsils are in range 2, where the population of a tehsil exceeds that of the State average by less than 50%. Three tehsils of this range each belong to Baramula and Jammu districts and one each to Anantnag, Udhampur and Rajauri districts.

2.25 By far the largest number of tehsils falls in range 4 (below 50% of the State average). The district-wise distribution of tehsils in this range is Anantnag (2), Srinagar (4), Baramula (3), Doda (4), Udhampur (3), Kathua (3), Rajauri (1) and Punch (2). The population of these tehsils varies between 53,275 of Reasi tehsil and 98,318 of the newly constituted Shupiyan tehsil of Anantnag district.

2.26 In nine tehsils the population of a tehsil as compared to State average is very small. These tehsils are spread over to 5 districts—Anantnag (1), Baramula (3), Ladakh (3), Kathua (1) and Rajauri (1). Leh (51,891) and Zanskar (6,886) of the Ladakh district occupy the first and last positions in this size range respectively.

2.27 Thus the distribution of population among the tehsils of the State is markedly uneven. The reasons are easy to find. Of the 4 tehsils falling in range 1, Srinagar and Jammu respectively claim the largest urban areas of the State viz, Srinagar municipality and Jammu municipality. The town of Anantnag belonging to Anantnag tehsil has also returned a very high population, occupying the fourth position among all the urban areas of the State. The urban sector has made a substantial contribution in raising the over-all population of these tehsils.

2.28 Tehsils of size range 1 are blessed by nature and enjoy a decided superiority in this respect over their sister tehsils. Fertility of soil, temperate climate, natural water courses, navigable rivers, productive lakes and numerous manufactures found there, all combine to give these tehsils a more populous character.

2.29 The same is true, though to a lesser degree, in respect of tehsils falling in population size range 2. Most of the tehsils of this size range have similar terrain and topography. The rainfall is moderate to good and is supplemented by water supplied by canals and zamindari khuls. The net cultivable area per capita is also fairly good.

2.30 Barring a few exceptions, most of the tehsils of population size range 4 are partly hilly and partly plain. Irrigational facilities vary in different tehsils according to the quantity of rainfall. Out of 22 tehsils in this size range, only seven, Shupiyan, Chadura, Kishtwar, Sonawari, Mendhar, Handwara and Ganderbal, are very near the State average for which the main cause is adequate rainfall coupled with level land providing larger cultivable area ; in the case of Kishtwar and Handwara tehsils, this may partly be attributed to the forest wealth which provides employment to a large number of people and as such gives sufficient inducement for settlement and livelihood of a population larger than that of other tehsils.

2.31 The fact that some of the tehsils like Ramnagar, Reasi and Billawar which receive the highest rainfall stand very low with respect to size of population goes to show that the mountainous character of these tehsils leaves little cultivable area to support large populations and consequently the natural advantage of an adequate rainfall cannot be fully exploited.

2.32 Three of the tehsils Kathua and Hiranagar of Kathua district and tehsil Nowshehra of Rajauri district constitute the sub-montane region. These tehsils extend mostly to plain and partly broken kandi country. Cultivation is dependent mainly on the monsoon rainfall.

2.33 Population size range 5 consists of tehsils which are mostly mountainous. This renders cultivation difficult except at lower altitudes. In the case of some tehsils falling in this range, like Leh, Kargil, Zanskar and Karnah, rainfall is very scanty. This deficiency is supplemented by artificial canals but the soil being sandy and stony, only a limited area can be cultivated.

SECTION—II

(Density of population)

Comparison of density by districts :

2.34 We may now examine the density of population per square kilometre and identify areas of high and low densities in the state. As a

corollary, it would be interesting to find out whether higher densities indicate greater prosperity in a district or reflect signs of over-population and stagnation.

2.35 The next table gives the density per square kilometre of each district of Jammu and Kashmir at the 1971 census. As information about the density of the Ladakh district is not available, it has not been possible to work out the density of the State as a whole.

Statement II.9

Area population and density, 1971

Sl. No.	Unit	Area in km²	Pop. 1971	Density per km²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**222,236.0**	**4,616,632**	**N.A.**
1.	Anantnag	5,382 0	832,280	155
2.	Srinagar	3,013.0	827,697	275
3.	Baramula	7,458.0	775,724	104
4.	Ladakh	95,876.0	105,291	N.A.
5.	Doda	11,691.0	342,220	29
6.	Udhampur	4,549.0	338,846	74
7.	Jammu	3,165.0	731,743	231
8.	Kathua	2,651.0	274,671	104
9.	Rajauri	2,681.0	217,373	81
10.	Punch	1,658.0	170,787	103

Note :—1. Area of Jammu & Kashmir is based on provisional 'geographical area figures' supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

2. The area of Ladakh district includes 78,932 km² under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 km² illegally handedover by Pakistan to China. Also includes 37,555 km² under illegal occupation of China.

3. N.A. = Not available.

2.36 Srinagar district has the highest density, 275 persons per km². Next come Jammu with a density of 231 and Anantnag with a density of 155. Doda district with a density of only 29 persons occupies the last position.

2.37 For convenience of study, a comparison has been made of district-wise density as it stood in 1961 and the position revealed by 1971 data after taking into account increase or decrease of population in the inter-censal period.

Statement II.10

Comparison of district-wise density per km² in 1961 and 1971

Sl. No.	Unit	Density per km² 1961	Density per km² 1971	Variation	Percentage variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**26**	**N.A.**		
1.	Anantnag	120	155	+35	+29.2
2.	Srinagar	205	275	+70	+34.1
3.	Baramula	92	104	+12	+13.0
4.	Ladakh	1	N.A.		
5.	Doda	24	29	+5	+20.8
6.	Udhampur	57	74	+17	+29.8
7.	Jammu	160	231	+71	+44.4
8.	Kathua	78	104	+26	+33.3
9.	Rajauri	66	81	+15	+22.7
10.	Punch	87	103	+16	+18.4

Note :—Col. 3 worked out on the figures of 1961
Col. 4 worked out on the figures of 1971

2.38 Density has gone up in all the districts of the State, the increase registered by Jammu district standing now at 231 against 160 in 1961 and exceeding that of all other districts of the region. Baramula with 104 against 92 in 1961 has recorded the lowest increase. The increase in the case of Kathua and Udhampur districts has only statistical value in view of the fact that both these districts are thinly populated and the rise in their densities is not of much consequence.

2.39 Jammu, Anantnag and Srinagar districts constitute the zone of highest density in the State. This is due to a variety of factors such as level land, fertile character of the soil, moderate climate and availability of adequate irrigational facilities, besides higher levels of economic development enjoyed by these districts. Three of the largest urban areas of the State namely, Jammu municipality, Srinagar municipality and Anantnag town—the headquarters of these districts—which fall in this zone is one of the reasons for their higher densities.

2.40 The second belt consists of the district of Baramula of Kashmir valley and Kathua, Rajauri and Punch of Jammu province. The average density of these districts varies from 81 of Rajauri district to 104 of Baramula and Kathua districts. This belt is partly hilly and partly plain and is not placed as advantageously as areas mentioned in the preceding paragraph in respect of fertility, climate, irrigation, etc. The urban areas of these districts offer limited opportunities to settlers from outside.

2.41 The third zone comprises the remaining two districts of Udhampur and Doda. Ladakh district would have found a place in this zone but no data about density of this district are available. Because of poor soil, lack of irrigational facilities and physical isolation, this zone has returned the lowest density in the State. With the exception of Udhampur town there is hardly any other urban area worth the name situated in this area.

Section—III

(Houses and householdes)

Distribution and average size of houses :

2.42 We may now proceed to a connected topic, houses and households, to see how the State's population is placed in the matter of housing and find out whether the accommodation available is sufficient or insufficient to meet its requirements ; in the latter case, the extent of overcrowding, if any. The number of occupied residential houses according to the 1971 census is 666,753 against 566,766 in 1961, an increase of 17.6%. It may cause satisfaction but note has to be taken of the fact that in the intervening period, the population of the State has risen by 29.65%. Statements II.11 and II.12 indicate the distribution of occupied residential houses and average size of house at the two censuses both at the State level and in its districts :—

Statement II.11

Distribution of occupied residential houses and the average size of a house in each district, 1971

Sl. No.	Unit	Pop. 1971	No. of occupied residential houses 1971	Average size of a house 1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**4,601,944**	**666,753**	**6.90**
1.	Anantnag	831,844	104,017	8.00
2.	Srinagar	826,243	97,570	8.47
3.	Baramula	775,549	97,215	7.98
4.	Ladakh	105,192	21,253	4.95
5.	Doda	337,340	53,455	6.31
6.	Udhampur	335,199	59,047	5.68
7.	Jammu	729,542	124,340	5.87
8.	Kathua	273,609	47,398	5.77
9.	Rajauri	216,702	36,057	6.01
10.	Punch	170,724	26,401	6.47

Note :—Col. 3 excludes houseless population.

Statement II.12

Distribution of residential houses and the average size of a house in each district, 1961

Sl. No.	Unit	Pop. 1961	No. of occupied residential houses 1961	Average size of occupied residential houses 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**3,533,243**	**566,766**	**6.23**
1.	Anantnag	652,881	96,181	6.79
2.	Srinagar	640,300	86,986	7.36
3.	Baramula	604,616	84,944	7.12
4.	Ladakh	84,832	17,661	4.80
5.	Doda	264,030	44,015	6.00
6.	Udhampur	248,832	47,443	5.24
7.	Jammu	511,170	95,769	5.34
8.	Kathua	203,605	38,889	5.24
9.	Rajauri	168,795	29,766	5.67
10.	Punch	154,182	25,112	6.14

Note : Col. 3 excludes houseless population.

2.43 The highest increase has been registered by Jammu district (29.8%). But since the district has returned a growth of 40.52% for the period under review, the increase falls far short of the rise in its population.

2.44 The position of the valley districts, Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula, is in no way better. The increase registered in their case is only 8.1%, 12.2% and 14.4% respectively, revealing a big gap between the number of occupied residential houses and the needs of their populations.

2.45 Udhampur and Rajauri are the only districts in the State which show some degree of parity between increase in number of houses and of population. In Udhampur, the increase in the case of residential houses is 24.5% against the decennial population growth of 32.28%. In Rajauri, the number of houses has shot up by 21.1% whereas the population has grown by 26.73% during the span of ten years. All other districts show wide disparities and there is no correlation between the increase in the number of houses and of population growth.

2.46. Regarding the ratio of occupancy, it will be observed that about 7 persons reside in an occupied house in the State as a whole. The three valley districts where the average number of persons per occupied residential house varies

between 7.98 of Baramula and 8.47 of Srinagar district apparently suffer from some congestion. Doda, Rajauri and Punch have on an average, more than 6 persons per house which, in view of their being thinly populated, may be ascribed to slow pace of construction activities in these districts rather than any overcrowding. The average number of persons per occupied residential house in the remaining districts is far below the State average and is as low as 4.95 in the case of Ladakh.

Distribution of households :

2.47 The proportion of households to 1,000 occupied census houses and the average size of a household, district by district, is given in the following statment :

Statement II.13

Number of houses, households and population by districts, 1971

Sl. No.	Unit	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Pop.	No. of households per 1,000 houses	Average size of households Col. 5/ Col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**666,753**	**757,506**	**4,584,927**	**1,136.11**	**6.05**
1.	Anantnag	104,017	128,205	831,268	1,232.54	6.48
2.	Srinagar	97,570	125,226	824,320	1,283.45	6.58
3.	Baramula	97,215	121,268	774,343	1,247.42	6.39
4.	Ladakh	21,253	22,085	103,782	1,039.15	4.70
5.	Doda	53,455	55,058	335,138	1,029.99	6.09
6.	Udhampur	59,047	60,771	334,016	1,029.20	5.50
7.	Jammu	124,340	130,270	723,474	1,047.69	5.55
8.	Kathua	47,398	48,435	272,263	1,021.88	5.62
9.	Rajauri	36,057	38,338	216,134	1,063.26	5.64
10.	Punch	26,401	27,850	170,189	1,054.88	6.11

Note : Excludes (No. of institutional and houseless households)
(No. of institutional and houseless population)

2.48 The statement shows that at the State level, 1,136 households on an average occupy 1,000 houses. At the district level, Srinagar, Baramula and Anantnag account for 1,283; 1,247 & 1,233 households in this order for 1,000 houses indicating that all the three districts suffer from overcrowding and congestion of accommodation. Kathua with only 1,022 households distributed in 1,000 houses comes up in the most comfortable position.

2.49 Similarly, the Jammu district which is very much akin to the valley districts in topography and agricultural conditions accounts for only 1,048 households per 1,000 houses revealing a lower degree of congestion. The happy position in which Jammu district finds itself is attributable to large scale building activities which are being carried on both by the public and private sectors in this district. Rajauri district, though thinly populated, has 1,063 households per 1,000 houses which, in view of the peculiar topography of this district, may be regarded as normal.

2.50 As regards the average size of census household in the State as a whole and each of its ten constituent districts, the State average of 6.05 is exceeded by the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula and two districts of Jammu province—Punch and Doda. In all other districts, the average size of a household is below the State average and varies between 5.50 of Udhampur district and 5.64 of Rajauri district.

2.51 The size of a household is restricted to 5.55 only in the case of Jammu district which when compared to the State average and the three valley districts is very low. The explanation for this is provided by the fact that the population of Jammu district includes within it a large segment of immigrants who continue pouring in to its urban areas in search of trade and employment. The in-migrants generally come all alone in the first instance and bring their families only when they are gainfully settled.

Distribution of houses and households in tehsils :

2.52 The tehsil-wise data pertaining to distribution of houses and households do not disclose any significant variation and follows the same pattern as noticed in the districts as discussed above. This will be clear from statements II.14 and II.15.

Statement II.14

Distribution of residential houses and the average size of occupied residential house in each tehsil

Sl. No.	State/ Tehsil	Pop.	No. of occupied residential houses	Average size of occupied residential houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**4,601,944**	**666,753**	**6.90**
1.	Pahalgam	40,369	5,782	6.98
2.	Anantnag	274,442	33,686	8.15
3.	Kulgam	202,945	24,546	8.27
4.	Shupiyan	98,274	12,395	7.93
5.	Pulwama	155,412	19,689	7.89
6.	Tral	60,402	7,919	7.63
7.	Ganderbal	93,349	12,927	7.22
8.	Srinagar	463,876	48,208	9.62
9.	Chadura	98,042	12,842	7.63
10.	Badgam	92,784	12,856	7.22
11.	Beerwah	78,192	10,737	7.28
12.	Bandipore	71,588	9,283	7.71
13.	Sonawari	97,244	12,753	7.63
14.	Sopore	127,813	14,231	8.98
15.	Baramula	134,006	16,129	8.31
16.	Gulmarg	36,901	5,271	7.00
17.	Uri	50,211	6,329	7.93
18.	Handwara	95,995	12,159	7.89
19.	Karnah	22,042	3,147	7.00
20.	Kupwara	139,749	17,913	7.80
21.	Leh	51,795	11,884	4.36
22.	Kargil	46,514	7,778	5.98
23.	Zanskar	6,883	1,591	4.33
24.	Kishtwar	96,558	15,067	6.41
25.	Bhaderwah	80,586	12,821	6.29
26.	Doda	73,251	11,698	6.26
27.	Ramban	86,945	13,869	6.27
28.	Ramnagar	89,974	15,048	5.98
29.	Udhampur	120,919	22,498	5.37
30.	Reasi	51,811	9,387	5.52
31.	Gool Gulab Garh	72,495	12,114	5.98
32.	Samba	114,413	19,281	5.93
33.	Ranbirsinghpora	156,238	26,263	5.95
34.	Jammu	336,944	54,569	6.17
35.	Akhnoor	121,947	24,227	5.03
36.	Billawar	57,900	10,104	5.73
37.	Bashohli	48,540	9,438	5.14
38.	Kathua	83,968	14,143	5.94
39.	Hiranagar	83,201	13,713	6.07
40.	Budhal	27,782	4,462	6.23
41.	Rajauri	116,258	18,437	6.31
42.	Nowshehra	72,662	13,158	5.52
43.	Haveli	74,694	12,112	6.17
44.	Mendhar	96,030	14,289	6.72

Note :—Col. 3 excludes houseless population.

Statement II.15

Distribution of households and the average size of households in each tehsil

Sl. No.	State/ Tehsil	Pop.	No. of house-holds	Average size of a house-hold
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**4,616,632**	**763,499**	**6.05**
1.	Pahalgam	40,692	6,869	5.92
2.	Anantnag	274,473	42,897	6.40
3.	Kulgam	202,957	30,533	6.65
4.	Shupiyan	98,318	15,215	6.46
5.	Pulwama	155,426	23,291	6.67
6.	Tral	60,414	9,555	6.32
7.	Ganderbal	94,785	15,211	6.23
8.	Srinagar	463,879	65,875	7.04
9.	Chadura	98,042	15,550	6.30
10.	Badgam	92,795	15,748	5.39
11.	Beerwah	78,196	13,241	5.91
12.	Bandipore	71,593	11,261	6.36
13.	Sonawari	97,244	15,008	6.48
14.	Sopore	127,823	18,191	7.03
15.	Baramula	134,007	20,639	6.49
16.	Gulmarg	37,022	6,470	5.72
17.	Uri	50,211	7,616	6.59
18.	Handwara	96,009	15,828	6.07
19.	Karnah	22,066	3,484	6.33
20.	Kupwara	139,749	23,112	6.05

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21.	Leh	51,891	12,611	4.11
22.	Kargil	46,514	8,261	5.63
23.	Zanskar	6,886	1,679	4.10
24.	Kishtwar	97,843	15,926	6.14
25.	Bhaderwah	81,455	13,482	6.04
26.	Doda	74,139	11,983	6.19
27.	Ramban	88,783	15,068	5.89
28.	Ramnagar	90,715	16,158	5.61
29.	Udhampur	121,485	22,977	5.29
30.	Reasi	53,275	10,054	5.30
31.	Gool Gulab Garh	73,371	12,797	5.73
32.	Samba	114,667	19,815	5.79
33.	Ranbirsinghpora	156,395	26,954	5.80
34.	Jammu	338,219	59,690	5.67
35.	Akhnoor	122,462	25,035	4.89
36.	Billawar	58,071	10,452	5.56
37.	Bashohli	48,699	9,679	5.03
38.	Kathua	84,254	14,783	5.70
39.	Hiranagar	83,647	13,966	5.99
40.	Budhal	27,989	4,919	5.69
41.	Rajauri	116,491	19,895	5.86
42.	Nowshehra	72,893	13,795	5.28
43.	Haveli	74,699	12,863	5.81
44.	Mendhar	96,088	15,063	6.38

2.53 Out of 44 tehsils in the State, all the 20 tehsils belonging to the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula have shown average sizes of occupied residential house above the State average of 6.90. In all the three tehsils of Ladakh district and 21 tehsils of Jammu province, the average size of an occupied residential house is below the State figure. Leh (4.36) and Zanskar (4.33) of district Ladakh and Akhnoor in Jammu district account for the smallest size of an occupied residential house.

2.54 Kupwara tehsil of Baramula district and Bhaderwah of Doda district are the only two tehsils in the State which have come out almost at par with the State average in so far as the average size of a household is concerned.

Houseless and Institutional Population :

i) Houseless population :

2.55 The term 'houseless population' relates to persons who live in the open and not in any dwelling house. Persons such as beggars, vagrants, tramps, nomads, pavement dwellers who had no roof to dwell under, were enumerated on the night of 30 September, 1970 in the case of snowbound areas and during the night of 31 March and 1 April 1971 in the accessible areas. These persons were enumerated by the normal enumeration agency raised for the 1971 census but in certain areas, special enumerators were also appointed for this purpose as a safeguard against under—or non-enumeration.

ii) Institutional population :

2.56 Institutional population means and includes the inhabitants of an institution such as hotel, boarding house, hostel, mess, hospital or any other penal, charitable or mental institution. The institutional population was covered in the normal course of enumeration both in the snowbound and accessible areas of the State.

2.57 A comparison of houseless and institutional populations enumerated at the 1961 and 1971 censuses is given in the following statement :

Statement II.16

Comparison of houseless and institutional population in 1961 and 1971 censuses

Sl.No.	Unit	Houseless Pop.		Variation	Institutional Pop.		Variation
		1961	1971		1961	1971	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**27,733**	**14,688**	**−13,045**	**13,484**	**17,017**	**+3,533**
1.	Anantnag	1,487	436	− 1,051	500	576	+ 76
2.	Srinagar	111	1,454	+ 1,343	1,656	1,923	+ 267
3.	Baramula	43	175	+ 132	2,110	1,206	− 904
4.	Ladakh	3,819	99	− 3,720	887	1,140	+ 523
5.	Doda	4,373	4,880	+ 507	410	2,202	+1,792
6.	Udhampur	5,229	3,647	− 1,582	1,208	1,183	− 25
7.	Jammu	5,762	2,201	− 3,561	5,108	6,068	+ 960
8.	Kathua	3,825	1,062	− 2,763	805	1,346	+ 541
9.	Rajauri	2,734	671	− 2,063	476	568	+ 92
10.	Punch	350	63	− 287	324	535	+ 211

2.58 There has been a fall of 13,045 in the number of houseless persons during the decade 1961-71. The fall is noticeable in every district of the State except Srinagar, Baramula and Doda. The main reason accounting for this fall is the adoption of a slightly modified definition of 'houseless' at the 1971 census. In 1961, persons living in tents and loosely packed houses were also categorised as houseless and this had resulted in inflating their number. Another explanation accounting for the decrease in the number of houseless persons seems to be the postponement of census operations in 1971 by one month, as a result of which many labourers from the Kashmir valley who are usually in transit during the enumeration period and as such are enumerated as houseless had already returned to their homes and were counted at their normal places of residence.

2.59 As regards institutional population, there is an increase of 3,533 during the decade under review. The gaining districts in descending order are Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Ladakh, Srinagar, Punch, Rajauri and Anantnag. However, there is a noticeable decline in the institutional population of Baramula district which now stands at 1,206 as against 2,110 in 1961. The fall in the institutional population in the case of Udhampur is nominal.

2.60 The increase in the case of gaining districts is a natural outcome of the coming up of a number of new institutions during 1961—71. The increase in Doda district is due to deployment of forest labour in large numbers who are engaged in felling operations. A number of Baltis of Kargil tehsil of Ladakh was found engaged on road construction in Doda district. Sharing common kitchens, they became classifiable as institutional population.

2.61 So far as Jammu and Kathua districts are concerned, a sizeable chunk of government officials posted in these districts generally lives in messes. In the case of Kathua, the labour engaged on the construction of the Kathua—Jammu rail link made a notable contribution to the numbers of its institutional population.

2.62 The same is true of Ladakh district. Its institutional population is made up of government officials hailing from other parts of the State, monks, personnel of the Border Roads Organisation, etc. who live in common messes and are clubbed together for purposes of enumeration and shown as institutional population.

2.63 The increase in the case of other districts is nominal and may be attributed to new hotels, boarding houses, hostels, hospitals, etc. which have sprung up in these districts during the decade.

2.64 As stated earlier, there has been a sharp fall in the institutional population of Baramula district during the last decade. If we examine tehsil-wise data of the district, we find that this fall is mainly noticeable in the case of Sopore and Handwara. The institutional population of Sopore and Handwara tehsils which respectively stood at 650 and 705 in 1961 has come down to 58 and 188 in 1971 respectively. The figure of 188 for Handwara has been arrived at by taking together the institutional populations of Handwara and Kupwara tehsils, the latter having been newly constituted by detaching 145 villages of Handwara tehsil. The fall in Sopore tehsil is due to the setting up of another agricultural college in Ranbirsinghpora tehsil of Jammu district as a sequel to which a sizeable number of students belonging to Jammu region previously residing in the college hostel at Sopore has since migrated to the agricultural college at Ranbirsinghpora. In the case of Handwara tehsil, felling operations had come to a stop during March 1971 when the census was taken.

Institutional and houseless population :

2.65 The following statement gives the houseless and institutional population and percentage of these to total population in the State and each of its ten districts :—

Statement II.17

Houseless and institutional population with percentage in the State and districts, 1971

Sl. No.	Unit	Houseless Pop.	Percentage of houseless Pop. to total Pop.	Institutional Pop.	Percentage of institutional Pop. to total Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**14,688**	**0.32**	**17,017**	**0.37**
1.	Anantnag	436	0.05	576	0.07
2.	Srinagar	1,454	0.18	1,923	0.23
3.	Baramula	175	0.02	1,206	0.16
4.	Ladakh	99	0.09	1,410	1.34
5.	Doda	4,880	1.43	2,202	0.64
6.	Udhampur	3,647	1.08	1,183	0.35
7.	Jammu	2,201	0.30	6,068	0.83
8.	Kathua	1,062	0.39	1,346	0.49
9.	Rajauri	671	0.31	568	0.26
10.	Punch	63	0.04	535	0.31

2.66 According to the above table, only a small fraction of our population can be categorised either as houseless or institutional. The two when taken together do not even make one per cent of the entire population. Barring Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur and Jammu, the position in respect of other districts is almost the same as that of the State. This becomes amply clear from statement II.18.

Statement II.18

Percentage of houseless and institutional population to total houseless and institutional population of the State

Sl. No.	Unit	Houseless Pop.	Percentage of houseless Pop. to total houseless Pop.	Institutional Pop.	Percentage of institutional Pop. to total institutional Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**14,688**	**100.00**	**17,017**	**100.00**
1.	Anantnag	436	2.97	576	3.38
2.	Srinagar	1,454	9.90	1,923	11.30
3.	Baramula	175	1.19	1,206	7.09
4.	Ladakh	99	0.67	1,410	8.29
5.	Doda	4,880	33.22	2,202	12.94
6.	Udhampur	3,647	24.83	1,183	6.95
7.	Jammu	2,201	14.99	6,068	35.66
8.	Kathua	1,062	7.23	1,346	7.91
9.	Rajauri	671	4.57	568	3.34
10.	Punch	63	0.43	535	3.14

2.67 Out of every 100 houseless persons in the State, 33 live in Doda district of Jammu province. Udhampur which is contiguous both to Doda and Jammu comes second with 25 and Jammu third with 15.

2.68 Jammu district stands out in the State in so far as the institutional population is concerned. Out of every 100 persons falling in the category of institutional population, 36 or more than one-third of such population is concentrated in Jammu district alone. Among districts which claim a sizeable proportion of such population, mention may be made of Doda, Srinagar, Ladakh and Kathua.

Housing shortage and congestion :

2.69 The data collected at the time of houselisting operations in 1970 and since published in the Housing Report & Tables reveal that over two-thirds of the households occupy either one room or two rooms, their respective proportions being 393 and 285 per 1,000 households. The third highest proportion of households is of those who occupy three rooms. Households occupying four rooms, five rooms and above constitute less than 10% of the total number of households in the State.

2.70 The data further reveal that the average number of persons per household for the State as a whole works to 6.00 as against only 5.60 of 1961 census. The average number of persons per room, on the other hand, comes to 2.56 as against 2.66 in 1961. Consequently it may be inferred at the first instance that shortage of housing and congestion has become more acute but this is not actually so. In this connection, the following statement is revealing :

Statement II.19

Number of persons per room and per household

Year	Total		1 room		2 rooms		3 rooms		4 rooms		5 rooms and above		No regular room	
	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971	6.00	2.56	5.01	5.01	5.77	2.89	6.50	2.17	7.26	1.81	8.97	1.37	4.28	..
1961	5.60	2.66	4.85	4.85	5.50	2.75	6.17	2.06	6.93	1.73	8.64	1.35	4.37	..

2.71 It will be seen that the person-room ratio has gone up in respect of all categories of households with specified number of rooms in 1971 as compared to 1961, the rise being more striking in the case of one room households. One room households constitute 39% of all categories of households. A ratio of 5.01 persons per room for such a sizeable proportion of the households evidently speaks of growing congestion. However, as the number of rooms goes on increasing, the person-room ratio keeps on improving, though interestingly a positive correlation is noticeable between the household size and the number of rooms in the occupation of a household. The

person-room ratio in the case of households with four and more than four rooms, of course, has continued to be almost as satisfactory as it was in 1961, but the two categories together do not constitute more than 19% of all the households. Let us examine the position individually for each district.

i) Anantnag district :

2.72 The average size of a household in the case of Anantnag district is bigger than the corresponding household size for the State as a whole. As against an average size of 6.00 for the State, the average size of a household in the district is 6.53. On the other hand, the person-room ratio for the district works out to be only 2.33 as compared to 2.56 for the State. In other words, the district is more favourably placed in the availability of housing space when compared with the overall position for the State as a whole. However, if two persons per room be considered a satisfactory norm, the position appears to be much less satisfactory even for the district.

ii) Srinagar district :

2.73 Srinagar district has returned a lower size of households as also lower person-room ratio than Anantnag district. While the average household size stands at 6.48, the person-room ratio works out to 2.02. This shows that Srinagar district is well placed in housing accommodation, the ratio being very close to what is considered to be a satisfactory norm. The one-room households which constitute only 14.7% of all households in the district have returned a person-room ratio of 4.58. On the other hand, two-room households which constitute 30.6% of the households have returned a person-room ratio of 2.80 and an average size of household at 5.60. A clearer indication of more space being available for residential purposes in the district can be had from the fact that households occupying three rooms and above which have returned considerably lower person-room ratios constitute about 55% of the total number of households in the district.

iii) Baramula district :

2.74 The average size of a household for Baramula district stands at 6.32 which is slightly lower than what it is for Anantnag and Srinagar districts. The person-room ratio for the district works out to 2.09 which shows that the district is more comfortably placed than Anantnag, if not Srinagar.

2.75 The distribution of households by the number of rooms occupied shows that the person-room ratio in the case of one-room households which constitute 16% of all the households of the district is 4.71 i. e. higher than what it is for Srinagar but lower than what it is for Anantnag district. In the case of two-room households, however, the district has returned lower size of households as well as lower person-room ratio as compared to both Anantnag and Srinagar districts. Likewise, three-room and four-room households have returned lower person-room ratios as also lower average size of households in this district than Srinagar and Anantnag districts.

2.76 The person-room ratio in the case of 31% of the households living in four-rooms and above is more than satisfactory, a room being shared by less than 2 persons.

iv) Ladakh district :

2.77 The district has returned the lowest average size of household as also the lowest person-room ratio in the State. In an average size of household of 4.64, person-room ratio has been returned at 1.46. The low person-room ratio is a consequence of small household size.

2.78 It can be said in general about the housing situation in Ladakh district that the district does not need more houses, but better houses.

v) Doda district :

2.79 The person-room ratio in Doda district stands at 3.32 which is much higher than the corresponding ratio for any of the districts of Kashmir province, even though the average household size returned for the district is only 5.95 which is considerably lower than the corresponding average household size for the districts of Kashmir province except Ladakh. This speaks of acute congestion in the residential houses of Doda district. The congestion appears to be most acute in the case of one-room households which constitute 57% of all the households in the district with the person-room ratio in the case of such households being 5.26. Two-room households which form 25% of the total number of households of the district have returned a person-room ratio of 3.10. Though the person-room ratio in the case of households occupying three-rooms and above

is not very high, it does not make much difference to the overall conditions of overcrowding because such households constitute only 18% of the total number of households.

vi) Udhampur district:

2.80 The position obtaining in Udhampur district is somewhat similar to that of Doda. Against an average household size of 5.43, the person-room ratio in the district is 3.29. There is less of congestion in all categories of households in this district than in Doda. This is especially so in the case of one-room households.

vii) Jammu district:

2.81 While the average household size (5.54) in this district is lower than most other districts, the person-room ratio returned for the district (3.50) is one of the highest in the State. This adequately reflects the shortage of residential accommodation in Jammu district. The position is particularly serious in the case of one-room households which constitute 66% of all the households in the district. Such households have returned a person-room ratio of 4.99. Even two-room households which have returned a person-room ratio of 3.05 constitute 21% of the total number of households in the district. The person-room ratio in the case of three-room households is also more than 2.28. Such households, however, constitute only 8% of all households of the district. It is only in the case of 5% households falling in the category of four-room households and above that the person-room ratio is less than 2.

viii) Kathua district:

2.82 Kathua district, by and large, follows the same pattern in the person-room ratios as well as the average household size as is revealed by the Jammu district. The district suffers from the shortage of residential accommodation with resultant congestion and overcrowding.

ix) Rajauri district:

2.83 The district has returned the highest person-room ratio (4.23) in the State even though the average household size stands at 5.55 which is comparatively moderate.

2.84 The data show that one-room households constitute as high as 75% of the total number of the households in the district. Such households have returned a very high person-room ratio which works to 5.32. This is indicative of acute dearth of residential accommodation in this district. Even two-room households which constitute about one-fifth of the total number of households in the district have returned a high person-room ratio of 3.07. Households occupying three-rooms and more, though showing tolerable person-room ratios, have been returned in insignificant proportions.

x) Punch district:

2.85 The district has returned the second highest person-room ratio (3.62) in the State and the highest average size of household (6.07) in Jammu province. Evidently the position of residential accommodation in the district is far from satisfactory though it is not as bad as in Rajauri. The position is particularly unsatisfactory in the case of one-room households which constitute 55% of all households in the district and have returned high person-room ratio (5.64). Even in the case of two-room households which constitute 31% of the total households of the district, person-room ratio stands at 3.12 which is highest in this category of households in the whole State. Households occupying three-rooms and more, however, reflect a somewhat satisfactory position.

Srinagar and Jammu municipalities:

2.86 As against a person-room ratio of 1.86 for Srinagar municipality, the ratio stands at 2.63 in the case of Jammu municipality. On the other hand, Srinagar municipality has returned a higher average size of households (6.89) than Jammu municipality (5.77).

2.87 The higher incidence of housing congestion in Jammu municipality than Srinagar as explained in an earlier paragraph is partly accountable to the sizeable in-migration to the municipality both from within and outside the State during winter months. This is corroborated by the data given in table H. IV. 1 published in the Housing Report & Tables which show that 54.4% of the households have been returned as living in rented accommodation in Jammu municipality as against 9.4% in Srinagar municipality.

2.88 The fact that there are only 9% and 24% of households occupying one room and two rooms respectively in the case of Srinagar municipality as against the corresponding proportions of 45% one-room households and 26% two-room households in the case of Jammu

municipality shows that there is a lot more accommodation available for residential purposes in the case of former than in the case of latter. This is also corroborated by a higher person-room ratio in the case of Jammu municipality than Srinagar municipality. In this connection note has to be taken of the fact that with the closure of Srinagar-Rawalpindi road after partition, Jammu has come to occupy the position of the principal centre of trade to and from Kashmir with ever greater pressure being put on the available accommodation accentuated further by the municipality now becoming State's rail-head. Since in area Jammu is only 50.50 km^2 as compared to the area of 82.88 km^2 of its sister municipality, Srinagar, it offers less scope for expansion and even with the setting up of new housing colonies like Gandhinagar, Bakshinagar, Sarwal etc., it is badly congested in some parts.

CHAPTER III

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Inter-State comparison of growth rate, 1961-71 :

According to the 1961 census, the population of Jammu and Kashmir was 3,560,976. This grew to 4,616,632 in 1971, an increase of 1,055,656. The growth rate of population during the decade ending 1971 works out thus to 29.65%. The corresponding rate for the country as a whole was 24.80%. Statement III.1 brings out the comparative position of Jammu and Kashmir vis-a-vis other states and union territories of India and the order of ranking in growth rate during the decade ending 1971.

Statement III . 1

Growth rate of population of India and the States, 1961-71

Sl. No.	Unit	Percentage growth rate of Pop. 1961-71	Rank in rate of growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	India	**24.80**	
	STATES		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.90	29
2.	Assam	34.71	9
3.	Bihar	21.33	28
4.	Gujarat	29.39	14
5.	Haryana	32.23	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23.04	25
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.65	13
8.	Kerala	26.29	22
9.	Madhya Pradesh	28.67	16
10.	Maharashtra	27.45	20
11.	Manipur	37.53	6
12.	Meghalaya	31.50	12
13.	Mysore	24.22	24
14.	Nagaland	39.88	4
15.	Orissa	25.05	23
16.	Punjab	21.70	27
17.	Rajasthan	27.83	18
18.	Sikkim	29.38	15
19.	Tamil Nadu	22.30	26
20.	Tripura	36.28	8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19.78	30
22.	West Bengal	26.87	21
	UNION TERRITORIES :		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.17	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.91	5
3.	Chandigarh	114.59	1
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.96	17
5.	Dehli	52.93	3
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	36.88	7
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	31.95	11
8.	Pondicherry	27.81	19

Note : Assam includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

3.2 Jammu and Kashmir falls among the states having growth rates higher than the all-India average. The states and union territories which have returned higher growth rates than that of Jammu and Kashmir are Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Nagaland Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Goa, Daman and Diu, Tripura, Assam, Haryana, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Meghalaya. Gujarat and Sikkim follow Jammu and Kashmir closely.

3.3 Mysore, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the only states which have recorded growth rates less than the all-India average.

Decadal growth rate of population in the State 1901-1971 :

3.4 The inordinately high rate of population growth in Jammu and Kashmir can better be analysed if we examine the corresponding rates in the previous decades also. Statement III . 2 indicates the decennial growth rate of population in Jammu and Kashmir from 1901 to 1971.

Statement III . 2

Decennial growth rate of population in the State, 1901-1971

Census Year	Pop.	Decennial variation in Pop.	Decennial percentage growth rate of Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1901	2,139,362	—	—
1911	2,292,535	+ 153,173	+ 7.16
1921	2,424,359	+ 131,824	+ 5.75
1931	2,670,208	+ 245,849	+ 10.14
1941	2,946,728	+ 276,520	+ 10.36
1951	3,253,852	+ 307,124	+ 10.42
1961	3,560,976	+ 307,124	+ 9.44
1971	4,616,632	+ 1,055,656	+ 29.65

Note : 1951 population is the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population.

3.5 The total population of the State in 1901 adjusted to its existing territorial jurisdiction stood at 2,139,362. During the subsequent ten years, it added 153,173 souls and rose to 2,292,535 thus recording a growth rate of 7.16% only. The decade 1911-21 saw a net addition of 131,824 to the population of the State,

the growth rate worked out at 5.75% which was less than the previous decades. The population went on increasing steadily till it indicated a decadal variation of 10.14% in 1931 and 10.36% in 1941. Due to the abnormal conditions created by the tribal raids of 1947, no census was taken in the State in 1951. For purposes of camparison, however, the 1951 population of the State was calculated on the basis of the arithmetic mean between the 1941 and 1961 populations. This assessment of the growth rate for the particular decade cannot, therefore, be regarded as a realistic one because of the large scale movement of population during and after 1947 from and into the State as a whole. That is why the growth rate obtaining between the decades 1941-51 and 1951-61, as shown in the foregoing statement, appears to have been maintained at very nearly the same level. Between 1961 and 1971, an increase of 1,055,656 was recorded in the population of the State, resulting in a very high growth rate of 29.65%.

3.6 In the past, the State frequently experienced natural calamities which took a heavy toll of lives and consequently retarded the population growth from time to time. The dismal account of the havoc caused by these calamities and the suffering that ensued is found in the relevant census reports. We learn that in Kashmir province, cholera broke out three times in an epidemic form in the decade 1901-11, resulting in the death of 17,118 persons. This was followed by pneumonia which also took a heavy toll. There was again a severe flood in the Kashmir valley in 1903, followed by two others in 1909 and 1911, causing havoc to life and property. There were three earthquakes in 1910 and five earthquakes in early 1911. In Jammu province, plague remained active throughout the decade and accounted for a heavy death roll, especially in the low-lying areas. The situation was further accentuated by famines caused by drought and its after-effects were aggravated further by bad crops. Enteric fever caused by consumption of highly contaminated water took its own toll.

3.7 The decade 1911-21 repeated the sad story of the one that preceded it. It saw the scourge of two dangerous epidemics, influenza and cholera in Kashmir province, claiming a toll of 62,578 lives. Plague which visited Jammu province nine times in this decade accounted for the death of 9,134 persons. Both provinces were again attacked by small-pox, killing 16,504 persons. In World War I, about 18,' 00 recruits supplied by Jammu and Kashmir were killed in action.

3.8 In the following decade, there was a severe famine in Jammu province. In Kashmir, rains were scarce and most of the crops were affected. In 1925, cholera again broke out in Kashmir and was followed by plague in Jammu. These epidemics along with smallpox reportedly claimed 40,654 lives of which cholera accounted for 19,857, smallpox 15,546 and plague 5,251 persons. In 1927-28, the State experienced heavy rains causing loss of life and property. Plague followed in Jammu province, adding to the already heavy casualities.

3.9 The factors which were responsible till 1921 for retarding the growth of population were gradually eliminated. As a result of steps taken to improve medical facilities, means of communications and transport during 1931-41, the incidence of epidemics was considerably reduced and only 21,397 deaths were reported on this account, of which cholera claimed 5,582 lives, smallpox 13,135 lives and plague 2,680 lives.

3.10 Unfortunately, however, the State suffered a major disaster as a result of the tribal raids of 1947 in which a large number of people were killed and a mass migration took place.

3.11 The decade ending 1961 was marked by significantly positive activities aimed at rehabilitation of displaced persons, restoration of normalcy and reconstruction of the economy through five-year development plans. Part of the impact of these activities was, however, set off by the serious floods which visited the State two times and resulted in a substantial loss of human lives, livestock and houses. To quote the General Report, Part I—A (i) of the 1961 census 'there was hardly any district from Ladakh to Punch which did not suffer enormous losses in the form of human lives, livestock, water-mills and cropped areas. In Jammu district alone, about 2,000 houses, 193 water-mills and 1,059 heads of cattle were washed away. In addition, standing crops growing on over 61,000 kanals of land were submerged in water and either rendered unfit for consumption or carried away by the rivers in spate'.

3.12 During 1961-71, a concentrated drive was launched to expand the health services and take preventive measures against the occurrence of epidemics. Deaths from famine and scarcity became a thing of the past. With the introduction of extensive irrigation facilities, fertilisers, improved seeds and modern methods of cultivation, there was an all-round progress in agriculture. All these efforts coupled with the establishment of a network of roads, improvement in transport and communication system, growth of trade and commerce and development of industries succeeded in reducing the high mortality rate of the previous decades in consequence of which the population growth rate for the State shot up to 29.65% for the decade just concluded.

Natural growth rate of population :

3.13 It would have been useful here to find out the natural growth rate of population of the State. But complete data regarding the two natural biological processes, births and deaths, are not available. The figures of vital statistics supplied by the State government cover a period of five years only from 1966 to 1970. Further, statistics regarding 'net migration' which constitutes the third component for determining the natural growth are also incomplete. In the circumstances, it is not possible to calculate, even on a rough basis, the natural growth rate of population. However, it is apparent from the above data that in just one decade, the net increase in our population has been substantially more than what it was in a period of 40 years and one and a half times the increase registered in the preceding two decades. If this rate of increase is allowed to continue, the population of Jammu & Kashmir may touch the one-crore mark in the not too distant future, creating difficulties in the face of the meagre resources of the State. This may be warded off only by taking urgent steps for bringing about a fall in birth rate particularly when a sharp decline has been registered in mortality rates during the post-independence decades. It is to be hoped that the size of our State will not lull us into a sense of complacency. Nearly 92% of the area of the State consists of high mountain ranges which are either nude or densely forested and cannot, therefore, be put to advantageous use for sustaining a heavy population.

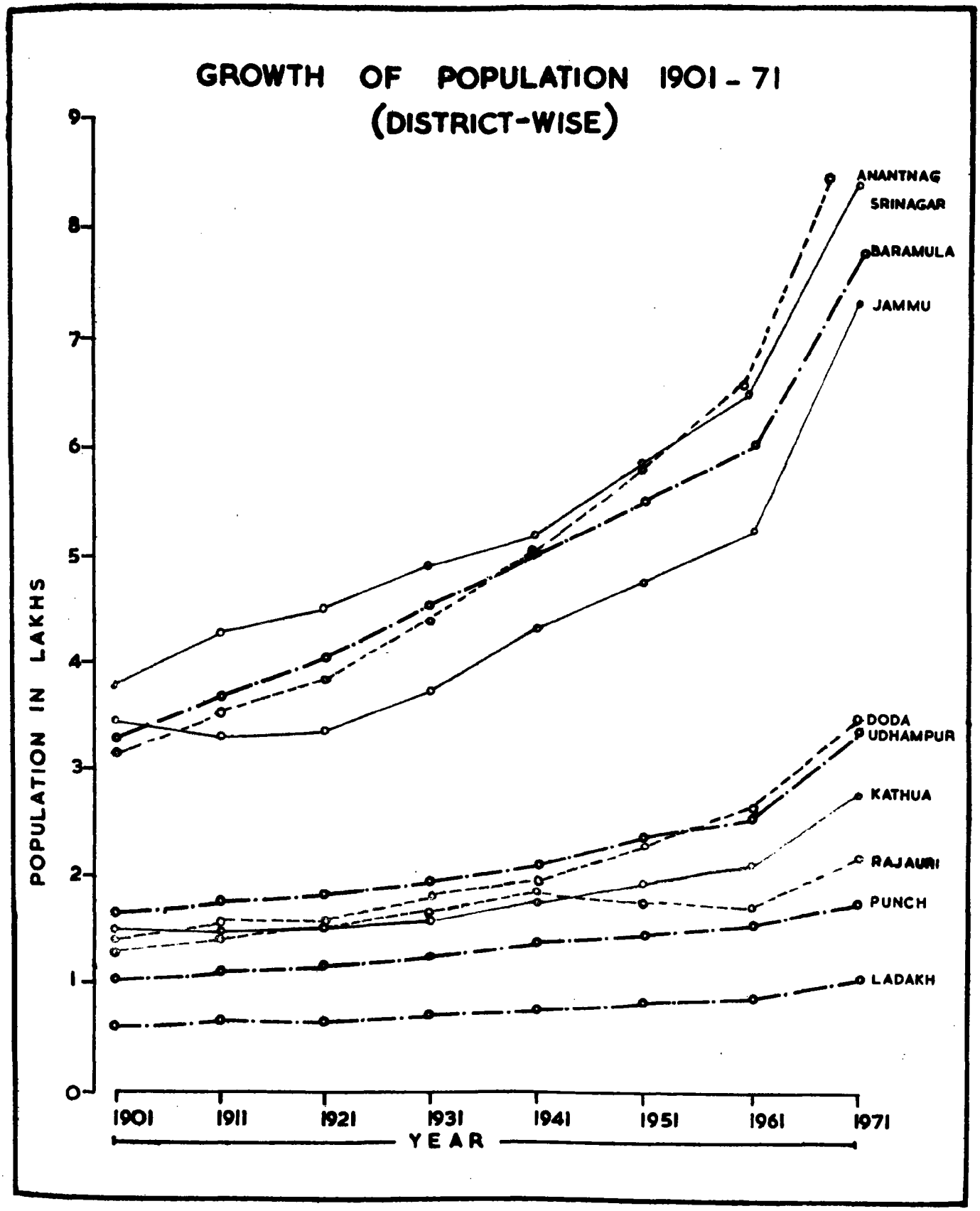
District-wise decennial growth rates of population, 1901—71 :

3.14 We shall now take up similar data relating to individual districts of the State and examine the trends in population growth shown by each of them. The statement that follows gives the decennial growth rates of population for the State and its constituent districts from 1901—11 to 1961—71.

Statement III.3

Growth rate of population by districts, 1901-11 to 1961-71

Unit	Decennial growth rate of Pop.						
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	**+ 7.16**	**+ 5.75**	**+10.14**	**+10.36**	**+10.42**	**+ 9.44**	**+29.65**
Anantnag	+11.14	+ 5.74	+ 9.62	+ 5.79	+12.15	+10.84	+28.22
Srinagar	+10.75	+ 9.08	+14.64	+14.03	+14.49	+12.66	+27.54
Baramula	+12.40	+10.58	+11.47	+10.61	+ 9.99	+ 9.09	+29.00
Ladakh	+12.45	+ 1.31	+ 4.78	+ 5.33	+ 8.30	+ 7.66	+18.77
Doda	+ 8.10	+ 0.87	+13.68	+ 7.38	+16.52	+14.18	+30.38
Udhampur	+ 7.74	+ 4.48	+ 6.30	+ 8.52	+10.28	+ 9.32	+32.28
Jammu	— 4.24	+ 2.26	+10.96	+15.03	+10.23	+ 9.28	+40.52
Kathua	— 1.56	+ 1.59	+ 4.55	+10.20	+ 8.37	+ 7.73	+32.42
Rajauri	+ 7.74	+ 7.22	+ 5.52	+10.79	— 3.40	— 3.52	+26.73
Punch	+ 9.80	+ 5.13	+ 8.25	+10.17	+ 5.01	+ 4.78	+10.52


GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901 - 71
(DISTRICT-WISE)
POPULATION IN LAKHS
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
YEAR
ANANTNAG
SRINAGAR
BARAMULA
JAMMU
DODA
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
RAJAURI
PUNCH
LADAKH

3.15 As in the case of the State as a whole, the decennial growth rates recorded for the individual districts from 1901 to 1941 disclose very wide variations with those registered between 1961 and 1971. Even in the earlier decades, population fluctuations, though not of the size obtaining in 1961-71, are noticeable in them right upto 1961. These fluctuations reflect the intensity with which the numerous adverse factors discussed in the foregoing paragraphs have operated and consequently influenced the population growth.

i) Anantnag district :

3.16 Having begun with an impressive growth rate of 11.14% in 1901-11 as against 7.16% at the State level, Anantnag district considerably slumped down in the succeeding three decades ending 1941, both as compared to the State as also the other two valley districts viz. Srinagar and Baramula. The lowest growth rate of 5.74% was recorded by the district in 1911-21. Other things apart, the effects of the First World War and the outbreak of epidemics of influenza, cholera and small-pox were the main factors undermining the growth of population during this decade.

3.17 The subsequent decade was relatively better. There was a marked improvement in the growth rate of population of the district. The next decade, however, again saw a slump, reducing the growth rate of the district to nearly half of the State average. This was due perhaps to the severe epidemic of cholera in 1935, followed by another in 1938. The typhus epidemic in 1937 might have also contributed to this situation.

3.18 During the decades, 1941-51 and 1951-61, the growth of population in the district again took a favourable turn, outstripping the average growth rate of the State. This was because unlike many other districts, Anantnag was least affected by the events of partition and tribal raids. At the same time, the various measures initiated by the government in these decades by way of political, administrative and agrarian reforms, prevention of epidemics and promotion of public health, development of social and economic infrastructure etc. began to make their impact felt on making the masses less susceptible to disease and death in all the districts including Anantnag.

3.19 The 1961-71 period saw allround peace and prosperity throughout the State. No wonder, therefore, that the population registered a phenomenal growth in all the districts, never experienced before. It was 28.22% in the case of Anantnag district. This makes an annual growth rate of 2.82% which is remarkable indeed compared to an average growth rate of 1.16% during the preceding 60 years.

ii) Srinagar district :

3.20 In the case of Srinagar district, the fluctuations in the rate of growth of population have been less sharp from decade to decade both as compared to Anantnag as also the State a whole. The average growth rate has also been higher than at the State level in all the decades ending 1961. This is largely because Srinagar, the premier city and traditional capital of the State, constitutes the greater part of the district. The population of this city has naturally claimed greater attention in public health facilities, in preventive measures against epidemics and in the provision of social and economic infrastructure. Under the impact of comprehensive developmental planning, Srinagar has also registered a phenomenal growth in its population in 1961-71 as compared to any decade in the past.

3.21 Yet the growth rate of this district has been less sharp than that of the other two valley districts, Anantnag and Baramula, as also of the State as a whole. This can again be attributed to the relatively much higher urban component of this district where the natural growth of population is expected to be comparatively lower because of a higher incidence of family planning practices. Transfer of secretariat offices, government departments and their personnel to Jammu in connection with the annual darbar move as also the out-migration of local businessmen to the plains has affected the growth rate of Srinagar district which should otherwise have been even higher than that returned for Anantnag and Baramula districts.

3.22 The growth rate of population in the rural areas of the district is comparatively low. This is due to the fact that a large number of areas previously belonging to the rural sector were merged with Srinagar municipality during the inter-censal period. There are large chunks of Kandi and backward pockets in Badgam, Beerwah, Chadura and Ganderbal tehsils which are still devoid of basic amenities and poor in agriculture and, therefore, sparsely populated. On

the whole, however, the population of the district has grown at an annual rate of 2.75% during the last decade as compared to an average rate of 1.73% during the preceding 60 years.

iii) Baramula district :

3.23 Baramula has also displayed a relatively steadier growth rate in the decades ending 1941, having withstood, to a large extent, the frequent onslaught of epidemics, floods, etc. The growth rate has, however, undergone a perceptible decline in the two decades 1941 to 1961.

3.24 Baramula district in its major part became a subject of wanton destruction at the hands of raiders in 1947 and after. This caused a large-scale exodus and dislocation of population and kept down the growth rate in the said decades. It has taken many years of relief and rehabilitation work in the post-independence period to restore stability and promote a sense of security in the population inhabiting the border regions of this district.

3.25 Besides preventive measures against floods, epidemics etc. a lot of work has been done in the field of agriculture, horticulture, roads, transport, education, public health etc. even in the remotest parts of the district to ameliorate the general living conditions of people. That is how we find a sudden spurt in the growth of population in the decade 1961-71. The rate of growth is quite high, closely following the rate at the State level. A comparison with the earlier decades shows that there has been an annual growth of 2.90% in the population of the district during the last decade which is more than double the average growth rate of 1.40% during the preceding six decades.

iv) Ladakh district :

3.26 Barring the decade 1901-11, the growth rate of population of Ladakh district has been very low in all the decades ending 1961. The decade 1901-11 has been exceptionally favourable for Ladakh in this respect inasmuch as not only has the rate of population growth been much higher than ever in the subsequent fifty years, but surprisingly surpassing even the growth rate of the valley districts during the same decade. The lowest growth in the population of the district has been recorded in 1911-21.

3.27 The low rate of population growth in Ladakh, particularly in the past decade, is inherent in the conditions obtaining there. The district is very mountainous and contains vast desert and treeless tracts at altitudes from 3,636 to 5,455 metres above sea level. Rainfall is very scanty and crops are very poor, consisting mainly of millets. Only 0.3% of the geographical area is fit for cultivation. These constitute the natural barriers with an adverse effect on the birth rate of population. The occasional outbreaks of malaria and smallpox in the district, sometimes in a virulent form, have had the effect of increasing the death rate of population.

3.28 There are certain socio-religious factors also, peculiar to Buddhist population, which have arrested the growth of population of the district. One is the practice of polyandry which was prevalent in the district in the past on a fairly large scale. To quote the 1961 census report 'although polyandry has now been prohibited under the law, the practice has not completely ceased nor have the polyandrous relations, which subsisted before the enforcement of this law, been severed. The growth rate, therefore, continues to be slow, though not to the same extent as before'. Another factor which has the same influence is that many Buddhist girls, by tradition, become nuns.

3.29 There is yet another factor of economic importance which has contributed in its own way in retarding the growth rate of population of the district. This is the cessation of commercial transactions with Central Asia and Tibet which provided a substantial means of subsistence to the people of this district.

3.30 In 1961-71, however, the district has fared substantially better in tune with other districts of the State. The annual growth rate has been 1.88% as compared to the average rate of 0.78% in the preceding sixty years. The post-independence years have seen a continuous and progressive inflow of investment into the district on a very large scale in the field of roads and communications, health and education, transport and industry, trade and business. The Srinagar-Leh national highway by itself constitutes a monumental achievement in putting the district on the road to progress and prosperity. The avenues of employment have vastly expanded and the living standards of people have greatly improved. The army has contributed in its own

way in boosting up the economic activity and social outlook of the people.

v) Doda district :

3.31 In the course of the last 70 years, Doda district has, like Ladakh, recorded the lowest ever growth rate in 1911-21 though the rate has been comparatively low in 1901-11 and 1931-41 as well. Several areas of the district, particularly in Ramban, Bhaderwah and Kishtwar regions, suffered a major catastrophe in that decade owing to the outbreak of plague, influenza and other contageous epidemics. The same causes, though with a milder intensity, operated in the 1901-11 and 1931-41 decades also to restrict the rate of growth at a lower level.

3.32 As it is, the area of the district is extensive and mountainous ; villages are scattered and their population spread about over considerable distance. Lack of communication facilities in the past decades was a serious handicap in mitigating backwardness and poverty. As these facilities improved and expanded, the incidence of epidemics progressively diminished, besides bringing about a wholesome change in the socio-economic conditions of people.

3.33 Though the terrain and topography of the district render it difficult to break completely its age-old isolation, several measures have all the same been taken in the post-independence era to put the district on the path of progress. Before 1948, the tehsils now constituting the district formed part of Udhampur district. It was in 1948 that these tehsils along with a number of villages of Udhampur tehsil and Chenani jagir were detached from Udhampur district to be converted into a separate district with headquarters at Doda. Consequently, a number of offices were set up at Doda and in the tehsils. In 1954, Doda tehsil came into being.

3.34 As a result of this administrative re-organisation of the area, the socio-economic development of the district has received ever greater impetus under the successive five-year plans. The 70-mile road from Batote to Kishtwar, interlinked with the road to Bhaderwah and Doda, has enabled exploitation of the forest and mineral wealth of the district in a big way, besides facilitating the expansion of trade and commerce not only among the various tehsils of the district but also between the district and other parts of the State. With the progressive expansion in tourist traffic into the valley and the ever-increasing role of the national highway as the chief artery of trade and transport between Jammu and Kashmir, the transit centres like Ramban, Batote and Banihal have experienced a phenomenal expansion of board and lodge establishments. The construction and maintenance of the Banihal tunnel, the continued work on the expansion and stabilization of the national highway, the logging and extraction operations of timber have generated sustained opportunities of employment for a large section of the population.

3.35 Inevitably, these are all boosters of the population growth. Upto 1961, however, it has been a period of transition. Then we find the district taking a sudden jump in population growth in 1961-71 at an annual rate of 3.04% as compared to an average rate of 1.28% during the preceding 60 years.

vi) Udhampur district :

3.36 The growth of population in Udhampur district has remained at a very low level in the four decades ending 1941, with milder fluctuations in between. To quote the 1961 census report 'before 1941, the district was notorious for the high incidence of venereal diseases and the amenability of the population inhabiting its lower elevations to malarial infections. This has naturally been impeding the growth of population of the district and particularly of non-Muslims among whom venereal diseases have been very common and whose growth rate during 1931-41 has been only 5.4% against 15.5% of the Muslims. Likewise in 1921-31, the increase per cent among Muslims stood at 8.7% whereas in the case of non-Muslims, the population shrank and registered a decrease of 3.3%. With the provision of medical facilities, however, malaria has almost been completely eradicated and venereal diseases effectively controlled as is reflected by the growth rates of 1941-51 and 1951-61.

3.37 The growth rate in these two decades should have been substantially larger than what it was recorded to be but for the fact that the proportion of various communities inhabiting the district before 1947 changed radically following the tribal raids of 1947. The health and happiness of the population of the district, however, began

to grow faster only from 1956 when the second five-year plan was launched. With progressive investment in health and education, agriculture and small industry, roads and communications, the economic and social life of the people at large have undergone a steady improvement. The result has been an unprecedented growth in the population of the district in 1961-71 decade. Having increased at an annual rate of 3.23% in this decade as compared to an average rate of 0.94% during the preceding 60 years, the growth of population in the district has indeed assumed alarming proportions.

vii) Jammu district :

3.38 Jammu is one of the two districts, another being Kathua, in the whole State which experienced a negative growth in its population in 1901-11. Even between these two districts, the rate of negative growth was much sharper (—) 4.24% in the case of Jammu as against (—) 1.56% in the case of Kathua. The next decade was slightly better inasmuch as though the growth rate was positive, it was very low both as compared to the State as well as the individual districts excluding Ladakh, Doda and Kathua.

3.39 The chief cause for loss in the population in 1901-11 was that plague remained active throughout this decade and took a heavy toll in Akhnoor, Ranbirsinghpora and Jammu. Malaria also occurred in a malignant form in lower regions of Jammu, only to accentuate the situation further. The same factors operated, though in a milder form, in the district in 1911-21.

3.40 Another important event of the decade with a particular bearing on the growth of population in Jammu district was the outbreak of World War I. Quite a number of recruits from this district were killed in action while many on their return were permanently absorbed in the British army.

3.41 The subsequent decades ending 1941 saw a remarkable recovery, though the district continued to suffer occasional bouts of epidemics and drought. In the next two decades, however, there was again some decline in the growth rate of population, though no epidemic of any serious incidence occurred in this period. This was because certain other gruesome events took place during this period apart from the after-effects of World War II. The partition of the country in 1947 was followed by tribal raids and internal disturbances which resulted in large-scale killings and mass migrations, particularly from this vulnerable district. More than 150 villages of the district got depopulated. The severe decline in the population of the district was, however, partially made up by the immigration of a large number of displaced persons from areas of the State illegally seized by Pakistan as well as from other parts of West Pakistan. But for this, the growth rate of population of the district in the two decades 1941-61 should have been still lower.

3.42 As the situation stabilised, the potentialities and advantageous location of the district as the focal centre of trade and transit between various parts of the State and the rest of the country began to pay dividends. Agriculture, irrigation, industry, health, education, roads and transport, business and commerce progressed by leaps and bounds. As the second premier city and winter capital of the State, Jammu city increasingly assumed the role of a nerve centre for urbanisation and economic growth. With the setting up of a university, colleges for men and women and many other technical institutions, the city has become a centre of higher learning for the whole of the Jammu region. The growing prosperity of the district has led to immigration into the district of a large number of people from the adjoining areas including Punjab and Kashmir who have taken to business, transport, labour, etc. The wide expansion of the State and Central government offices has also swelled the number of employees not a few of whom belong to other parts of the State or the country. The declaration of Jammu city as a family station has enabled a large number of army personnel to move up their families which has contributed in its own way to boost up the growth of population of the district.

3.43 The high growth in the population of Jammu district in 1961-71 should be viewed in the context of this background. It is indeed to the credit of the district that with sustained doses of socio-economic development, it has tried to make up just in one decade all it had suffered during the past several decades. This is borne out by the fact that while there was a net

increase of only 1.75 lakhs in the population of the district in the sixty-year period between 1901 and 1961, the increase in the decade 1961-71 was as much as 2.11 lakhs.

viii) Kathua district :

3.44 Like Jammu, Kathua district also saw a negative growth in population in the 1901-11 decade. The rate of decline was, however, milder, (—) 1.56% as compared to (—) 4.24% in the case of Jammu. Like Jammu again, the growth in the next decade, though positive, was practically negligible. The decade 1921-31 showed only a slight improvement. Constituting more or less the same belt, the same causes as operated in Jammu district were responsible for keeping down the growth of population in Kathua also. It has had the additional disadvantage of constituting practically a border area claiming little attention from the government. It also suffered the exodus of population in the wake of the 1947 events, in the same way, if not, in the same magnitude as Jammu, which was only partially off-set by immigration into the district. Developmental activity in the district was also slow and meagre in the initial years. That is why the growth rate of the population of the district continued to be slow in the decades ending 1961.

3.45 With increase in the tempo of developmental activity and dispersal of socio-economic infrastructure, the conditions took a steady turn for the better. The phased execution of the major project of extension of the railway line into the heart of Kathua town and beyond opened up vast opportunities of employment, attracting people from other adjoining areas into the district. All this has had its impact in terms of a very high growth in the population of the district in 1961-71. The net increase in population in this decade has been more than what it was in the preceding sixty years. There has been an addition of 0.67 lakh persons in this decade as against only 0.53 lakh persons from 1901 to 1961.

ix) Rajauri district :

3.46 Except for small fluctuations here and there, the decennial growth of population in Rajauri district has remained at a low level in the four decades ending 1941. The behaviour of this growth has been more or less in tune with that of other districts, affected in the same way by the natural calamities. The next two decades 1941 to 1961 saw a net loss in the size of population of the district. The main reason again was the 1947 raids.

3.47 The situation improved and stabilised only slowly. As public confidence came to be restored, the population again began to grow. The government has also done its bit in the field of education, health, animal husbandry and agriculture which has further contributed in raising the growth rate, though not to the same extent as in other districts. This is because the district is otherwise also placed in a relatively disadvantageous position by way of its location, topography and resources. The growth rate of 2.67% per annum in the population of the district in 1961-71 is indeed fairly high when compared with a bare 0.43% average annual growth during the preceding 60 years.

x) Punch district :

3.48 What is true of Rajauri is true of Punch district as well. As a matter of fact, the present district of Rajauri and the part which now constitutes Punch district were one joint district of Punch even after the 1961 census.

3.49 Punch has not shown any appreciable growth in its population even in the decade 1961-71. This is the only district which has experienced the lowest growth rate in this decade, much lower than even the Ladakh district. It is not that the district has been neglected. As elsewhere, a lot has been done to improve the general socio-economic conditions, consistent with the inherent limitations of the topography, remoteness, poverty and backwardness of the district. However, account has to be taken of the fact that in the 1965 conflict with Pakistan, Punch district bore a heavy brunt. All this kept the growth rate of the population of the district at a conspicuously low level in 1961-71, though still higher than in the previous six decades. One cannot also lose sight of the fact that with the location and topography of the district as it is, it cannot sustain a much higher growth in its normal population, nor are there any up-coming industries or projects of significance to attract persons from outside.

Classification of districts according to growth rate ranges, 1901-11 to 1961-71 :

3.50 We may now rearrange the districts according to their growth rate ranges. Statement III.4 classifies the districts according as they are above or below the average for the State. The ranges selected for the purpose are (i) more

than 25% above, (ii) upto 25% above, (iii) upto 25% below and (iv) lower or less than 25% below the State average.

Statement III.4

Distribution of districts by growth rate of population, 1901-11 to 1961-71

Decade	Distribution in each range of decennial growth rate of population									
	Range 1		Range 2		Range 3	Range 4		Range 5		
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)		
1901-11	Ladakh	12.45	Doda	8.10		—		Kathua	(—)	1.56
	Baramula	12.40	Udhampur	7.74				Jammu	(—)	4.24
	Anantnag	11.14	Rajauri	7.74						
	Srinagar	10.75								
	Punch	9.80			7.16					
1911-21	Baramula	10.58				Anantnag	5.74	Jammu		2.26
	Srinagar	9.08	—			Punch	5.13	Kathua		1.59
	Rajauri	7.22			5.75	Udhampur	4.48	Ladakh		1.31
								Doda		0.87
1921-31	Srinagar	14.64	Baramula	11.47		Anantnag		Udhampur		6.30
	Doda	13.68	Jammu	10.96	10.14	Punch	8.25	Rajauri		5.52
								Ladakh		4.78
								Kathua		4.55
1931-41	Jammu	15.03	Rajauri	10.79		Kathua	10.20	Doda		7.38
	Srinagar	14.03	Baramula	10.61	10.36	Punch	10.17	Anantnag		5.79
						Udhampur	8.52	Ladakh		5.33
1941-51	Doda	16.52	Anantnag	12.15		Udhampur	10.28	Punch		5.01
	Srinagar	14.49			10.42	Jammu	10.23	Rajauri	(—)	3.40
						Baramula	9.99			
						Kathua	8.37			
						Ladakh	8.30			
1951-61	Doda	14.18	Anantnag	10.84		Udhampur	9.32	Punch		4.78
	Srinagar	12.66			9.44	Jammu	9.28	Rajauri	(—)	3.52
						Baramula	9.09			
						Kathua	7.73			
						Ladakh	7.66			
1961-71	Jammu	40.52	Kathua	32.42		Baramula	29.00	Ladakh		18.77
			Udhampur	32.28	29.65	Anantnag	28.22	Punch		10.52
			Doda	30.38		Srinagar	27.54			
						Rajauri	26.73			

Note :— Range 1 = Above 25% of the State growth rate.
Range 2 = Upto 25% above the State growth rate.
Range 3 = Average growth rate.
Range 4 = Upto 25% below the State growth rate.
Range 5 = Below the State average by 25% or less.

3.51 Reviewing the decennial growth of population in the various districts between 1901 and 1961, it is noticed that with the exception of Jammu and Kathua, all other districts have registered a growth rate higher than the average for the State during the decade 1901-11. Out of these, the districts of Kashmir province and Punch belonged to sub-class I where the corresponding rates varied from 9.80% to 12.45%. The remaining three districts namely Doda, Udhampur, and Rajauri, were classifiable in 'high' growth rate range only on account of their having registered an increase per cent upto 25% above that of the State. None of the districts has recorded a growth rate belonging to sub-class 3 or range 4. Jammu and Kathua both of which recorded a negative increase in their population belonged to sub-class 4 or range 5.

3.52 Jammu and Kathua continued to be placed in range 5 in the succeeding decade also although there was a slight increase in their respective populations during this period. Ladakh and Doda also revealed a very low growth rate to the extent of 1.31% and 0.87% respectively as a consequence of which they also qualified themselves to be placed in the same range. The only districts which had returned 'very high' rates consisted of Srinagar, Baramula and Rajauri. The remaining three comprising of Anantnag, Udhampur and Punch had recorded the percentage increase lying in the range 25% lower than that of the State.

3.53 During the decade ending 1931, Doda qualified itself again for being categorised in sub-class 1. The only other district which retained its previous status was Srinagar where the per cent increase in population was recorded even more than that of Doda. Range 2 included Baramula and Jammu while Anantnag and Punch could not move up again from their previous sub-class. Although there was a steady increase in the corresponding rates of all other districts, yet it did not go beyond 25% below the State average in each case.

3.54 Jammu recorded a 'very high' growth rate in the decade 1931-41 followed closely by Srinagar. Baramula could not make any improvement in shifting from the range to which it belonged previously, but Rajauri recorded a phenomenal increase in its population during this period, jumping from range 5 to range 2. The growth rates in Anantnag, Ladakh and Doda all of which are classifiable in range 5 vary from 5.33% to 7.38% only as against the State average of 10.36%. In other districts namely Udhampur, Kathua and Punch, the percentage decadal variation recorded by them lies within 25% below the State average.

3.55 There has been no change in the ranges held by the districts in the subsequent two decades, 1941-51 and 1951-61. Srinagar and Doda belonged to range 1, Anantnag to range 2, Baramula, Ladakh, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua to range 4 and Rajauri and Punch to range 5.

3.56 In the last decennium, however, Jammu is the only district in the State which by virtue of its having recorded a very high growth rate belongs to range 1. Kathua, Udhampur and Doda are rated in the category of 'high' growth rate. Among the three valley districts, Baramula follows closely the State growth rate while Srinagar and Anantnag fall behind and may be rated as 'low'. Another district which registered an increase of 26.73% in its population during this decennium as against the negative growth recorded by it in the decade 1951-61 is also classifiable in the same sub-class. There are, however, two other districts which have registered even lower growth rates. These are Ladakh and Punch, both of which belong to range 5; the latter having registered the lowest growth rate of 10.52% in its population during the 1961-71 decade.

3.57 The spectacular growth rate in the population of Jammu district need not look enigmatic. As pointed out earlier, by virtue of its strategic location, Jammu serves as the chief transit centre of trade and commerce for the other parts of the State with the rest of India. It also serves as the winter capital of the State, involving large-scale seasonal migration of government employees and their families, besides labourers and businessmen. It has also witnessed fairly large expansion of State and Central government offices and institutions, private establishments and undertakings during the last decade. Besides, in recent years Jammu has registered a phenomenal progress in the field of agriculture, irrigation, drinking water, roads and communications, public health, education etc. which have in no small measure contributed

in reducing the rate of morbidity and mortality of population.

3.58 The high growth rate in the case of Kathua and Udhampur districts may similarly be attributed, to a large extent, to the influx of skilled and unskilled labour attracted to various Central and State projects. Construction of the Kathua-Jammu railway and Chenani hydel project may be cited as instances.

3.59 The relatively lower growth rate in the case of the valley districts reflects more or less a condition of closed population which obtains in the valley in winter months which incidentally is also the period for census count. This is a time when even part of the local population remains away from their homes either in connection with the shift of offices to Jammu or in pursuit of trade, business, work, etc. and when the work on public works and construction projects remains suspended. Looking in the context of these considerations, the rate of growth returned by these districts can no way be treated as less significant.

3.60 The growth rate of 18.77% in the case of Ladakh district, though 'very low' compared to the State rate is the highest ever recorded by this district. Considering the climate, altitude and topography of the district and the traditional socio-economic characteristics and religio-cultural taboos of its population, this rate of growth may indeed be treated as substantial. In the case of the Punch district which has registered a growth rate of 10.52% only, one may take into consideration that it comprises a sensitive border district which has been a target of aggression on more than one occasion. The large-scale disturbances and dislocations caused by the 1965 conflict in particular cannot be ruled out as one of the factors responsible for the very low rate of population growth returned by the district.

Classification of tehsils according to growth rate ranges, 1961-71 :

3.61 We may now classify the tehsils of the State according to these ranges and discuss the differentials in growth rates among them. Statement III.5 gives the distribution of tehsils according to the five sub-classes of their growth rates during 1961-71.

Statement III.5

Distribution of tehsils by growth rates, 1961-71

Very high growth rate		High growth rate		Average growth rate		Low growth rate		Very low growth rate	
Name of tehsil	Growth rate	Name of tehsil	Growth rate	Name of tehsil	Growth rate	Name of tehsil	Growth rate	Name of tehsil	Growth rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Ranbirsinghpora	45.57	Hiranagar	36.43			Handwara	28.42	Badgam	22.09
Samba	45.12	Sopore	35.90			Bandipore	28.17	Bashohli	21.81
Jammu	42.68	Nowshera	35 58			Chadura	27.98	Rajauri	21.73
Udhampur	39.86	Sonawari	34.00			Billawar	27.97	Pahalgam	21.36
Kathua	38.67	Kulgam	32.16			Doda	26.99	Gulmarg	20.08
Reasi	37.73	Bhaderwah	31.84			Anantnag	26.86	Kargil	19.34
		Baramula	31.54			Budhal	26.81	Ganderbal	19.30
		Kishtwar	31.17			Shupiyan	26.63	Uri	19.29
		Ramban	31.11			Kupwara	26.12	Karnah	19.22
		Srinagar	30.71			Beerwah	26.10	Leh	19.05
		Pulwama	30.29			Akhnoor	26.04	Haveli	18.55
						Ramnagar Gool Gulab	25.92	Zanskar	13.09
						Garh	25.23	Mendhar	4.99
						Tral	23.97		

Note :—1. Very high growth rate = More than 25% of the State growth rate.
2. High growth rate = Upto 25% above State growth rate.
3. Low growth rate = Upto 25% below the State growth rate.
4. Very low growth rate = Below the State average by 25% or less.

3.62 The rating of tehsils as 'very high', 'high', 'low' and 'very low', as brought out in the above statement, shows that out of the 44 tehsils constituting the State, only 6 have recorded 'very high' growth rates exceeding in each case 25% above the average for the State. With the exception of Akhnoor, all other tehsils of Jammu district fall in this category. Besides, 2 of the 4 tehsils of Udhampur district, Reasi and Udhampur and Kathua tehsil of Kathua district belong to this sub-class.

3.63 There are, however, 11 more tehsils which have registered higher growth rates than the average for the State. The percentage decade variation in these tehsils, Kulgam, Pulwama, Srinagar, Baramula, Sopore, Sonawari, Ramban, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Hiranagar and Nowshehra is upto 25% only above the State growth rate.

3.64 The corresponding rates in other tehsils numbering 27 are lower than the State average. Of these, 14 belong to 'low growth rate range' while the remaining 13 which have returned exceedingly low rates are classifiable in range 5. The former consist of the tehsils of Anantnag, Shupiyan, Tral (Anantnag district), Chadura, Beerwah (Srinagar district), Handwara, Bandipore and Kupwara (Baramula district), Doda (Doda district), Ramnagar, Gool Gulab Garh (Udhampur district), Akhnoor (Jammu district), Billawar (Kathua district) and Budhal (Rajauri district) and the latter include Pahalgam (Anantnag district), Badgam, Ganderbal (Srinagar district), Gulmarg, Uri, Karnah (Baramula district), all tehsils of Ladakh and Punch districts and Bashohli and Rajauri tehsils of Kathua and Rajauri districts respectively. Most of these tehsils consist mainly of kandi areas where the process of economic development and social change has not been as fast as in other tehsils of the State. Agriculture in most parts of these tehsils is still primitive, irrigation facilities are scanty or altogether absent and facilities of drinking water, public health, education, roads and communications are very meagre.

Density and growth rate :

3.65 We may now see whether some correlation can be established between the growth rate and density of population in the districts of the State. It would have been more interesting to study this aspect at the tehsil-level but this is not possible in view of the non-availability of tehsil-wise geographical area figures. Statement III.6 categorises the districts as those having (i) high density as well as high growth rate, (ii) high density but low growth rate, (iii) low density and high growth rate and (iv) low density and low growth rate. Ranking of the districts has been done by reference to the corresponding State averages.

Statement III.6

Distribution of districts by density and growth rate

High density & high growth rate	High density & low growth rate	Low density & high growth rate	Low density & low growth rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jammu 231 (40.52)	Srinagar 275 (27.54)	Doda 29 (30.38)	Ladakh 2 (18.77)
Kathua 104 (32.42)	Anantnag 155 (28.22)		
Udhampur 74 (32.28)	Baramula 104 (29.00)		
	Punch 103 (10.52)		
	Rajauri 81 (26.73)		

Note :—1. Density figures for the State as a whole and for Ladakh district have been worked out after excluding the area on the other side of the line of control and area illegally occupied by China.

2. Figures without brackets indicate the density while those within brackets relate to growth rate.

3.66 It may be pointed out that even with its shrunken jurisdiction, the state claims a fairly huge area when compared with the population by which it is inhabited. Consequently the density of population excluding the area under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China comes to 46 per km^2 only. Thus it may appear that although the pressure of population on land is very low, the growth rate recorded as high as 29.65% during the present decennium should present no cause for concern. This impression is not, however, true. Account has to be taken of the fact that the major part of the State's area is made up of barren mountains, hills, ravines and table-lands where even vegetation is scarce and cultivable areas very limited. Ladakh, for instance, which absorbs about 58% of the area on this side of the control line cannot afford to support even 2.3% of the

population of the State by which it is inhabited. It is, therefore, that the density of population in this area is also very low, being limited to 2 per km^2 only. If we exclude the area and population of Ladakh, as constituted at present, the density of population for the other nine districts of the State put together would be 107 per km^2. The bulk of the population is consequently found concentrated at lower elevations where cultivable land is available and which have the additional advantage of possessing a temperate climate and do not lack in facilities of irrigation, easy communications, etc.

3.67 Analysing the district-wise data, it will be observed that Jammu which has recorded the highest growth rate has also registered a very high density next only to Srinagar. It may not, therefore, be able to sustain the pressure on land too long at such a high growth rate without causing some strain on the economy in general. Taking, however, into consideration the nature of soil and its productivity, improvement made in the methods of agriculture, the pace of urbanisation and the general economic development, the district is capable of absorbing more population than, at least, all other districts of Jammu province. This is particularly true of Doda which in density is higher only to Ladakh district and to a lesser extent that of Rajauri and Punch districts which have all a very small percentage of their geographical area fit for cultivation or capable of intensive productivity and development.

3.68 As in the case of Jammu, the districts of Kathua and Udhampur which also belong to the high density and high growth rate zone, may, with sustained economic development, be able to withstand the pressure of further increase in population though not with the same pace of growth as at present. This is broadly the position about the other high density areas of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula, though all of them have recorded low growth rates. These districts, although appearing to have reached a point of saturation, possess a further potential for rapid growth of population. This is due to a variety of factors, more important among them being the level and fertile character of soil, temperate climate, availability of adequate irrigational facilities, easy communications and higher level of general economic development.

3.69 Ladakh is the only district which, when compared with the respective State averages, has returned both low density and low growth rate. It is a sparsely populated area showing no signs of being capable of absorbing more population, as reflected by the low decennial growth rate. The major part of this region is situated at a height of 3,030 metres above the sea-level and consists of lofty and bare mountains which cannot grow even a blade of grass. The rainfall is poor in the entire region, vegetation scarce and the size of land under cultivation extremely small, being limited to 0.3% of the total area of the district.

CHAPTER IV

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

General :

A rural-urban classification reveals the social characteristics of the population and provides an indication of future social and economic changes in the demographic development of the State. The 'rural population' covers that section of the population which does not reside in urban areas. Just as towns are considered the units of the urban areas, the villages form the units of the rural area. The two elements constitute two different economic sections of the population and are characterised by two different modes of living in respect of housing, dress, diet, system of transport and communications and mode of recreation. Even the style of speech and amenities available are entirely different in the two areas. The economic activity of the people living in urban areas is mostly non-agricultural and a majority of them are engaged in production of goods, business, commerce and certain services essential for the urban community. On the other hand, cultivation of land is the principal economic activity of the people inhabiting rural areas, serviced by a few artisans like blacksmith, tailor, weaver, carpenter, potter and cobbler.

Definition of village :

4.2 A village means a revenue village. It is a revenue or cadastral survey unit which has got a separate entity and a distinct number assigned to it in the revenue records of the State. It may consist of a single village with a cluster of houses or a number of hamlets within the boundaries of the village. It may be inhabited or uninhabited.

4.3 No uniform definition of the village had, however, been adopted at the previous censuses held in the State. In 1901 while a village had not been defined, 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 kuhl and the like were treated as villages. In the following decade, 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 was defined as a village. In forest areas, however, the smallest forest division was treated as a village and in unsettled areas, every collection of houses having an independent existence and name was treated as a village. In 1921, the smallest unit of administration separately assessed to land revenue was treated as a village. In 1931, the definition varied 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. This definition was also followed in 1941. No census was held in the State in 1951, but in 1961, a village was defined as an area with well-defined boundaries for revenue assessment having residential houses densely or sparsely populated irrespective of the number of hamlets of which it might be constituted. The basis was plainly a revenue village or mauza wherever it existed because 'it enables the local staff to make absolutely certain that no tract, however remote, is left out of account. Thus, the mauza which is for convenience's sake translated as a village in census parlance is merely that tract of land, inhabited or not, which has been demarcated as a unit for revenue purposes'. The same definition has been adopted in 1971 also.

Definition of town :

4.4 As in the case of villages, there is no universally accepted definition of a town. The definitions adopted for the classification of these areas have not only varied from country to country but even within the same country from census to census. Even in the case of our State, the definition of a town has varied from decade to decade since 1901. Before 1901, however, the concept of an urban area was very hazy and no criterion other than the classification of such of the units which constituted the headquarters of the government or where the armed forces were concentrated or which had been declared as municipalities, had been evolved. With the passage of time, the concept of an urban area was gradually developed and the title of an area for being classified as urban was determined if

it satisfied certain conditions such as the size of its population, historical importance and volume of commercial transactions. Accordingly the only areas which were treated as urban in 1901 consisted of the two municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu.

4.5 In 1911, the definition of a town was prescribed in the Imperial Census Code but the State Census Commissioner felt that as Jammu & Kashmir was essentially an agricultural area, it was not possible to find urban areas with a minimum population of 5,000 as prescribed in the said code. He, therefore, treated as towns all such areas as possessed historical and administrative importance. The number of such areas worked out to 45 as indicated below.

District	*Town*
1. Anantnag	1. Anantnag
	2. Bijbehara
	3. Pampore
	4. Duru
	5. Shupiyan
	6. Verinag
	7. Kulgam
	8. Awantipora
2. Srinagar	9. Srinagar Municipality
	10. Charar-i-Sharief
	11. Badgam
	12. Zunimar
3. Baramula	13. Sopore
	14. Baramula
	15. Pattan
	16. Bandipore
	17. Uttar Machipora
	18. Uri
	19. Karnah
	20. Gulmarg
4. Ladakh	21. Leh
	22. Kargil
5. Doda	23. Bhaderwah
	24. Kishtwar
	25. Doda
	26. Ramban
6. Udhampur	27. Udhampur
	28. Ramnagar
	29. Reasi
	30. Katra
	31. Chenani
	32. Poni
7. Jammu	33. Jammu Municipality
	34. Satwari Cantonment
	35. Akhnoor
	36. Samba
	37. Hamirpur
	38. Ranbirsinghpora
8. Kathua	39. Kathua
	40. Parole
	41. Jasmirgarh
	42. Bashohli
9. Rajauri	43. Rampur
	44. Nowshehra (Cantonment)
10. Punch	45. Punch

Note :— The statement does not take into account such of the towns as are now on the other side of the line of control.

4.6 In 1921, a town was defined as an area *having (i) a population of not less than 2,000* and (ii) any 'qasba', irrespective of the population by which it was inhabited, of some historical or administrative importance. Accordingly, the following 29 places were treated as towns in that year.

District	*Town*
1. Anantnag	1. Anantnag
	2. Bijbehara
	3. Pampore
	4. Duru
	5. Shupiyan
	6. Verinag
2. Srinagar	7. Srinagar Municipality
	8. Charar-i-Sharief
	9. Zunimar
3. Baramula	10. Sopore
	11. Baramula
	12. Pattan
4. Ladakh	13. Leh
5. Doda	14. Bhaderwah
	15. Kishtwar
6. Udhampur	16. Udhampur
	17. Ramnagar
	18. Reasi
7. Jammu	19. Jammu Municipality
	20. Satwari Cantonment
	21. Akhnoor
	22. Samba
	23. Hamirpur (Sidhar)
	24. Ranbirsinghpora

8.	Kathua	25. Kathua
		26. Parole
		27. Bashohli
9.	Rajauri	28. Rampur
10.	Punch	29. Punch

Note :— The statement does not take into account such of the towns as are now on the other side of the line of control.

4.7 This definition did not undergo any change even at the 1931 census so far as the scale of population was concerned. Emphasis was, however, laid at this census on the importance of an area as a trade market or where urban amenities such as educational institutions, sanitation, etc. were available. Accordingly, 31 areas were treated as towns as given below.

District		*Town*
1.	Anantnag	1. Anantnag
		2. Bijbehara
		3. Pampore
		4. Duru
		5. Shupiyan
		6. Verinag
		7. Macha Bhawan
2.	Srinagar	8. Srinagar Municipality
		9. Srinagar Cantonment
		10. Charar-i-Sharief
3.	Baramula	11. Sopore
		12. Baramula
		13. Pattan
		14. Uri (Pirasthan)
4.	Ladakh	15. Leh
5.	Doda	16. Bhaderwah
		17. Kishtwar
6.	Udhampur	18. Udhampur
		19. Ramnagar
		20. Reasi
		21. Katra
7.	Jammu	22. Jammu Municipality
		23. Jammu Cantonment
		24. Akhnoor
		25. Samba
		26. Ranbirsinghpora
8.	Kathua	27. Kathua
		28. Parole
		29. Bashohli
9.	Rajauri	30. Rampur
10.	Punch	31. Punch

Note :— The statement does not take into account such of the towns as are now on the other side of the line of control.

4.8 This definition was adhered to in the 1941 census in which 32 places mentioned here were treated as towns.

District		*Town*
1.	Anantnag	1. Anantnag
		2. Bijbehara
		3. Pampore
		4. Shupiyan
		5. Macha Bhawan
		6. Duru
		7. Verinag
2.	Srinagar	8. Srinagar Municipality
		9. Badamibagh Cantonment
		10. Charar-i-Sharief
3.	Baramula	11. Baramula
		12. Sopore
		13. Pattan
		14. Uri (Pirasthan)
4.	Ladakh	15. Leh
5.	Doda	16. Kishtwar
		17. Bhaderwah
6.	Udhampur	18. Udhampur
		19. Ramnagar
		20. Katra
		21. Reasi
7.	Jammu	22. Akhnoor
		23. Samba
		24. Ranbirsinghpora
		25. Jammu Municipality
		26. Jammu Cantonment
8.	Kathua	27. Kathua
		28. Parole
		29. Bashohli
9.	Rajauri	30. Rampur (Rajauri)
		31. Nowshehra (Cantonment)
10.	Punch	32. Punch

Note :— The statement does not take into account such of the towns as are now on the other side of the line of control.

4.9 No census was conducted in the State in 1951. For purposes of comparison, however, only such of the towns as were common both in 1941 and 1961 were treated as such in 1951. These numbered 25 as shown below.

District	*Town*
1. Anantnag	1. Anantnag
	2. Bijbehara
	3. Pampore
	4. Shupiyan
2. Srinagar	5. Srinagar Municipality
	6. Badamibagh Cantonment
3. Baramula	7. Baramula
	8. Sopore
	9. Uri
4. Ladakh	10. Leh
5. Doda	11. Kishtwar
	12. Bhaderwah
6. Udhampur	13. Udhampur
	14. Ramnagar
	15. Katra
	16. Reasi
7. Jammu	17. Akhnoor
	18. Samba
	19. Ranbirsinghpora
	20. Jammu Municipality
	21. Jammu Cantonment
8. Kathua	22. Kathua
	23. Bashohli
9. Rajauri	24. Rajauri (Rampur)
10. Punch	25. Punch

4.10 In 1961, a standard definition of an urban unit was evolved. It was, however, agreed that all corporations, municipalities and cantonment boards, irrespective of their population or other characteristics, should be treated as towns. For other areas, the following three tests were prescribed for the determination of an urban area, it being emphasised that the area should satisfy all the three tests before it was classed as urban :—

1. An area/village whose population is not below 5,000 ;
2. An area/village whose $\frac{3}{4}$th population consists of non-agriculturists ;
3. An area which has a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile ;

4.11 These tests had to be applied with reference to the census of 1951. Since no census could be conducted in the State in that year, there was no alternative but to apply the aforesaid tests on the basis of the population returned in 1941 census. This was by no means an easy job as during the interval, the State was split up resulting in considerable dislocation of population in the territory on this side of the line of control. Further, no correct estimates of population in respect even of the areas in the interior of the State, which were not directly affected by the tribal raids were avilable. The census office, therefore, had to adhere to the list of areas which were declared urban by the State Government and known as corporations, municipalities, cantonments, towns and notified areas. Accordingly, the number of units at the 1961 census was 43, consisting of 2 municipalities, 2 cantonments, 31 town areas and 8 notified areas, as shown in the following statement.

District	*Town*	
1. Anantnag	1. Anantnag	(T.A)
	2. Bijbehara	(T.A)
	3. Pahalgam	(N.A)
	4. Kulgam	(T.A)
	5. Shupiyan	(T.A)
	6. Pampore	(T.A)
2. Srinagar	7. Srinagar	(M.C)
	8. Badamibagh	(Cantt.)
	9. Natipora-Haiderpora	(N.A)
3. Baramula	10. Gulmarg	(N.A)
	11. Baramula	(T.A)
	12. Sopore	(T.A)
	13. Bandipore	(T.A)
	14. Sumbal	(N.A)
	15. Hajin	(N.A)
	16. Palhalan	(N.A)
	17. Ajas	(N.A)
	18. Uri	(T.A)
4. Ladakh	19. Leh	(T.A)
5. Doda	20. Banihal	(T.A)
	21. Ramban	(T.A)
	22. Batote	(T.A)
	23. Doda	(T.A)
	24. Kishtwar	(T.A)
	25. Bhaderwah	(T.A)

6.	Udhampur	26. Ramnagar	(T.A)
		27. Udhampur	(T.A)
		28. Katra	(T.A)
		29. Reasi	(T.A)
7.	Jammu	30. Jammu	(M.C)
		31. Jammu	(Cantt.)
		32. Samba	(T.A)
		33. Bishna	(T.A)
		34. Arnia	(T.A)
		35. Ranbirsinghpora	(T.A)
		36. Akhnoor	(T.A)
8.	Kathua	37. Bashohli	(T.A)
		38. Kathua	(T.A)
		39. Lakhenpur	(N.A)
		40. Hiranagar	(T.A)
9.	Rajauri	41. Rajauri	(T.A)
		42. Nowshehra	(T.A)
10.	Punch	43. Punch	(T.A)

Note :— i) M.C : Municipal Committee
ii) Cantt. : Cantonment
iii) T.A : Town Area
iv) N.A : Notified Area

4.12 The same definition was applied in the 1971 census with the only difference that in applying test No. 2, it was indicated that $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the male working population should consist of non-agriculturists. The Director of census of a state or union territory was, however, given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases, in consultation with the State government concerned, to include a place that had either distinct urban characteristics or to exclude an undeserving place from being treated as urban.

4.13 During the inter-censal period, Sumbal, Hajin, Ajas, Palhalan and Natipora-Haiderpora notified areas were, however, denotified by the State government which had, therefore, to be scrapped from the list of towns in 1971. Instead, 7 new units namely Mattan, Kukernag, Tral, Handwara, Kargil, Chenani and Surankote, were upgraded as notified areas by the State government. Thus, no areas other than statutory/notified towns could be recognised as urban at the 1971 census because none could satisfy the three tests laid down above. These numbered 45, consisting of 2 municipalities, 2 cantonments, 6 town areas and 35 notified areas, as shown in the following statement.

District		*Town*	
1.	Anantnag	1. Pahalgam	(N.A)
		2. Mattan	(N.A)
		3. Kukernag	(N.A)
		4. Anantnag	(T.A)
		5. Bijbehara	(N.A)
		6. Kulgam	(N.A)
		7. Shupiyan	(N.A)
		8. Pampore	(N.A)
		9. Tral	(N.A)
2.	Srinagar	10. Srinagar	(M.C)
		11. Badamibagh	(Cantt.)
3.	Baramula	12. Bandipore	(N.A)
		13. Sopore	(T.A)
		14. Baramula	(T.A)
		15. Gulmarg	(N.A)
		16. Uri	(N.A)
		17. Handwara	(N.A)
4.	Ladakh	18. Leh	(N.A)
		19. Kargil	(N.A)
5.	Doda	20. Kishtwar	(N.A)
		21. Bhaderwah	(N.A)
		22. Doda	(N.A)
		23. Batote	(N.A)
		24. Ramban	(N.A)
		25. Banihal	(N.A)
6.	Udhampur	26. Ramnagar	(N.A)
		27. Chenani	(N.A)
		28. Udhampur	(T.A)
		29. Katra	(N.A)
		30. Reasi	(N.A)
7.	Jammu	31. Samba	(N.A)
		32. Bishna	(N.A)
		33. Arnia	(N.A)
		34. Ranbirsinghpora	(N.A)
		35. Jammu	(M.C)
		36. Jammu	(Cantt.)
		37. Akhnoor	(N.A)
8.	Kathua	38. Bashohli	(N.A)
		39. Lakhenpur	(N.A)
		40. Kathua	(T.A)
		41. Hiranagar	(N.A)
9.	Rajauri	42. Rajauri	(N.A)
		43. Nowshehra	(N.A)
10.	Punch	44. Punch	(T.A)
		45. Surankote	(N.A)

Note :— i) M.C : Municipal Committee
ii) Cantt. : Cantonment
iii) T.A : Town Area
iv) N.A : Notified Area

Rural and urban composition :

i) Comparison with states

4.14 Of a total population of 4,616,632 according to the 1971 census, 3,758,411 people live in the rural sector while the remaining 858,221 are found in its urban areas. In other words, only 18.59% of the total population lives in the urban sector while all others (81.41%) dwell in its rural areas. The following statement gives a comparative picture of the proportions obtaining in rural and urban areas of India as a whole and in each of its states/union territories.

Statement IV.1

Percentage of rural and urban population to total population, India and States, 1971

Unit	Total Rural Urban	Total Pop.	Percentage of rural/ urban Pop. to total Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
India	**Total**	**548,159,652**	**100.00**
	Rural	**439,045,675**	**80.09**
	Urban	**109,113,977**	**19.91**
i) STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	43,502,708	100.00
	Rural	35,100,181	80.69
	Urban	8,402,527	19.31
2. Assam	Total	14,957,542	100.00
	Rural	13,630,561	91.13
	Urban	1,326,981	8.87
3. Bihar	Total	56,353,369	100.00
	Rural	50,719,403	90.00
	Urban	5,633,966	10.00
4. Gujarat	Total	26,697,475	100.00
	Rural	19,200,975	71.92
	Urban	7,496,500	28.08
5. Haryana	Total	10,036,808	100.00
	Rural	8,263,849	82.34
	Urban	1,772,959	17.66
6. Himachal Pradesh	Total	3,460,434	100.00
	Rural	3,218,544	93.01
	Urban	241,890	6.99
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	4,616,632	100.00
	Rural	3,758,411	81.41
	Urban	858,221	18.59
8. Kerala	Total	21,347,375	100.00
	Rural	17,880,926	83.76
	Urban	3,466,449	16.24
9. Madhya Pradesh	Total	41,654,119	100.00
	Rural	34,869,352	83.71
	Urban	6,784,767	16.29
10. Maharashtra	Total	50,412,235	100.00
	Rural	34,701,024	68.83
	Urban	15,711,211	31.17
11. Manipur	Total	1,072,753	100.00
	Rural	931,261	86.81
	Urban	141,492	13.19
12. Meghalaya	Total	1,011,699	100.00
	Rural	864,529	85.45
	Urban	147,170	14.55
13. Mysore	Total	29,299,014	100.00
	Rural	22,176,921	75.69
	Urban	7,122,093	24.31
14. Nagaland	Total	516,449	100.00
	Rural	465,055	90.05
	Urban	51,394	9.95
15. Orissa	Total	21,944,615	100.00
	Rural	20,099,220	91.59
	Urban	1,845,395	8.41
16. Punjab	Total	13,551,060	100.00
	Rural	10,334,881	76.27
	Urban	3,216,179	23.73
17. Rajasthan	Total	25,765,806	100 00
	Rural	21,222,045	82.37
	Urban	4,543,761	17.63
18. Sikkim	Total	209,843	100.00
	Rural	190,175	90.63
	Urban	19,668	9.37
19. Tamil Nadu	Total	41,199,168	100.00
	Rural	28,734,334	69.74
	Urban	12,464,834	30.26
20. Tripura	Total	1,556,342	100.00
	Rural	1,393,982	89.57
	Urban	162,360	10.43
21. Uttar Pradesh	Total	88,341,144	100.00
	Rural	75,952,548	85.98
	Urban	12,388,596	14.02
22. West Bengal	Total	44,312,011	100.00
	Rural	33,344,978	75.25
	Urban	10,967,033	24.75
ii) UNION TERRITORIES			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	115,133	100.00
	Rural	88,915	77.23
	Urban	26,218	22.77
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Total	467,511	100.00
	Rural	450,223	96.30
	Urban	17,288	3.70
3. Chandigarh	Total	257,251	100.00
	Rural	24,311	9.45
	Urban	232,940	90.55
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	74,170	100.00
	Rural	74,170	100.00
	Urban	—	—
5. Delhi	Total	4,065,698	100.00
	Rural	418,675	10.30
	Urban	3,647,023	89.70

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	857,771	100.00
	Rural	630,997	73.56
	Urban	226,774	26.44
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Total	31,810	100.00
	Rural	31,810	100.00
	Urban	—	—
8. Pondicherry	Total	471,707	100.00
	Rural	273,419	57.96
	Urban	198,288	42.04

4.15 The rural/urban ratio obtaining in the country as a whole is almost the same as that of Jammu and Kashmir. Andhra Pradesh is the only other State where this ratio is very nearly at par with that of the country as a whole or with that of Jammu and Kashmir.

ii) Comparison with districts

We shall analyse this data for the districts of Jammu & Kashmir.

Statement 1V.2

Percentage of rural and urban population to total population in the State and districts, 1971

Unit	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Pop.	Percentage of rural/ urban Pop. to total Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Total**	**4,616,632**	**100.00**
	Rural	**3,758,411**	**81.41**
	Urban	**858,221**	**18.59**
Anantnag	Total	832,280	100.00
	Rural	758,046	91.08
	Urban	74,234	8.92
Srinagar	Total	827,697	100.00
	Rural	404,444	48.86
	Urban	423,253	51.14
Baramula	Total	775,724	100.00
	Rural	709,481	91.46
	Urban	66,243	8.54
Ladakh	Total	105,291	100.00
	Rural	97,382	92.49
	Urban	7,909	7.51
Doda	Total	342,220	100.00
	Rural	322,684	94.29
	Urban	19,536	5.71
Udhampur	Total	338,846	100.00
	Rural	310,427	91.61
	Urban	28,419	8.39
Jammu	Total	731,743	100.00
	Rural	540,401	73.85
	Urban	191,342	26.15
Kathua	Total	274,671	100.00
	Rural	249,586	90.87
	Urban	25,085	9.13
Rajauri	Total	217,373	100.00
	Rural	208,976	96.14
	Urban	8,397	3.86
Punch	Total	170,787	100.00
	Rural	156,984	91.92
	Urban	13,803	8.08

4.16 Srinagar is the only district where the proportion of rural to total population is exceedingly low when compared to the State average of 81.41%. Jammu has also returned a lower proportion (73.85%) of rural population than that of the State but the disparity between the rural and urban proportions is not as high as in the case of Srinagar. The two districts include all class I towns of the State numbering only two, Srinagar and Jammu municipalities, which alone account for 48.74% and 21.23% population of the two districts respectively.

4.17 Rajauri has returned the highest proportion of rural population (96.14%) followed by Doda (94.29%) and Ladakh (92.49%). Punch holds the fourth place (91.92%), followed closely by Udhampur (91.61%), Baramula (91.46%), Anantnag (91.08%) and Kathua (90.87%). The district of Rajauri includes two small notified areas only. One of these, Rajauri, belongs to class V (pop. 5,939) while the other, Nowshehra, is a class VI town having a population of 2,458 only. Likewise, Ladakh has also two notified areas out of which Leh belongs to class V (pop. 5,519) and Kargil, the other town, falls in class VI with a population of 2,390 only.

4.18 Even though the district of Doda has 6 notified areas, yet as many as four out of these namely Doda, Batote, Ramban and Banihal, belong to class VI which have an aggregate population of 9,049 only. The other two notified areas of Kishtwar and Bhaderwah fall in class V and are inhabited by 5,276 and 5,211 persons respectively. In Punch, however, one of the urban areas viz, Punch is a class IV town (pop. 11,981) and the other, Surankote, which has a population of 1,822 belongs to class VI. In the case of Udhampur district, with the exception of the class IV town of Udhampur, which is inhabited by 16,392 persons, all other urban areas namely Ramnagar, Katra, Chenani and Reasi belong to class VI with an aggregate

population of 12,027 only. The district of Baramula has six towns in all. Out of these, two viz, Sopore and Baramula, belong to class III having a population of 27,697 and 26,334 respectively. Bandipore and Handwara fall in class V with 6,201 and 5,025 inhabitants while the remaining two, Gulmarg and Uri, which have returned the 1971 population at 543 and 443 respectively belong to class VI.

4.19 The urban sector of the district of Anantnag consists of 9 towns. Out of these, Anantnag is a class III town (pop. 27,643). Five other towns of Pampore, Bijbehara, Shupiyan, Tral and Kulgam, belong to class V (pop. 37,762). The remaining three viz, Mattan, Pahalgam and Kukernag are class VI towns, being inhabited by 8,829 persons in all. With the exception of the town of Kathua which belongs to class IV (pop. 17,416), each of the other three urban areas of the district namely Hiranagar, Bashohli and Lakhenpur falls in class VI and are inhabited by an aggregate population of 7,669.

iii) Comparison with tehsils

4.20 We shall now discuss the relative rural-urban composition of population in each of the tehsils of the State. Statement IV.3 gives these proportions in relation to the total population for each tehsil of the State.

Statement IV.3

Percentage of rural and urban population to total population in each of the tehsils of the State, 1971

District	Tehsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Pop.	Percentage of rural/urban Pop. to total Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anantnag	1. Pahalgam	Total	40,692	100.00
		Rural	38,357	94.26
		Urban	2,335	5.74
	2. Anantnag	Total	274,473	100.00
		Rural	231,826	84.46
		Urban	42,647	15.54
	3. Kulgam	Total	202,957	100.00
		Rural	196,588	96.86
		Urban	6,369	3.14
	4. Shupiyan	Total	98,318	100.00
		Rural	90,482	92.03
		Urban	7,836	7.97
	5. Pulwama	Total	155,426	100.00
		Rural	146,844	94.48
		Urban	8,582	5.52
	6. Tral	Total	60,414	100.00
		Rural	53,949	89.30
		Urban	6,465	10.70
Srinagar	1. Ganderbal	Total	94,785	100.00
		Rural	94,785	100.00
		Urban	—	—
	2. Srinagar	Total	463,879	100.00
		Rural	52,484	11.31
		Urban	411,395	88.69
	3. Chadura	Total	98,042	100.00
		Rural	90,349	92.15
		Urban	7,693	7.85
	4. Badgam	Total	92,795	100.00
		Rural	88,630	95.51
		Urban	4,165	4.49
	5. Beerwah	Total	78,196	100.00
		Rural	78,196	100.00
		Urban	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Baramula	1. Bandipore	Total	71,593	100.00
		Rural	65,392	91.34
		Urban	6,201	8.66
	2. Sonawari	Total	97,244	100.00
		Rural	97,244	100.00
		Urban	—	—
	3. Sopore	Total	127,823	100.00
		Rural	100,126	78.33
		Urban	27,697	21.67
	4. Baramula	Total	134,007	100.00
		Rural	107,673	80.35
		Urban	26,334	19.65
	5. Gulmarg	Total	37,022	100.00
		Rural	36,479	98.53
		Urban	543	1.47
	6. Uri	Total	50,211	100.00
		Rural	49,768	99.12
		Urban	443	0.88
	7. Handwara	Total	96,009	100.00
		Rural	90,984	94.77
		Urban	5,025	5.23
	8. Karnah	Total	22,066	100.00
		Rural	22,066	100.00
		Urban	—	—
	9. Kupwara	Total	139,749	100.00
		Rural	139,749	100.00
		Urban	—	—
Ladakh	1. Leh	Total	51,891	100.00
		Rural	46,372	89.36
		Urban	5,519	10.64
	2. Kargil	Total	46,514	100.00
		Rural	44,124	94.86
		Urban	2,390	5.14
	3. Zanskar	Total	6,886	100.00
		Rural	6,886	100.00
		Urban	—	—
Doda	1. Kishtwar	Total	97,843	100.00
		Rural	92,567	94.61
		Urban	5,276	5.39
	2. Bhaderwah	Total	81,455	100.00
		Rural	76,244	93.60
		Urban	5,211	6.40
	3. Doda	Total	74,139	100.00
		Rural	69,744	94.07
		Urban	4,395	5.93
	4. Ramban	Total	88,783	100.00
		Rural	84,129	94.76
		Urban	4,654	5.24

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Udhampur	1. Ramnagar	Total	90,715	100.00
		Rural	87,231	96.16
		Urban	3,484	3.84
	2. Udhampur	Total	121,485	100.00
		Rural	103,750	85.40
		Urban	17,735	14.60
	3. Reasi	Total	53,275	100.00
		Rural	46,075	86.49
		Urban	7,200	13.51
	4. Gool Gulab Garh	Total	73,371	100.00
		Rural	73,371	100.00
		Urban	—	—
Jammu	1. Samba	Total	114,667	100.00
		Rural	108,777	94.86
		Urban	5,890	5.14
	2. Ranbirsinghpora	Total	156,395	100.00
		Rural	140,483	89.83
		Urban	15,912	10.17
	3. Jammu	Total	338,219	100.00
		Rural	174,012	51.45
		Urban	164,207	48.55
	4. Akhnoor	Total	122,462	100.00
		Rural	117,129	95.65
		Urban	5,333	4.35
Kathua	1. Billawar	Total	58,071	100.00
		Rural	58,071	100.00
		Urban	—	—
	2. Bashohli	Total	48,699	100.00
		Rural	45,390	93.21
		Urban	3,309	6.79
	3. Kathua	Total	84,254	100.00
		Rural	66,222	78.60
		Urban	18,032	21.40
	4. Hiranagar	Total	83,647	100.00
		Rural	79,903	95.52
		Urban	3,744	4.48
Rajauri	1. Budhal	Total	27,989	100.00
		Rural	27,989	100.00
		Urban	—	—
	2. Rajauri	Total	116,491	100.00
		Rural	110,552	94.90
		Urban	5,939	5.10
	3. Nowshehra	Total	72,893	100 00
		Rural	70,435	96.63
		Urban	2,458	3.37
Punch	1. Haveli	Total	74,699	100.00
		Rural	62,718	83.96
		Urban	11,981	16.04
	2. Mendhar	Total	96,088	100.00
		Rural	94,266	98.10
		Urban	1,822	1.90

4.21 Among the tehsils, Ganderbal, Beerwah, Sonawari, Karnah, Kupwara, Zanskar, Gool Gulab Garh, Billawar and Budhal do not possess any urban areas and consequently their entire population dwells in villages alone. Srinagar, Sopore, Baramula, Jammu and Kathua are the only tehsils where the proportions claimed by the rural population are lower than the State average of 81.41%. All other tehsils, numbering 30, have returned higher proportions of rural population than the average for the State as a whole. Uri tops the list with 99.12% followed by Gulmarg (98.53%), Mendhar (98.10%), Kulgam (96.86%), Nowshehra (96.63%), Ramnagar (96.16%) etc. Expectedly Srinagar tehsil which includes the class I city of Srinagar, has returned the highest proportion of urban population; 88.69%. Jammu, which includes the only other class I city of the State, follows with 48.55% population dwelling in the urban sector. Mention may also be made of the tehsils of Sopore, Baramula and Kathua which claim higher proportions of urban population than the average for the State, working out respectively to 21.67%, 19.65% and 21.40%.

Districts & tehsils showing the highest and lowest ranges of urbanisation :

4.22 We may bring out the districts and tehsils showing the highest and the lowest ranges of urbanisation. This will be clear from statements IV.4 and IV.5 which give the distribution of districts and tehsils according to different ranges of urbanisation ; 10% over State average ; within 10% plus/minus of State average ; below State average by 10% or less.

Statement IV.4

Distribution of districts by ranges of urbanisation

Districts in which the proportion of urban Pop. to total Pop. exceeds the State average by 10%	Districts in which the proportion of urban Pop. to total Pop. is within 10% plus/minus of the State average	Districts in which the proportion of urban Pop. to total Pop. is less than 10% below the State average
(1)	(2)	(3)
Srinagar (51.14%)		Kathua (9.13%)
Jammu (26.15%)		Ananmag (8.92%)
		Baramula (8.54%)
		Udhampur (8.39%)
		Punch (8.08%)
		Ladakh (7.51%)
		Doda (5.71%)
		Rajauri (3.86%)

Statement IV.5

Distribution of tehsils by ranges of urbanisation

Tehsils in which the proportion of urban Pop. to total Pop. exceeds the State average by 10%	Tehsils in which the proportion of urban Pop. to total Pop. is within 10% plus/minus of the State average	Tehsils in which the proportion of urban Pop. to total Pop. is below the State average by 10% or less
(1)	(2)	(3)
Srinagar (88.69%)	Baramula (19.65%)	Haveli (16.04%)
Jammu (48.55%)		Anantnag (15.54%)
Sopore (21.67%)		Udhampur (14.60%)
Kathua (21.40%)		Reasi (13.51%)
		Tral (10.70%)
		Leh (10.64%)
		Ranbir-singhpora (10.17%)
		Bandipore (8.66%)
		Shupiyan (7.97%)
		Chadura (7.85%)
		Bashohli (6.79%)
		Bhaderwah (6.40%)
		Doda (5.93%)
		Pahalgam (5.74%)
		Pulwama (5.52%)
		Kishtwar (5.39%)
		Ramban (5.24%)
		Handwara (5.23%)
		Samba (5.14%)
		Kargil (5.14%)
		Rajauri (5.10%)
		Badgam (4.49%)
		Hiranagar (4.48%)
		Akhnoor (4.35%)
		Ramnagar (3.84%)
		Nowshehra (3.37%)
		Kulgam (3.14%)
		Mendhar (1.90%)
		Gulmarg (1.47%)
		Uri (0.88%)

4.23 Statement IV.4 shows that there is no district in the State in which the proportion of urban population to total population is within 10% plus/minus of the State average. Srinagar and Jammu which are highly urbanised on account of inclusion in their case of the two class I municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu are the only districts where the proportions claimed by the urban population exceed the State average by 10%. In the remaining eight districts, the corresponding proportions are less than 10% below the State average in each case.

4.24 Statement IV.5 shows that the proportions of urban population to total population in the

case of as many as 30 tehsils are below the State average by 10% or less. In these areas, the respective proportions range between 0.88% of Uri and 16.04% of Haveli. Srinagar, Jammu, Sopore and Kathua are the only tehsils where the corresponding proportions exceed the State average by 10%. In Baramula, the proportion claimed by the urban population is within 10% (±) of the State average.

Pattern of rural habitations :

4.25 It has been stated earlier that on account of the varying administrative or revenue definition of a village from state to state, it is not possible to make a strict inter-state comparison between the number of villages or the average size of a village. This is mainly because of the varying pattern of village settlements obtaining in different parts of the country. Even within the State, where a uniform definition of village is followed in all the districts, there is a large divergence in the settlement pattern of villages from region to region depending upon the topography, natural resources etc. *Villages in the non-hilly areas of the State consist of shapeless clusters of houses or several small clusters situated at varying distances from each other. In the plain areas of the valley, a village may or may not consist of more than one hamlet but in either case the houses are closely knit together with very limited space intervening between them. Where a village consists of more than one hamlet, the distance between the two hamlets generally exceeds five furlongs. Such type of village is found in the plain areas such as the major part of Jammu district, low-level areas of Udhampur, Kathua and Punch. But in this case, some of the houses forming part of a hamlet are usually situated at some distance from the main clusters or from each other. Villages in district Ladakh particularly and all other hilly areas of the State are formed of isolated homesteads which are scattered over fairly long distances and are built on small flat projections of mountains and slopes where facilities for cultivation, grazing and drinking water are available. Both Ladakh and Doda are interwoven with mountain ranges which leave very little space for building purposes. Small cultivable areas are scattered on plateaus and low-level hill slopes. For these reasons, houses are dispersed over long distances and the area falling within the jurisdiction of a village is by far larger than in the plains. There are no lines of demarcation defining the common boundary of any two contiguous villages. Even as it is, a village which is an administrative or a revenue survey unit of the State rather than a demographic unit will continue to be officially recognised and tabulated in the census.

* General Report, Part I—A (i) Volume VI (Jammu & Kashmir 1961)

Average size of a village :

4.26 A comparison of the average number of persons per inhabited village in the State and its districts gives some interesting results. Statement IV.6 shows the district-wise total rural population, number of inhabited villages and average size of a village.

Statement IV.6

Average size of a village in the State and districts, 1971

Unit	Total rural Pop.	Total number of inhabited villages	Average size of a village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jammu & Kashmir	**3,758,411**	**6,503**	**578**
Anantnag	758,046	1,170	648
Srinagar	404,444	684	591
Baramula	709,481	1,020	696
Ladakh	97,382	235	414
Doda	322,684	652	495
Udhampur	310,427	617	503
Jammu	540,401	1,063	508
Kathua	249,586	536	466
Rajauri	208,976	368	568
Punch	156,984	158	994

4.27 The above data show that the rural population of the State (3,758,411) is concentrated in 6,503 villages. The average number of persons per inhabited village is 578. The average fluctuates widely among the districts, the highest having been returned from Punch at 994 and the lowest, 414, from Ladakh. The rural sector of Punch district consists of 158 villages only which are inhabited by a population of 156,984. The valley districts of Baramula, Anantnag and Srinagar are the only other areas where the size of a village exceeds the State average. In all other districts, the average number of persons inhabiting a village is lower than that of the State a whole.

4.28 The districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula are characterised by their moderate altitude, salubrious climate, availability of fertile lands, irrigational facilities, easy communications

etc., as a result of which larger concentrations of people are found in these districts. On the other hand, districts which consist of mountainous regions interspersed here and there with small and narrow valleys are sparsely populated due to the absence of most of the facilities available in Kashmir valley. For instance, the rural sector of Ladakh, the biggest district by area in the State, is inhabited by 3% of the total rural population of the State. Likewise, Doda which also consists of nude and barren mountains claims only 9% population of the State residing in its rural sector. Further, only a limited area is available for cultivation in both the districts as a result of which the average size of a village is also comparatively low.

Population accounted for by different size classes of villages :

4.29 Statement IV.7 gives an idea of the proportions of rural population accounted for by different size classes of villages, less than 200 ; 200-499 ; 500-999 ; 1,000-1,999 ; 2,000-4,999 ; 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above in the State and its various districts.

Statement IV.7

Percentage of population classified by different size classes of villages, State and districts, 1971

Unit	Percentage to total rural population						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	**5.37**	**19.65**	**28.90**	**27.83**	**16.58**	**1.67**	—
Anantnag	3.46	18.37	30.00	30.43	17.74	—	—
Srinagar	5.82	20.12	24.99	33.37	14.11	1.59	—
Baramula	3.47	15.94	29.06	26.26	21.48	3.79	—
Ladakh	10.10	32.34	41.78	13.59	2.19	—	—
Doda	8.78	22.40	23.57	17.86	19.94	7.45	—
Udhampur	6.60	21.08	34.93	27.97	9.42	—	—
Jammu	6.81	24.33	26.39	24.29	17.17	1.01	—
Kathua	7.74	21.45	32.90	33.15	4.76	—	—
Rajauri	5.50	17.57	31.75	30.61	14.57	—	—
Punch	0.83	8.72	22.51	37.24	30.70	—	—

4.30 A large majority of the rural population of the State is claimed by villages of the size class of 200-1999. Villages falling in this range constitute 76.38% of rural population of the State as against only 5.37% population dwelling in the size class less than 200. The size class 2,000 to 4,999 accounts for 16.58% while that of 5,000-9,999 claims only 1.67% population. There is no village in the State which has a population of 10,000 and above. The same pattern is discernible in districts also, each of which claims no less than 63.83% population living in the size class 200-1,999. Due to the varying topography of the State, the number of villages extending to large areas but inhabited by small populations is fairly high. The cultivable land available in these villages is of a small size dispersed over fairly long distances and separated by uninhabitable mountainous areas. These villages are inhabited by gujars who live at high altitudes due to the availability of grazing facilities for their herds. Another reason for the high incidence of small size villages appears to be the economic backwardness of the State. Due to the non-availability of better avenues of employment in villages of higher size classes, the people dwelling in villages of small size classes who would otherwise have been attracted to move to bigger villages, prefer to live in their own areas where they make their livelihood on the small land holdings situated in or near the villages.

4.31 The district-wise data show that the proportions of population in villages of size classes

less than 200 and 200-499 are smaller or at par with the respective State averages in the three valley districts, Rajauri and Punch. In contrast with this, the corresponding proportions claimed by Ladakh and the other four districts of Jammu province, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua, are fairly high. The first five districts are situated in valleys and are surrounded by hilly areas, forests etc. Though the rainfall is poor, the deficiency is made good by a net-work of irrigational canals, kuhls, water-courses etc.

4.32 On the other hand, Ladakh, notwithstanding its huge area, is predominantly mountainous with very few areas suitable for cultivation. The district gets a nominal rainfall and the only sources of irrigation are the zamindari kuhls and water-courses here and there. This is also true, to a large extent, of Doda district though the incidence of plain areas in this district is not so limited. The habitable areas in both the districts are situated on the small flat projections of mountain slopes where facilities for cultivation, irrigation, grazing and drinking water are to some extent available. For this reason, houses are strewn over long distances and the area falling within the jurisdiction of a village is by far larger than in the plains. On the other hand, due to the absence of economic resources in the major part of the area, the habitable areas are scarce and only a very small proportion of population lives in villages of higher size classes. In Ladakh, for instance, over 84% of the rural population is concentrated in villages with a population of less than 1,000 whereas the corresponding proportion of population living in such villages in the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula, Rajauri and Punch does not exceed 55%. Similarly, the proportion of rural population of district Doda claimed by the size class less than 200 is lower than the corresponding proportion of Ladakh only.

4.33 Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua are climatically alike and consist of plain areas where cultivable land of a large size is available to the inhabitants. The proportion of rural population inhabiting villages with a population of less than 500 exceeds 28% in each of these districts.

4.34 In so far as villages of the size class 500-999 are concerned, Ladakh is again conspicuous for having returned the highest proportion of population at 41.78%. The difficult topography of the district and the absence of economic resources make it imperative for the inhabitants to settle in areas where facilities for cultivation, irrigation etc. are available. Other districts in which the proportions of population in villages of 500-999 size class are fairly high consist of Udhampur and Kathua. Doda and Punch rank among the districts having very low proportions. Neither of the districts of former category is as mountainous as Doda and Punch. Parts of the tehsils of Kathua, Hiranagar, Udhampur and Reasi consist of plain areas where cultivable land is available in plenty to maintain the growing population of villages.

4.35 The proportions of population in villages belonging to the size class 1,000-1,999 disclose marked variation in the case of Srinagar, Ladakh and Punch with the State average. The reasons for Srinagar having returned a fairly high proportion of such type of villages are easy to comprehend. The district consists mostly of plain areas where the soil is fertile and irrigational facilities are available in plenty. Besides facilities for cultivation, other avenues of employment are also available in the district. The major part of district Punch consists of plain and low-level areas and even the hilly regions are interspersed by small habitable valleys. The rainfall is adequate and the deficiency, if any, is met by kuhls, water-courses etc. Reasons for the very low proportion of population in villages of this category in Ladakh have already been stated and need not be repeated.

4.36 Punch claims the highest proportion of population living in villages of the size class 2,000-4,999 followed by Baramula and Doda. Ladakh has again returned the lowest proportion followed by Kathua, Udhampur, Srinagar and Rajauri. In Anantnag and Jammu, the proportions of population inhabiting villages of this category are approximately the same as the State average.

4.37 Villages falling in the size class 5,000-9,999 number 9 in all and are distributed among the districts of Srinagar, Baramula, Doda and Jammu only. The proportions of population inhabiting such villages in Srinagar and Jammu do not disclose any marked variation when compared with the State average. Doda district has two forest blocks, one in Bhaderwah tehsil and the other in Kishtwar having a population of 9,262 and 9,589 respectively. Pogal is another

village in Ramban tehsil of this district which is inhabited by 5,207 persons.

4.38 There are four villages in Baramula district which have a population of 5,480 ; 9,192 ; 6,886 and 5,353. These consist of Pattan situated advantageously on the road connecting Srinagar with Baramula at a distance of about 27 kms. from Srinagar, Kalaruch and Haihama which lie in the extreme north of Handwara and are separated from each other by forest areas and rivulets only. The former is adjacent to pastoral areas and almost the entire working population of the latter where the lands are very fertile consists of cultivators. The fourth village, Palhalan, was a town in 1961 which has now been transferred to the rural list.

4.39 Charar-i-Sharief in Srinagar district is inhabited by 6,431 persons. It was a town in 1941 and was later transferred to the rural list. The shrine of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din, a prominent saint of Kashmir, is visited by a larger number of pilgrims every year. This has attracted many in-migrants to this village who make a living by producing different types of articles like the kangris and earthen pots.

Rural density of population :

4.40 Having dealt with the proportions of rural population accounted for by different size classes of villages, we may examine the rural density of the districts of the State. Statement IV.8 gives this data in a nutshell. It may be remarked that the data on density of the State and Ladakh district are not available and are thus excluded from comparison.

Statement IV.8

Density of population in the rural areas, State and districts, 1971

Unit	Area in km²	Rural Pop.	Density per km²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jammu & Kashmir	**221,842.7**	**3,758,411**	**N.A**
Anantnag	5,325.4	758,046	142
Srinagar	2,909.7	404,444	139
Baramula	7,404.4	709,481	96
Ladakh	95,864.7	97,382	N.A
Doda	11,655.9	322,684	28
Udhampur	4,536.6	310,427	68
Jammu	3,079.6	540,401	175
Kathua	2,643.0	249,586	94
Rajauri	2,668.3	208,976	78
Punch	1,643.1	156,984	96

Note :—1. The area of the State includes 78,932 km² under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 km² illegally handed over by Pakistan to China.

2. The area of Ladakh also includes 37,555 km² under illegal occupation of China.

3. N.A. = Not available.

4.41 It is obvious from the above statistics that the State claims a fairly huge rural area. The major part of this area is made up of barren mountains, hills, ravines and table lands where even vegetation is scarce and cultivable areas limited. Ladakh, for instance, which absorbs about 58.2% of the rural area of the State on this side of the line of control cannot support even 3% of the rural population of the State. Most of the areas falling in this region have a height of more than 3,030 metres and consist of rocky soil where rainfall is poor, vegetation scarce and the size of land under cultivation extremely small and limited to 0.3%. It is not surprising, therefore, that the density of rural population is extremely low, 2 persons per km² only. If we exclude the entire area and population (both rural and urban) of Ladakh district as constituted at present, the density of population for the residual part of the State would be as high as 107 per km² as against 46 when worked out on the total area of the State on this side of the line of control.

4.42 The district-wise data show that the largest concentrations of people are found in plain areas where large cultivable lands, irrigational facilities, industrial potentialities and other resources which provide avenues of employment are available. Conversely, the mountainous districts have returned lower densities because of topographical character of the area, scarcity of cultivable lands, scanty rainfall and absence of canals and kuhls. In Jammu, for instance, which has returned the highest density at 175 per km², the size of land under cultivation constitutes 36% of the total area (according to revenue records) of the district. Anantnag and Srinagar also claim 25% and 26% area under cultivation. That is why the rural densities of these districts are comparatively very high ; 142 in Anantnag and 139 in Srinagar.

4.43 Baramula and Punch districts hold the next position with 96 persons per km² in each case. The land under cultivation in the two districts constitutes 18% and 14% of the total

area respectively. In Kathua where the density of population in the rural sector is almost the same (94) as that of Baramula or Punch, the proportion of cultivated area is also fairly high, 24% of the total area of the district according to village papers. The densities of population in Rajauri and Udhampur where the area under cultivation is 15% and 13% are 78 and 68 respectively.

4.44 On the other hand, the district of Doda covers a large area extending to 11655.9 km² with difficult and varying topographies. Compared to Ladakh, Doda has a slightly larger area under cultivation but even here, the corresponding proportion is 5% only. The density of population is also consequently very low and limited to 28 persons per km² only.

Concept of urban agglomeration :

4.45 The concept of urban agglomeration which replaces the Town-Group concept of 1961 has been adopted in the present census for the purpose of overall size classification and analysis of the urban data. The 'Town-Group' concept did not bring out spatially contiguous territory of urban-rural settlements. Under this definition it was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group. Sometimes, urban units quite cut off from one another were taken togehter, ignoring the intervening region. On the other hand, urban agglomeration is defined as a contiguous urban spread constituted of a core town and its adjoining urban out-growths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well-recognised urban out-growths, if any, of such towns. It was, however, to be constituted only in such cases where the core town had a population of at least 50,000. Accordingly, only two towns viz. Srinagar municipality and Jammu municipality of Jammu & Kashmir State qualified to be formed into agglomerations. Areas constituting the urban agglomeration in respect of these municipalities are indicated below:-

1. Srinagar urban agglomeration :

   a) i) Srinagar municipality
      ii) Natipora } Out-growth
      iii) Kursu Padshahi Bagh } Out-growth
      iv) Bimna } Out-growth
      v) Bagat Barzala

   b) Badamibagh Cantonment

2. Jammu urban agglomeration :

   a) i) Jammu municipality
      ii) Nagrota } Out-growth
      iii) Narwal Bala } Out-growth
      iv) Satwari } Out-growth

   b) Jammu Cantonment

Degree of urbanisation :

4.46 As already stated elsewhere in this chapter, the definition adopted for the classification of an area as urban has not only differed from one country to another but even within the same country from census to census.

4.47 A standard definition of what constitutes an urban area was evolved for the first time in 1961 census. This definition which was adopted in the 1971 census laid down certain specific conditions for recognition as mentioned in detail earlier in this chapter.

4.48 Except for 45 statutory/notified towns, no other place could be recognised as such because none could satisfy the prescribed conditions. Statement IV. 9 indicates the degree of urbanisation in the State for the last seven decades. It gives the rural and urban population of the State at each of the previous censuses conducted from 1901 to 1971 and percentage of rural and urban population to total population :-

Statement IV.9

Percentage of rural/urban population to total population from 1901 to 1971

Year	Pop.			Percentage to total Pop.		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	2,139,362	1,980,614	158,748	100.00	92.58	7.42
1911	2,292,535	2,024,017	268,518	100.00	88.29	11.71
1921	2,424,359	2,156,605	267,754	100.00	88.96	11.04
1931	2,670,208	2,352,403	317,805	100.00	88.10	11.90
1941	2,946,728	2,560,163	386,565	100.00	86.88	13.12
1951	3,253,852	2,796,639	457,213	100.00	85.95	14.05
1961	3,560,976	2,967,661	593,315	100.00	83.34	16.66
1971	4,616,632	3,758,411	859,221	100.00	81.41	18.59

Note: 1951 population is the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population.

4.49 The above statistics show that the proportion of urban population to total population has remained, more or less, same in each of the censuses held from 1911 to 1931. The urban population went on registering a constant increase from 1941 onwards till 1971 when 18.59% of the total population of the State was enumerated as dwelling in urban areas. The lowest proportion of 7.42% in 1901 is accounted for by the fact that no attempt was made for proper demarcation of rural and urban areas and the only places treated as towns in 1901 consisted of the two municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu.

Classification of towns according to population size, 1901-71 :

4.50 It may be interesting at this place to discuss the distribution of urban population of the State in different size classes of towns. This will be clear from statements IV.10 & IV.11. The former indicates the percentages of urban population by size class of towns from 1901 to 1971 while the latter gives the distribution of towns by size class for the same period.

Statement IV.10

Distribution of urban population by size class of towns, 1901-1971

Year	Percentage of population in each size class of towns to total urban population						
	I-VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1901	100.00	77.24	—	22.76	—	—	—
1911	100.00	47.05	—	11.82	—	16.77	24.36
1921	100.00	52.93	—	11.77	—	15.97	19.33
1931	100.00	54.62	—	12.15	6.83	6.38	20.02
1941	100.00	53.75	13.03	—	9.44	5.86	17.92
1951	100.00	53.92	16.74	—	10.54	10.31	8.49
1961	100.00	65.39	—	3.55	10.00	6.70	14.36
1971	100.00	66.79	—	9.52	5.33	12.67	5.69

Statement IV.11

Distribution of towns by size class of towns, 1901-1971

Year	Number of towns under each size class						
	I-VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1901	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
1911	45	1	—	1	—	6	37
1921	29	1	—	1	—	6	21
1931	31	1	—	1	2	3	24
1941	32	1	1	—	3	3	24
1951	25	1	1	—	3	7	13
1961	43	2	—	1	4	6	30
1971	45	2	—	3	3	17	20

4.51 As may be expected, class I towns of the State claim the largest proportion of urban population in all the decades from 1901 to 1971. This class included the city of Srinagar in 1901 which was inhabited by 122,618 out of the total number of 158,748 persons then dwelling the urban part of the State. The remaining population constituting 22.76% belonged to the only other town of the State, Jammu city which belonged to class III. In the following decade, the classification of different areas of the State into rural and urban was conceived for the first time, resulting in the declaration of 45 places as urban. While no change occurred in the number of towns belonging to class I and class III, those falling in classes V&VI numbered 6 & 37 respectively. Consequently, there was a fall in the proportion of population belonging to towns of classes I and III which went down to 47.05% and 11.82% respectively.

4.52 By 1921, 16 urban areas were denotified as rural and only 29 places were treated as urban. Srinagar and Jammu cities again retained their previous status ; the former claiming 52.93% of the total urban population and the latter almost the same proportion as in 1911. The decrease which was reflected in class VI towns only had the inevitable effect of reducing the corresponding proportion of urban population to the extent of 19.33%. During the next decade, there was a slight improvement in the number of towns which stood at 31. While the previous position of class I and III towns again remained unchanged, two of the towns Anantnag and Sopore which belonged to class V in 1921 were upgraded to class IV. The number of class V towns decreased by 3 reducing, in consequence, their share in the total urban population, while those belonging to class VI registered an increase of 3.

4.53 In 1941, there was an addition of one more town to the urban list of 1931. Jammu city which belonged to class III all along in the past registered an increase of 11,766 in its population of 1931, attaining thus the status of class II. Class IV also showed an increase due to the upgradation of Baramula town while the position of classes V & VI remained unaltered. No census was held in the State in 1951. For purposes of comparison, however, the census year 1951 indicates only such of the towns which were found common both in 1941 and 1961.

4.54 In 1961, towns numbered 43. It was in this census that a standard definition was prescribed for the first time by the Registrar General, India for determination of urban areas. The class-wise break-up shows that Jammu city again went up a step further on account of its population having gone up from 50,379 in 1941 to 102,738 in 1961, qualifying itself to be placed in class I. The two cities viz. Srinagar and Jammu, returned an aggregate population of 387,995 claiming 65.39% of the urban population of the State. Anantnag was the only town which on account of its substantial increase in population during 1941-61 was treated as belonging to class III. Class IV also showed a net increase of one town due to the merger of Udhampur and Punch previously belonging to class V which also doubled its number of 1941. Towns falling in class VI

registered an increase of 6, raising their aggregate number to 30.

4.55 A slight improvement was observed in the growth of towns in 1971 which now numbered 45. There was no change in the number of class I towns but those belonging to class III showed a further increase of 2 on account of the upgradation of Sopore and Baramula from class IV to class III. With the inclusion of these towns, the population of this class registered a substantial increase. As a result, the proportion of urban population claimed by this class went up to 9.52%. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of class IV towns although it was slightly set off by the inclusion of Kathua which being a class V town all along in the past upto 1961 registered a steep increase in its population in 1961, qualifying it for being placed in class IV. Similarly, 10 more towns previously belonging to class VI were placed in class V. Besides, two more towns, Tral and Handwara were also added to this class in 1971. This is the reason why the class has registered a marked increase in its population, raising its share to 12.67% in the total urban population in 1971 against only 6.70% in 1961. The upgradation of these towns had the natural effect of lowering down the proportion of class VI towns to 5.69% only as against 14.36% of 1961. It is true that five towns, Mattan, Kukernag, Kargil, Chenani and Surankote were newly added to this class in 1971 but the overall population returned from these towns did not make any significant contribution towards raising their proportionate share in the urban population of the State.

Growth rate of towns by size classes :

4.56 We shall now study the growth rate of urban population by size class of towns for the last seven decades. This will be clear from statement IV.12.

Statement IV.12

Decadal growth rate of population by size class of towns, 1901—71

Class of town	Percentage growth rate						
	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Class I	+ 3.04	+12.18	+23.09	+20.14	+ 19.62	+ 59.58	+ 46.82
Class II	—	—	—	—	+ 41.98	—	—
Class III	−12.19	− 0.69	+35.83	—	—	--	+287.32
Class IV	—	—	—	+67.97	+ 32.14	+ 23.02	− 22.78
Class V	—	− 5.05	−52.57	−30.01	+182.75	− 31.20	+242.21
Class VI	—	−20.88	+13.13	+15.19	− 48.70	+146.25	− 42.73

Note:—1. As no census was taken in the State in 1951, the population of the towns for that year has been worked out on the basis of the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 populations. The growth rates given for 1941-51 or 1951-61 have, therefore, only statistical value.

2. The growth rate worked out in respect of class I towns for the year 1961-71 pertains to the two urban agglomerations of Srinagar and Jammu.

4.57 Class I towns of the State consisting of the two urban agglomerations of Srinagar and Jammu have been showing a progressive increase in population in each of the decades from 1901 onwards. This class accounted for the highest rate of growth in 1971 during all the decades from 1901-71. Class II towns were conspicuous by their absence upto 1931. However, as already stated, Jammu city was upgraded to this class in 1941. Since there was no census in the State in 1951, the growth rate worked out on the arithmetic mean of the population for 1941 and 1961 as shown in the statement for this class in 1941-51 has only a statistical value. Class III towns like class I also registered a high growth rate in their population during 1961-71. This is due to the addition of two more towns in this class which raised the aggregate number of towns from one of 1961 to 3 in 1971. The negative growth rate registered in class IV towns

during the decade ending 1971 is accounted for by the upgradation to class III of two towns previously belonging to this class, notwithstanding the fact that the decrease in population was slightly set off by the inclusion in this class of Kathua. Same is the case with towns belonging to class V where the abnormal rate of growth in population is due to the merger of 12 more towns. The reasons accounting for the negative rate of increase in the population of class VI towns is accounted for by the fact that in 1961, this class was made up of 30 towns out of which 10, as stated above, attained the status of class V in 1971. Five more towns were newly added to this class in 1971 among which two, Kukernag and Surankote, have been treated as such for the first time in 1971.

4.58 Analysing the data further, we may now study the growth rates of towns according as they show a per cent increase above that of the State average or below it. This is indicated in statement IV.13 which categorises the towns in four ranges of growth, (i) more than 50% above the State average, (ii) upto 50% above the State average, (iii) upto 50% lower than the State average and (iv) below 50% lower than the State average.

Statement IV.13

Distribution of towns by different growth rate ranges

Higher than the State average		Average growth rate range	Lower than the State average	
Range 1 (more than 50%)	Range 2 (upto 50%)		Range 3 (upto 50%)	Range 4 (less than 50%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gulmarg N.A. (163.59) Katra N.A. (116.81) Kathua T.A. (80.53)	Reasi N.A. (60.67) Udhampur T.A. (59.72) Ramnagar N.A. (57.86) Pampore N.A. (54.13) Arnia N.A. (52.76) Bandipore N.A. (52.21) Jammu Municipality (51.20) Leh N.A. (48.36) Sopore T.A. (45.87)	44.65	Rajauri N.A. (41.54) Srinagar Municipality (41.42) Lakhenpur N.A. (40.32) Doda N.A. (39.61) Akhnoor N.A. (38.92) Kulgam N.A. (38.49) Samba N.A. (35.06) Ranbirsinghpora N.A. (34.77) Bishna N.A. (33.61) Bijbehara N.A. (33.09) Baramula T.A. (32.64) Anantnag T.A. (31.09) Hiranagar N.A. (31.09) Shupiyan N.A. (30.49)	Pahalgam N.A. (21.61) Badamibagh Cantonment (21.01) Punch T.A. (17.51) Jammu Cantonment (14.13) Ramban N.A. (6.11) Uri N.A. (0.45) Banihal N.A. (−6.23)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Batote N.A. (30.34)	
			Bashohli N.A. (27.61)	
			Kishtwar N.A. (27.44)	
			Bhaderwah N.A. (26.20)	
			Nowshehra N.A. (25.15)	

Note :—1. T.A. = Town Area
2. N.A. = Notified Area
3. The statement excludes the following towns of 1971 which were not treated urban in 1961 :-
1. Mattan 2. Kukernag 3. Tral 4. Handwara 5. Kargil 6. Chenani
7. Surankote

4.59 The average growth rate of 44.65% returned for the urban sector of the State as a whole is exceeded by 12 towns. All others numbering 26 have recorded a growth rate lower than this average. The former category includes only 3 towns belonging to range 1 and the remaining 9 towns to range 2. Towns belonging to range 3 include as many as 19 urban areas where the growth rate varies from a minimum of 25.15% to a maximum of 41.54%. The remaining 7 towns which have registered growth rates less than 50% below that of the State are classifiable in range 4.

4.60 Gulmarg, Katra and Kathua registered a very high growth rate during the inter-censal period 1961-71. Gulmarg comes at the top with a per cent increase of 163.59 in its population followed by Katra (116.81%) and Kathua (80.53%). Gulmarg is an important tourist resort of the State which remains usually overcrowded in summer. With the introduction of winter sports after 1961, the town receives a large number of visitors during winter when the census is taken. The very high growth rate of population has a statistical value only as the increase in absolute terms recorded during the decade ending 1971 is 337 only. Katra has assumed commercial importance on account of the close vicinity of the shrine of Vaishno Devi which is visited by lakhs of pilgrims every year. Kathua is the headquarter of district Kathua and is situated very near the international boundary with Pakistan and inter-state boundary with Punjab. It functions as a distributing centre of consumer goods for the urban areas of the district as also the adjoining rural areas. A number of industries have also been set up in the town after 1961, providing employment to a large section of the people inhabiting its surrounding areas.

4.61 Reasi, Udhampur and Ramnagar falling in range 2 have recorded growth rates of 60.67%, 59.72% and 57.86% respectively. While Reasi and Ramnagar are the headquarters of their respective tehsils, Udhampur, the district headquarter, is the most important urban area in the region to the south of Pir Panjal ranges and in the north of Jammu city. It is situated in a small valley and has assumed importance as a cantonment. The town also functions as a distributing centre of consumer goods of most of the rural and urban areas.

4.62 Pampore is situated on the national highway at a distance of 14 km from Srinagar municipality and can be reached by river also. It is famous for saffron which is mostly exported to other parts of the country. Arnia has attracted a large number of displaced persons and immigrants from across the line of control and Pakistan. Bandipore, the tehsil headquarter, is also developing as an important commercial centre. It is situated on the eastern bank of Wular Lake which provides several avenues of employment to the inhabitants.

4.63 Being the winter capital of the State government, Jammu is situated at an altitude of 381 metres above the sea-level on the national highway connecting Pathankot with Ladakh at

a distance of 293 km from Srinagar. In addition to its position as the centre of administration, majority of educational institutions, particularly of higher grades, are concentrated here. It also functions as a store-house for distribution of consumer goods to the towns and important rural areas of the province. The recently set-up rail link connecting Jammu with rest of the country has contributed to a large extent in providing large avenues of employment to the inhabitants.

4.64 Leh is the headquarter of district Ladakh. Being economically the most backward area of the State, the government have been taking keen interest in improving its economy by executing a large number of developmental schemes, the offices of which are headquartered in the town.

4.65 Sopore, an important town of north Kashmir, is situated on either bank of river Jhelum and is accessible both by surface route as well as by river. It is one of the biggest fruit exporting centres of the valley.

4.66 Like Jammu, Srinagar municipality is situated on the national highway at an altitude of 1588 metres above the sea-level. It is the summer capital of the State government and functions as store-house for distribution of consumer goods to the towns and vast rural areas of Kashmir province. It is one of the few manufacturing centres of the State and is widely known for arts and crafts which provide employment to a large segment of the rural population of its suburbs. It has a net-work of navigable rivers, lakes and streams which facilitate trade between the city and other important rural and urban areas of Kashmir province.

4.67 Baramula and Anantnag are the other important towns of range 3. Besides being the headquarters of Baramula and Anantnag districts, they function as feeding centres of consumer goods to all the urban areas of their respective districts and to their adjoining rural areas. Before 1947, when the Jhelum valley road was the principal trade route of the State, Baramula had grown into an important trade centre. The tribal raids, however, shattered its economy. It has since rejuvenated and the town is making rapid progress in all spheres of life. Like Baramula, the town of Punch classifiable in range 4 was one of the principal targets of tribal raids of 1947 which resulted in large scale emigration and immigration from and into the town. Notwithstanding the fact that the town is situated near the border, it is a distributing centre of trade for most of the adjoining rural areas which are spread over mountains and hilly areas. Almost all other towns still wear a rural complexion and have developed merely as parasites on the country-side without making much contribution.

4.68 Statement IV.14 which arranges the towns in descending order of population size provides a broader idea of the decennial growth rate of population recorded by each town from 1901 onwards.

Statement IV.14

Decennial rate of growth of population of each town, 1901-1971

Name of Town	Pop. 1971	Decennial growth rate of Population						
		1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Srinagar (M.C.)	403,413	+ 3.04	+12.18	+22.46	+ 19.71	+ 18.64	+15.71	+ 41.42
Jammu (M.C.)	155,338	−12.19	− 0.69	+22.56	+ 30.47	+ 51.96	+34.20	+ 51.20
Sopore (T.A.)	27,697	..	+ 0.12	+28.84	+ 7.18	+ 30.65	+23.47	+ 45.87
Anantnag (T.A.)	27,643	..	+ 4.93	+13.44	+ 11.63	+ 37.97	+27.52	+ 31.09
Baramula (T.A.)	26,334	..	+ 2.20	+ 2.11	+ 84.78	+ 28.02	+21.89	+ 32.64
Kathua (T.A.)	17,416	..	− 3.21	+ 3.37	+ 6.54	+ 36.34	+26.67	+ 80.53
Udhampur (T.A.)	16,392	..	+ 1.27	+52.01	+ 28.43	+ 59.97	+37.50	+ 59.72
Punch (T.A.)	11,981	..	− 7.11	+16.03	+ 5.59	+ 9.22	+ 8.45	+ 17.51
Pampore (N.A.)	8,582	..	+ 4.36	+10.73	+ 14.91	+ 12.62	+11.20	+ 54.13
Bijbehara (N.A.)	8,510	..	− 3.48	+ 3.93	+ 2.12	+ 20.54	+17.04	+ 33.09
*Badamibagh (Cantt.)	7,982	..	..	..	+104.18	+132.28	+56.97	+ 21.01
Shupiyan (N.A.)	7,836	..	+ 5.77	− 0.85	+ 96.62	+ 18.88	+15.88	+ 30.49
Ranbirsinghpora (N.A.)	6,496	..	+20.58	+29.11	+ 3.37	+ 62.09	+38.31	+ 34.77
Tral (N.A.)	6,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulgam (N.A.)	6,369	..	..	....	..	..	..	+ 38.49

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
£ Jammu (Cantt.)	6,299	..	..	..	+102.54	− 17.42	−21.08	+ 14.13
Bandipore (N.A)	6,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 52.21
Rajauri (N.A.)	5,939	..	+ 2.78	− 3.95	+ 13.17	+ 35.65	+26.31	+ 41.54
Samba (N.A.)	5,890	..	+ 4.81	+20.64	+ 12.68	+ 16 34	+14.04	+ 35.06
Arnia (N.A.)	5,846	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 52.76
Leh (N.A.)	5,519	..	−17.06	+28.82	+ 9.02	+ 5.16	+ 4.91	+ 48.36
Akhnoor (N.A.)	5,333	..	− 4.22	+ 3.51	+ 13.00	+ 6.47	+ 6.11	+ 38.92
Kishtwar (N.A.)	5,276	..	+ 7.06	+30.99	− 3.00	+ 13.97	+12.29	+ 27.44
Bhaderwah (N.A.)	5,211	..	+ 1.56	+11.22	+ 3.25	+ 19.07	+16.02	+ 26.20
Handwara (N.A.)	5,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mattan (N.A.)	4,771	..	..	..	+ 15.62	..	..	..
Doda (N.A.)	4,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 39.61
Reasi (N.A.)	3,885	..	+ 1.84	+ 8.56	+ 34.00	− 7.16	− 7.71	+ 60.67
Hiranagar (N.A.)	3,744	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 31.09
Bishna (N.A.)	3,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 33.61
Ramnagar (N.A.)	3,484	..	− 4.63	− 3.69	+ 28.26	− 4.83	− 5.03	+ 57.86
Katra (N.A.)	3,315	..	..	..	+ 5.79	+ 26·07	+20.68	+116.81
Bashohli (N.A.)	3,309	...	− 2.05	+ 9.30	+ 13.91	+ 4.41	+ 4.22	+ 27.61
Nowshehra (N.A.)	2,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 25.15
Kargil (N.A.)	2,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pahalgam (N.A.)	2,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 21.61
Batote (N.A.)	2,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 30.34
Surankote (N.A.)	1,822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kukernag (N.A.)	1,723	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramban (N.A.)	1,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 6.11
Chenani (N.A.)	1,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banihal (N.A.)	753	..	..	..	..	..	..	− 6.23
Lakhenpur (N.A.)	616	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 40.32
Gulmarg (N.A.)	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	+163.59
Uri (N.A.)	443	..	..	..	+ 33.44	− 32.79	−48.78	+ 0.45

Note :— * 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.

£ Jammu Cantonment in 1901 population 1251 (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.

Classification of towns by functional characteristics :

4.69 The data given in the next statement (IV.15) portray the functional characteristics of a town, as a centre of activity in such field or fields like commerce, industry, transport, communications, administration, construction, education, etc. The information is of special value for administrative agencies, research and teaching institutions and individual research workers. These characteristics have been determined by regrouping the nine industrial categories of workers into the following five broad functional classifications :—

Group	*Constituent industrial Categories*
1. Primary activities	I+II+III+IV
2. Industry	V(a)+V(b)+VI
3. Trade & Commerce	VII
4. Transport	VIII
5. Services	IX

4.70 Taking the aggregate number of workers as 100, a town is classed as mono-functional if

one of the five broad categories specified above constitute 40% or more of the total working force. Similarly, a town is designated as bi-functional if the proportion claimed by the most predominant category is less than 40% but when added with the next predominant category, makes up 60% or above of the total working force. Likewise, a tri-functional town is termed as one where the first three predominant categories constitute 60% or more of the total working force.

4.71 Following this classification, the 1971 functional distribution of towns of the State, as shown in the statement, brings out that out of 45 towns of the State, 19 are mono-functional. Of these, 10 are classifiable in primary activities, 8 in services and the remaining one trade and commerce. 11 other towns distributed in primary activities-cum-services (4), trade and commerce-cum-services (3), industry-cum-services (3) and primary activities-cum-industry (1) are bi-functional. The remaining 15 are tri-functional, 7 possessing the characteristics of industry-cum-trade and commerce-cum-services, 5 primary activities-cum-trade and commerce-cum-services, 2 primary activities-cum-services-cum-industry and one industry-cum transport-cum-services.

Statement IV.15

Functional characteristics of towns, 1971

Sl. No.	Name of town	Civil Administration status	Functional category
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Arnia	N.A	Primary activities
2.	Bandipore	N.A	Primary activities
3.	Handwara	N.A	Primary activities
4.	Kargil	N.A	Primary activities
5.	Kukernag	N.A	Primary activities
6.	Kulgam	N.A	Primary activities
7.	Pahalgam	N.A	Primary activities
8.	Surankote	N.A	Primary activities
9.	Tral	N.A	Primary activities
10.	Uri	N.A	Primary activities
11.	Batote	N.A	Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
12.	Bishna	N.A	Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
13.	Ramnagar	N.A	Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
14.	Ranbirsinghpora	N.A	Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
15.	Sopore	T.A	Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
16.	Bhaderwah	N.A	Primary activities-cum-services
17.	Kishtwar	N.A	Primary activities-cum services
18.	Leh	N.A	Primary activities-cum-services
19.	Mattan	N.A	Primary activities-cum-services
20.	Kathua	N.A	Primary activities-cum-services-cum-industry
21.	Pampore	N.A.	Primary activities-cum-industry
22.	Shupiyan	N.A	Primary activities-cum-industry-cum-services
23.	Akhnoor	N.A	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
24.	Anantnag	T.A	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
25.	Baramula	T.A	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
26.	Bijbehara	N.A	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
27.	Chenani	N.A	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
28.	Katra	N.A	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
29.	Samba	N.A	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services
30.	Bashohli	N.A	Industry-cum-services
31.	Reasi	N.A	Industry-cum-services
32.	Srinagar	M.C	Industry-cum-services
33.	Jammu	Cantt.	Industry-cum-transport-cum-services
34.	Jammu	M.C	Trade & commerce-cum-services
35.	Ramban	N.A	Trade & commerce-cum-services
36.	Banihal	N.A	Trade & commerce-cum-services
37.	Gulmarg	N.A	Trade & commerce
38.	Badmibagh	Cantt.	Services
39.	Doda	N.A	Services
40.	Hiranagar	N.A	Services
41.	Lakhenpur	N.A	Services
42.	Nowshehra	N.A	Services
43.	Punch	T.A	Services
44.	Rajauri	N.A	Services
45.	Udhampur	T.A	Services

Note —
i) M.C = Municipal committee
ii) T.A = Town Area
iii) N.A = Notified Area
iv) Cantt. = Cantonment

Standard Urban Area :

4.72 As already stated, the concept of town-group as adopted in the 1961 census was found to be of limited use. It was, therefore, deemed desirable to modify this concept so as to facilitate the compilation of comparable data for at least two decades for a fixed area covering a large core town as well as the adjoining areas for formulation of urban development plans. The town-group concept was thus replaced by the concept of Standard Urban Area.

4.73 It may be defined as an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would embrace all likely developments over the next 20 years upto 1991. Thus, it will remain as a statistical reporting unit during the three successive censuses irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the tract. The modified concept envisages the delineation of contiguous rural and urban areas as are at present under intensive influence or which are likely to be under intensive influence of such cities/big towns as have a population of 50,000 and above. * The demarcation is, however, subject to the following conditions and objectives :-

i) In order to make a proper appraisal of the magnitude of the growth of population of the core city by 1991, the population growth trends of the main city may be carefully analysed. Due consideration may be given to short term migration trends as well as any important locational decisions that are in the offing and which are likely to affect the town's growth in the foreseeable future.

ii) Note may be taken of the trends in the urban spread of the principal central town or city. This will involve the appreciation of the extent and the directions of urban growth and recognition of any physical constraints such as topography, water bodies, marshes etc. to such urban expansions.

iii) Proper assessment may be made regarding the growth of the villages and towns on the periphery of the present municipal limits and the prospects of their coalscence in future with the main city. This will imply the projection of their population and the extent of their physical growth upto 1991.

iv) Consideration may be given to the inclusion of any other village or town in the vicinity of the main city or town on special considerations such as intensity of inter-action, strong economic or social linkages etc. etc.

v) Great care and judgement may be exercised in deciding the inclusion of areas within the Standard Urban Areas which are in the vicinity of the focal town. This is important so that there may neither be over-extension of the areas nor any under estimation. In the case of exercising a choice, inclusion of a little extra area is to be preferred to omission.

vi) While including villages, the entire revenue area of the village may be brought within the 'Standard Urban Area' and not merely the village site (Abadi).

4.74 In Jammu & Kashmir, only 2 cities, Srinagar and Jammu municipalities qualify to be considered for the demarcation of standard urban areas. The following broad criteria were kept in view while delineating the boundaries of the two standard urban areas in collaboration with the State Town Planning Organisation :—

a) Predominant urban land use

b) Intensive interaction with urban centres as reflected in commutation for the purpose of work and secondary education facilities, extension of city bus service, sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck-haul) and purchase of food grains, clothes and general provisions etc. by the consumers directly

c) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decision relating to industry, market, transport and communications, administrative and servicing functions, developing of tourism etc.

d) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

*Circular No. F.38-85/68-TA dated 7.3.1969 from the Town & Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, Ministry of Health, Family Planning & Urban Development, New Delhi

4.75 In pursuance of these instructions, the maps drawn out were later subjected to further vetting and finalised in consultation with appropriate development authorities of the State and Town & Country Planning Organisation, Government of India.

4.76 The standard urban area of Srinagar comprises Srinagar city, Badamibagh cantonment plus 134 villages ; encompassing the limit in which contiguous urbanisation is reasonably expected to take place in about two decades. The spectrum of the standard urban area of Jammu, likewise, consists of Jammu city, Jammu cantonment and 35 villages, as given below :—

Srinagar Standard Urban Area :

I. Urban components
- i) Srinagar municipality
- ii) Badamibagh cantonment
- iii) Srinagar out-growth :—
  - (a) Natipora
  - (b) Kursu Padshahi Bagh
  - (c) Bimna
  - (d) Bagat Barzala
- iv) Pampore Notified Area

II. Rural components
1. Pulwama tehsil ... 3 villages
2. Ganderbal tehsil ... 5 villages
3. Srinagar tehsil ... 44 villages
4. Chadura tehsil ... 61 villages
5. Badgam tehsil ... 19 villages
6. Sonawari tehsil ... 2 villages

Jammu Standard Urban Area :

I. Urban components
- i) Jammu municipality
- ii) Jammu cantonment
- iii) Jammu out-growth :—
  - (a) Nagrota
  - (b) Narwal Bala
  - (c) Satwari

II. Rural components
- i) Jammu tehsil ... 35 villages

4.77 Some interesting conclusions have been drawn on the basis of 1971 census figures in respect of the two standard urban areas of the State. These are briefly stated below :—

4.78 **(i) Srinagar Standard Urban Area :** The total area of the Srinagar Standard Urban Area is 365.05 km^2 and its population in 1971 is 524,776. Of these, 282,608 are males and 242,168 are females. The sex ratio which works out to 857 shows a slight improvement over that of Srinagar municipality. It is, however, still lower than the corresponding ratio of the State which stands at 860. There are only 4 houseless households in the urban component of the Standard Urban Area which are resided by 8 persons. The rural components are conspicuous by the absence of houseless population.

4.79 The density of population per km^2 is 1,438. Compared to Srinagar municipality, which has a density of 4,867 persons per km^2, the density of Srinagar Standard Urban Area is apparently low. The reason for low density is that the Standard Urban Area includes a number of suburbs with agricultural lands and open spaces and that accounts for its greater area and lesser density. The above examination conclusively points that the Srinagar Standard Urban Area has ample room for expansion of population without any immediate fear of its pressing upon the means of subsistence.

4.80 Only 28 per cent of the total population of Srinagar Standard Urban Area is literate. Males who have a literacy percentage of 37 are better placed than females. The literacy data reveal that only 19 females out of every hundred females are literate. The corresponding literacy rates in the case of Jammu Standard Urban Area are very high, 58% for males and 42% for females.

4.81 Out of every 100 females, as many as 98.3 are non-workers. This number compares favourably with Jammu Standard Urban Area where also about 98% of the female population is categorised as non-working. Among males, over 51% are non-workers.

4.82 The industrial classification shows that 118,396 persons or 84% of the total workers in the Standard Urban Area are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. As between different industrial categories, category IX (other services) claims the largest number of workers. Next in importance are manufacturing other than household industry (category V(b)) and cultivators (category I). The number of workers engaged in these two categories is19,065 and 18,909 respectively. Other important industrial categories which absorb a sizeable proportion of workers are as follows :—

Industrial category	Total number of workers	Percentage of total workers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Trade & Commerce (Category VII)	17,603	12.50
2. Transport, Storage & communications (Category VIII)	17,580	12.48
3. Household Industry [Category V(a)]	14,210	10.09

4.83 The next statement gives the number and percentage distribution of male and female population amongst the different categories of workers and non-workers.

Category of workers	Males		Females	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Cultivators	18,236	6.5	673	0.3
II. Agricultural labourers	3,501	1.2	49	N
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Allied Activities	7,929	2.8	119	0.1
IV. Mining and Quarrying	477	0.2	1	N
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :—				
V(a) Household Industry	13,907	4.9	303	0.1
V(b) Other than Household Industry	18,920	6.7	145	0.1
VI. Construction	5,781	2.0	—	—
VII. Trade and Commerce	17,532	6.2	71	N
VIII. Transport, Storage & Communications	17,537	6.2	43	N
IX. Other services	32,953	11.7	2,678	1.1
X. Non-workers	145,835	51.6	238,086	98.3

Note :— N denotes negligible

4.84 **(ii) Jammu Standard Urban Area :** Jammu Standard Urban Area extends over an area of 178.86 km². The total population is 211,534 consisting of 113,677 males and 97,857 females. The number of houseless households stands at 164 which cover a population of 737 only.

4.85 The sex ratio is 861 which is better than the corresponding ratios of the State (860) and Jammu municipality (850). The density of population is 1,183 persons per km² compared to 3,076 of Jammu municipality. As in the case of Srinagar Standard Urban Area, the low density is due to the inclusion within its limits of a number of rural areas with agricultural lands and open spaces.

4.86 Half of the total population inhabiting Jammu Standard Urban Area is literate. In male and female literacy also, Jammu Standard Urban Area shows creditable record. The respective male and female literacy rates are noteworthy and stand at 58 and 42 respectively. The general conclusion is that literacy is spreading at a very high rate, a happy augury for the future as the material and moral progress of a country is interlaced with its educational advance.

4.87 54,030 persons or about 26% of the total population of Jammu Standard Urban Area consist of workers. The male and female workers number 51,483 and 2,547 respectively. The statement given below gives the sexwise number of workers and their percentage distribution among the different categories of workers.

Category of workers	Males		Females	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Cultivators	3,397	3.0	18	N
II. Agricultural labourers	1,421	1.3	34	N
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Allied Activities	1,013	0.9	19	N
IV. Mining and Quarrying	453	0.4	5	N
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :—				
V(a) Household Industry	933	0.8	54	0.1
V(b) Other than Household Industry	6,041	5.3	72	0.1
VI. Construction	3,636	3.2	154	0.2
VII. Trade and Commerce	10,467	9.2	46	N
VIII. Transport, Storage & Communications	7,528	6.6	79	0.1
IX. Other Services	16,594	14.6	2,066	2.1
X. Non-workers	62,194	54.7	95,310	97.4

Note :—N denotes negligible

CHAPTER V

SEX RATIO AND AGE STRUCTURE

Section - I
(Sex ratio)

General :

In Jammu & Kashmir, out of a total population of 4,616,632 enumerated at the 1971 census, 2,458,315 were males and 2,158,317 were females, an excess of 299,998 males over females. The sex ratio in the State thus works out to 878, the same as recorded in the 1961 census. The ratio varies widely among the constituent districts of the State. The lowest ratio, 848 females per 1,000 males, was returned by the two valley districts of Anantnag and Baramula. The highest (975) was recorded in Ladakh district indicating that in this district the two sexes have come almost at par.

Comparison of sex ratio of the state with other states in India :

5.2 The following statement gives the sex ratios obtaining in different states/union territories of India including Jammu & Kashmir on the basis of 1971 census returns.

Statement V.I

Sex ratio in India and States, 1971

Sl. No.	Unit	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	India	**930**
	STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	977
2.	Assam	897
3.	Bihar	954
4.	Gujarat	934
5.	Haryana	867
6.	Himachal Pradesh	958
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	878
8.	Kerala	1,016
9.	Madhya Pradesh	941
10.	Maharashtra	930
11.	Manipur	980
12.	Meghalaya	942
13.	Mysore	957
14.	Nagaland	871
15.	Orissa	988
16.	Punjab	865
17.	Rajasthan	911
18.	Sikkim	863
19.	Tamil Nadu	978
20.	Tripura	943
21.	Uttar Pradesh	879
22.	West Bengal	891
	UNION TERRITORIES	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	861
3.	Chandigarh	749
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007
5.	Delhi	801
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	989
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	978
8.	Pondicherry	989

Note :— Assam includes Mizo district now constituted as union territory of Mizoram.

5.3 Kerala among the major states and Dadra and Nagar Haveli among the union territories show an excess of females over males. At the 1961 census besides Kerala and Orissa among the major states and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur and Pondicherry in the union territories had returned a higher proportion of female population.

5.4 Kerala is thus the only State which has returned more females at both the censuses. However, its sex ratio has decreased from 1,022 to 1,016 during the decade. In the case of Orissa, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur, and Pondicherry the position has reversed during the decade—possible result of large male in-migration. Contrary is the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli at the 1971 census with its female proportion

having risen from 963 in 1961 to 1,007 in the inter-censal decade.

5.5 The statement shows that at the all-India level disparity between the two sexes is least in Orissa (988) followed by Manipur (980), Tamil Nadu (978) and Andhra Pradesh (977) besides three union territories, Goa, Daman and Diu (989), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands (978) and Pondicherry (989).

5.6 At the other end of the scale, there are no less than 5 states and 4 union territories which show a marked paucity of female population. Jammu & Kashmir with 878 females for 1,000 males falls in this group. The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands appears at the bottom of the ladder with only 644 females per 1,000 males, the lowest ratio recorded in the country. Other states in which the number of females shows a significant deficit are West Bengal (891), Nagaland (871), Haryana (867), Punjab (865) in that order with Sikkim (863) trailing behind as last in the list.

5.7 In accounting for the low sex ratio of Jammu & Kashmir, we may take note of two factors perhaps special to our State :

1) The practice of infanticide which used to prevail in the Duggar areas of the Jammu region and

2) Prevalence of purdah system in the Kashmir region resulting in segregation of females in unhealthy environment with few opportunities for out-door exercise

5.8 As a general biological rule, a higher incidence of mortality exists among males which enables females usually born in lesser numbers to wipe out the male lead in their favour in the course of a few generations. Outbreak of a war in the intervening period only accelerates this process. The law works in a contrary manner in India with females being taken off in younger and reproductive ages in larger numbers that a balance is never reached and females as before continue to be outnumbered by males in almost every age group.

Sex ratio in the state and districts :

5.9 Let us see how the sex ratio of our Satte and its ten constituent districts stands.

Statement V.2

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) for different districts of the State

Sl. No.	Unit	Sex ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**878**
1.	Anantnag	848
2.	Srinagar	850
3.	Baramula	848
4.	Ladakh	975
5.	Doda	886
6.	Udhampur	908
7.	Jammu	920
8.	Kathua	921
9.	Rajauri	900
10.	Punch	903

5.10 There is no district in the State where males are not predominant. Ladakh district has the highest sex ratio in the State with 975 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio is lowest in Anantnag and Baramula.

5.11 As between the two regions, the districts constituting the Kashmir province, barring Ladakh, have an appreciably low sex ratio. The lowest sex ratio returned in the Jammu region by Doda (886) is higher than the highest ratio of the Kashmir province claimed by Srinagar (850).

5.12 Doda Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula are the only districts where the sex ratio falls much below the 900 mark. They stand out as a compact block of low sex ratio in the State. Child marriages are still common in these parts, the purdah system persists in towns and women of the rural areas in labour, as of old, continue to rely on untrained midwives.

5.13 In contrast, early marriages in the Jammu district are not so common, the purdah system is non-existent except to a marginal extent in Rajauri and Punch and conditions on the whole are not as unhygienic as in Kashmir especially during winter. The institution of private midwives in these parts is also on the decline. All these factors go to the advantage of the female population of the districts in this region.

5.14 Why is it that the highest sex ratio has been returned by the Ladakh district?

1. The district is sparsely populated and, therefore, male and female children receive equal care to make up for the overall deficiency of manpower. This is also in keeping with Buddhist religious outlook. Buddhists constitute the majority of its population.
2. Custom requires every family to offer a chamo (female monk) to the local monastery or gumpa. As a sequel, greater attention is bestowed on female children to enable families to fulfil this obligation.
3. The custom of polyandry though now on the decline and practised on a very limited scale acts against males and in favour of females.
4. Out-door agricultural life of the females which makes them hardy and prolongs their life.

5.15 Statements V.3 and V.4 show the distribution of districts and tehsils of the State by varying sex ratios. Statement V.3 shows the distribution of the districts by four size ranges of sex ratio, high, moderate, low and very low when compared to the State value. Statement V.4 gives similar information at the tehsil level.

Statement V.3

Distribution of districts by different sex ratio ranges

Sex ratio for the State=878

Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4
High More than 900	Medium 875-900	Low 850-875	Very low less than 850
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ladakh (975)	Doda (886)	Srinagar (850)	Anantnag (848)
Kathua (921)			Baramula (848)
Jammu (920)			
Udhampur (908)			
Punch (903)			
Rajauri (900)			

Statement V.4

Distribution of tehsils by different sex ratio ranges

Sex ratio for the State=878

Range 1		Range 2		Range 3		Range 4	
High More than 900		Medium 875-900		Low 850-875		Very low less than 850	
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Zanskar	1,030	Reasi	899	Sopore	874	Bandipore	849
Leh	1,002	Haveli	898	Budhal	864	Anantnag	847
Akhnoor	959	Udhampur	894	Ramban	862	Badgam	847
Ramnagar	957	Rajauri	894	Pulwama	859	Karnah	845
Ranbir-singhpora	950	Jammu	885	Tral	858	Ganderbal	843
Billawar	945	Kishtwar	883	Uri	855	Kupwara	841
Samba	944	Kathua	880	Srinagar	854	Handwara	840
Bashohli	939	Gool-GulabGarh	879	Chadura	852	Beerwah	833
Kargil	938	Doda	878	Kulgam	851	Shupiyan	832
Hiranagar	937			Baramula	851	Sonawari	831
Bhaderwah	925					Gulmarg	821
Nowshehra	924					Pahalgam	820
Mendhar	907						

5.16 The number of tehsils in range 1 where the proportion of females is more than 900 per 1,000 males is 13. Females outnumber males in tehsils Zanskar (1,030) and Leh (1,002) of Ladakh district for reasons explained above.

5.17 Kargil also falls in this category with 938 females per 1,000 males. The tehsil has a mixed population consisting partly of Buddhists and partly of Shia Muslims of Balti race. While the high sex ratio among Buddhists calls for no further amplification, the Muslims of the tehsil have also exhibited a higher sex ratio. The reason is that a considerable number of Balti males of the tehsil had, prior to census enumeration, migrated to the neighbouring tehsil of Kishtwar in Doda district as also to other parts of the State in search of employment, leaving a larger proportion of females in the residuary population of the tehsil contributing to the high sex ratio of this tehsil.

5.18 Akhnoor (959), Ramnagar (957), Ranbir-singhpora (950), Samba (944), Hiranagar (937) and Nowshehra (924) have relatively higher proportions of Hindu population. What has been stated for the Jammu region as a whole holds good for these tehsils as well.

5.19 Billawar (945), Bashohli (939), Bhaderwah (925) and Mendhar (907) have within their population a sizeable chunk of nomadic elements. Their out-door pastoral life makes their women-folk hardy which in turn helps to prolong their life.

5.20 Nine tehsils fall in range 2, where the proportion of females to 1,000 males is more than 875 but below 900. Out of the tehsils of this range, Doda (878) has recorded the same sex ratio as that of the State.

5.21 Range 3 where the sex ratio varies between 851 of Baramula tehsil and 874 of Sopore tehsil accounts for 10 tehsils. These tehsils which form a compact block have a large concentration of Muslim population. Barring Ramban and Budhal tehsils which include within their populations a small proportion of nomadic elements, there are negligible numbers of nomadic elements in the population of the remaining 8 tehsils which incidentally all belong to the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula.

5·22 Range 4 encompasses 12 tehsils. These tehsils which are spread over in 3 districts of the Kashmir valley show a noticeable deficiency of females. The highest ratio is 849 in Bandipore tehsil of district Baramula and the lowest, 820, is in Pahalgam tehsil of district Anantnag.

Rural and urban differentials :

5.23 We may now examine the variation in sex ratios between rural and urban population of the State and its constituent districts shown in statement V.5.

Statement V.5

Comparison of rural sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) with urban sex ratio of different districts of the State

Unit	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Jammu & Kashmir	**882**	**860**
Anantnag	847	859
Srinagar	844	855
Baramula	846	859
Ladakh	985	856
Doda	888	854
Udhampur	912	868
Jammu	940	865
Kathua	922	908
Rajauri	903	840
Punch	905	882

5.24 In general, the sex ratio is lower in towns than in villages. For the State as a whole, the sex ratio in rural areas is 882 while in the urban sector it is 860.

5.25 The district-wise data presented in the statement shows that the sex ratio in the case of rural areas is the lowest in Srinagar district (844). In other districts, the rural sex ratio varies between 846 of district Baramula and 985 of Ladakh.

5.26 Column 3 reveals that the urban sex ratio is highest in district Kathua (908) and lowest in district Rajauri (840).

5.27 The difference between the rural and urban sex ratio is very large in Ladakh district (129). It is smallest in Srinagar district (11). In other districts, the difference between the rural and urban ratios varies from 12 in Anantnag to 75 in Jammu.

5.28 The three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula reveal a distinct pattern which varies from that of the districts of Jammu province and Ladakh. The sex ratio in the rural areas of the valley districts is lower than in towns whereas an altogether opposite trend is noticeable in Ladakh and all the six districts of Jammu region. As will be seen, the sex ratio in the towns of this region is comparatively smaller than in villages.

5.29 Summing up, the rural and urban sex ratios as observed in the districts of Jammu region as also in Ladakh reveal the peculiarities in the sex composition of the populations of these districts with their widely varying environments. The urban sex ratio which appears unfavourable to women in these districts is apparently contributed to a large extent by the male in-migrants from within and outside these districts.

5.30 The tehsil-wise data in statement V.6 below do not reveal any noticeable pattern. In a majority of cases what is true of the districts is also true of tehsils.

Statement V.6

Comparison of rural sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) with urban sex ratio of different tehsils of the State

Unit	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Jammu & Kashmir	**882**	**860**
Pahalgam	822	800
Anantnag	846	853
Kulgam	850	881
Shupiyan	830	855
Pulwama	858	882
Tral	856	877
Ganderbal	843	—
Srinagar	853	854
Chadura	851	861
Badgam	844	920
Beerwah	833	—
Bandipore	847	873
Sonawari	831	—
Sopore	875	869
Baramula	846	873
Gulmarg	839	95

(1)	(2)	(3)
Uri	856	831
Handwara	839	860
Karnah	845	—
Kupwara	841	—
Leh	1,011	926
Kargil	952	712
Zanskar	1,030	—
Kishtwar	880	948
Bhaderwah	924	935
Doda	885	774
Ramban	869	752
Ramnagar	958	939
Udhampur	899	862
Reasi	907	849
Gool Gulab Garh	879	—
Samba	944	959
Ranbirsinghpora	950	947
Jammu	916	853
Akhnoor	961	902
Billawar	945	—
Bashohli	941	903
Kathua	876	894
Hiranagar	934	987
Budhal	864	—
Rajauri	897	843
Nowshehra	928	834
Haveli	901	881
Mendhar	907	890

5.31 The rural sex ratio is highest in Zanskar tehsil of Ladakh district (1,030) and lowest in Pahalgam tehsil of Anantnag district (822).

5.32 In 14 tehsils, the urban sex ratio does not exceed the State urban ratio of 860. Tehsil Gulmarg of Baramula district is distinguishable from others for recording the least urban sex ratio in the State (95). This is due to the fact that almost the entire population of Gulmarg town, the solitary town in the tehsil, moves down in winter months, leaving behind a very small number of persons, mostly males, to perform watch and ward duties.

5.33 Ten out of 44 tehsils show urban sex ratios above 900, the highest value being claimed by tehsil Hiranagar of district Kathua (987). Tehsils in which sex ratios are higher than the State value of 860 but do not exceed 900 number eleven.

Sex ratio in different classes of towns:

5.34 Let us now consider the proportion of females per 1,000 males in different size classes of towns.

Statement V.7

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of different size classes of towns

Class of towns	Pop.			Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
	Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I	587,460	316,854	270,606	854
II	—	—	—	—
III	81,674	43,784	37,890	865
IV	45,789	24,316	21,473	883
V	94,498	49,827	44,671	897
VI	48,800	26,670	22,130	830

5.35 The sex ratios in different size classes of towns reveal a different and distinct pattern of their own.The sex ratio which is below 900 in all the five size classes (there being no town in class II) is highest in class V(897) and lowest in class VI(830).In the population of class VI, the fact is more disquieting as the proportion falls to 830 females per 1,000 males.

5.36 Class I which represents towns of population 100,000 and above is confined to the tow principal municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu. The ratio (854) applicable to both the cities indicates that the population of this size class is generally masculine in character. However, if we examine the sex ratios of two municipalities separately, we find that the degree of masculinity does not necessarily depend on the comparative sizes of the populations of the two cities. Jammu municipality (850), though ranking second in population, has a slightly higher proportion of males compared to Srinagar (853).

5.37 The reasons for the paucity of females in class I towns are obvious. Both the cities have within their fold considerable industry and trade. A rail link between Jammu city and the rest of the country has been recently established. Srinagar and Jammu also function as the seat of the State government during the summer and winter months respectively. The industrial and commercial activities in these areas attract rural labour which is generally male. These migrations are also prompted by the larger avenues of employment which have become available as a result of implementation of developmental plans.

5.38 An additional reason for the low sex ratio in Srinagar and Jammu is that a higher

proportion of boys than girls from the rural areas is drawn to these cities for college and post-graduate education and professional training.

5.39 There are only three class III towns—Anantnag, Sopore and Baramula falling in the population range 20,000-49,999. The sex ratio of these towns (865) is slightly better than that of class I towns. The incidence of migration to this class of towns is not as much as in the case of Srinagar and Jammu.

5.40 The sex ratio of class IV towns stands at 883. It does not reveal a set pattern of sex ratios for the various towns of this class as is evident from the following table :—

Town	*Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)*
Udhampur	868
Kathua	899
Punch	881

5.41 While Udhampur town has made large-scale recruitment from within and outside the district to build up its manpower requirements, Kathua town includes within its population a large segment of female immigrants from the neighbouring States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh through marriage or otherwise.

5.42 Punch town includes in its population a large number of migrants of both the sexes. Government servants posted in the town generally carry their families along with them. Many carpenters and masons from Kashmir also find their way to Punch in winter for employment.

5.43 The disparity between the two sexes is least observable in class V which represents towns of population 5,000—9,999. The total number of towns in this size class stands at seventeen. Many of the towns of this class still present a rural complexion and due to paucity of avenues of employment do not attract in-migration of the scale as other class towns do.

5.44 Some of the urban areas of this class like Bandipore (873), Kishtwar (948) and Bhaderwah (935) are situated in far-flung areas surrounded by lofty mountains. There is very little urge among the people of other places to settle in these towns which offer little scope for employment.

5.45 Badamibagh cantonment (919) and Jammu cantonment (922) have been declared peace stations in recent years. The defence personnel posted in these cantonments are no longer debarred from bringing along with them their families. This expectedly accounts for the higher sex ratio in these areas.

5.46 The sex ratios in towns Bijbehara (855), Kulgam (881), Shupiyan (855), Pampore (882) and Tral (877) do not reveal any noticeable distinct pattern. Bijbehara is a manufacturing town, Kulgam, Tral and Shupiyan are fruit exporting centres and Pampore is famous for its saffron production. These towns, no doubt, attract settlers from outside but they are mostly from within the district and generally of both sexes.

5.47 Leh is another town of class V which shows a high sex ratio, 926 females per 1,000 males. The high proportion in this case has been already justified in a previous paragraph.

5.48 Class VI which represents towns of population below 5,000 is made up of 20 towns of varying populations. 4 out of 20 towns of this class have exceedingly low populations of less than 1,000 in each case. According to the foregoing statement V.7, for every thousand males in size class VI, there are only 830 females. The disparity in sexes is thus most acute in this class.

5.49 The reasons for the low proportion of females per 1,000 males in class VI towns do not need an elaborate explanation. Towns like Banihal (623), Ramban (753), Batote (798), Chenani (791) and Lakhenpur (745) which are situated on the national highway are developing fast and the incidence of male immigration in these towns is considerably high. The headquarters of the Chenani hydel project are also located in Chenani town and provide employment to a large number of male migrants who mostly hail from the surrounding rural areas.

5.50 Some of the urban areas of class VI like Ramnagar (939), Reasi (844), Bashohli (903) and Surankote (890) are situated in far-flung areas surrounded by mountains. The avenues of employment being limited, there is very little urge among the people to migrate to these towns and this accounts for a relatively less disparity of sexes in these places.

5.51 Likewise, Kargil (712) and Doda (774) are situated in far-off areas and are not easily accessible. The low proportion of females in their case is due partly to meagre avenues of employment

and partly to the reluctance of the families of non-local male government servants posted in these towns to accompany their husbands for lack of necessary amenities of life.

5.52 Pahalgam, Kukernag, Mattan and Gulmarg in Kashmir valley and Katra in Jammu region attract thousands of visitors every year. The reason for the exceedingly poor sex ratio of Gulmarg town has already been explained in a preceding paragraph. The wide disparity between sexes in the case of other towns is due to the fact that a large number of new establishments manned mostly by male immigrants has sprung up in these towns.

Sex ratio by broad age groups in cities and large towns :

5.53 Sex ratios by broad age groups in respect of the two principal cities and six large towns of the State are given below :

Statement V.8

Sex ratios (females per 1,000 males) in cities and towns

Age group	Srinagar (M.C.)	Jammu (M.C.)	Anantnag town	Sopore town	Baramula town	Udhampur town	Kathua town	Punch town
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All ages	853	850	855	869	873	868	899	881
0—14	913	930	936	954	954	907	959	947
15—19	864	870	891	824	897	882	890	819
20—24	740	819	731	769	785	1,134	969	796
25—29	863	836	843	913	881	862	1,018	831
30—39	898	795	904	866	874	805	925	1,104
40—49	768	741	721	805	739	650	750	851
50—59	703	741	668	701	701	746	721	623
60+	710	761	774	676	752	749	671	637
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	333	21	—

5.54 The population of Srinagar is generally masculine in character and the sex ratio in all the age groups is well below parity. The disparity begins on a low key in age group 0—14 with 913 females per 1,000 males and becomes sharper and sharper in the succeeding age groups, touching the lowest in age group 50—59 with only 703 females per 1,000 males.

5.55 An important factor contributing to a sharper disparity in age groups 15—19, 20—24 and 25—29 is the male selective migration from neighbouring urban and rural areas for higher education or livelihood.

5.56 The low sex ratio of these age groups shows that female population begins to shrink as soon as it enters the marriageable age. The next age group of 30—39 shows a sudden rise in the sex ratio from 863 at the previous age group to 898 in this bracket. In the subsequent three age groups of 40—49, 50—59 and 60 plus, we again notice smaller number of females than males. The preponderance of males in the entire range of 40—60 plus leads to the possible inference that the male population perhaps includes a large number of temporary immigrants and hence the seeming paucity of females. Alternately, it goes to show that proportionately greater deaths occur among females than males in these age groups.

5.57 Jammu, compared to Srinagar, displays a more erratic behaviour of sex ratio. While in all the age groups, males outnumber females, the disparity in sexes as observed in the age group 0—14 is comparatively small. The paucity of women in the age groups 15—19, 20—24 and 25—29 is apparently due to male immigrants who continue to pour into the city from the surrounding rural areas as also from other districts in search of education and employment. These age groups also represent the main reproducing period. Relatively inadequate attention at primary child birth may be partly responsible for a large proportion of losses in the number of females.

5.58 It will be seen that the sex ratios in

age groups 15—19 and 20—24 in the case of Jammu city are higher than the corresponding ratios of Srinagar.

5.59 The sharp fall in the number of women in age group 30—39 (795) is apparently due to high incidence of male immigration in the city. The low sex ratios in age groups 40—49 (741), 50—59 (741) and 60 plus (761) go to support the inference that proportionately greater deaths occur among females than males in these age ranges.

5.60 Taking the case of towns, it would be found that except for age group 25—29 in the case of Kathua town and 30—39 of Punch, the male population in all age groups exceeds that of females both in the valley towns as also in the towns of Jammu region. The difference between male and female population of the age group 0—14 in all the six towns dealt with in the statement, age group 30—39 in Anantnag town, age group 25—29 in Sopore town and age groups 20—24 and 30—39 in Kathua town is comparatively much smaller.

5.61 According to the data given in the table, the decline in female population begins at the age of 15 and is prominently noticeable from the age of 30 and subsequent age groups, resulting in a wide disparity between the two sexes. Detailed reasons explaining the imbalance of sexes in the case of some of the towns have already been given in the preceding few paragraphs.

5.62 Summing up, it may be stated that like the cities of Jammu and Srinagar, the population of other larger towns of the State is also generally masculine in character ; the degree of masculinity, however, varies from town to town and age to age.

Trends in sex ratio, 1901—71 :

5.63 The following statement shows the trends in the sex ratio of the population of the State as a whole, its constituent districts and the cities from 1901 onwards. The population and its distribution in previous censuses have been adjusted to the present jurisdictional set up of Jammu & Kashmir.

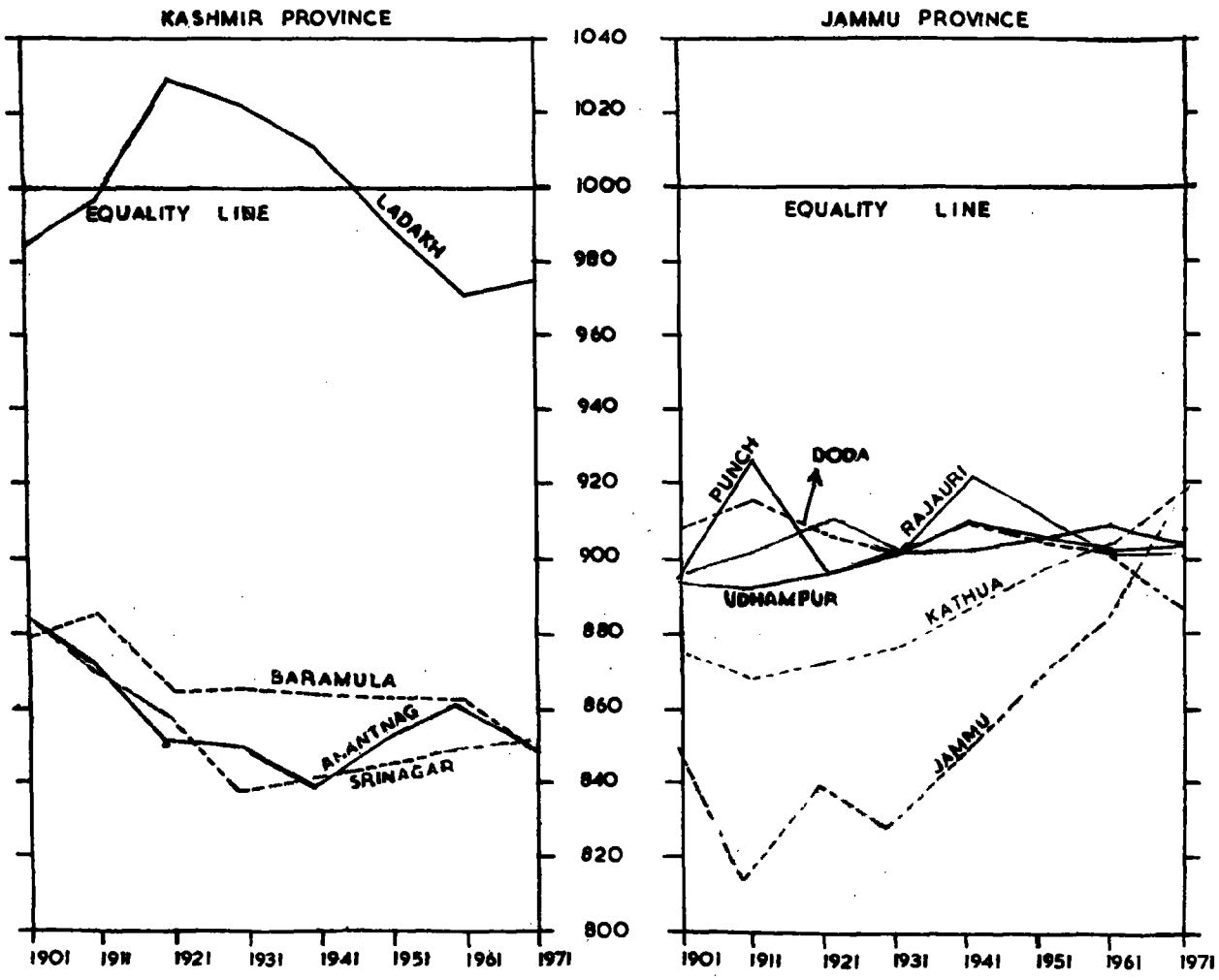
Statement V.9

Trends in sex ratio of the total population and districts and cities from 1901—1971

Unit	Sex ratio							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	**882**	**876**	**870**	**865**	**869**	**873**	**878**	**878**
Anantnag	880	868	847	848	837	849	860	848
Srinagar	880	866	855	834	837	843	848	850
Baramula	879	885	864	865	864	863	863	848
Ladakh	986	997	1,029	1,022	1,011	990	971	975
Doda	908	916	907	901	909	904	901	886
Udhampur	893	892	896	903	904	908	912	908
Jammu	853	814	840	829	850	870	886	920
Kathua	872	865	870	875	887	897	905	921
Rajauri	893	900	909	900	922	911	900	900
Punch	895	927	896	900	909	905	902	903
Srinagar (M.C.)	871	848	850	831	848	858	865	853
Jammu (M.C.)	626	639	648	653	690	752	784	850

5.64 The 1971 census has returned the proportion of females to 1,000 males at 878. It was the same at the 1961 census also. However, the ratio was 873 in 1951 ; 869 in 1941 ; 865 in 1931 ; 870 in 1921 ; 876 in 1911 and 882 in 1901. As it is, instead of showing an increase,

CHANGES IN SEX RATIO OF DISTRICTS 1901 - 71



the female proportion shows a slight decrease as compared to the position obtaining in 1901. It is interesting to note that during the past decade the sex ratio should have continued to stand stable at the figure of 878 females per 1,000 males.

5.65 The sex ratio of the State has always been below the all-India ratio remaining under 900 all the time. The fluctuations in the ratio over the decades are indicative of a continuous fall upto 1931, a slight improvement in the subsequent three decades ; 1931—41 ; 1941—51 and 1951—61 and *status quo* during the past decade.

5.66 It is not possible to identify precisely the various factors which have operated to reduce the female proportion from decade to decade. One reason may be the recurrence of epidemics on a large scale which used to carry away more females than males. The extraordinary drought experienced in 1920 and the resultant high mortality among females could be another reason for the subsequent fairly large and persistent disparity.

5.67 So far, we have studied the sex ratio of the State as a whole. It will be instructive to study the same at the district level in order to spot out the districts which differ from the general pattern. Owing to its vast expanse, the State is not homogeneous. Each region has its own distinct characteristics and then there are differing migratory trends which exercise their own influence in favour or against one sex or the other. The situation is further accentuated in areas containing large cities and fast growing towns where the disparity between the sexes is markedly pronounced. The distribution of districts by trends in sex ratio since 1901 which has been brought out in the sub-joined statement will be of interest.

Statement V.10

Distribution of districts by trends in sex ratio since 1901

Districts which have shown continuously rising trend in sex ratio since 1901	Districts which have shown continuously declining trend in sex ratio since 1901	Districts which have shown both declining and rising trends in sex ratio since 1901
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Rajauri	1. Anantnag	1. Baramula
2. Punch	2. Srinagar	2. Ladakh
		3. Doda
		4. Udhampur
		5. Jammu
		6. Kathua

5.68 The table speaks for itself. It has been already explained that Rajauri and Punch districts are subject to continuous immigration which accounts for their rising sex ratios. High female mortality has contributed to the declining trend in the case of Anantnag and Srinagar districts. The position in rest of the districts has fluctuated from decade to decade and could not be explained without examining the social and economic conditions obtaining in each case for the last 100 years for which sufficient and accurate account is not available.

5.69 In so far as two municipalities are concerned, the proportion of females per 1,000 males has progressively decreased in Srinagar municipality. The sex ratio which stood at 871 females per 1,000 males in 1901 has come down to 853 in 1971. Jammu municipality on the other hand, has shown a steady rise in the sex ratio from 626 of 1901 to 850 in 1971.

5.70 Part of the explanation for this is provided by the fact that in recent years migrants to Jammu municipality from the Kashmir province and other neighbouring areas such as officials, traders and others are usually accompanied by their families and are included in the population of the municipality during the enumeration period raising the size of its female population and depressing it in areas of their last residence like Srinagar.

Sex ratio by broad age groups :

5.71 As a corollary to the above discussion, we may study the proportion of females per 1,000 males in the State as a whole and its constituent districts according to the broad age groups.

Statement V.11

Sex ratio of the population of the State and individual districts according to the broad age groups

Unit	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) by broad age groups								
	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	**939**	**839**	**889**	**963**	**909**	**782**	**688**	**675**	**470**
Anantnag	943	801	850	930	877	697	623	582	944
Srinagar	926	825	787	890	879	740	681	641	438
Baramula	928	790	840	917	860	765	667	584	643
Ladakh	1,012	949	1,034	954	945	976	897	912	857
Doda	959	826	893	972	872	808	706	712	—
Udhampur	958	918	970	994	931	803	682	749	167
Jammu	931	879	988	1,081	1,035	871	718	770	1,000
Kathua	949	889	1,030	1,062	1,002	847	698	739	179
Rajauri	935	827	1,051	1,056	928	862	741	649	3,000
Punch	936	846	995	1,053	936	879	751	637	1,000

5.72 In the State as a whole, females are less than males in all the age groups. In this connection the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula and districts Doda and Udhampur in Jammu region show the same trend. In the remaining districts, the sex ratio shows wide disparities from one age group to another. It would be observed that females who are generally less in numbers outnumber males in the age group 0-14 in district Ladakh. The same position obtains in the age group 20-24 in the case of districts Ladakh, Kathua and Rajauri. In the age group 25-29, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch and in 30-39 Jammu and Kathua districts, females find themselves outnumbered by males.

5.73 It would be found from the table that age group 0-14 accounts for the largest proportion of each sex. The State level pattern is discernible in all the districts excepting Ladakh in which 1,012 females are found in this age group per 1,000 males.

5.74 The next age group 15-19 accounts for a larger proportion of males compared to females. There is no district in the State in which even a small excess of females or near-equality of two sexes in this age group is attained. However, this age group and the subsequent age group 20-24 correspond to the marriageable age and, therefore, the possibility of ages of some of the females having been deflated cannot be ruled out.

5.75 Barring Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch districts the remaining six districts show a larger proportion of males than the corresponding proportion of female population in the next age group of 25-29.

5.76 The age groups 25-29 and 30-39 reveal more or less identical pattern of distribution of sexes. Both these age groups account for a substantial proportion of males and females. There is, however, no distinct pattern at the district level in which the proportion of either sex is larger or less. Among districts, Jammu and Kathua claim larger proportions of females than males in these age groups. Srinagar and to some extent Baramula and Doda are the only exceptions in which the relative position is reversed, a larger proportion of males being accounted for than amongst the females.

5.77 The subsequent three age groups viz. 40-49, 50-59 and 60 plus show a marked fall in the proportion of females per 1,000 males. As stated earlier, the decrease in the female population which starts at the age of 30 becomes sharper with the passage of time until in the age groups 50-59 and 60 plus, the disparity between the male and female population is as wide as 1,000 to 688 in the age group 50-59 and 1,000 to 675 in the age range 60 plus. The data relating to districts reveal that the same trend is kept up and no particular pattern of distribution is discernible between the districts.

Section—II
(Age structure)

Inaccuracies of age returns :

5.78 In spite of its significance for demographers, it is difficult to get correct data on age. The principal causes responsible for the inaccuracy of the age returns in Jammu & Kashmir are :

1. poor literacy in rural areas ; majority of people have only a vague or no idea about their age ; a surprisingly large number of people decline even to make an attempt to figure out their age,
2. preference which educated persons show for giving their recorded rather than their correct age,
3. tendency of old people to exaggerate their age,
4. tendency among all communities to understate the age of unmarried girls for fear of social obloquy, more marked amongst Hindus,
5. general tendency to give the running years rather than completed years. A child less than one year is more likely to be given out as 1 year old. A child who has completed 5 years and is running the 6th is likely to be returned as 6 year old and so on,
6. absence of personal age record, like horoscopes etc.
7. practice resorted to by enumerators to collect the age particulars of other members of the household from the head of household. The information about the ages of women folk is frequently obtained second-hand, the estimates becoming cruder for women than for males. There is also a tendency on the part of women to understate their ages,
8. preference of most pepole for stating their ages in numbers which end in zero or which are multiples of 5 and a further bias for even over odd numbers.

Ascertaining of age returns :

5.79 Question 4 of the individual slip canvassed at the 1971 census relates to the entry of age in the case of the person enumerated. The instructions issued in this behalf were detailed and elaborate and are reproduced below :-

"Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years should be invariably shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions, make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons, particularly in rural areas, cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc. well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well-known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately".

5.80 These instructions were almost identical with those issued in 1961 census except that in order to ensure the complete coverage of infants, the word 'infant' in bracket was added at the present census after recording the age as '0'. The question sought to be ascertained at the 1971 census was 'age' whereas in 1961 it was 'age last birthday'.

5.81 In the case of areas predominantly inhabited by Muslims, the enumerators were instructed to help the respondents in recollecting the age by referring to important Muslim festivals. This was especially so in the case of childern. Likewise, the enumerators deployed in the predominantly

Hindu areas were advised to make advantageous use of Hindu festivals.

5.82 The determination of age by referring to the sowing and harvesting seasons proved to be a useful aid in the rural areas of the State. A calendar of important events was given to each enumerator which proved of great help in ascertaining the correct age.

5.83 The enumerators were also instructed to correct the age of a currently married woman with reference to reply in question 6(a) 'age at marriage' and adding to it the number of years elapsed since her marriage on the day of enumeration.

Age pyramid :

5.84 We may compare the age composition of Jammu & Kashmir with that of the country as a whole. This has been done for unadjusted ages in Fig. 1 in the form of age pyramid. Percentages of population both in the case of India as a whole and Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out in statement V.12 giving a break-up by the following age groups :—

Age group :

0—14 Infants, boys and girls
15—29 Young men and women
30—39, 40—49 } Middle aged men and women
50—59 Elderly men and women
60+ Old men and women

Statement V.12

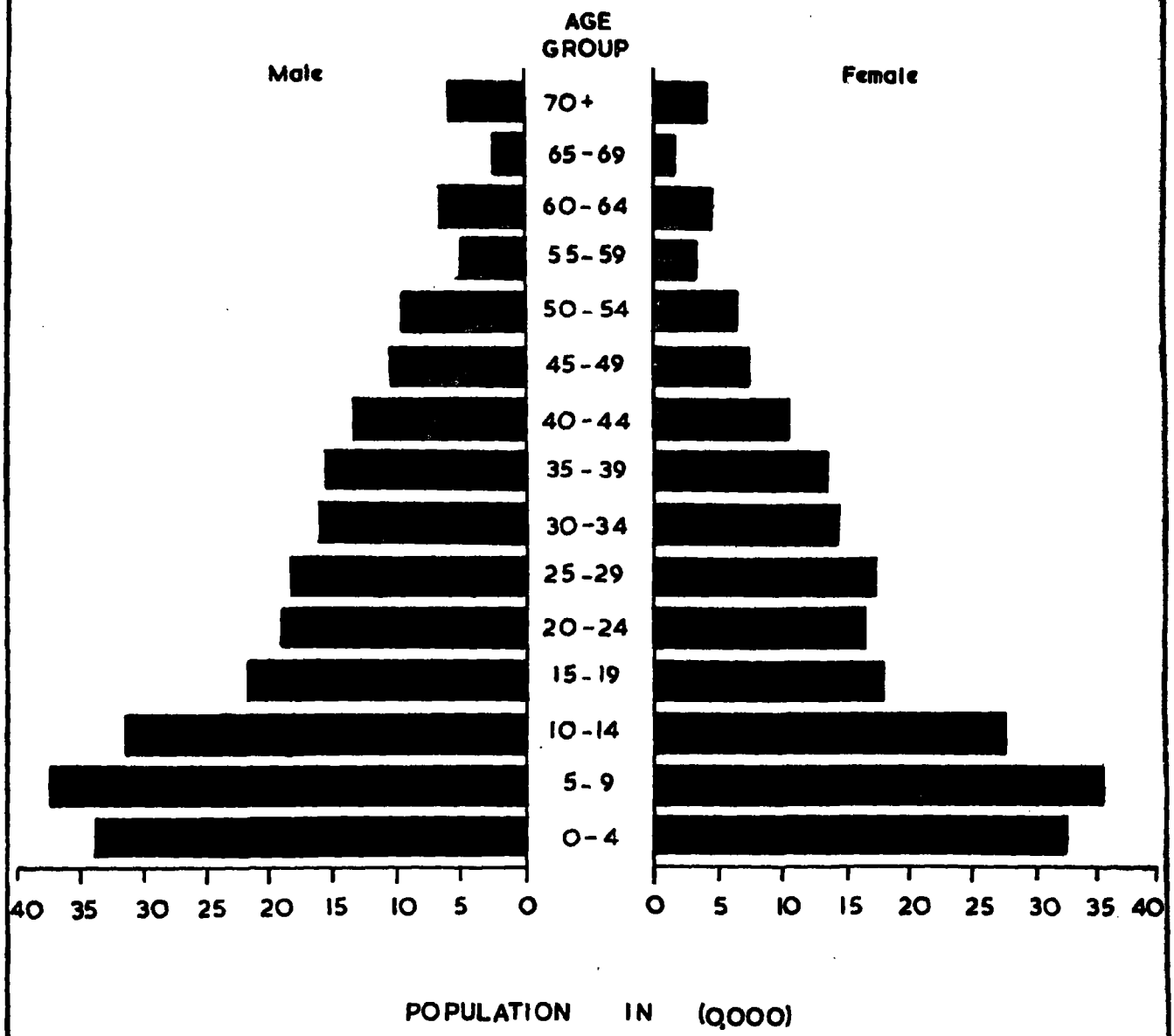
Percentage distribution of population by broad age group, 1971

Unit	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age group	Percentage	
			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
India	Total	Total	100.0	100.0
		0—14	41.9	42.2
		15—19	8.9	8.4
		20—24	7.6	8.1
		25—29	7.2	7.8
		30—39	12.5	12.7
		40—49	9.7	9.0
		50—59	6.3	5.8
		60+	5.9	6.0
		Age not stated	N	N
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	Total	100.0	100.0
		0—14	41.6	44.4
		15—19	8.7	8.3
		20—24	7.7	7.8
		25—29	7.5	8.2
		30—39	12.8	13.3
		40—49	9.6	8.6
		50—59	5.9	4.6
		60+	6.2	4 8
		Age not stated	N	N
	Rural	Total	100.0	100.0
		0—14	41.9	44.7
		15—19	8.3	7.9
		20—24	7.3	7.6
		25—29	7.3	8.2
		30—39	12.8	13.3
		40—49	9.6	8.6
		50—59	6.1	4.7
		60+	6.7	5.0
		Age not stated	N	N
	Urban	Total	100.0	100.0
		0—14	40.2	43.4
		15—19	10.4	10.4
		20—24	9.3	8.6
		25—29	8.0	8.1
		30—39	12.8	13.0
		40—49	9.6	8.5
		50—59	5.4	4.4
		60+	4.3	3.6
		Age not stated	N	N
Kashmir Province	Total	Total	100.0	100.0
		0—14	39.4	43.3
		15—19	8.5	8.1
		20—24	8.5	8.3
		25—29	8.0	8.6
		30—39	14.0	14.3
		40—49	10.4	9.0
		50—59	5.8	4.5
		60+	5.4	3.9
		Age not stated	N	N
Jammu Province	Total	Total	100.0	100.0
		0—14	44.2	45.8
		15—19	9.1	8.7
		20—24	6.7	7.3
		25—29	6.7	7.6
		30—39	11.3	12.0
		40—49	8.6	8.0
		50—59	6.1	4.8
		60+	7.3	5.8
		Age not stated	N	N

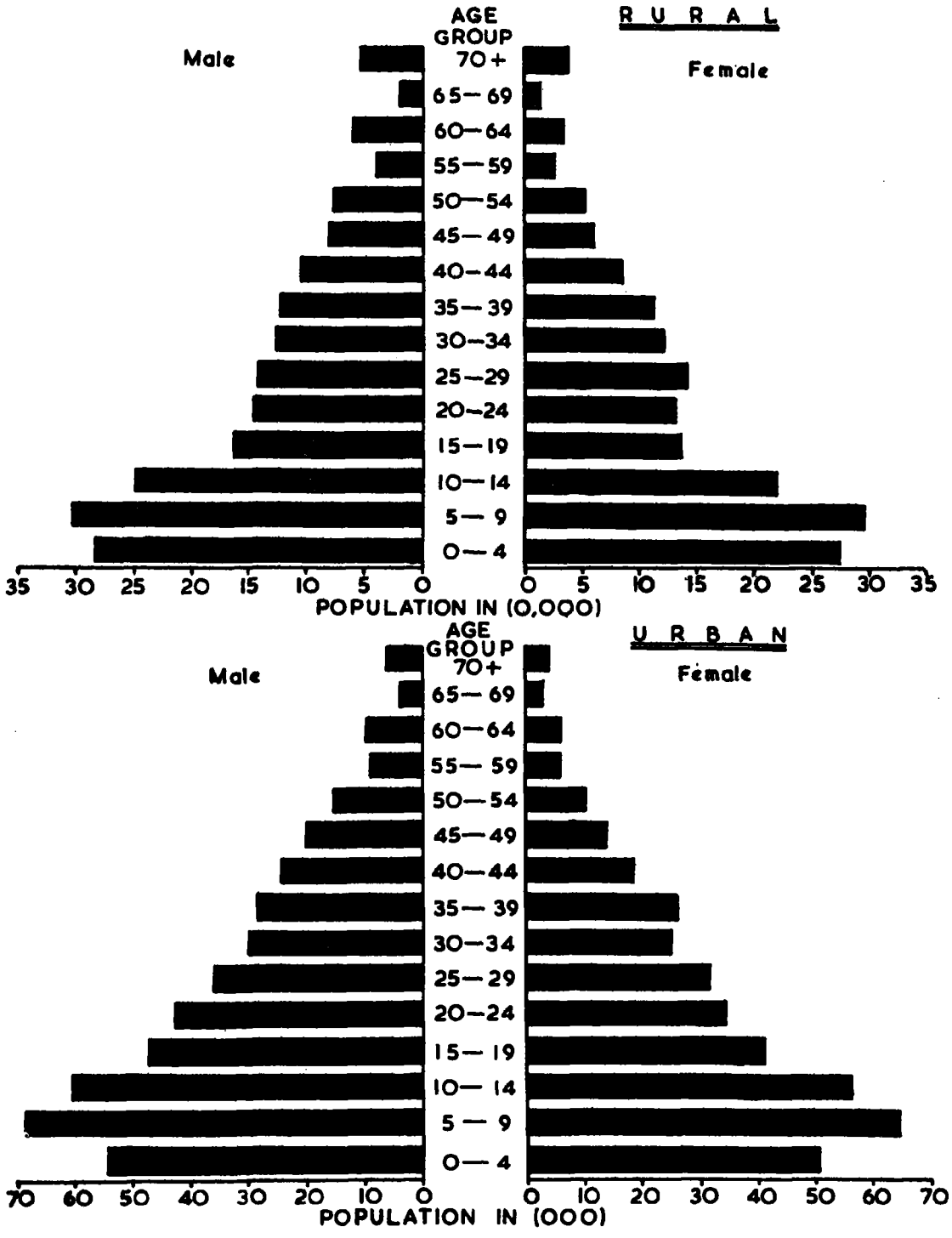
Note :— N = Negligible

AGE PYRAMID
JAMMU & KASHMIR

(TOTAL POPULATION)



AGE PYRAMID
JAMMU & KASHMIR
1971



5.85 The age pyramid of Jammu & Kashmir resembles that of India except in the male age groups 30—39, 50—59 and 60 plus and female age groups 0—14, 50—59 and 60 plus. According to the age composition presented in statement V.12, marked difference exists in the following age-groups :—

Age group		*Remarks*
Males	30—39	In Jammu & Kashmir, the
	60+	percentage is higher
Females	50—59	In Jammu & Kashmir, the
	60+	percentage is lower

5.86 We find that the bottom slab of Jammu & Kashmir in the case of females is larger than that of India. In other words, infants and young female children in the State are in considerably larger proportion than in the country as a whole. The slab representing male infants and children presents a slightly different picture. The State's slab in this case is a little shorter than the male infants and children in India.

5.87 The adjacent two slabs representing youngmen and women (15—29) reveal a slightly larger slab in the case of males in the age pyramid of Jammu & Kashmir. If lower age groups are taken into consideration, it will be observed that the proportions of males and females in the age group 15—19 are slightly smaller in the State. In the next age group 20—24, the proportion of males is higher but that of females slightly lower in the country. The age group 25—29 shows higher proportions for both the sexes in the case of our State.

5.88 The two slabs of 30—39 and 40—49 represent the middle-aged men and women. It will be seen that the slab for male age group 30—39 in the State is comparatively broader than for the country as a whole but shorter in so far as females of this age group are concerned. The age group 40—49 shows lower proportions for both sexes in the case of our State.

5.89 The slab of age group 50—59 of the country which represents elderly men and women is comparatively broader than ours indicating thereby that the proportion of population in this age group is much larger in the country as a whole than that of Jammu & Kashmir.

5.90 The last slab depicting old men and women of age group 60 plus in the case of our State is broader for males and shorter in the case of females meaning thereby that the proportion of females attaining long life is much smaller in our State than in the country as a whole.

5.91 The age pyramids drawn in respect of rural and urban areas of the State (Figs. 2 & 3) show that while the slabs representing infants, boys and girls (age group 0—14) are larger for rural areas, those representing young men and women (15—29) are shorter. This may be due to the fact that both youngmen and women generally move from rural to urban areas for seeking higher education and in search of gainful employment.

5.92 The slabs representing middle-aged men and women (30—39 and 40—49) are almost equal both for the rural and urban areas of the State. The adjacent slab representing age group 50—59 shows a slight edge in favour of rural areas. The two slabs, 50—59 and 60 plus, denoting old men and women seem to be more broad in the case of rural areas meaning thereby that the rural areas of the State seem to possess comparatively larger proportion of old people. In other words, the proportion of persons who attain long life is much lower in urban areas than in rural sector.

5.93 Let us now examine the age composition in respect of the two divisions of the State. The slabs of infants, boys and girls are larger in the case of Jammu division than those of Kashmir, meaning thereby that the proportions of infants, boys and girls are comparatively higher in Jammu division. On the other hand, the proportions of young men and women are smaller in Jammu division compared to similar proportions of Kashmir division. In the same way, the slabs representing age groups 30—39 and 40—49 are broader for both sexes in respect of Kashmir division.

5.94 Elderly men and women are found in greater proportions in Jammu province than Kashmir province. The slabs representing age group 60 plus which symbolise old men and women are broader in the case of age pyramid of Jammu division implying thereby that the number of persons who attain long life is more in the Jammu division. This confirms that the

old people do not seem to thrive in Kashmir division due to climatic hazards.

District-wise age composition :

5.95 The following statement gives the age composition of the rural and urban areas of the State and for each of its ten constituent districts :

Statement V.13

Age structure of the rural and urban population into three broad age groups under 15 years, 15-49 years and 50 years and above

Unit	Rural Pop. (Percentage of Pop. in age group)			Urban Pop. (Percentage of Pop. in age group)		
	Under 15 Years	15-49 Years	50 Years & above	Under 15 Years	15-49 Years	50 Years & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	**(43.18)**	**(45.48)**	**(11.33)**	**(41.65)**	**(49 40)**	**(8.95)**
	1,623,028	**1,709,420**	**425,857**	**357,410**	**423,933**	**76,787**
Anantnag	(41.46)	(48.69)	(9.85)	(41.96)	(49.26)	(8.77)
	314,273	369,090	74,655	31,145	36,568	6,514
Srinagar	(41.59)	(48.25)	(10.15)	(41.86)	(50.08)	(8.06)
	168,222	195,149	41,062	177,154	211,966	34,121
Baramula	(40.93)	(48.60)	(10.47)	(41.95)	(49.37)	(8.68)
	290,391	344,813	74,258	27,787	32,702	5,750
Ladakh	(36.23)	(49.05)	(14.70)	(34.92)	(54.65)	10.43)
	35,285	47,769	14,315	2,762	4,322	825
Doda	(42.71)	(45.42)	(11.87)	(43.06)	(47.55)	(9.39)
	137,822	146,560	38,296	8,412	9,289	1,835
Udhampur	(44.19)	(43.22)	(12.59)	(42.36)	(48.05)	(9.57)
	137,188	134,167	39,070	12,038	13,656	2,720
Jammu	(47.02)	(40.30)	(12.68)	(40.38)	(49.04)	(10.58)
	254,090	217,781	68,525	77,258	93,832	20,239
Kathua	(45.93)	(41.47)	(12.60)	(43.75)	(45.37)	(10.68)
	114,628	103,506	31,436	10,975	11,382	2,678
Rajauri	(47.81)	(39.98)	(12.21)	(44.74)	(47.13)	(8.13)
	99,912	83,552	25,508	3,757	3,957	683
Punch	(45.37)	(42.70)	(11.93)	(44.35)	(45.35)	(10.30)
	71,217	67,033	18,732	6,122	6,259	1,422

5.96 It will be observed that the rural population of all the six districts of Jammu division is more youthful than that of the districts of Kashmir division. Another interesting feature of the age distribution is that the proportion of children less than 15 years of age is generally above 40% in all the districts of the State except Ladakh where this proportion is limited to 36.23% only.

5.97 In the age group of 15-49 which constitutes the chief labour force, the position is quite reverse. Here one finds a larger proportion of the rural populations of all the four districts of Kashmir region compared to the districts of Jammu division. The highest proportion of 49.05% is recorded in Ladakh district. The lowest proportion of 39.98% is recorded in the newly formed district of Rajauri in Jammu division.

5.98 Taking the aged persons of 50 years and above, we find that while there is not much difference in the proportions obtaining in the districts of Jammu division, the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula have recorded much smaller proportions of old people. Ladakh district, however, seems to possess a much larger proportion of old people—as high as 14.70%. The lowest proportion of 9.85% is recorded for the Srinagar district.

5.99 The urban population of the State and its constituent districts depicts more or less the same pattern of age distribution as is commonly found in the rural areas. However, in the case of age group 0-14, Jammu district which seems to have a smaller proportion of children reveals a markedly distinct picture. The district has recorded a proportion of 40.38% which compared to other districts of Jammu division and valley districts is quite small. From this, one may draw the inference that the urban population of Jammu district is less youthful.

5.100 The age group 15-49 does not reveal any distinct pattern. Persons in this age group are found in the lowest proportion ranging from 45.35% in Punch district to 45.37% in Kathua district. Among all the districts of Kashmir province and Jammu district in Jammu province, this age group accounts for larger proportion of urban population—the highest proportion of 54.65% having been recorded for the Ladakh district. In the case of Jammu district, the high proportion is obviously due to large scale immigrations from within and outside the district and in particular of Kashmiri labour which migrate in large numbers during the winter months to Jammu when the census is usually taken. The higher proportion obtaining in the valley districts is on account of existence of many large and medium sized industries, handicrafts and other cottage industries which attract sizeable numbers of skilled and unskilled workers to the urban centres of these districts.

5.101 The age group 50 plus shows lower proportion in valley districts and quite high proportions in so far as the districts of Jammu province are concerned. The only exception is Rajauri in whose case only 8.13% of the urban population belongs to this age group. The highest and lowest proportions are respectively recorded in Kathua (10.68%) and Srinagar (8.06%).

Potentiality of future growth of population and dependency ratios :

5.102 The Swedish statistician, Sundbarg, has classified the population into following three broad categories :—

	Percentage of Pop.		
	Under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years and above
Progressive	40.	50	10
Stationary	26.5	50.5	23
Regressive	20	50	30

5.103 Judged by these standards, the population of Jammu & Kashmir clearly falls under the first category—progressive. According to 1971 census age data, the number of children of age group 0—14 is, 1,980,438 constituting nearly 42.9% of the total population. The age group 15—49 which comprises the main working age accounts for 2,133,353 persons or 46.2% of the entire population of the State and those aged 50 and above number 502,644 or 10.9%.

5.104 It is a known fact that the age composition of a population is determined by the fertility, mortality and migration rates that operate over a long period extending to three or four generations. Areas with high birth rates and high death rates have generally a broad base of younger age groups with smaller numbers in the advanced ages. This type of age composition is a common feature of backward and developing countries. Reverse is the position in advanced countries. In our State as also in the country, the proportion of persons in economically active age group of 15—49 is not large enough. On the other hand, the proportion of young children of age group 0—14 is still very large.

5.105 We may now take up economically productive and unproductive age groups and trace the changes occurring therein since 1961. The respective percentages of ages 0—14 years, 15—49 years and 50 plus for 1961 and 1971 censuses are shown in statement V.14 given below :—

Statement V.14

Percentages claimed by economically productive and unproductive age groups in the total population of the State, 1961 & 1971

Age group	Pop. in 1961	Pop. in 1971	Percentage of 1961 Pop.	Percentage of 1971 Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0—14	1,446,420	1,980,438	40.6	42 9
15—49	1,742,744	2,133,353	48.9	46.2
50+	364,807	502,644	10.3	10.9

5.106 The age group 0—14 is an unproductive group as it represents infants (age group 0—4) and boys and girls (age group 5—14). According to the above statement, there is spectacular rise in the population of this age group during the decade 1961-1971. The proportion of children aged under 15 which stood at 40.7% in 1961 has gone up to 42.9% in 1971. The increasing proportion of population under 15 is indeed an unfavourable feature of our age composition since the substantial increase in the number of infants and children of both sexes means a rising degree of economic dependence of a larger and larger proportion of our population.

5.107 Age group (15—49) comprises the main working age. The foregoing table reveals that during 1961—71, the proportion of this group has suffered a sharp set back. As against 48.9 in 1961, the present proportion for this age group is as low as 46.2%. The diminishing figure is indicative of the depletion of economically productive ages.

5.108 According to age data, the proportion of population in age group (50 plus) has gone up slightly in 1971. One reason for this increase is the natural consequence of a heavy fall in the working age group of 15—49. Another explanation lies in the fact that with the fall in general death rate due to improved health conditions, the probability of survival beyond the age of 50 years has slightly increased.

CHAPTER VI

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Definition and instructions :

In Jammu and Kashmir, which ranks among the backward states of India, the need for collecting sufficient data on literacy is of much greater significance for formulating schemes for educational expansion and economic development. Question 12 on literacy in the 1971 census carried the following instructions :

"Definition of a literate : A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate.

It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

For a person who is literate i. e. who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the enumerator's instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

For a person who is illiterate i.e. who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write '0' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words."

Question 13 relating to educational level had the following explanatory note :

"This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and '0' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'P.U.C.' or 'Higher Secondary' as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS, but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say III standard, VIII standard, 1st year B.Com. etc.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S or B.A. (Maths) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as B.Sc. (Maths), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture) etc. should be

noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a 'Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card' and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your areas, cross the tick and put a circle as (√).

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected".

Inter-State comparison of literacy rates :

6.2 We have seen that the State is inhabited by 4,616,632 persons, made up of 2,458,315 males and 2,158,317 females. The literate part of this population consists of 857,964 persons. Not taking into account the population in the age group 0-4 which cannot be expected to be literate, it will be observed that literates form 21.71% of the total population of the State aged 5 years and above. This aggregate literacy is distributed between the two sexes as 657,660 males and 200,304 females, who respectively form 31.01% and 10.94% of the population of either sex of the age of 5 years and above. Statement VI.1 which follows makes a comparison of these rates with those obtaining in the country as a whole and in each of its states/union territories separately for persons, males and females.

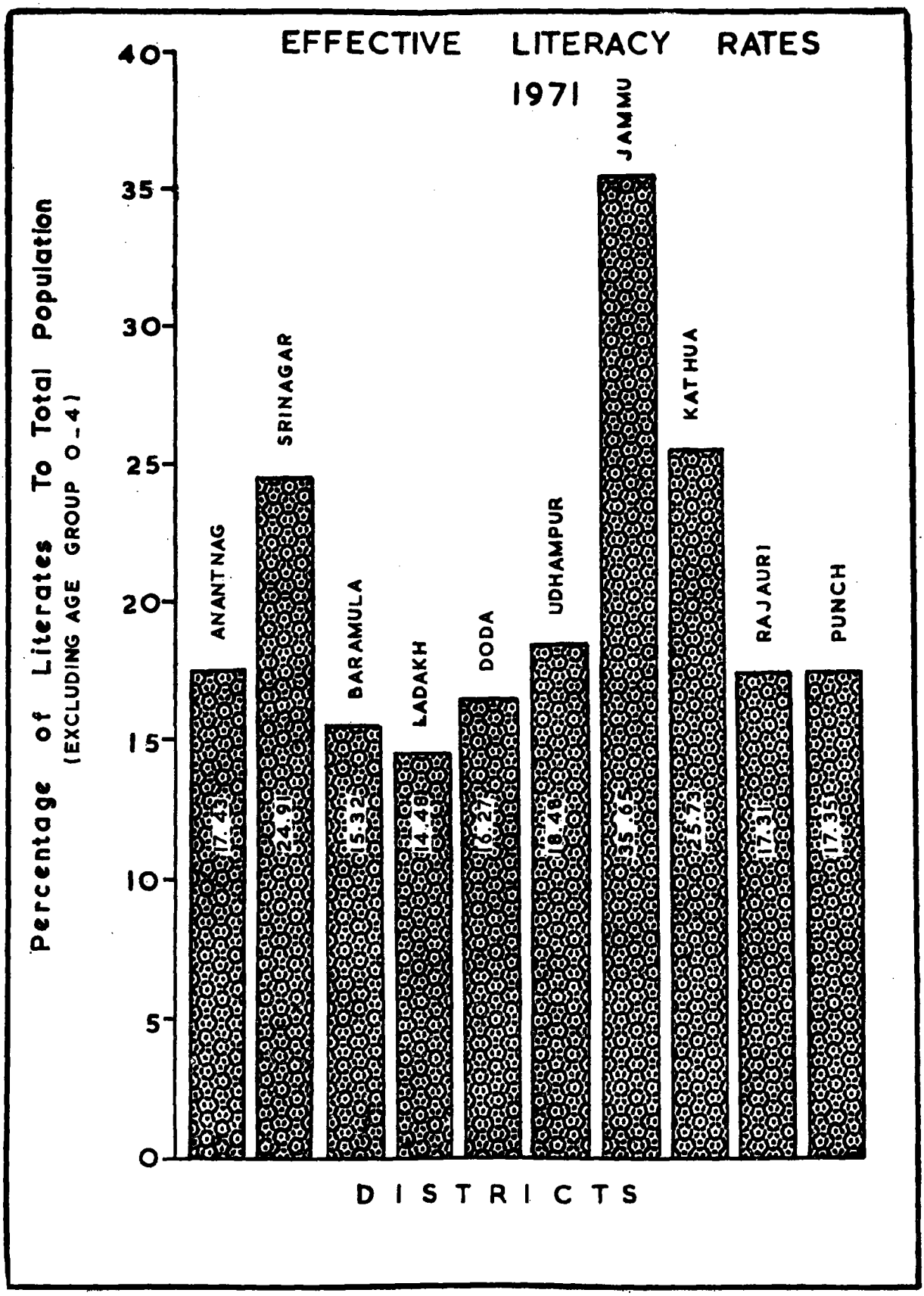
Statement VI.1

Literacy rates of India and States, 1971

Ranking in general literacy	Unit	Percentage of literacy among		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	India	**34.45**	**45.95**	**21.97**
	(i) STATES :			
22	Andhra Pradesh	28.52	38.43	18.32
18	Assam	34.60	44.31	23.52
25	Bihar	23.35	35.78	10.24
10	Gujarat	41.84	53.78	29.00
19	Haryana	31.91	44.02	17.77
14	Himachal Pradesh	37.30	50.32	23.67
27	Jammu & Kashmir	21.71	31.01	10.94
2	Kerala	69.75	77.13	62.53
23	Madhya Pradesh	26.37	38.77	13.08
8	Maharashtra	45.77	59.40	31.00
13	Manipur	38.47	53 70	22.87
17	Meghalaya	35.06	40.44	29.31
15	Mysore	36.83	48.51	24.55
20	Nagaland	31.32	39.65	21.56
21	Orissa	30.53	44.50	16.29
12	Punjab	38.69	46.22	29.91
26	Rajasthan	22.57	33 87	10.06
28	Sikkim	20.22	28.52	10.31
9	Tamil Nadu	45.40	59.54	30.92
16	Tripura	36.19	46.84	24.84
24	Uttar Pradesh	25.44	36.69	12.46
11	West Bengal	38.86	49.57	26.56
	(ii) UNION TERRITORIES :			
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.25	58.82	38.29
30	Arunachal Pradesh	13.26	20.63	4.43
1	Chandigarh	70.43	75.74	63.15
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.12	26.79	9.50
3	Delhi	65.08	72.55	55.56
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	51.48	62.61	40.27
5	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	51.76	67.33	36.03
4	Pondicherry	53.38	66.50	40.14

6.3 Jammu & Kashmir occupies the 27th position in literacy among the 30 states and union territories of the Indian Union. Chandigarh, Kerala and Delhi have returned literacy rates more than three times that of Jammu & Kashmir. Barring Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir is again conspicuous for having returned the lowest proportion of male literates among major States. As in the case of general literacy, the all-India percentage (45.95) among males is exceeded by the same states, namely, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mysore, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal. Females also follow the same pattern.

6.4 The above analysis indicates the great leeway that Jammu & Kashmir has to make in this field. The reasons for this unfavourable position do not need any elaborate explanation. Prior to the advent of independence, the State suffered from an acute dearth of educational institutions, particularly of primary and middle grades. Added to these factors was the strong prejudice built by religious preachers against sending children to schools imparting modern education. Even in some urban areas, the high running cost of education acted as a constraint on the common people sending their children to the few schools and colleges which then existed.


EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATES
1971
Percentage of Literates To Total Population
(EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-4)
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
ANANTNAG
17.43
SRINAGAR
24.91
BARAMULA
15.32
LADAKH
14.48
DODA
16.27
UDHAMPUR
18.46
JAMMU
35.65
KATHUA
25.73
RAJAURI
17.31
PUNCH
17.35
DISTRICTS

The majority of the population preferred instead to put young children to work to supplement the family's meagre income.

6.5 The State's accession to India in 1947 proved a turning point in its chequered history. Among the very early steps taken was making education free upto the University standard. Simultaneously, an extensive programme was launched to build up a network of schools and colleges. For the last 25 years a vigorous effort has been on to expand education and root out the legacy of massive illiteracy.

Inter-district comparison of literacy rates :

6.6 Statement VI.2 indicates literacy rates for the State and its districts by persons, males and females. As in the case of the preceding statement, children of the age of 0—4 years have been excluded for working out the literacy rates given in the statement.

Statement VI.2

Literacy rates of State and districts, 1971 (excluding 0—4 age group)

Ranking in general literacy	Unit	Percentage of literates among		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**21.71**	**31.01**	**10.94**
1	Jammu	35.65	46.03	24.31
2	Kathua	25.73	35.86	14.67
3	Srinagar	24.91	33.49	14.67
4	Udhampur	18.48	26.72	9.29
5	Anantnag	17.43	27.16	5.67
6	Punch	17.35	27.36	6.05
7	Rajauri	17.31	26.45	7.01
8	Doda	16.27	25.81	5.29
9	Baramula	15.32	24.22	4.59
10	Ladakh	14.48	25.15	3.42

6.7 It would have been useful to correlate the above data with the distribution of educational institutions but since this information is not available separately at the district level, we shall have to confine our analysis to the statistics thrown up by the census only. In 1947-48, there were only 1,571 primary schools in the State. Their number increased to 5,028 in 1970-71. The number of middle schools went up from 203 in 1947-48 to 1,391 in 1970-71. High schools which numbered 54 before independence rose to 536 in 1970. Facilities for college education expanded simultaneously with the number of these institutions for both arts and science rising to 18 against 4 in 1947-48. The number of students on roll in the colleges stood at 10,511 in 1965-66. It increased to 18,055 in 1969-70 or nearly by 72%. In addition, during the post-1947 period, one medical college, one engineering college, one polytechnic, one agricultural college and 7 industrial institutes were set up for imparting professional education. Among the institutions recently set up, mention may be made of one women's college in Jammu which raises the total of women's colleges to 6. Prior to 1947, the State colleges were affiliated to the Punjab university at Lahore. The State set up its own university in 1948. The university has been bifurcated now into two universities, one for Jammu and one for Srinagar. A law faculty has been formed in the Jammu university. For the first time in the history of the State, a sainik school has been started in 1971 at Nagrota in Jammu.

6.8 No wonder that literacy rates have been registering a steady increase since 1947. In 1961, the overall literacy percentage of the State was 12.95% only, in 1971 the rate increased to 21.71%. The increase is reflected particularly among males who claimed 19.75% literates in 1961 as against 31.01% in the present census. Similarly, a marked increase was observed in the literacy rates of females during the period of 10 years preceding the census of 1971, the corresponding proportions standing at 5.05% and 10.94% in 1961 and 1971 respectively.

6.9 A glance at the respective rates obtaining in the various districts discloses wide fluctuations. The highest proportion of illiterate persons is found in the mountainous and far-flung districts of the State such as Ladakh, Doda, Punch, Rajauri etc. Districts which enjoy superiority over others in this sphere are those which because of their easy accessibility and a higher level of economic prosperity have, in the past, enjoyed greater facilities for education. Thus, Jammu takes a leading place by having returned the highest proportion of literates to total population of the age of 5 years and above. Kathua and Srinagar districts hold the second and third positions respectively with their corresponding rates standing very nearly at par with each other. Other districts in descending order of ranking include Udhampur, Anantnag, Punch, Rajauri, Doda and Baramula. In all these

districts as also in Ladakh, which is conspicuous for having returned the lowest proportion of literates, the rates are lower than the average for the State as a whole.

6.10 The sexwise distribution of literacy follows more or less the same pattern among the districts. Except for a few variations here and there, the districts appropriate almost the same rank as in the general population. Both males and females of Jammu, Kathua and Srinagar districts continue to enjoy the same superior status by occupying the first three ranks in literacy rates. In the case of males, however, the fourth rank is held by Punch, followed by Anantnag, Udhampur, Rajauri and Doda. The districts of Ladakh and Baramula inter-change their positions, the latter having returned the lowest proportion of literates. As in the case of overall literacy, the last three positions among female literates are again held by the districts of Doda, Baramula and Ladakh. In between come in descending order the districts of Udhampur, Rajauri, Punch and Anantnag.

6.11 Jammu and Srinagar are the winter and summer capitals of the State government and have all along been inhabited by much larger proportions of literate persons than in other districts. With the building up of a network of educational institutions of all grades, establishment of a large number of government offices and the execution of various development projects, the literacy percentages have registered substantial increases in both the districts. The district of Kathua which is bordered by Himachal Pradesh and Punjab is the gateway of the State. It has also made marked progress in industrial development during the post-independence period.

Distribution of tehsils according to highest and lowest ranges of literacy rates :

6.12 The inter-district comparisons may be carried further to examine the position of literacy in different tehsils. Statement VI.3 gives the distribution of tehsils in descending order of their respective literacy rates according to four ranges i. e. the tehsils in which the proportion of literates to total population (i) exceeds the State average by 50%, (ii) is upto 50% above the State average, (iii) upto 50% below the State average and (iv) more than 50% below the State average.

Statement VI.3

Distribution of tehsils by ranges of literacy rates, 1971

State's average literacy rate=18.58

Higher than the State average				Lower than the State average			
Very high		High		Low		Very Low	
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Jammu	(39.07)	Kathua	(26.21)	Bhaderwah	(18.20)		
Srinagar	(30.02)	Ranbirsinghpora	(25.99)	Akhnoor	(18.20)	Sonawari	(8.91)
		Hiranagar	(25.84)	Baramula	(18 14)	Gool Gulab Garh	(8.11)
		Samba	(23.46)	Haveli	(17.53)		
		Udhampur	(21.96)	Anantnag	(17.14)	Budhal	(5.32)
		Nowshehra	(18.99)	Reasi	(17.12)		
				Tral	(16.77)		
				Leh	(15.78)		
				Sopore	(15.67)		
				Billawar	(15 64)		
				Pulwama	(14.60)		
				Bandipore	(14.24)		
				Doda	(14 18)		
				Rajauri	(13.77)		
				Bashohli	(13.67)		
				Kulgam	(13.61)		
				Shupiyan	(13.06)		
				Mendhar	(12.35)		
				Ramnagar	(12.31)		
				Handwara	(12.23)		
				Chadura	(12.12)		
				Ramban	(12.07)		
				Karnah	(12.06)		
				Gulmarg	(11 99)		
				Kishtwar	(11.69)		
				Ganderbal	(11.40)		
				Kupwara	(10.84)		
				Beerwah	(10.65)		
				Zanskar	(10.62)		
				Pahalgam	(10.56)		
				Badgam	(10.18)		
				Uri	(9.69)		
				Kargil	(9.57)		

6.13 The literacy rates given above are inclusive of the population in age group 0-4. It would have been more realistic to exclude this age group in reckoning the literacy rate. This break-up has not been worked out at the tehsil level.

6.14 Thirty six out of the aggregate number of 44 tehsils have a literacy rate lower than the State average (18.58%). Among these, the proportions claimed by 33 fall below the State average upto 50%. In the case of the other 3 tehsils, the percentages are more than 50% below this average. Out of the remaining 8 tehsils, the literacy rates of 2 tehsils are above 50% that of the State average while in the other 6 tehsils, the proportions claimed by literates are only upto 50% above this average.

6.15 Jammu and Srinagar are the only tehsils in range 1. These tehsils are highly urbanised on account of the inclusion in them of the two class I municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar which are the winter and summer capitals of the State government and make up 45.93% and 86.97% population of the two tehsils respectively. A large number of schools, colleges and institutes preparing students for technical diplomas and degrees has been set up in the two municipalities during the post-independence period. Besides, several Central government offices and institutions have also started functioning in these municipalities. Notwithstanding the fact that a Primary Education Act was passed as early as 1930 making it obligatory for parents residing within the jurisdiction of Jammu and Srinagar municipalities and the towns of Sopore and Udhampur to send their children to a recognised school for primary education, the two municipalities have all along been claiming a comparatively superior position in literacy than those in other areas.

6.16 Sonawari, Gool Gulab Garh and Budhal tehsils come at the other extreme. The three tehsils are entirely rural and economically very backward areas of the State, being inhabited by very small populations standing respectively at 97,244; 73,371 and 27,989. Sonawari carved out as a tehsil in 1959 only has been one of the deficit areas of the State all along owing to its being situated at a low level alongside the river Jhelum. As a result, it would invariably get inundated at the slightest rise in the water level. The government launched an intensive scheme of developing the area and reclaiming its cultivable lands. Although the tehsil is making steady headway in the matter of overall literacy, the rates having gone up from 5.68% of 1961 to 8.91% in 1971, it will take more intensive effort before it catches up with other tehsils in returning higher proportions of literates to total population. Gool Gulab Garh and Budhal tehsils were carved out as such for the first time during the inter-censal period. The tehsils are situated in the far-flung mountainous areas of Udhampur and Rajauri districts respectively.

6.17 There is not a single tehsil in Anantnag district where the rate of literacy exceeds the State average. All the six tehsils constituting the district fall in range 3. Pahalgam tehsil comes at the bottom (10.56%). Similarly, except for Srinagar, all other tehsils of Srinagar district fall in the same range with the literacy rates varying from a minimum of 10.18% (Badgam) to a maximum of 12.12% (Chadura).

6.18 With the exception of Sonawari, all other tehsils of Baramula district are again classifiable in the same range; Baramula enjoying a supreme position with 18.14% literates followed by Sopore (15.67%), Bandipore (14.24%), Handwara (12.23%), Karnah (12.06%), Gulmarg (11.99%), Kupwara (10.84%) and Uri (9.69%).

6.19 The tehsils of Ladakh and Doda districts also follow the same pattern. In the former case, Leh enjoys a comparatively better position with a literacy rate of 15.78%. Zanskar (10.62%) and Kargil (9.57%) follow in descending order. Compared to the 33 tehsils falling in this range, the tehsil of Bhaderwah occupies the first place with a literacy percentage of 18.20. The other 3 tehsils of Doda, Ramban and Kishtwar again reveal large disparities with Bhaderwah by having returned their rates at 14.18%, 12.07% and 11.69% respectively.

6.20 Udhampur is the only tehsil in this district which claims the distinction of having returned a literacy rate higher than that of the State. It falls in range 2 where the proportion of literates to total population is upto 50% above that of the State. Among the remaining tehsils, two, Reasi and Ramnagar, belong to 'low literacy' range with a corresponding rate of 17.12% and 12.31% respectively. As stated earlier, the literacy rate in Gool Gulab Garh tehsil is extremely

low (8.11%), as a consequence of which the tehsil is classifiable in range 4.

6.21 Of the four tehsils constituting the Jammu district, Ranbirsinghpora (25.99%) and Samba (23.46%) belong to range 2. Jammu, as already mentioned, falls in range 1 while Akhnoor (18.20)% is classifiable in range 3.

6.22 Kathua tops the list (26.21%) among tehsils having 'high' literacy rates. While Hiranagar also belongs to the same range with a literacy rate of 25.84%, the remaining two, Billawar and Bashohli, where the proportion of literates to total population is limited to 15.64% and 13.67% respectively, are classifiable in range 3.

6.23 So far as Rajauri district is concerned, one of its tehsils, Nowshehra, which has returned a literacy rate of 18.99% belongs to range 2. Of the remaining, the headquarter tehsil itself falls in range 3 (13.77%) and Budhal (5.32%) falls in range 4. Both the tehsils of Punch district viz. Haveli and Mendhar are again classifiable in range 3 with a literacy rate of 17.53% and 12.35% respectively.

Literacy rates by age groups and sex in the State :

6.24 We may analyse these rates on the basis of various age groups. Statement VI.4 gives the percentage of literates by sex in each age group viz. 5—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—34 and 35+ for the State as a whole.

Statement VI.4

Literacy rates by age groups

Age group	Percentage of literates in each group		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5—9	10.57	13.66	7.33
10—14	38.00	50.49	24.03
15—19	39.92	53.41	23.85
20—24	32.00	47.59	14.47
25—34	20.47	32.75	7.45
35+	12.23	19.24	3.06
Age not stated	19.80	22.39	14.29

6.25 The age group 15—19 claims the highest literacy rate at 39.92% of the total population of this age. Literates belonging to the age group 10—14 follow with a rate of 38%. Those whose age ranges from 20 to 24 years comprise 32% of the total population of this age. The corresponding proportion of literates of the age of 25—34 years stands at 20.47% while those whose age exceeds 35 years claim 12.23% literates. The lowest rate has been returned from the age group 5—9 at 10.57% of the total population of this age only.

6.26 The highest rate among male literates is claimed by the age group 15—19 (53.41%) followed by those whose age varies from 10—14 years (50.49%). Age group 5—9 comes at the bottom with a literacy rate of 13.66% only. Female literates, however, deviate slightly from this pattern. In this case, the two age groups of 15—19 and 10—14 interchange their positions, the highest literacy rate being claimed by females of the age of 10—14 and the next highest by those whose age ranges between 15 and 19 years. In any case, while the proportions claimed by the two age groups are almost at par with each other, the literacy rates claimed by females of the age groups of 20—24 and 25—34 years disclose large diversions, the former constituting 14.47% and the latter 7.45% only of the total female population in the respective age groups. Females whose age exceeds 35 years have returned the lowest rate (3.06%).

District-wise literacy rates by age groups and sex:

6.27 Statements VI.5, VI.6 and VI.7 give the data for each district of the State by persons, males and females respectively.

Statement VI.5

Percentage of literates by broad age groups

Unit	Total population						
	Percentage of literates in age group						
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	**10.57**	**38.00**	**39.92**	**32.00**	**20.47**	**12.23**	**19.80**
Anantnag	7.74	31.66	33.46	28.21	15.88	9.68	17.14
Srinagar	11.96	40.91	45.46	36.82	22.69	14.78	26.09
Baramula	6.77	26.85	29.05	25.05	14.76	8.72	17.39
Ladakh	3.14	21.62	24.14	20.32	18.91	10.90	15.38
Doda	7.30	28.82	28.77	24.11	16.12	9.53	—
Udhampur	9.96	31.82	30.93	27.29	19.34	10.06	57.14
Jammu	20.01	58.00	59.25	49.54	35.43	20.40	72.22
Kathua	13.30	47.87	48.20	36.18	23.71	12.33	6.06
Rajauri	6.75	31.20	33.90	25.40	18.20	8.87	—
Punch	6.25	31.38	34.10	26.12	17.90	9.27	—

Statement VI.6

Percentage of literates among males by broad age groups

Unit	Percentage of literates in age group						
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	**13.66**	**50.49**	**53.41**	**47.59**	**32.75**	**19.24**	**22.39**
Anantnag	11.09	46.36	49.09	46.17	28.15	15.70	27.78
Srinagar	14.48	50.30	54.93	49.67	34.32	23.05	18.75
Baramula	10.08	39.07	43.15	40.56	26.02	14.44	28.57
Ladakh	4.73	33.30	39.44	36.72	34.06	20.30	28.57
Doda	10.60	42.98	43.29	40.42	28.27	15.88	—
Udhampur	13.50	44.06	43.59	41.37	30.23	15.62	66.67
Jammu	22.89	70.70	72.63	65.33	50.51	30.15	88.89
Kathua	16.69	62.34	64.95	53.64	37.44	19.71	7.14
Rajauri	9.42	43.92	49.01	42.45	31.34	14.90	—
Punch	9.16	46.37	50.91	43.77	31.45	15.49	—

Statement VI.7

Percentage of literates among females by broad age groups

Unit	Percentage of literates in age group						
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	**7.33**	**24.03**	**23.85**	**14.47**	**7.45**	**3.06**	**14.29**
Anantnag	4.27	14.82	13.95	7.08	2.51	1.05	5.88
Srinagar	9.30	30.32	33.98	20.50	9.42	3.75	42.86
Baramula	3.33	12.21	11.21	6.58	2.29	0.82	—
Ladakh	1.58	9.56	8.01	4.47	3.12	0.83	—
Doda	3.88	13.37	11.20	5.85	3.11	1.31	—
Udhampur	6.25	18.79	17.14	12.78	8.12	2.97	—
Jammu	16.88	44.29	44.02	33.57	21 24	8.81	55.56
Kathua	9.68	32.78	29.35	19.22	10.54	3.20	—
Rajauri	3.94	16.81	15.64	9.18	4.90	1.22	—
Punch	3.14	14.04	14.22	8.39	4 35	1.44	—

6.28 Jammu claims the highest literacy rates among all the districts of the State in all the age groups. Next come Kathua and Srinagar districts with the only difference that in the age group 20-24 and 35 plus, Srinagar takes a lead over Kathua. Compared to the age group 35 plus, the proportion of literates among persons of the age of 20-24 in these districts is very nearly equal. The remaining seven districts disclose low rates than the averages returned for the State as a whole in all the age groups.

6.29 The same trend is noticeable separately among male and female literates. The data presented in statements VI 6 and VI.7 reveal that Jammu, Kathua and Srinagar are the only districts where the literacy rates exceed the respective averages for the State as a whole in all the age groups. Ladakh is, however, distinguishable from other districts for having returned higher literacy rates among males falling in the age groups 25-34 and 35 plus than the corresponding State averages. In all the remaining groups, the district claims the lowest percentage of male literates to total population. Doda and Rajauri districts are conspicuous for having returned the lowest literacy rates among males whose age varies from 25-34 and 35 years and above respectively. In the case of females, however, the lowest proportion of literates of the age group of 25-34 years has been returned from Doda district followed closely by Ladakh at 3.12% and 3.11% respectively. Females of the age of 35 years and above again claim the lowest proportion among all districts of the State.

Sexwise literacy rates in rural and urban areas :

6.30 The district-wise comparisons made above may be amplified by examining their overall rural and urban literacy. Statement VI.8 indicates the sexwise literacy rates among rural and urban population of the age of 5 years and above in the State as a whole as also in its constituent districts.

Statement VI.8

Literacy rates among rural and urban population (excluding 0-4 age group)

Unit	Literacy rates					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	**16.57**	**25.82**	**5.90**	**43.55**	**52.93**	**32.53**
Anantnag	15.86	25.43	4.28	33.04	44.68	19.29

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Srinagar	12.73	20.76	2.97	36.18	45.43	25.29
Baramula	13.46	22.18	2.90	35.03	46.02	22.13
Ladakh	12.49	22.61	2.12	39.25	54.61	20.98
Doda	13.95	23.34	3.18	54.18	65.74	40.52
Udhampur	14.52	22.71	5.41	61.22	69.00	52.16
Jammu	26.13	36.99	14.56	61.72	69.71	52.37
Kathua	23.18	33.30	12.16	50.86	60.65	39.84
Rajauri	15.88	24.95	5.69	52.45	61.78	41.04
Punch	14.12	24.11	2.86	52.89	62.88	41.44

6.31 We can see that the extent of literacy in the villages of the State is very low and limited to 16.57% only. It, however, rises in the case of males to 25.82% and falls as low as 5.90% in case of females. Compared to this, urban areas enjoy a superior position, the proportion of literates standing as high as 52.93% at the State level for males and 32.53% for females. The State average of literates in the rural population is exceeded by Jammu and Kathua but falls below it in the rest of the districts. These also are the districts where the male and female ratios exceed that of the State. Districts which have registered relatively higher rates of rural literacy include Rajauri (15.88%) and Anantnag (15.86%). In the case of males, however, the proportion of literates to total population of the age of 5 years and above is again at par with the State average in the same districts but so far as females are concerned, this is true only of Rajauri and Udhampur districts. Ladakh occupies the last position in rural literacy among persons and females separately; Srinagar comes at the bottom for having returned the lowest rate among males. The wide fluctuations among the districts in the general rural literacy indicate the extent to which literacy has made its headway in the villages of some of the districts like Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag etc. and illustrate the extent to which people living in these areas have exerted themselves to raise the standard of literacy. Apart from these districts which have comparatively high literacy, the districts which appear to be shaking off their past apathy are Rajauri, Anantnag, Udhampur etc.

6.32 So far as urban areas are concerned, the highest ratio has again been returned from Jammu where the literates constitute 61.72% population of the age of 5 years and above. Udhampur has also returned almost the same rate at 61.22%. Other districts which rise above the State average are Doda, Punch, Rajauri and Kathua. The valley districts and Ladakh disclose lower ratios than that of the State. Same trend is noticeable among male and female literates also who claim larger proportions in all the districts of Jammu Province; Jammu and Udhampur again topping with 69.71% and 69.00% male literates and 52.37% and 52.16% female literates respectively. In addition, the district of Ladakh is also classifiable among the districts having higher male literacy rates. Anantnag is distinguishable for having returned the lowest literacy rates in the general urban population as also among males and females.

Literacy rates in towns by sex :

6.33 We shall now take similar data relating to individual urban areas of the State and identify the towns of high and low literacy. Statement VI.9 will facilitate the study of this aspect of literacy among the cities and towns by persons, males and females. Population in the age group 0-4 which has not been worked out separately for each town has not been excluded for reckoning the rates in the following statement.

Statement VI.9

Growth rate of literacy in towns, 1961 and 1971

District	City/Town	Literacy rate		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Srinagar	Srinagar City	31.95	40.25	22.23
	Srinagar (M.C)	32.28	40.54	22.58
	Out-growth of Srinagar	20.95	29.94	10.75
	Badamibagh Cantt.	36.28	44.59	27.24
Jammu	Jammu City	57.05	63.85	49.05
	Jammu (M.C.)	57.43	64.19	49.46
	Out-growth of Jammu	34.51	43.35	24.09
	Jammu Cantt.	37.16	45.30	28.33

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anantnag	Pahalgam (N.A.)	9.64	17.04	0.39
	Mattan (N.A.)	34.75	46.43	20.99
	Kukernag (N A)	20.02	31.01	6.68
	Anantnag (T.A.)	34.66	44.49	23.17
	Bijbehara (N.A.)	30.12	41.76	16.50
	Kulgam (N.A.)	25.66	36.24	13.64
	Shupiyan (N.A.)	28.80	39.54	16.25
	Pampore (N.A.)	19.42	29.77	7.71
	Tral (N.A.)	24.04	35.45	11.02
Baramula	Bandipore (N.A.)	20.67	30.14	9.83
	Sopore (T.A.)	28.78	38.54	17.55
	Baramula (T A.)	35.25	44.93	24.15
	Gulmarg (N.A.)	44.20	45.16	34.04
	Uri (N.A.)	42.89	54.55	28.86
	Handwara (N.A.)	24.70	35.21	12.48
Ladakh	Leh (N.A.)	33.61	46.42	19.78
	Kargil (N.A.)	35.19	50.72	13.38
Doda	Kishtwar (N.A.)	43.88	54.80	32.36
	Bhaderwah (N.A.)	46.42	54.70	37.57
	Doda (N.A.)	46.48	59.52	29.63
	Batote (N.A.)	48.58	58.60	36.02
	Ramban (N.A.)	47.25	53.44	39.03
	Banihal (N.A.)	57.64	65.30	45.33
Udhampur	Ramnagar (N.A.)	45.26	52.75	37.29
	Chenani (N.A.)	44.97	54.40	33.05
	Udhampur (T.A.)	57.00	62.86	50.25
	Katra (N.A.)	42.68	51.23	32.70
	Reasi (N.A.)	49.99	58.57	39.82
Jammu	Samba (N.A.)	43.23	52.54	33.51
	Bishna (N.A.)	35.43	44.62	25.44
	Arnia (N.A.)	23.06	32.11	13.79
	Ranbirsinghpora (N.A.)	40.75	50.13	30.72
	Akhnoor (N.A.)	47.85	56.95	37.76
Kathua	Bashohli (N.A.)	48.32	54.69	41.27
	Lakhenpur (N.A.)	47.40	56.94	34.60
	Kathua (T.A.)	40.92	50.09	30.73
	Hiranagar (N.A.)	48.42	58.12	38.60
Rajauri	Rajauri (N.A.)	43.41	52.31	32.84
	Nowshehra (N.A.)	46.58	54.25	37.39
Punch	Punch (T.A.)	47.27	55.84	37.53
	Surankote (N.A.)	36.61	47.82	24.01

Note :—

M.C. = Municipal committee
T.A. = Town area
N.A. = Notified area
Cantt. = Cantonment

6.34 Out of 45 urban areas, the State literacy rate of 38.17% is exceeded by Jammu city, Gulmarg, Uri, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Akhnoor, Punch and all the towns of Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Rajauri districts. Banihal town (57.64%) has registered the highest literacy rate followed closely by Jammu city (57.05%) and Udhampur town where the corresponding proportion stands at 57.00%. In the remaining towns, the ratios range from 40.75% of Ranbirsinghpora to 49.99% of Reasi.

6.35 The towns which have registered smaller percentages of literates than the State average are 21. The notified area of Pahalgam has recorded the lowest literacy rate (9.64%). Even in the case of other towns, most of which are rural in character, the corresponding rates vary from 19.42% of Pampore to 36.61% of Surankote. Pahalgam is a summer resort which is inhabited in winter, when the census is taken, only by shepherds, chowkidars and watchmen besides a few government servants. As a matter of fact, the district of Anantnag as a whole is educationally backward and, as we have already seen, the incidence of literacy both in the rural and urban areas of the district is very low.

6.36 It is interesting that notwithstanding a large network of educational institutions, government offices, commercial and industrial establishments, the literacy percentage of Srinagar city constituted of Srinagar municipality and its out-growth of four villages—Natipora, Bagat Barzala, Bimna and Kursu Padshahibagh, is below the State average. This is because the growth of literacy has not kept pace with the increase in population. The original inhabitants of almost all other towns of Baramula and Ladakh are by and large illiterate and have not made any significant contribution to improve the literacy rates.

6.37 The sex-wise statistics show that while the notified area of Banihal again leads all other urban areas of the State by having returned the highest proportion of male literates (65.30%), Udhampur town tops the list in female literacy with a rate of 50.25%. As in the case of general urban literacy, Jammu city holds the second position both in respect of male and female literates with a corresponding percentage of 63.85% and 49.05%. The urban areas of Srinagar, Badamibagh, Jammu cantonment, those falling in Anantnag and Baramula districts (except Uri) and of Leh, Bishna and Arnia have registered lower rates among male literates than the State average of 46.60%.

6.38 Likewise, other towns where the female literacy rates are higher than the State average of 28.38% consist of those falling in Jammu province (except Bishna, Arnia and Surankote) and Gulmarg. Uri and Jammu cantonment are

almost at par with the State, the corresponding rates being 28.86% and 28.33% respectively. Pahalgam is again conspicuous for having recorded the lowest proportion among males and females at 17.04% and 0.39% of the total population of the two sexes respectively.

District-wise increase in literacy rates, 1961-71 :

6.39 The decade ending 1971 has seen Jammu & Kashmir take a big leap forward in the spread of literacy and returning a rate of increase which is highest among the major states of India. Statement VI.10 shows the literacy rates obtaining in 1961 and 1971 among persons, males and females and the growth rate of literacy over that of 1961 in the State and its constituent districts.

Statement VI.10

Growth rate of literacy, 1961 and 1971

Unit	Persons Males Females	Literacy rate		Growth rate of literacy
		1961	1971	1961-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**12.95**	**21.71**	**67.64**
	Males	**19.75**	**31.01**	**57.01**
	Females	**5.05**	**10.94**	**116.63**
Anantnag	Persons	9.31	17.43	87.22
	Males	15.69	27.16	73.10
	Females	1.71	5.67	231.58
Srinagar	Persons	16.80	24.91	48.27
	Males	23.70	33.49	41.31
	Females	8.52	14.67	72.18
Baramula	Persons	9.16	15.32	67.25
	Males	15.32	24.22	58.09
	Females	1.86	4.59	146.77
Ladakh	Persons	9.38	14.48	54.37
	Males	17.30	25.15	45.38
	Females	1.19	3.42	187.39
Doda	Persons	10.15	16.27	60.30
	Males	17.14	25.81	50.58
	Females	2.28	5.29	132.02
Udhampur	Persons	10.65	18.48	73.52
	Males	16.42	26.72	62.73
	Females	4.24	9.29	119.10
Jammu	Persons	22.34	35.65	59.58
	Males	30.67	46.03	50.08
	Females	12.80	24.31	89.92
Kathua	Persons	13.76	25.73	86.99
	Males	21.19	35.86	69.23
	Females	5.45	14.67	169.17
Rajauri	Persons	8.99	17.31	92.55
	Males	14.69	26.45	80.05
	Females	2.53	7.01	177.08
Punch	Persons	10.34	17.35	67.79
	Males	17.15	27.36	59.53
	Females	2.64	6.05	129.17

6.40 According to the 1961 census, the literate part of the population consisted of 392,761 persons (321,827 males and 70,934 females) putting the State's literacy at 12.95% of the population (excluding age group 0-4). The corresponding figures at the 1971 census are 857,964 persons (657,660 males and 200,304 females) giving a literacy percentage of 21.71%. The rate of increase is 67.64%, which is the highest among all major states of the country. A particularly heartening feature is that female literacy (116.63%) has increased faster than male literacy (57.01%) during the decade.

6.41 A comparison of the 1961 and 1971 literacy figures as indicated in the foregoing statement reveals that while Jammu continues to be considerably ahead of other districts in literacy, Kathua which held the third rank in 1961 has now moved to the second rank. The district of Srinagar which was second in 1961 has moved down to third position in 1971. There has been no change in the literacy ranking of Udhampur but Anantnag and Rajauri have improved their positions in 1971, the former occupying now fifth place instead of eighth which it held in 1961 and the latter having risen to seventh as against the last rank of 1961. The districts of Ladakh and Doda have come down in the relative rank held by them in 1961. Although these districts have individually improved their level of literacy significantly during the last decade, yet they continue to lag behind the State average. Like Jammu and Udhampur, Baramula retains its ranking of 1961 at the 9th position.

6.42 If we corroborate this data with that given in col. 5, it will be observed that Rajauri which ranks seventh in literacy on the basis of its proportionate share in the total population of the district has registered the highest rate of increase over 1971 (92.55%) among all the districts. On the other hand, Jammu which occupies the first place in literacy has registered a very low rate of increase over 1961 (59.58%) which is higher only to Ladakh and Srinagar. Anantnag, one of the educationally backward districts of

the State, appears to be making faster progress. This is substantiated by the above data which shows that the district which holds the fifth position in the proportion of literates to total population has recorded a rate of increase as high as 87.22% over that of 1961. Srinagar district holding the third rank has recorded the lowest rate of increase at 48.27% only. Other districts where the corresponding rates of increase over 1961 are lower than the State rate include Baramula, Ladakh and Doda. These are also the districts which have returned the corresponding proportions of literates lower than the State rate.

6.43 As in the case of the State as a whole, females have shown a significant increase in their literacy rates over those of 1961 in all the districts. Anantnag has made considerable headway in the promotion of female literacy with an increase per cent of 231.58 over the rate recorded in 1961. Ladakh, the economically most backward district of the State, follows with the corresponding rate of increase at 187.39%. Similar is the case with Rajauri where the corresponding increase stands at 177.08%.

6.44 Except for Srinagar and Jammu which hold the first two positions in literacy, all other districts have returned higher rates of increases over those of 1961.

Progress of literacy in the State since 1901 :

6.45 An idea of the progress made by the State in the field of literacy before and after independence can be had from statement VI.11 which indicates the decadal literacy rates among persons, males and females since 1901. The figures given in the statement have been worked out from previous census reports on a proportionate basis according to present jurisdiction. Similar rates for 1951 could not be worked out as no census was conducted in the State in that year. The relatively faster progress of female literacy since 1931 may be noticed.

Statement VI.11

Decennial growth of literacy in the State, 1901—71

Year	Percentage of literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1901	2.40	4.26	0.11
1911	2.67	4.84	0.13
1921	2.79	4.90	0.33
1931	4.28	7.34	0.67
1941	7.17	11.32	2.31
1961	12.95	19.75	5.05
1971	21.71	31.01	10.94

Literacy by educational level :

6.46 We may utilise the data given in tables C—III Parts A & B and discuss the educational levels attained by persons, males and females and their percentages to the literate population of the State. Statement VI.12 indicates these percentages by different educational levels in the State as a whole.

Statement VI.12

Distribution of literate persons by educational level, 1971

Educational level	Percentage to total literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Literate (without educational level)	27.39	26.21	31.26
Primary	30.44	30.03	31.78
Middle	21.36	22.05	19.10
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	17.29	18.09	14.67
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.23	0.17	0.43
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.17	0.22	0.01
Graduate & above	3.12	3.23	2.75

6.47 In every 100 persons who are returned literate in Jammu & Kashmir, a sizeable number constituting 30.44% is absorbed by those who have passed primary or junior basic examination. Literates who have not acquired any educational level comprise the next largest category with 27.39% literates. Those who have passed middle school examination comprise 21.36% of the literate population. Matriculates and higher secondary certificate holders make 17.29% of the total literate population of the State. Except for graduates and above who have registered a corresponding percentage of 3.12, literates possessing educational levels other than a degree viz. non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, claim negligible proportions at 0.23% and

0.17% respectively. Both males and females also follow, more or less, the same pattern of distribution of educational qualifications. Compared to males, however, females possessing no educational level claim a very high percentage (31.26% as against 26.21%). As a sequence to this, the decrease in the corresponding proportions is mainly reflected among such of the females who have passed matriculation or higher secondary examinations. These females comprise 14.67% of the total number of female literates as against 18.09% of males possessing the same educational level viz. matriculation or higher secondary.

CHAPTER VII

SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

Definition :

For the 1971 census, the following castes were treated as scheduled castes in Jammu & Kashmir in terms of Article 341 of the constitution of India :

1. Barwala
2. Basith
3. Batwal
4. Chamar or Ramdasia
5. Chura
6. Dhyar
7. Doom or Mahasha
8. Gardi
9. Jolaha
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi
11. Ratal
12. Saryara
13. Watal

7.2 There are no scheduled tribes in Jammu and Kashmir. They do not, therefore, find any mention in the following account.

7.3 The practice of collecting caste-wise data was dispensed with after 1947 when the country became independent. However, in view of their age-old economic and social backwardness it was felt necessary to continue the enquiry in respect of scheduled castes and tribes so that the data thus collected would facilitate formulation of welfare measures in accordance with special provisions of Part XVI of the constitution designed specifically to raise their economic and social level. These data are also collected for the purpose of reservation of seats in State Assemblies and Lok Sabha.

Difficulties of enumeration :

7.4 The enumeration of scheduled castes was done side by side with the general population count in Jammu & Kashmir. For this purpose, the reply of the respondent claiming to be a member of a scheduled caste was recorded in the rectangle provided for this purpose against question 11 of the individual slip designed for the census of 1971. The instructions issued to the census agency were sufficiently detailed and are reproduced as below.

"You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write X in both the rectangles".

"If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct names of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe".

"Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S'

in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion".

7.5 No pains were spared to educate the enumeration agency about the implications of this question and to amplify the meaning, a detailed circular in Urdu was issued to all concerned. It was emphasised that the utmost care should be taken to see that only the real caste is entered in reply to this question and not the name of a sub-caste or of an exogamous group or title or a word merely indicating locality or occupation. 'Atri', 'Angral' and 'Chumarang', for instance, it was pointed out are functional terms and do not apply to a specific caste. As a further safeguard against likely confusion, a caste index giving the names of 13 scheduled castes found in the State was supplied to each enumerator.

7.6 Further, the enumerators were instructed specially to make a proper distinction between the members of scheduled castes and persons belonging to backward classes. The experience of past censuses had shown that the latter are often mistaken for scheduled castes and recorded as such.

7.7 Notwithstanding these elaborate precautions, it was found that in a few cases, the enumerators recorded some of the castes as 'scheduled caste chamar', 'scheduled caste jolaha', 'scheduled caste chura', etc. at the same time paying no heed to the fact that the entry made under the religion column was 'Muslim' or 'Christian'.

7.8 There were also instances in which the person enumerated though belonging to a scheduled caste was not recorded as such. Most of these discrepancies were set right in the Tabulation Offices by referring to the replies given for the other members of the same household.

7.9 It goes to the credit of the census enumeration agency that only a single representation was received in regard to the non-enumeration of scheduled castes in the State. The head of the Buddhist Mission in Ranbirsinghpora tehsil of district Jammu in a communication addressed to the Director of Census Operations expressed his concern over the non-enumeration of the small Buddhist population of Bishna town. An immediate enquiry revealed that the allegation had no substance in fact since the persons concerned were found to consist of neo-converts from among the scheduled castes. However, considering that such instances might be repeated, a circular note explaining the nature of the allegation as well as the correct procedure of dealing with it was issued and sent to all the charge superintendents and district census officers. It was pointed out that the census field agency should faithfully record the answer returned by the person enumerated bearing in mind all the time that the scheduled castes can belong only to Hindu or Sikh religions.

Growth rate of scheduled caste population:

7.10 Statement VII.1 gives comparative figures of scheduled castes for the State and its constituent districts in 1961 and 1971. Columns 4 and 5 of the statement indicate decadal variation and percentage variation in their strength during the decade 1961-71.

Statement VII.1

Growth rate of scheduled castes in the State and districts, 1961—71

Unit	Scheduled caste Pop. 1961	Scheduled caste Pop. 1971	Variation	Percentage variation 1961-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jammu & Kashmir	**284,131**	**381,277**	**+97,146**	**+34.19**
Anantnag	—	117	+117	
Srinagar	—	96	+96	
Baramula	—	68	+68	
Ladakh	—	14	+14	
Doda	24,751	30,440	+5,689	+22.98
Udhampur	50,582	66,389	+15,807	+31.25
Jammu	151,508	206,551	+55,043	+36.33
Kathua	47,469	62,716	+15,247	+32.12
Rajauri	9,618	14,682	+5,064	+52.65
Punch	203	204	+1	+0.49

7.11 By and large, scheduled castes appear to have gained considerably in their strength during 1961-71, their number which stood at 284,131 in 1961 going up to 381,277 in 1971. In the matter of overall decadal growth rate, they recorded a fairly high growth rate of 34.19% as against the average growth rate of 29.65% of the general population.

7.12 The increase is reflected in the case of districts too. Rajauri district recorded the highest growth rate of 52.65% followed by Jammu with 36.33%. Kathua (32.12%), Udhampur (31.25%) and Doda (22.98%) are other districts where the growth rate among scheduled castes was returned fairly

high. The lowest growth rate of 0.49% was recorded in Punch district. No scheduled caste population was returned from any of the three districts of Kashmir valley and Ladakh at the 1961 census. Even at the 1971 census, the total strength of scheduled castes in these districts is exceedingly small and as such does not call for any comment.

Distribution pattern of scheduled caste population :

7.13 Statement VII. 2 gives the distribution of scheduled caste population and their proportion to total, rural and urban population of the State and its constituent districts.

Statement VII.2

Distribution of scheduled caste population and its proportion to the total population of the State and individual districts

Unit	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Castes	
		Pop.	Percentage to total Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Total**	**381,277**	**8.26**
	Rural	**349,684**	**9.30**
	Urban	**31,593**	**3.68**
Anantnag	Total	117	0.01
	Rural	116	0.02
	Urban	1	N
Srinagar	Total	96	0.01
	Rural	2	N
	Urban	94	0.02
Baramula	Total	68	0.01
	Rural	68	0.01
	Urban	—	—
Ladakh	Total	14	0.01
	Rural	13	0.01
	Urban	1	0.01
Doda	Total	30,440	8.89
	Rural	29,922	9.27
	Urban	518	2.65
Udhampur	Total	66,389	19.59
	Rural	63,104	20.33
	Urban	3,285	11.56
Jammu	Total	206,551	28.23
	Rural	184,513	34.14
	Urban	22,038	11.52
Kathua	Total	62,716	22.83
	Rural	57,771	23.15
	Urban	4,945	19.71
Rajauri	Total	14,682	6.75
	Rural	14,096	6.75
	Urban	586	6.98
Punch	Total	204	0.12
	Rural	79	0.05
	Urban	125	0.91

Note :—1. There are no scheduled tribes in Jammu & Kashmir State.
2. N = Negligible

7.14 The total strength of scheduled castes in the State comes to 381,277 persons i.e. 8.26% of the entire population of the State. As will be seen, the bulk of the scheduled caste population is concentrated in the rural areas ; 349,684 as against 31,593 of the towns.

7.15 Column 3 of the statement shows that the scheduled caste population varies and is uneven from district to district. The data show that scheduled castes are mainly concentrated in Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua, Doda and Rajauri districts of Jammu province where their number according to the 1971 census stands at 206, 551 ; 66,389 ; 62,716 ; 30,440 and 14,682 respectively. The population of scheduled castes in the remaining districts is either extremely small or negligible.

7.16 By far the largest numbers have been returned from Jammu district which is inhabited by 206,551 scheduled caste persons constituting 28.23% of its total population. It is interesting to note that the scheduled caste population of Jammu district accounts for over 54% of the total scheduled caste population of the State. Its rural area is inhabited by 184,513 persons but the urban sector claims only 22,038 persons or in other words 11.52% of the urban population belongs to scheduled caste community.

7.17 Udhampur is another stronghold of scheduled castes with 19.59% of its population consisting of scheduled castes. The district has a total scheduled caste population of 66,389 of whom no less than 63,104 persons have been enumerated in the rural areas, reducing the urban scheduled caste population to 3,285 only. In terms of proportions, the scheduled caste population dwelling in rural and urban areas of the district constitutes 20.33% and 11.56% of rural and urban populations respectively.

7.18 Kathua district has also made a noteworthy contribution towards the strength of the scheduled caste population inhabiting the State. After Jammu and Udhampur, the largest concentration of the scheduled caste population is

found in Kathua district in which 62,716 persons or 22.83% of the population of the district belongs to scheduled caste community. The rural and urban break-up shows that whereas 57,771 scheduled caste persons dwell in the villages of this district, only 4,945 live in the four towns of the district.

7.19 Next comes Doda with a scheduled caste population of 30,440 persons. Except for 518 scheduled caste persons belonging to urban areas, the remaining 29,922 have been returned from the rural areas. The scheduled caste population constitutes 8.89% of the total, 9.27% of the rural and 2.65% of the urban population of the district.

7.20 The remaining two districts of Jammu province viz. Rajauri and Punch, the three districts of Kashmir valley and Ladakh together claim a total scheduled caste population of 15,181 of which 14,374 have been returned from the rural and 807 from the urban areas. Their proportion is small in Rajauri (6.75%) and Punch districts (0.12%) while their proportion in the four districts of Kashmir province is negligible.

7.21 Regarding their tehsil-wise distribution, statement VII.3 shows that the scheduled castes are found in only 36 out of 44 tehsils of the State. They are conspicuous by their absence in 8 tehsils, all belonging to Kashmir province—Pahalgam, Ganderbal, Badgam, Bandipore, Sopore, Handwara, Kargil and Zanskar. The scheduled caste population of the remaining fifteen tehsils of Kashmir province is also very small, the highest number, 94, having been returned from tehsil Srinagar of Srinagar district.

Statement VII.3

Distribution of scheduled castes and their proportion to total population in the rural and urban areas of the tehsils of the State

Unit	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Pop. (1971)	Scheduled caste Pop. (1971)	Percentage of scheduled caste Pop. to total Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Total**	**4,616,632**	**381,277**	**8.26**
	Rural	**3,758,411**	**349,684**	**9.30**
	Urban	**858,221**	**31,593**	**3.68**
Pahalgam	Total	40,692	—	—
	Rural	38,357	—	—
	Urban	2,335	—	—
Anantnag	Total	274,473	22	0.01
	Rural	231,826	21	0.01
	Urban	42,647	1	N
Kulgam	Total	202,957	22	0.01
	Rural	196,588	22	0.01
	Urban	6,369	—	—
Shupiyan	Total	98,318	21	0.02
	Rural	90,482	21	0.02
	Urban	7,836	—	—
Pulwama	Total	155,426	41	0.03
	Rural	146,844	41	0.03
	Urban	8,582	—	—
Tral	Total	60,414	11	0.02
	Rural	53,949	11	0.02
	Urban	6,465	—	—
Ganderbal	Total	94,785	—	—
	Rural	94,785	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—
Srinagar	Total	463,879	94	0.02
	Rural	52,484	1	N
	Urban	411,395	93	0.02
Chadura	Total	98,042	1	N
	Rural	90,349	—	—
	Urban	7,693	1	0.01
Badgam	Total	92,795	—	—
	Rural	88,630	—	—
	Urban	4,165	—	—
Beerwah	Total	78,196	1	N
	Rural	78,196	1	N
	Urban	—	—	—
Bandipore	Total	71,593	—	—
	Rural	65,392	—	—
	Urban	6,201	—	—
Sonawari	Total	97,244	3	N
	Rural	97,244	3	N
	Urban	—	—	—
Sopore	Total	127,823	—	—
	Rural	100,126	—	—
	Urban	27,697	—	—
Baramula	Total	134,007	6	N
	Rural	107,673	6	0.01
	Urban	26,334	—	—
Gulmarg	Total	37,022	26	0.07
	Rural	36,479	26	0.07
	Urban	543	—	—
Uri	Total	50,211	4	0.01
	Rural	49,768	4	0.01
	Urban	443	—	—
Handwara	Total	96,009	—	—
	Rural	90,984	—	—
	Urban	5,025	—	—
Karnah	Total	22,066	1	N
	Rural	22,066	1	N
	Urban	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kupwara	Total	139,749	28	0.02
	Rural	139,749	28	0.02
	Urban	—	—	—
Leh	Total	51,891	14	0.03
	Rural	46,372	13	0.03
	Urban	5,519	1	0.02
Kargil	Total	46,514	—	—
	Rural	44,124	—	—
	Urban	2,390	—	—
Zanskar	Total	6,886	—	—
	Rural	6,886	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—
Kishtwar	Total	97,843	5,292	5.41
	Rural	92,567	5,226	5.65
	Urban	5,276	66	1.25
Bhaderwah	Total	81,455	12,204	14.98
	Rural	76,244	12,146	15.93
	Urban	5,211	58	1.11
Doda	Total	74,139	8,339	11.25
	Rural	69,744	8,214	11.78
	Urban	4,395	125	2.84
Ramban	Total	88,783	4,605	5.19
	Rural	84,129	4,336	5.15
	Urban	4,654	269	5.78
Ramnagar	Total	90,715	26,543	29.26
	Rural	87,231	25,728	29.49
	Urban	3,484	815	23.39
Udhampur	Total	121,485	25,493	20.98
	Rural	103,750	24,200	23.33
	Urban	17,735	1,293	7.29
Reasi	Total	53,275	10,780	20.23
	Rural	46,075	9,603	20.84
	Urban	7,200	1,177	16.35
Gool Gulab Garh	Total	73,371	3,573	4.87
	Rural	73,371	3,573	4.87
	Urban	—	—	—
Samba	Total	114,667	36,425	31.77
	Rural	108,777	34,954	32.13
	Urban	5,890	1,471	24.97
Ranbirsinghpora	Total	156,395	60,030	38.38
	Rural	140,483	54,767	38.98
	Urban	15,912	5,263	33.08
Jammu	Total	338,219	78,974	23.35
	Rural	174,012	64,420	37.02
	Urban	164,207	14,554	8.86
Akhnoor	Total	122,462	31,122	25.41
	Rural	117,129	30,372	25.93
	Urban	5,333	750	14.06
Billawar	Total	58,071	11,350	19.55
	Rural	58,071	11,350	19.55
	Urban	—	—	—
Bashohli	Total	48,699	7,211	14.81
	Rural	45,390	6,806	14.99
	Urban	3,309	405	12.24
Kathua	Total	84,254	24,994	29.67
	Rural	66,222	20,963	31.66
	Urban	18,032	4,031	22.35
Hiranagar	Total	83,647	19,161	22.91
	Rural	79,903	18,652	23.34
	Urban	3,744	509	13.60
Budhal	Total	27,989	675	2.41
	Rural	27,989	675	2.41
	Urban	—	—	—
Rajauri	Total	116,491	3,825	3.28
	Rural	110,552	3,512	3.18
	Urban	5,939	313	5 27
Nowshehra	Total	72,893	10,182	13.97
	Rural	70,435	9,909	14.07
	Urban	2,458	273	11.11
Haveli	Total	74,699	159	0.21
	Rural	62,718	34	0.05
	Urban	11,981	125	1.04
Mendhar	Total	96,088	45	0.05
	Rural	94,266	45	0.05
	Urban	1,822	—	—

Note : N = Negligible

7.22 Jammu tehsil claims the largest number of scheduled caste persons (78,974). The next three places in order of numerical strength of scheduled castes have been annexed by the other three tehsils of Jammu district—Ranbirsinghpora (60,030), Samba (36,425) and Akhnoor (31,122).

7.23 Ramnagar (26,543), Udhampur (25,493), Kathua (24,994) and Hiranagar (19,161) tehsils are the other strongholds of scheduled caste population. The number of scheduled caste persons inhabiting tehsils Haveli and Mendhar of district Punch stands at 159 and 45 respectively. The scheduled castes inhabiting these tehsils constitute a small minority and do not claim more than 0.21% of the respective tehsil population.

7.24 The rural areas, more or less, exhibit the same pattern of distribution but in so far as the urban sector is concerned, the first four places in order of numerical strength are respectively occupied by tehsils Jammu (14,554), Ranbirsinghpora (5,263), Kathua (4,031) and Samba (1,471).

7.25 Over 38% population of Ranbirsinghpora tehsil of Jammu district is made up of scheduled caste elements. The tehsil claims a comparatively much larger population than either Samba or Akhnoor. It will also be noticed that the concentration of scheduled caste population in the rural areas of the tehsil is more pronounced, about 39%. In the three towns of the tehsil, the scheduled

castes constitute 33.08% of the total urban population. The corresponding proportions for the rural and urban areas in 1961 stood at about 41% and 37% respectively, indicating that the proportions of both the rural and urban scheduled caste populations have fallen by 2% and 4% during the past decade, a possible outcome of out-migration.

7.26 Samba is yet another tehsil of Jammu district in which the proportion of scheduled caste population is fairly high and constitutes 31.77% of the total population of the tehsil. The corresponding percentages for the rural and urban areas of the tehsil are also high and stand at 32.13 and 24.97 respectively.

7.27 Over 23% population of tehsil Jammu is made up of scheduled caste elements. The corresponding proportion in the rural areas of the tehsil is still higher and works to 37.02%. Scheduled caste persons are, however, found in lesser numbers in the urban sector of Jammu tehsil where they constitute only 8.86% of the total urban population.

7.28 Among all the tehsils of Jammu district, Akhnoor has the smallest scheduled caste population. The rural sector of the tehsil is inhabited by all but 750 scheduled caste persons who have been returned from Akhnoor town. It will be, however, seen that over 25% population of Akhnoor tehsil belongs to scheduled castes. The corresponding percentages in the rural and urban areas work to 25.93 and 14.06 respectively.

7.29 Ramnagar and Udhampur tehsils of Udhampur district and Kathua and Hiranagar of Kathua district also claim high proportions of scheduled caste population. Other tehsils which show high proportions of scheduled caste population in descending order are Reasi (20.23%), Billawar (19.55%), Bhaderwah (14.98%) and Bashohli (14.81%).

7.30 The rural-urban disparity is very much discernible in tehsils Bhaderwah, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Akhnoor and Hiranagar. Comparatively Ramnagar, Reasi, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Bashohli, Kathua and Nowshehra tehsils do not disclose large differentials between rural and urban proportions.

7.31 All told, there are only five tehsils in the State in which the urban proportions of scheduled caste population exceed the corresponding rural proportions. Of these, Srinagar and Chadura tehsils belong to district Srinagar and the remaining three tehsils of Ramban, Rajauri and Haveli are shared by the districts of Doda, Rajauri and Punch.

Distribution of individual castes :

7.32 The following statement gives the distribution of individual scheduled castes in the State and each of its ten constituent districts :—

Statement VII.4

Distribution of individual scheduled castes, State and districts

Name of the scheduled caste	Population of the individual scheduled castes in the State and each district										
	Jammu & Kashmir State	Anantnag district	Srinagar district	Baramula district	Ladakh district	Doda district	Udhampur district	Jammu district	Kathua district	Rajauri district	Punch district
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total scheduled castes	381,277	117	96	68	14	30,440	66,389	206,551	62,716	14,682	204
Barwala	14,202	6	—	3	—	442	200	13,358	189	2	2
Basith	6,124	—	—	—	—	—	302	597	5	5,218	2
Batwal	18,972	5	—	2	2	56	200	18,204	474	29	—
Chamar or Ramdasia	93,997	63	54	29	8	2,141	15,953	47,405	20,271	8,023	50
Chura	2,228	—	—	3	—	30	1,257	654	107	63	114
Dhyar	3,404	—	11	—	—	4	3,273	27	8	79	2
Doom or Mahasha	78,430	11	23	9	1	3,684	19,024	28,584	26,618	450	26
Gardi	775	—	—	—	—	52	406	206	—	111	—
Jolaha	285	—	—	1	—	19	37	195	32	1	—
Megh or Kabirpanthi	152,886	30	1	21	2	23,898	23,629	92,412	12,289	596	8
Ratal	1,460	—	—	—	—	37	363	247	813	—	—
Saryara	6,592	1	6	—	—	40	1,475	3,237	1,745	88	—
Watal	681	—	—	—	—	13	52	611	5	—	—
Unspecified	1,241	1	1	—	1	24	218	814	160	22	—

Note : There are no scheduled tribes in Jammu and Kashmir State.

7.33 Taking account of the numerical strength of individual castes, Meghs or Kabirpanthis with a total strength of 152,886 claim the highest number. Chamars or Ramdasias (93,997) and Dooms or Mahashas (78,430) stand second and third in the scale. Barwalas (14,202) and Batwals (18,972) also count as major castes. The number of scheduled castes with a strength ranging between 1,000 to 10,000 are represented by Saryaras (6,592), Basiths (6,124), Dhayars (3,404), Churas (2,228), and Ratals (1,460), The populations of Gardis, Jolahas and Watals are exceedingly small and do not exceed 1,000 in each case.

7.34 Among the districts, Anantnag is inhabited by six of the thirteen scheduled castes recognised for the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Of the castes returned, not a single one comprises 100 or more persons.

7.35 The position of scheduled castes in Srinagar district is no better than in Anantnag. Only five scheduled castes have been returned from the district at the current census. The largest number, 54, is claimed by Chamars or Ramdasias followed by Dooms or Mahashas who have a total strength of 23. The Dhyars, Meghs or Kabirpanthis and Saryaras are very small in numbers and Barwala, Basith, Batwal, Chura, Gardi, Jolaha, Ratal and Watal are conspicuous by their absence.

7.36 A total of seven scheduled castes recognised in the Presidential Order in the case of Jammu & Kashmir State inhabit Baramula district. Among these, Chamars or Ramdasias and Meghs or Kabirpanthis respectively claim 29 and 21 persons. Barwala, Batwal, Chura, Doom or Mahasha and Jolaha, the other five castes found in the district, make a total of 18 persons in all.

7.37 The scheduled caste population of Ladakh district which is limited to 14 is made up of four castes—Batwal, Chamar or Ramdasia, Doom or Mahasha and Megh or Kabirpanthi. The highest number (8) is claimed by Chamars or Ramdasias. The remaining three castes total only 5. One of the scheduled caste persons does not seem to have returned his caste and has, therefore, been classified as 'unspecified'.

7.38 In Doda district, the scheduled caste population as returned at the 1971 census stands at 30,440. Of the total 13 castes, all but Basith are found in the district. Meghs or Kabirpanthis are in majority constituting over 78% of the total scheduled caste population of the district. For the district as a whole, Dooms or Mahashas number 3,684 or 12% and Chamars or Ramdasias 2,141 or 7%. The remaining nine castes total only 717.

7.39 If we examine the composition of scheduled caste population in Udhampur district by individual castes, we find that there are 23,629 Meghs or Kabirpanthis, 19,024 Dooms or Mahashas, 15,953 Chamars or Ramdasias, 3,273 Dhyars, 1475 Saryaras and 2,817 belonging to the remaining 8 castes. These figures give percentages of 35.6; 28.7 and 24.0 respectively for the three main castes.

7.40 Meghs or Kabirpanthis claim a population of 92,412 or 44.7% of the total scheduled caste population of Jammu district. Chamars or Ramdasias constitute the second numerically important caste with a total population of 47,405. Dooms or Mahashas rank third and have a population of 28,584. Among other castes, Barwala, Batwal and Saryara alone have a population of 13,358; 18,204 and 3,237 respectively. The remaining seven castes of Basith, Chura, Dhyar, Gardi, Jolaha, Ratal and Watal claim populations varying from 27 to 654. There are in all 814 scheduled caste persons who have not returned their specified castes.

7.41 A slightly different pattern of distribution of individual castes is noticeable in Kathua district. The data show that Dooms or Mahashas predominate with Chamars or Ramdasias coming next and Meghs or Kabirpanthis third. Their respective strength is 26,618; 20,271 and 12,289. The figures for the other castes in descending order are Saryara (1,745), Ratal (813), Batwal (474), Barwala (189), Chura (107), Jolaha (32), Dhyar (8), Basith (5) and Watal (5). A total of 160 scheduled caste persons has been classified under the head 'unspecified'.

7.42 The composition of the scheduled caste population in Rajauri district shows that the predominance of Chamars or Ramdasias is large constituting 54.6% of the scheduled caste population. Basiths come next with 35.5% and Meghs or Kabirpanthis a long way behind with 4.1%. Except for Dooms or Mahashas, all other castes are negligible in numbers.

7.43 Of the seven scheduled castes found in Punch district, Churas total 114, Chamars or

Ramdasias 50 and Dooms or Mahashas 26. All others—Barwala, Basith, Dhyar and Megh or Kabirpanthi—together make a total of 14 only.

Literacy rates among scheduled castes :

7.44 The following statement will give an idea of the extent of literacy among the scheduled castes in the total, rural and urban population and the corresponding literacy rates in the general population. Columns 3 and 4 give the corresponding rates among scheduled castes and in general population in 1961.

Statement VII.5

Literacy rates among the scheduled castes in the total, rural and urban population and also comparison with the corresponding rates for the general population of 1971 and 1961

Unit	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of literate scheduled caste Pop. to total scheduled caste Pop. in 1961	Percentage of literate Pop. to general Pop. in 1961	Percentage of literate scheduled caste Pop. to total scheduled caste Pop. in 1971	Percentage of literate Pop. to general Pop. in 1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Total**	**4.72**	**11.03**	**11.97**	**18.58**
	Rural	**4.24**	**7.59**	**11.14**	**14.11**
	Urban	**10.76**	**28.25**	**21.12**	**38.17**
Anantnag	Total	—	8.04	54.70	14.98
	Rural	—	7.37	54.31	13.61
	Urban	—	16.96	100.00	28.94
Srinagar	Total	—	14.58	22.92	21.71
	Rural	—	5.84	—	10.91
	Urban	—	24.82	23.40	32.03
Baramula	Total	—	7.94	48.53	13.16
	Rural	—	6.84	48.53	11.54
	Urban	—	18.41	—	30.50
Ladakh	Total	—	8.31	64.29	12.70
	Rural	—	7.71	61.54	10.96
	Urban	—	22.12	100.00	34.09
Doda	Total	5.64	8.57	11.76	13.88
	Rural	5.43	7.13	11.48	11.90
	Urban	16.45	31.96	27.99	46.50
Udhampur	Total	2.49	8.92	6.70	15.62
	Rural	2.25	6.79	6.28	12.26
	Urban	8.11	39.83	14.82	52.37
Jammu	Total	5.82	18.60	14.36	30.34
	Rural	5.15	11.07	13.30	22.06
	Urban	11.82	41.53	23.21	53.72
Kathua	Total	3.36	11.52	9.89	21.64
	Rural	3.19	9.93	9.40	19.47
	Urban	6.25	31.14	15.67	43.18
Rajauri	Total	N.A.	7.37	10.70	14.43
	Rural	N.A.	6.21	10.37	13.23
	Urban	N.A.	38.41	18.60	44.34
Punch	Total	N.A.	8.47	26.96	14.62
	Rural	N.A.	6.62	46.84	11.87
	Urban	N.A.	34.71	14.40	45.86

Note : N.A. = Not Available

7.45 It will be seen that the literacy percentage of scheduled castes which stood at 4.72 in 1961 has gone upto 11.97 at the recent census at the State level. Side by side, the general literacy rate of 11.03 in 1961 has risen to 18.58 in 1971. The rural and urban literacy rates show varying degree of increases though in the case of urban scheduled caste population, the growth of literacy is much more pronounced ; 21.12% compared to 10.76% of 1961.

7.46 The district-wise data on literacy reveals that among scheduled caste literates in rural areas, the highest concentration is found in Ladakh district. In the urban areas of the State, their highest concentration is found in the districts of Anantnag and Ladakh, 100% in both the cases. However, these proportions have only a statistical value as the population involved in both cases is exceedingly small.

7.47 In real substance it is Jammu district which has returned the highest concentration of scheduled caste literates among the rural areas (13.30%). This trend is also discernible in the general population of Jammu district with 22.06% literates found in the rural areas of the district.

7.48 Among the urban areas, Doda has shown a relatively high concentration of scheduled caste literates, but the total urban population of these castes in the district is only 518. In the case of general population, the highest concentration of urban literates is, however, found in Jammu district.

7.49 In general, it may be stated that the number of literate and educated scheduled caste persons is higher in Doda, Jammu and Rajauri.

7.50 In the State, the literacy level of scheduled castes is 12 per 100 compared to 19 of the general population. The difference is well marked in the districts of Anantnag, Baramula, Ladakh, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Punch. In the remaining districts, the literacy levels of scheduled caste and general population are more or less at par.

7.51 The difference in the literacy level between scheduled caste and general population is more marked in the urban sector than in the rural areas in all the districts of the State. Excluding the districts of Kashmir province and the district Punch of Jammu region, we find that the urban scheduled castes are comparatively better placed now in literacy. The difference is most marked in the rural areas of Kathua district. In the urban areas, the gap is widest in Udhampur and smallest in Doda district.

7.52 A comparison of 1961 and 1971 figures of literates gives a clear indication that scheduled caste population of the State is catching up fast in the race by taking advantage of the benefits of free education and grant of special concessions to scheduled caste students. The district of Punch takes the lead and is followed by Jammu. The premier position of Punch district is due to smaller scheduled caste population involved while the increase in the case of Jammu district is due to inclusion of figures of Jammu city. Other districts which seem to have made a noteworthy advance during the decade include Doda and Kathua and to some extent Udhampur. Though a lot of leeway has to be made up by the scheduled castes in the field of literacy, the results so far achieved are reassuring.

7.53 The general literacy rate which shows an overall increase of 7.55% in the last decade is more pronounced in the urban areas of the State than in rural. This pattern is discernible in every district of the State. The difference between the rural and urban figures is considerable and in most of the districts, the urban literacy rates have shown higher increases than in rural. One thing is clear and it is that the increase in literacy over the last ten years is reflected distinctly in every district.

7.54 The district-wise data show that in Jammu district, the increase in the general literacy percentage has been highest i. e. 11.74 during the past decade. Even for the rural literates, Jammu leads all other districts of the State, the increase recorded in this case being as high as 10.99%. Doda also holds a distinct position among other districts of the State in so far as the increase in urban literacy percentage during the previous decade is concerned. Statement VII.5 shows that the proportion of literate persons in the urban areas of Doda district is now 46.50% as against 31.96% in 1961.

7.55 Kathua, Srinagar, Rajauri and Anantnag districts, in the order named, also show signs of noteworthy advances in the field of education during the decade under discussion. Out of four districts at the bottom of the scale, Ladakh, Baramula

and Doda have registered increases in literacy ranging between 4.39% and 5.31%.

Distribution of workers by industrial categories and non-workers among scheduled castes :

7.56 The following statement gives the composition of scheduled caste population at work and those termed as non-working at the 1971 census.

Statement VII.6

Composition of scheduled caste population, 1971

Category of workers		*Population*
	Total population	381,277
1.	Total workers	106,080
I.	Cultivators	71,675
II.	Agricultural labourers	9,764
III.	Livestock, forestry hunting, fishing, plantations, orchards and allied activities	2,049
IV.	Mining and quarrying	334
V.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :	
	a) at household industry	3,548
	b) other than household industry	2,677
VI.	Construction	3,455
VII.	Trade and commerce	1,086
VIII.	Transport, storage and communications	4,355
IX.	Other services	7,137
2.	Non-workers	275,197

7.57 The above table reveals that there are 106,080 scheduled caste workers in the State while the number of non-workers is 275,197. The corresponding number of scheduled caste workers at the 1961 census stood at 116,661 and those of non-workers at 167,470. The lesser number of workers returned at the present census is due to the adoption of a revised definition of a worker whereby persons working marginally such as housewives, students etc. were not treated as workers at the 1971 census.

7.58 The detailed break-up of scheduled caste workers shows that there are 71,675 cultivators, 9,764 agricultural labourers, 2,049 engaged in livestock, hunting, fishing etc., 334 connected with mining and quarrying, 6,225 absorbed in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, 3,455 in construction, 1,086 associated with trade and commerce, 4,355 engaged in the field of transport, storage and communications and the rest numbering 7,137 in other services.

Comparison of scheduled caste workers and non-workers with that of general population :

7.59 In the following statement, a comparative picture has been drawn up in regard to the pattern of distribution of workers by nine broad industrial categories and non-workers among scheduled castes and that of general population. Column 6 of the statement indicates the percentage contribution of the scheduled caste population to each one of the nine industrial categories and non-workers.

Statement VII.7

Comparing scheduled caste workers and non-workers to that of general population, 1971

Category of workers	Total Pop.	Percentage of total Pop.	Scheduled caste Pop.	Percentage of total scheduled caste Pop.	Percentage of scheduled caste Pop. to general Pop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Workers	1,373,901	29.76	106,080	27.82	7.72
I. Cultivators	889,991	19.28	71,675	18.80	8.05
II. Agricultural labourers	41,933	0.91	9,764	2.56	23.28
III. Livestock, hunting, fishing etc.	50,448	1.09	2,049	0.54	4.06
IV. Mining & quarrying	1,848	0.04	334	0.09	18.07

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :					
(a) at household industry	55,339	1.20	3,548	0.93	6.41
(b) other than household industry	37,780	0.82	2,677	0.70	7.09
VI. Construction	31,026	0.67	3,455	0.91	11.14
VII. Trade and commerce	60,965	1.32	1,086	0.28	1.78
VIII. Transport, storage and communications	44,699	0.97	4,355	1.14	9.74
IX. Other services	159,872	3.46	7,137	1.87	4.46
2. Non-workers	3,242,731	70.24	275,197	72.18	8.49

7.60 The total strength of workers in the general population who are engaged in one or other gainful activity is 1,373,901 ; in other words, about 30 persons out of every 100 in the State are classed as workers. The corresponding proportion in the case of scheduled caste population works to 27.82%.

7.61 Taking the State as a whole, the proportion of workers to total population is higher than the proportion of scheduled caste workers to total scheduled caste population. The proportion of workers in the State population is highest in category I (cultivators). The second highest proportion is in category IX (other services) and the lowest in category IV (mining and quarrying). In the case of scheduled caste population, the proportion of workers is also highest in category I (cultivators) followed by category II (agricultural labourers). Like general population, it is lowest in category IV (mining and quarrying).

7.62 The general population accounts for 889,991 as against 71,675 persons contributed by scheduled castes to cultivation claiming respectively 19.28% and 18.80% of the number of workers classified in this category. Category II (agricultural labourers) accounts for about 1% of the general population but 2.56% of scheduled caste population. The higher percentage of scheduled castes in this category is attributable to the fact that sizeable numbers among them are landless and, therefore, available at a relatively lesser wage for being engaged as farm labourers.

7.63 A total of 50,448 workers or 1.09% of the general population is engaged in the industrial category III (livestock, forestry, fishing etc.). It will be seen that this category has made proportionately low contribution both in the case of general population and scheduled castes. The participation of the scheduled castes in this category is limited to 0.54% and their share in the total lot does not exceed 4.06%.

7.64 Exploitation of minerals etc. in the State as yet offers a limited scope for employment and, therefore, 1,848 workers in general population and only 334 among scheduled castes are accounted for by it. The share of the scheduled castes in this category is undoubtedly higher — 18.07% but this has only statistical value as the actual number involved is exceedingly small.

7.65 Industry both household and non-household has 2.02% workers to its credit. In the case of scheduled caste population, the proportion of workers in categories V (a)—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (household industry) and V (b)—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (other than household industry) is comparatively low and works to 1.63%. On this basis only 6 out of every 100 workers engaged in household industries are scheduled castes. Likewise, over 7 scheduled caste persons are found in every 100 workers associated with manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry. Hand weaving of cloth, shoe making and basketry weaving are some of the principal cottage industries in which bulk of these workers are found to be engaged.

7.66 In the industrial category VI (construction), only 0.67% workers of the total population are engaged. The scheduled caste population, however, claims a substantial proportion of construction workers. A perusal of column 6 of the foregoing table

shows that out of every 100 workers engaged in construction work, as many as 11 belong to scheduled castes.

7.67 Category VII—trade and commerce—which claims a substantial proportion in the case of general population shows an exceedingly low index for the scheduled castes. Trade supports only 0.28% of the total scheduled caste population as against 1.32% in the general population. The most notable contribution in the case of scheduled castes is made by trade in leather, general store-keeping, petty shop-keeping and other miscellaneous trade.

7.68 Scheduled castes seem to be well placed in industrial category VIII (transport, storage and communications). In the State as a whole the proportion of workers of this category to the total population is only 0.97%. So far as the scheduled castes are concerned, the proportion is higher and works to 1.14%. Column 6 of the statement shows that out of every 100 transport and communication workers, about 10 are from amongst scheduled castes.

7.69 It appears that 'other services', category IX, carry 3.46% of workers in the general population as against only 1.87% of scheduled castes. The comparatively high incidence of illiteracy among scheduled castes explains the wide disparity in respect of this category.

7.70 In the State as a whole, there are 3,242,731 non-workers. The figure is inclusive of scheduled caste non-workers who number 275,197. The proportions of non-workers in the general population as well as among scheduled castes are very high, the respective percentages working to 70.24 and 72.18.

7.71 Summing up, it may be stated that out of every 100 workers in the State, only about 8 are scheduled castes. Taking all the industrial categories into consideration, the contribution made by the scheduled caste workers in category II (agricultural labour) seems to be the highest. A perusal of the last column of the foregoing statement shows that in industrial categories IV (mining and quarrying) and VI (construction), the participation of scheduled caste workers is equally substantial if not as high. The same applies, though to lesser degree, to category VIII (transport, storage and communications). Industrial categories I (cultivators), V(b)—manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs (other than household industry) and V (a)—manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs (household industry) also claim fair contributions of scheduled caste workers. But category VII (trade and commerce) accounts for the lowest contribution made by them.

Social and economic progress among scheduled castes :

7.72 On the basis of the comparison of the data of the 1961 and 1971 censuses with regard to their growth, distribution pattern, literacy and work participation rate, a clear trend is discernible that castes notified 'scheduled' for Jammu & Kashmir by the President of India are catching up with the socio-economic level of the general population. But the progress continues to be tardy for the population as a whole and there are, therefore, not sufficient opportunities available for scheduled castes, as for others, for substantial economic advancement and consequent social change. However, some of the old taboos are vanishing fast. This may be seen in the marked change which has occurred in the professions hitherto followed by the depressed classes. The Meghs, for instance, now combine agriculture with their traditional occupation of weaving. The Basiths generally follow agriculture and military service. The Chamars who used to occupy a lower place in the social scale represent only a fraction of their caste strength. A very large number of Chamars are either now in government service or engaged in business. The Barwalas and Batwals who used to be regarded insanitary and dirty in their habits are no longer treated as an object of scorn. Majority of them are busy in household industries or petty trading.

7.73 The State government have taken a number of measures to eradicate castism and untouchability and improving the lot of this backward segment of the population but in some of the areas of the State, the institution of caste with its attendant rigidity and social exclusiveness continues unabated debarring them from free intercourse with so called 'superior' castes on terms of equality.

CHAPTER VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN ACTIVITY

General :

The population of a country can be broadly divided on the basis of the activity of the people as those who are engaged in economically productive activities and those who are not. It has not, however, always been possible to define clearly who is an economically productive worker and who is not. The concept and definition of a 'worker' has varied from census to census. At each census, on the advice of data users and economists, the concept was sought to be improved upon to give a truer picture of the economic activity of the population. While in the 1961 census a 'worker' was defined as a person engaged in gainful occupation, in 1971 he was defined with respect to the activity in which he spent most of his time. The reference period was different in the two census counts. In 1961, it was fifteen days whereas in 1971 it was seven days regular work prior to the date of enumeration.

Definition of worker :

8.2 At the 1971 census, questions 16 and 17 of the individual slip were canvassed to ascertain the economic activity of the population. The former related to the main activity of an individual and the latter to his secondary work. The relevant instructions to the enumerators have been reproduced in appendix IX of this report. Briefly speaking, a 'worker' was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity inclusive of effective supervision and direction of work.

8.3 Persons who returned their main activity as household duties, student, retired person or a rentier, dependent, beggar, etc. were classified as non-workers. For instance, a woman engaged primarily in household duties, such as cooking for her own family, was treated as a non-worker even if she engaged herself in some household industry during her spare time to augment her family income. Similarly, a student who spent a major portion of his time attending school or college and worked part-time for some income was also treated as a 'non-worker'. The same persons would have been classified as workers in 1961. Any marginal contribution made by such individuals in the field of economic activity was considered as their secondary activity.

The worker through decades :

8.4 The concept of worker has undergone material changes during 1881 to 1971. In 1881, no distinction was made between earners and dependents, workers and non-workers. The occupation of every male who was of age to do work and the chief source of his income were recorded. In 1891, a distinction was made between dependents and non-dependents. In the censuses held in the State from 1901 to 1921, the workers included both those who worked and those who had income even if they did not have to work to earn it. In 1931, 1941 and 1951, the question canvassed was whether one was a self-supporting person (earner) or earning dependent (working dependent) or non-earning dependent (non-working dependent). The criterion of means of livelihood or means of occupation for the classification of the working population employed upto 1951 was discarded for the first time in 1961. The 1961 census adopted a rather wide definition of work which did not necessarily signify either full-time work or permanent employment as distinguished from part-time work and seasonal employment. The instructions issued to the enumerators provided that 'the basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, 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 the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household'. The definition was further elaborated by the explanation that 'work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work'. Thus a person was

categorised as economically active even when such a person's contribution to work was marginal.

8.5 The concept of a worker in the censuses of 1901 to 1921 was broadly similar to that of the 1961 census inasmuch as unpaid family workers who participated in cultivation, household industry, production of economic goods or services etc. were classified as workers. The only difference in the two concepts was in respect of persons having some income but doing no work to earn it such as pensioners, rentiers, etc. who were included among non-workers in 1961 but were treated as earners or workers all along from 1901 to 1951. In 1971, the definition became less flexible and did not admit anyone into that category unless he devoted the major part of his time to his work.

8.6 It can be said that upto 1951 the classification was made through what is generally termed the 'dependency approach' through an enumeration of the 'gainfully occupied' or who 'had an income' as against 'the production of goods and services approach' adopted in 1961.

Economic questions from 1901 to 1971 :

8.7 The economic questions canvassed in the censuses from 1901 to 1971 are reproduced below :

1901

9 & 10 Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers
- 9 Principal
- 10 Subsidiary
- 11 Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers

1911

9 & 10 Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers
- 9 Principal occupation
- 10 Subsidiary occupation, if any
- 11 If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers on whom dependent

1921

- 9 Principal occupation of actual workers
- 10 Subsidiary occupation, if any, of the actual workers
- 11 Dependents

1931

9-12 Entry of occupation
- 9 Earners and dependents
- 10 Principal occupation of the earner
- 11 Subsidiary occupation of the earner and of the dependents, if any
- 12 Industry in which employed (record of organised industries only)

1941

- 9 Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else ?
- 10 If so, give means of livelihood of persons on whom dependent
- 14 Give your means of livelihood in order of importance
- 16 If you are employed by some one else, what is his business ?

1951

- 9 Economic Status
  Part One : Dependency
  Part two : Employment
- 10 Principal means of livelihood
- 11 Secondary means of livelihood

1961

- 8 Working as cultivator
- 9 Working as agricultural labourer
- 10 Working at household industry
  - a) Nature of work
  - b) Nature of household industry
  - c) If employee
- 11 Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10
  - a) Nature of work
  - b) Nature of industry, profession, trade or service
  - c) Class of worker
  - d) Name of establishment
- 12 Activity, if not working

1971

- 16 **Main activity :**
  - a) Broad category :
    - i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)
    - ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)
  - b) Place of work (Name of village/town)
  - c) Name of establishment
  - d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service
  - e) Description of work
  - f) Class of worker

17 **Secondary work :**

a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW)
b) Place of work (Name of village/town)
c) Name of establishment
d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service
e) Description of work
f) Class of worker

8.8 It is evident that in 1901, 1911 and 1921, the questions related to principal occupation, subsidiary occupation, if any, and the principal occupation or means of subsistence of dependents on actual worker. In 1931, the term 'means of livelihood' was given up and the term 'occupation' adopted. In the 1941 census, however, 'means of livelihood' was again used. The questions put in 1951 recorded the economic status, dependency, employment and principal means of livelihood. In the case of earning dependents, the work of the person on whom they depended was recorded as principal means of livelihood and the work from which the earning dependents derived income was recorded as subsidiary means of livelihood. In the 1961 census, the concept of dependency was dropped and the entire population was divided for the first time into workers and non-workers. The questions canvassed were designed to ascertain whether the person enumerated was a cultivator, agricultural labourer or was working in household industry or was engaged in any other activity, such as trade, business, profession, service etc. A distinction was made in respect of the principal and secondary work of such persons who were engaged in more than one productive activity. A separate question was put to find out whether an individual was a non-worker. In 1971, only one question was canvassed to collect information about workers and non-workers. In the case of the former, further details were obtained regarding place of work, name of establishment, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, description of work and class of worker. By a separate question, information was sought about secondary work both in the case of individual falling in the category of workers as well as non-workers.

Classification of workers into industrial categories :

8.9 Broadly speaking, workers have been divided into the following nine industrial categories according to the National Industrial Classification (1970).

Category	I :	Cultivation
Category	II :	Agricultural labour
Category	III :	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
Category	IV :	Mining and quarrying
Category	V :	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs a) household industry b) other than household industry
Category	VI :	Construction
Category	VII :	Trade and Commerce
Category	VIII :	Transport, storage and communications
Category	IX :	Other services

8.10 Activities connected with mining and quarrying which were included in category III in the 1961 census have now been detached from it and formed into a separate group, namely, category IV. Further, categories IV and V of the 1961 census, viz., household industry and manufacturing other than household industry have now been placed under one broad category, namely category V (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs). It has further been sub-divided into categories V (a)—household industry and V (b)—other than household industry. All other categories of 1961 remain unchanged in the 1971 census.

The statistical data :

8.11 The data regarding working population are available in the following main tables.

1.		Primary Census Abstract
2. B—I,	Part A :	Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age groups
3. B—I,	Part B :	Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age groups
4. B—II		Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity classified by sex and age groups

5. B—III, Part A : Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in urban areas only

6. B—III, Part B : Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in rural areas only

7. B—IV, Part A : Industrial classification of persons at work other than at cultivation as main activity by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups

8. B—IV, Part B : Industrial classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers

9. B—IV, Part C : Classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex

10. B—IV, Part D : Industrial classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity

11. B—V, Part A : Occupational classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation

12. B—V, Part B : Occupational classification by sex and class of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity

13. B—VI, Part A (i) : Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age groups in urban areas only

14. B—VI, Part A (ii) : Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in urban areas only

15. B—VI, Part B (i) : Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and age groups in rural areas only

16. B—VI, Part B (ii) : Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in rural areas only

17. B—VII : Secondary work, i. e., persons having main activity (i) cultivators (ii) agricultural labourers (iii) household industry, (iv) non-household industry, trade, business or service and (v) non-workers classified by sex and by secondary work (i) cultivators (ii) agricultural labourers (iii)household industry and (iv) non-household industry, trade, business or service

18. B—VIII : Persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, age groups and type of activity

19. B—IX, Part A : Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, age groups and educational levels in urban areas only

20. B—IX, Part B : Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, age groups and educational levels in rural areas only

21. C—VIII, Part A : Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among scheduled castes

22. D—III : Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions

23. D—V : Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence

24. SC—I, Part A : Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes (Rural)

25. SC—I, Part B : Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes (Urban)

26. SC—IV Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational level for scheduled castes

8.12 The detailed analysis of the economic data thrown out by the 1971 census will be discussed in Part I—B of the General Report. For the present, we may confine our analysis to the broad industrial categorisation by main activity of the population.

Work participation rates :

8.13 Statement VIII.1 makes a comparison of the work participation rates of 1971 with those of previous censuses in the State as a whole. The adjustments which have been effected for recasting the above data from 1901 to 1931 are based on the following formula. Data for 1941 and 1951 are not available. No census was held in the State in 1951. As for 1941 census, the quality of the statistics collected has been so poor that the entire data had to be rejected by the then Census Commissioner of the State.

1971 and 1961	1931	1921-1901
Workers	Earners plus working dependents minus non-working earners	Actual workers minus non-working actual workers

Statement VIII.1

Work participation rates 1971—1901

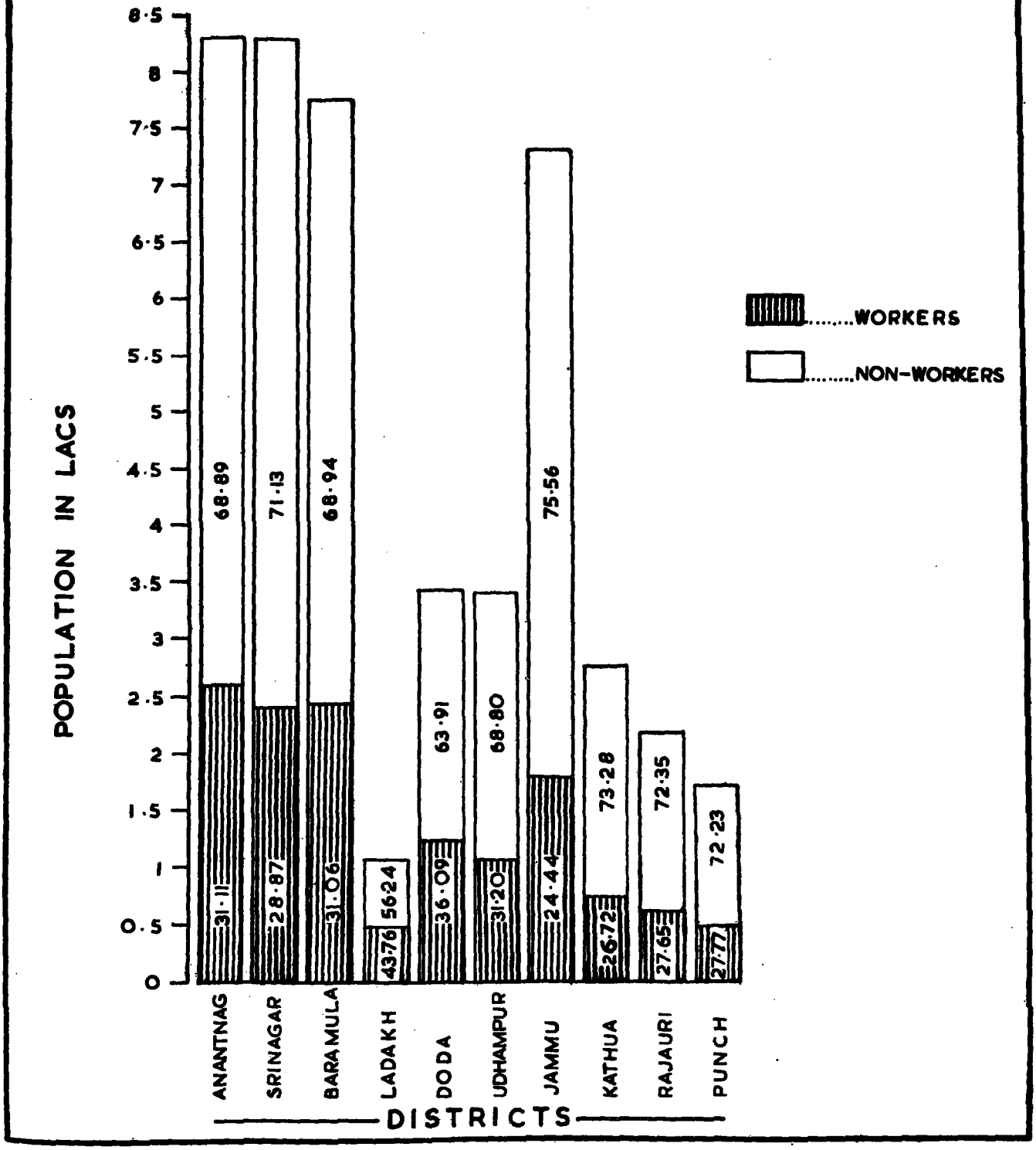
State	P M F	Total Workers		Percentage of workers to total population at previous censuses				
		Number	Percentage to total population 1971	1961	1931	1921	1911	1901
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	P	1,373,901	29.76	42.79	51.97	36.92	46.46	25.59
	M	1,290,570	52.50	57.84	48.24	52.78	59.32	43.76
	F	83,331	3.86	25.64	56.28	18.69	31.77	4.98

8.14 The data given in the above statement from 1901 to 1961 are not strictly comparable with the corresponding statistics for 1971 owing to conceptual changes and varying patterns of economic classification. In any case, the working force participation in Jammu & Kashmir shows that in a population of 4,616,632 only 1,373,901 (29.76%) are workers. Out of this, 1,290,570 (52.50%) are males and 83,331 (3.86%) females. In 1961, workers amounted to 1,523,621 (42.79%) in a population of 3,560,976. The sex-wise break-up stood at 1,096,940 and 426,681 for males and females respectively. Thus the working force in 1971 shows a fall of 149,720 from 1961. Males have registered a corresponding increase amounting to 193,630 while females have recorded a decrease of 343,350 in their absolute numbers. The fall in the corresponding participation rates between 1961 & 1971 is obviously due to the definitional distinctions.

8.15 Between 1901 and 1971, the population of the State has increased by 116%. Against this, the aggregate population of workers which stood at 547,386 in 1901 has registered an increase of almost 151%. The decennial rates, however, disclose sizeable fluctuations. While in 1901, workers constituted 25.59% of the population then inhabiting the State, in 1911, the rate went up as high as 46.46% and came down to 36.92% in the subsequent decade. In 1931, the proportions of workers again recorded a substantial increase (51.97%) but in the two decades, 1961 and 1971, the rates came down to 42.79% and 29.76% respectively.

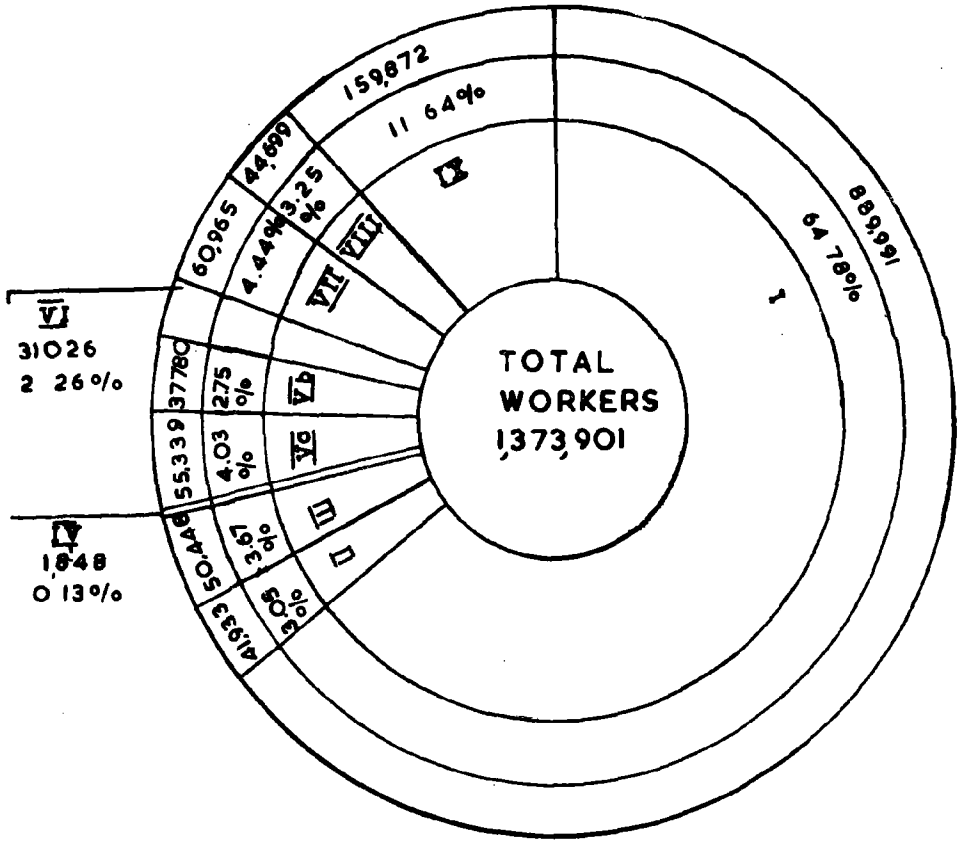
8.16 Similar variations are also noticeable among the sexwise proportions though in the case of females, the decadal participation rates disclose comparatively large fluctuations. In 1901, the male workers constituted 43.76% of the total

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION 1971



JAMMU AND KASHMIR

WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1971



Description of Industrial Categories

I CULTIVATORS

II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING & PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

IV MINING & QUARRYING

V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs:

a. HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRY

b. OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

VI CONSTRUCTION

VII TRADE & COMMERCE

VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS

IX OTHER SERVICES

male population of 1,136,766 then inhabiting the State according to the existing jurisdiction. The participation rates went up to 59.32% in 1911 but came down to 52.78% in 1921 and 48.24% in 1931. In 1961, however, the proportions increased to 57.84% but decreased again to 52.5% in 1971. As for females, while in 1901, only 4.98% of the total female population of 1,002,596 was classified as workers, their proportion went up as high as 31.77% in the subsequent decade. In 1921, there was again a fall in their participation rates but in the following census year, the corresponding rates went up three times the previous proportions. In 1961, however, female workers comprised 25.64% of the total population of this sex but in 1971, only a very small proportion (3.86%) was returned as engaged in one or the other economic activity.

Distribution of workers by industrial categories :

8.17 Statement VIII.2 shows the total number of workers and the percentages claimed by each industrial category of workers in the State as a whole and its constituent districts for persons, males and females separately.

Statement VIII.2

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories in the State and districts, 1971

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Number of workers	Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories							
			I		II		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying	
			Cultivators		Agricultural labourers					
			No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**1,373,901**	**889,991**	**64.8**	**41,933**	**3.1**	**50,448**	**3.7**	**1,848**	**0.1**
	Males	**1,290,570**	**832,544**	**64.5**	**40,324**	**3.1**	**43,317**	**3.4**	**1,835**	**0.1**
	Females	**83,331**	**57,447**	**68.9**	**1,609**	**1.9**	**7,131**	**8.6**	**13**	**N**
Anantnag	Persons	258,922	186,722	72.1	8,158	3.2	5,787	2.2	145	0.1
	Males	247,095	178,024	72.0	7,896	3.2	5,670	2.3	145	0.1
	Females	11,827	8,698	73.5	262	2.2	117	1.0	..	..
Srinagar	Persons	238,979	96,619	40.4	6,156	2.6	10,547	4.4	528	0.2
	Males	232,141	93,715	40.4	6,089	2.6	10,365	4.5	527	0.2
	Females	6,838	2,904	42.5	67	1.0	182	2.7	1	N
Baramula	Persons	240,913	176,197	73.1	8,301	3.4	5,923	2.5	215	0.1
	Males	231,895	169,137	72.9	8,108	3.5	5,702	2.5	212	0.1
	Females	9,018	7,060	78.3	193	2.1	221	2.5	3	N
Ladakh	Persons	46,077	35,782	77.6	1,376	3.0	1,841	4.0	25	N
	Males	30,879	22,876	74.1	808	2.6	1,006	3.3	24	0.1
	Females	15,198	12,906	84.9	568	3.7	835	5.5	1	N
Doda	Persons	123,493	93,406	75.6	1,561	1.3	14,233	11.5	6	N
	Males	101,195	75,966	75.1	1,400	1.4	10,584	10.4	6	N
	Females	22,298	17,440	78.2	161	0.7	3,649	16.4	..	..
Udhampur	Persons	105,717	78,715	74.5	1,836	1.7	4,580	4.3	23	N
	Males	98,440	74,450	75.6	1,780	1.8	3,020	3.1	23	N
	Females	7,277	4,265	58.6	56	0.8	1,560	21.4	..	..
Jammu	Persons	178,871	86,960	48.6	9,567	5.3	2,600	1.5	558	0.3
	Males	173,137	85,500	49.4	9,421	5.4	2,472	1.4	551	0.3
	Females	5,734	1,460	25.5	146	2.5	128	2.2	7	0.1
Kathua	Persons	73,390	46,698	63.6	3,750	5.1	2,214	3.0	30	N
	Males	70,292	45,296	64.4	3,629	5.2	1,882	2.7	30	0.1
	Females	3,098	1,402	45.2	121	3.9	332	10.7	..	..
Rajauri	Persons	60,106	48,611	80.9	629	1.1	2,275	3.8	316	0.5
	Males	58,639	47,588	81.2	613	1.0	2,194	3.7	315	0.5
	Females	1,467	1,023	69.7	16	1.1	81	5.5	1	0.1
Punch	Persons	47,433	40,281	84.9	599	1.3	448	0.9	2	N
	Males	46,857	39,992	85.4	580	1.2	422	0.9	2	N
	Females	576	289	50.2	19	3.3	26	4.5	..	..

Statement VIII.2—*concld.*

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories in the State and districts, 1971

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories											
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		(a) household industry		(b) Other than household industry		Construction		Trade & commerce		Transport, storage & communications		Other services	
		No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**55,339**	**4.0**	**37,780**	**2.7**	**31,026**	**2.3**	**60,965**	**4.4**	**44,699**	**3.3**	**159,872**	**11.6**
	Males	**49,561**	**3.8**	**37,193**	**2.9**	**30,407**	**2.4**	**60,640**	**4.7**	**44,407**	**3.4**	**150,342**	**11.7**
	Females	**5,778**	**6.9**	**587**	**0.7**	**619**	**0.8**	**325**	**0.4**	**292**	**0.4**	**9,530**	**11.4**
Anantnag	Persons	12,485	4.8	3,484	1.3	3,472	1.3	9,057	3.5	4,048	1.6	25,564	9.9
	Males	10,607	4.3	3,473	1.4	3,472	1.4	9,044	3.7	4,048	1.6	24,716	10 0
	Females	1,878	15.9	11	0.1	..	..	13	0.1	..	..	848	7.2
Srinagar	Persons	18,823	7.9	18,886	7.9	6,821	2.9	19,188	8.0	18,319	7.7	43,092	18.0
	Males	18,217	7.8	18,744	8.1	6,821	2.9	19,109	8.2	18,276	7.9	40,278	17.4
	Females	606	8.9	142	2.1	..	..	79	1.1	43	0.6	2,814	41.1
Baramula	Persons	7,834	3.2	2,814	1.2	4,607	1.9	7,597	3.2	4,281	1.8	23,144	9.6
	Males	7,243	3.1	2,799	1.2	4,607	2.0	7,522	3.2	4,281	1.9	22,284	9.6
	Females	591	6.6	15	0.2	..	..	75	0.8	..	..	860	9.5
Ladakh	Persons	817	1.8	132	0.3	686	1.5	490	1.1	395	0.9	4,533	9.8
	Males	387	1.2	108	0.3	558	1.8	481	1.6	349	1.1	4,282	13.9
	Females	430	2.8	24	0.2	128	0.8	9	0.1	46	0.3	251	1.7
Doda	Persons	2,674	2.2	482	0.4	681	0.6	1,851	1.5	785	0.6	7,814	6.3
	Males	2,098	2.1	471	0.4	676	0.7	1,846	1.8	783	0.8	7,365	7.3
	Females	576	2.6	11	0.1	5	N	5	N	2	N	449	2.0
Udhampur	Persons	1,926	1.8	1,145	1.1	3,378	3.2	3,177	3.0	1,790	1.7	9,147	8.7
	Males	1,389	1.4	1,099	1.1	3,258	3.3	3,152	3.2	1,761	1.8	8,508	8.7
	Females	537	7.4	46	0.6	120	1.7	25	0.3	29	0.4	639	8.8
Jammu	Persons	5,392	3.0	8,574	4.8	7,125	4.0	14,936	8.3	12,115	6.8	31,044	17.4
	Males	4,799	2.8	8,347	4.8	6,886	4.0	14,851	8.6	11,962	6.9	28,348	16.4
	Females	593	10.3	227	4.0	239	4.2	85	1.5	153	2.7	2,696	47.0
Kathua	Persons	3,359	4.6	1,790	2.4	3,087	4.2	2,708	3.7	2,379	3.3	7,375	10.1
	Males	2,910	4.1	1,695	2.4	2,969	4.2	2,677	3.8	2,361	3.4	6,843	9.7
	Females	449	14.5	95	3.1	118	3.8	31	1.0	18	0.6	532	17.2
Rajauri	Persons	1,035	1.7	347	0.6	890	1.5	1,149	1.9	388	0.6	4,466	7.4
	Males	957	1.6	333	0.6	889	1.5	1,147	2.0	387	0.7	4,216	7.2
	Females	78	5.3	14	1.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	250	17.0
Punch	Persons	994	2.1	126	0.3	279	0.6	812	1.7	199	0.4	3,693	7.8
	Males	954	2.0	124	0.3	271	0.6	811	1.7	199	0.4	3,502	7.5
	Females	40	6.9	2	0.3	8	1.4	1	0.2	..	..	191	33.2

Note : N=Negligible.

8.18 The largest number of workers has been returned from Anantnag followed in order by the other two valley districts—Baramula and Srinagar. These districts, however, claim 31.11%, 31.06% and 28.87% workers among their respective populations, as a consequence of which they hold fourth, fifth and sixth positions respectively in the State as a whole. Ladakh where the numerical strength of workers is the smallest has returned the highest proportion of workers (43.76%) of its total population. Doda and Udhampur which occupy fifth and sixth places in order of the numerical strength of workers have recorded the next highest proportions at 36.09% and 31.20% respectively. The participation rates in the remaining four districts of Jammu province are below the average of the State and range from a minimum of 24.44% of Jammu to a maximum of 27.77% of Punch only.

8.19 The classification of workers by the nine industrial categories shows that the principal economic source of the State is cultivation (category I) which accounts for 64.8% workers. The reasons for the high proportion of cultivators are obvious since large majority of the population has to depend upon agriculture due to absence of alternative avenues of employment. The sexwise data show that females engaged in this category claim a little larger proportion (68.9%) than the males (64.5%).

8.20 The district-wise statistics reveal that the participation rate of persons engaged in cultivation is highest in Punch (84.9%). This is true of Rajauri also where no less than 80.9% workers of the district are engaged in this category. Kathua has recorded a proportion at par with the State average. With the exception of Srinagar and Jammu, the participation rates in every other district are lower than the State proportion. These districts have returned lower proportions of both male and female workers than the average for the State. The two districts are dominated by a high proportion of urban population and a sizeable proportion of their working force is diverted to activities represented by other categories. In the case of females, the highest rate of women's participation has been returned from Ladakh (84.9%) as against the comparatively very low State average of 68.9%. Ladakh is one of the most backward areas of the State. The females of the district participate in agriculture in a very large proportion due to non-availability of other avenues of employment.

8.21 A very small proportion of workers (3.1%) is engaged in agricultural labour (category II) in the State as a whole. This is due to the introduction of a number of agrarian reforms, resumption of jagirs, abolition of big landed estates and allotment of resumed lands to agricultural labourers. Jammu and Kathua are the only districts where the participation rates of workers are by far larger than that of the State. The corresponding proportions in ll other districts except Anantnag and Baramula which are almost at par with the State average are very low and vary from 1.1% of Rajauri to 3% of Ladakh.

8.22 As in the case of the overall number of workers, male agricultural labourers of the State also claim the same proportion among the total workers of this sex. Females, on the other hand, constitute only 1.9% workers belonging to this sex. Anantnag, Baramula, Jammu and Kathua have returned higher proportions of both male and female workers than the respective averages for the State. Besides, Ladakh and Punch are the other districts where the participation rates of females are higher than the State average.

8.23 Workers engaged in livestock, forestry fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities (category III) which are complimentary to agriculture also claim a small proportion (3.7%). Doda claims the highest proportion of workers (11.5%) engaged in this category. This is due to the fact that the district is the stronghold of bakerwals and graziers who settle here in winter due to the non-availability of grazing facilities in high altitudes of the State. The district is also rich in forest wealth. Many pepole, therefore, engage themselves in the exploitation of forests, afforestation and hunting. Other districts having registered higher rates than the State average include in descending order Srinagar, Udhampur, Ladakh and Rajauri. The lowest proportion has, however, been returned from Punch where it is limited to 0.9% only.

8.24 In the case of males, the participation rate of workers of category III (3.4%) for the State as a whole is substantially lower than that of females (8.6%). Doda, Srinagar and Rajauri have returned higher proportions of males than the State average, ranging from 10.4% to 3.7%. As for females, Udhampur has recorded a very

high proportion (21.4%) followed by Doda and Kathua at 16.4% and 10.7% respectively.

8.25 The proportion of workers engaged in category IV (mining and quarrying) is negligible in the State as a whole and limited to 0.1% of the total number of workers only. This shows that the resources of mining and quarrying in which the State abounds have not been exploited fully so far.

8.26 Persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs account for 6.7% workers of whom 4% are employed in household industry-category V(a) and 2.7% in non-household industry-category V(b). Srinagar has returned the highest proportion of workers engaged both in household and non-household industry. Kathua is the only other district where the proportion of workers in household industry is larger than the State average. In the case of non-household industry, Jammu is the only other district having registered higher participation rate of workers of this category than that of the State. Srinagar is the home of a large number of widely known handicrafts like carpet weaving, silk weaving, papier machie, wood carving, numdah manufacturing etc.

8.27 The sexwise rates indicate that females participate in more proportions in household industry than the males. The State proportion of 3.8% among males belonging to this category is exceeded by Srinagar, Anantnag and Kathua districts which claim 7.8%, 4.3% and 4.1% workers respectively. All other districts have returned exceedingly small proportions ranging from 1.2% of Ladakh to 3.1% of Baramula.

8.28 So far as females are concerned, Anantnag leads all other districts of the State with a participation rate of 15.9%. Kathua, Jammu, Srinagar and Udhampur occupy the next four ranks, claiming respectively 14.5%, 10.3%, 8.9% and 7.4% workers. The corresponding proportion of female workers engaged in household industry in Punch is at par with the State average of 6.9%.

8.29 Unlike household industry, females engaged in manufacturing other than household industry constitute only 0.7% workers as against 2.9% among males. Srinagar takes a leading place among males with a rate of 8.1%. Jammu follows with a corresponding proportion of 4.8%. All other districts have recorded lower rates of participation than the State average. Jammu, Kathua and Srinagar are the only districts where the State average of females engaged in activities connected with manufacturing other than household industry is exceeded substantially. These areas claim 4%, 3.1% and 2.1% female workers of their respective districts. With the exception of Rajauri where 1% workers of this sex are engaged in category V(b), the participation rates in the remaining six districts are negligible.

8.30 Persons engaged in activities connected with construction (category VI) constitute 2.3% workers of the State. The average is exceeded by Kathua (4.2%), Jammu (4.0%), Udhampur (3.2%) and Srinagar (2.9%). The lowest participation rates have been returned from Doda and Punch districts at 0.6% in each case. Males (2.4%) participate in larger proportions in this activity than the females (0.8%). Among the districts, Kathua, Jammu, Udhampur and Srinagar alone have returned higher proportions than the State average, ranging from 4.2% to 2.9%. The first two districts have returned higher proportions of females (3.8% & 4.2%). In the valley districts, there are no females engaged in construction.

8.31 The proportions of workers engaged in trade and commerce (category VII) are also fairly small and lower than the State average of 4.4% in all the districts except Jammu and Srinagar. Jammu which is known as the warehouse of the State claims a proportion of 8.3% as against 8% of Srinagar. Ladakh has returned the smallest proportion of workers (1.1%) engaged in this category. Among male workers also, the State proportion of 4.7% is exceeded by Jammu and Srinagar alone. As for females, the participation rates are, as in the case of the State as a whole, negligible in almost all the districts.

8.32 Likewise, activities connected with transport, storage and communications (category VIII) are more pronounced in the two districts of Srinagar and Jammu where 7.7% and 6.8% workers make their living by participation in this category. In all other districts except Kathua, the corresponding proportions are smaller than the State average of 3.3% and vary from 1.8% of Baramula to 0.4% of Punch. The proportion of workers belonging to this category in Kathua is at par with the State average.

8.33 Males engaged in category VIII constitute

3.4% of the total number of workers of the State while females claim a negligible proportion of 0.4% only. Here again, the State average is exceeded by Srinagar and Jammu districts where 7.9% and 6.9% workers are engaged in transport, storage and communications.

8.34 The very high incidence of females engaged in this activity is again reflected by Jammu which absorbs 2.7% workers of the district. With the exception of Anantnag, Baramula and Punch which are conspicuous by the absence of workers of this category, the participation rates in every other district are negligible.

8.35 Other services (category IX) play the next important role after cultivation in the economic structure of the State although the proportion of workers engaged in this category is comparatively very small (11.6%). As in the case of categories VII and VIII, the State average of workers falling under this category is also exceeded by the districts of Srinagar and Jammu alone both of which claim almost equal proportions at 18% and 17.4% respectively.

8.36 The sexwise figures show that this category is manned respectively by 11.7% and 11.4% male and female workers of the State as a whole. While in the former case, the State average is exceeded in descending order by Srinagar, Jammu and Ladakh districts, in the latter, five districts namely, Jammu, Srinagar, Punch, Kathua and Rajauri have returned higher proportions than this average.

8.37 The concentration of workers in categories VII, VIII & IX in the districts of Srinagar and Jammu is due to high pressure on agricultural land and the low proportions of workers in the primary sector constituted of categories I, II & III put together. The districts include the largest urban areas of the State which function as storehouses for distribution of various commodities among the remaining districts. The difficult topography and the frequent blockade of surface routes interlinking the various districts make it imperative to store the imported goods in the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu for subsequent distribution among the adjoining districts. Further, the fact that Srinagar and Jammu cities are the summer and winter capitals of the State government has, in no small measure, contributed to the volume of commercial transaction conducted at these places. These districts are situated on the Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar national highway and are connected to various districts and towns by a number of surfaced and metalled roads. The proportion of persons employed in transport in these districts is, therefore, the highest in the State.

8.38 The two cities besides being the summer and winter headquarters of the State government are interwoven with a large number of provincial and district offices, courts, banks, educational and medical institutions of various grades etc. For this reason, the proportions of workers engaged in other services in the two districts are by far larger than those returned from other parts of the State.

Distribution of workers by industrial categories in rural and urban areas :

8.39 Statements VIII.3 and VIII.4 indicate the rural-urban distribution of workers in the nine industrial categories and the percentages claimed by each category to total workers in the State and its constituent districts by males and females.

Statement VIII.3

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories in the rural areas of the State and districts, 1971

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Number of workers	Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories							
			I		II		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying	
			Cultivators		Agricultural labourers					
			No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**1,146,681**	**873,278**	**76.2**	**37,329**	**3.2**	**40,402**	**3.5**	**1,144**	**0.1**
	Males	**1,073,138**	**816,840**	**76.1**	**35,844**	**3.4**	**33,538**	**3.1**	**1,133**	**0.1**
	Females	**73,543**	**56,438**	**76.7**	**1,485**	**2.0**	**6,864**	**9.3**	**11**	**N**
Anantnag	Persons	238,793	182,182	76.3	7,497	3.1	5,303	2.2	129	N
	Males	227,660	173,698	76.3	7,240	3.2	5,187	2.3	129	0.1
	Females	11,133	8,484	76.2	257	2.3	116	1.1	..	..
Srinagar	Persons	127,366	92,972	73.0	4,424	3.5	3,921	3.1	308	0.2
	Males	123,879	90,128	72.8	4,383	3.5	3,857	3.1	307	0.2
	Females	3,487	2,844	81.6	41	1.2	64	1.8	1	N
Baramula	Persons	222,816	173,459	77.8	7,754	3.5	4,836	2.2	63	N
	Males	214,544	166,528	77.6	7,562	3.5	4,652	2.2	60	N
	Females	8,272	6,931	83.8	192	2.3	184	2.2	3	N
Ladakh	Persons	42,838	34,922	81.5	1,197	2.8	1,675	3.9	4	N
	Males	28,472	22,383	78.6	693	2.4	917	3.2	4	N
	Females	14,366	12,539	87.3	504	3.5	758	5.3	..	..
Doda	Persons	118,039	92,366	78.3	1,402	1.2	13,914	11.8	2	N
	Males	96,217	75,098	78.0	1,252	1.3	10,270	10.7	2	N
	Females	21,822	17,268	79.1	150	0.7	3,644	16.7	..	..
Udhampur	Persons	98,103	78,347	79.9	1,722	1.8	4,358	4.4	12	N
	Males	91,315	74,115	81.2	1,666	1.8	2,802	3.1	12	N
	Females	6,788	4,232	62.4	56	0.8	1,556	22.9	..	..
Jammu	Persons	129,572	85,292	65.8	8,890	6.9	1,722	1.3	294	0.2
	Males	126,401	83,842	66.3	8,753	6.9	1,610	1.3	288	0.2
	Females	3,171	1,450	45.7	137	4.3	112	3.5	6	0.2
Kathua	Persons	67,093	45,975	68.5	3,374	5.0	2,079	3.1	16	N
	Males	64,347	44,579	69.3	3,255	5.1	1,755	2.7	16	N
	Females	2,746	1,396	50.9	119	4.3	324	11.8	..	..
Rajauri	Persons	57,812	48,439	83.8	613	1.1	2,226	3.8	314	0.5
	Males	56,465	47,416	84.0	597	1.0	2,145	3.8	313	0.6
	Females	1,347	1,023	75.9	16	1.2	81	6.0	1	0.1
Punch	Persons	44,249	39,324	88.9	456	1.0	368	0.8	2	N
	Males	43,838	39,053	89.1	443	1.0	343	0.8	2	N
	Females	411	271	65.9	13	3.2	25	6.1	..	..

Statement VIII.3—*concld.*

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories in the rural areas of the State and districts, 1971

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories											
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		(a) household industry		(b) Other than household industry		Construction		Trade & commerce		Transport, storage & communications		Other services	
		No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**39,642**	**3.5**	**7,522**	**0.7**	**19,361**	**1.7**	**21,819**	**1.9**	**17,414**	**1.5**	**88,770**	**7.7**
	Males	**34,478**	**3.2**	**7,247**	**0.7**	**18,851**	**1.8**	**21,695**	**2.0**	**17,278**	**1.6**	**86,234**	**8.0**
	Females	**5,164**	**7.0**	**275**	**0.4**	**510**	**0.7**	**124**	**0.2**	**136**	**0.2**	**2,536**	**3.5**
Anantnag	Persons	11,146	4.7	1,202	0.5	2,758	1.2	5,675	2.4	2,549	1.1	20,352	8.5
	Males	9,338	4.1	1,199	0.5	2,758	1.2	5,664	2.5	2,549	1.1	19,898	8.7
	Females	1,808	16.2	3	N	..	..	11	0.1	..	..	454	4.1
Srinagar	Persons	6,781	5.3	1,023	0.8	1,858	1.5	2,618	2.0	2,910	2.3	10,551	8.3
	Males	6,453	5.2	1,022	0.8	1,858	1.5	2,606	2.1	2,910	2.4	10,355	8.4
	Females	328	9.4	1	N	..	..	12	0.4	..	..	196	5.6
Baramula	Persons	7,155	3.2	914	0.4	3,465	1.6	4,438	2.0	2,360	1.1	18,372	8.2
	Males	6,580	3.1	913	0.4	3,465	1.6	4,415	2.1	2,360	1.1	18,009	8.4
	Females	575	7.0	1	N	..	..	23	0.3	..	..	363	4.4
Ladakh	Persons	619	1.4	32	0.1	493	1.2	144	0.3	240	0.6	3,512	8.2
	Males	356	1.3	22	0.1	380	1.3	144	0.5	215	0.8	3,358	11.8
	Females	263	1.8	10	N	113	0.8	..	..	25	0.2	154	1.1
Doda	Persons	2,487	2.1	110	0.1	485	0.4	932	0.8	514	0.4	5,827	4.9
	Males	1,924	2.0	108	0.1	480	0.5	930	1.0	512	0.5	5,641	5.9
	Females	563	2.6	2	N	5	N	2	N	2	N	186	0.9
Udhampur	Persons	1,775	1.8	400	0.4	2,695	2.7	1,429	1.5	1,149	1.2	6,216	6.3
	Males	1,248	1.4	361	0.4	2,575	2.8	1,423	1.6	1,127	1.2	5,986	6.5
	Females	527	7.7	39	0.6	120	1.8	6	0.1	22	0.3	230	3.4
Jammu	Persons	4,585	3.5	2,771	2.2	3,990	3.1	3,762	2.9	5,608	4.3	12,658	9.8
	Males	4,024	3.2	2,604	2.1	3,843	3.0	3,721	3.0	5,536	4.4	12,180	9.6
	Females	561	17.7	167	5.3	147	4.6	41	1.3	72	2.3	478	15.1
Kathua	Persons	3,206	4.8	962	1.5	2,627	3.9	1,759	2.6	1,768	2.6	5,327	8.0
	Males	2,778	4.3	921	1.4	2,511	3.9	1,732	2.7	1,754	2.7	5,046	7.9
	Females	428	15.6	41	1.5	116	4.2	27	1.0	14	0.5	281	10.2
Rajauri	Persons	1,014	1.8	86	0.1	765	1.3	611	1.1	232	0.4	3,512	6.1
	Males	937	1.7	75	0.1	764	1.3	609	1.1	231	0.4	3,378	6.0
	Females	77	5.7	11	0.8	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	134	9.9
Punch	Persons	874	2.0	22	0.1	225	0.5	451	1.0	84	0.2	2,443	5.5
	Males	840	1.9	22	0.1	217	0.5	451	1.0	84	0.2	2,383	5.4
	Females	34	8.3	..	..	8	1.9	..	..	..	..	60	14.6

Note :— N = Negligible

Statement VIII.4

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories in the urban areas of the State and districts, 1971

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Number of workers	Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories							
			I		II		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying	
			Cultivators		Agricultural labourers					
			No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**227,220**	**16,713**	**7.4**	**4,604**	**2.0**	**10,046**	**4.4**	**704**	**0.3**
	Males	**217,432**	**15,704**	**7.2**	**4,480**	**2.1**	**9,779**	**4.5**	**702**	**0.3**
	Females	**9,788**	**1,009**	**10.3**	**124**	**1.3**	**267**	**2.7**	**2**	**N**
Anantnag	Persons	20,129	4,540	22.6	661	3.3	484	2.4	16	0.1
	Males	19,435	4,326	22.2	656	3.4	483	2.5	16	0.1
	Females	694	214	30.8	5	0.7	1	0.1	..	..
Srinagar	Persons	111,613	3,647	3.3	1,732	1.6	6,626	5.9	220	0.2
	Males	108,262	3,587	3.3	1,706	1.6	6,508	6.0	220	0.2
	Females	3,351	60	1.8	26	0.8	118	3.5	..	..
Baramula	Persons	18,097	2,738	15.1	547	3.0	1,087	6.0	152	0.8
	Males	17,351	2,609	15.0	546	3.1	1,050	6.1	152	0.9
	Females	746	129	17.3	1	0.1	37	5.0	..	..
Ladakh	Persons	3,239	860	26.6	179	5.5	166	5.1	21	0.6
	Males	2,407	493	20.5	115	4.8	89	3.7	20	0.8
	Females	832	367	44.1	64	7.7	77	9.2	1	0.1
Doda	Persons	5,454	1,040	19.1	159	2.9	319	5.8	4	0.1
	Males	4,978	868	17.4	148	3.0	314	6.3	4	0.1
	Females	476	172	36.1	11	2.3	5	1.1	..	..
Udhampur	Persons	7,614	368	4.8	114	1.5	222	2.9	11	0.1
	Males	7,125	335	4.7	114	1.6	218	3.1	11	0.1
	Females	489	33	6.8	..	..	4	0.8	..	..
Jammu	Persons	49,299	1,668	3.4	677	1.4	878	1.8	264	0.5
	Males	46,736	1,658	3.5	668	1.4	862	1.8	263	0.6
	Females	2,563	10	0.4	9	0.4	16	0.6	1	N
Kathua	Persons	6,297	723	11.5	376	6.0	135	2.1	14	0.2
	Males	5,945	717	12.1	374	6.3	127	2.2	14	0.2
	Females	352	6	1.7	2	0.6	8	2.3	..	..
Rajauri	Persons	2,294	172	7.5	16	0.7	49	2.1	2	0.1
	Males	2,174	172	7.9	16	0.7	49	2.3	2	0.1
	Females	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punch	Persons	3,184	957	30.0	143	4.5	80	2.5	..	..
	Males	3,019	939	31.1	137	4.5	79	2.6	..	..
	Females	165	18	10.9	6	3.7	1	0.6	..	..

Statement VIII.4—*concld.*

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories in the urban areas of the State and districts, 1971

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories											
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		(a) household industry		(b) Other than household industry		Construction		Trade & commerce		Transport, storage & communications		Other services	
		No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers	No.	Percentage to total workers
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**15,697**	**6.9**	**30,258**	**13.3**	**11,665**	**5.2**	**39,146**	**17.2**	**27,285**	**12.0**	**71,102**	**31.3**
	Males	**15,083**	**6.9**	**29,946**	**13.8**	**11,556**	**5.3**	**38,945**	**17.9**	**27,129**	**12.5**	**64,108**	**29.5**
	Females	**614**	**6.3**	**312**	**3.2**	**109**	**1.1**	**201**	**2.0**	**156**	**1.6**	**6,994**	**71.5**
Anantnag	Persons	1,339	6.7	2,282	11.3	714	3.5	3,382	16.8	1,499	7.4	5,212	25.9
	Males	1,269	6.5	2,274	11.7	714	3.7	3,380	17.4	1,499	7.7	4,818	24.8
	Females	70	10.1	8	1.2	..	..	2	0.3	..	..	394	56.8
Srinagar	Persons	12,042	10.8	17,863	16.0	4,963	4.4	16,570	14.8	15,409	13.8	32,541	29.2
	Males	11,764	10.9	17,722	16.4	4,963	4.6	16,503	15.2	15,366	14.2	29,923	27.6
	Females	278	8.3	141	4.2	..	..	67	2.0	43	1.3	2,618	78.1
Baramula	Persons	679	3.8	1,900	10.5	1,142	6.3	3,159	17.5	1,921	10.6	4,772	26.4
	Males	663	3.8	1,886	10.9	1,142	6.6	3,107	17.9	1,921	11.1	4,275	24.6
	Females	16	2.1	14	1.9	..	..	52	7.0	..	..	497	66.6
Ladakh	Persons	198	6.1	100	3.1	193	6.0	346	10.7	155	4.8	1,021	31.5
	Males	31	1.3	86	3.6	178	7.4	337	14.0	134	5.5	924	38.4
	Females	167	20.1	14	1.7	15	1.8	9	1.1	21	2.5	97	11.7
Doda	Persons	187	3.4	372	6.8	196	3.6	919	16.9	271	5.0	1,987	36.4
	Males	174	3.5	363	7.3	196	3.9	916	18.4	271	5.5	1,724	34.6
	Females	13	2.7	9	1.9	..	..	3	0.6	..	..	263	55.3
Udhampur	Persons	151	2.0	745	9.8	683	9.0	1,748	23.0	641	8.4	2,931	38.5
	Males	141	2.0	738	10.3	683	9.6	1,729	24.3	634	8.9	2,522	35.4
	Females	10	2.1	7	1.4	..	..	19	3.9	7	1.4	409	83.6
Jammu	Persons	807	1.6	5,803	11.8	3,135	6.3	11,174	22.7	6,507	13.2	18,386	37.3
	Males	775	1.7	5,743	12.3	3,043	6.5	11,130	23.8	6,426	13.8	16,168	34.6
	Females	32	1.2	60	2.3	92	3.6	44	1.8	81	3.2	2,218	86.5
Kathua	Persons	153	2.4	828	13.2	460	7.3	949	15.1	611	9.7	2,048	32.5
	Males	132	2.2	774	13.0	458	7.7	945	15.9	607	10.2	1,797	30.2
	Females	21	6.0	54	15.3	2	0·6	4	1.1	4	1.1	251	71.3
Rajauri	Persons	21	0.9	261	11.4	125	5.4	538	23.5	156	6.8	954	41.6
	Males	20	0.9	258	11.9	125	5.8	538	24.7	156	7.2	838	38.5
	Females	1	0.8	3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	96.7
Punch	Persons	120	3.8	104	3.3	54	1.7	361	11.3	115	3.6	1,250	39.3
	Males	114	3.8	102	3.4	54	1.8	360	11.9	115	3.8	1,119	37.1
	Females	6	3.6	2	1.2	..	..	1	0.6	..	..	131	79.4

Note :— N = Negligible

8.40 The rural areas claim a higher percentage of workers not only in the State as a whole but also in all the districts except Jammu. In the former case, while as many as 1,146,681 persons or 30.51% of the rural population of the State constitutes its working force, in the latter 227,220 persons who make up 26.48% of the urban population are engaged in one or the other economic activity. As regards Jammu, although the proportion claimed by workers of the urban sector is higher than that of the rural areas, the participation rates do not disclose any sizeable fluctuations with each other.

8.41 As in the case of the State as a whole, Ladakh and Doda have claimed the highest and the next highest participation rates both in the rural and urban sectors. Again, Udhampur, Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula follow in order of having occupied the subsequent four places in the rural areas. The only districts which have returned lower proportions than the State average consist of Punch, Rajauri Kathua and Jammu where 28.19%, 27.66%, 26.88% and 23.98% population of the respective districts is comprised of workers.

8.42 As for urban areas, Baramula & Rajauri take the third position (27.32%) followed closely by Anantnag (27.12%) and Udhampur (26.79%). In all other districts namely, Srinagar, Jammu, Kathua and Punch, the corresponding proportions are lower than the State average and range from 23.07% of Punch to 26.37% of Srinagar.

8.43 That agriculture is the mainstay of the large majority of the people of the rural areas of the State is corroborated by the data which show that as much as 76.2% of the total working force is engaged in cultivation alone. Household industry and rearing of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities which are complimentary to agriculture and dominate together the economic structure of the rural sector also claim high proportions at 3.5% each. Persons engaged in other services comprise 7.7% rural workers while 1.9%, 1.7% and 1.5% are engaged in activities included in categories VII (trade and commerce), VI (construction) and VIII (transport, storage and communications) respectively. As activities connected with manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs are mostly confined to household industries in the rural areas, only a very small proportion of workers (0.7%) is engaged in manufacturing other than household industries. Likewise, the participation rate of workers in mining and quarrying represented by category IV is also negligible.

8.44 Compared to rural areas, a fairly distinct pattern emerges from a perusal of the category-wise distribution of workers of the urban sector of the State. In this case, the participation rate is the highest in other services which claims about one-third of the total urban working force. Trade and commerce plays the next important role in absorbing a majority of the urban working population (17.2%) followed by manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry (13.3%) and transport, storage and communications (12%). Those engaged in cultivation constitute 7.4% workers while the proportion of persons engaged in household industry is 6.9%. Activities connected with construction are represented by 5.2% workers dwelling in the urban sector. Category III (livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities) is manned by 4.4% workers. Among the remaining, agricultural labourers constitute 2% workers while miners and quarrymen make up only a negligible proportion (0.3%).

8.45 The district-wise statistics show that the proportions of cultivators of the rural areas are higher than the State average in all the districts except Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua. Punch has returned the highest proportion of this class of workers followed closely by Rajauri and Ladakh. Other districts where the corresponding percentages are higher than the State average include Udhampur, Doda and Baramula. Except for Anantnag, where the participation rate is at par with that of the State, the remaining three districts have registered lower rates than this average. In the case of category II, however, the participation rate in Jammu district is larger than that of the State Doda, Udhampur, Rajauri and Punch are classifiable among the districts which have returned lower percentages than the average for the State. As regards category III, Doda claims the first score by having returned 11.8% workers of the rural areas of the State engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. As in the case of the urban sector of the State as a whole, mining and quarrying claim negligible proportion in all the districts also.

8.46 As may be expected, the participation rates of cultivators of the urban areas are the smallest in Srinagar and Jammu districts. Udhampur is the only other district which has recorded a lower proportion than that of the State. As in the case of rural sector, Punch tops with 30% workers engaged in the cultivation of land. The State average of agricultural labourers is exceeded by all districts except Srinagar, Udhampur, Jammu and Rajauri. Persons engaged in category III claim the highest proportion in Baramula followed in order by Srinagar, Doda and Ladakh. In the remaining six districts, the corresponding rates are smaller than the average of the State. The proportions of workers engaged in mining and quarrying are extremely small in the districts, ranging from 0.1% to 0.8% only. Punch is conspicuous for the absence of workers belonging to this category.

8.47 The rural sector of Srinagar has recorded the highest rate of workers in household industry. Anantnag and Kathua are the only other districts where the corresponding State average is exceeded. In Jammu, however, the percentage of workers of this category is at par with the State average of 3.5%. Contrary to this, the district is conspicuous for having registered the highest rate of workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry. Again, the district claims the next highest proportion of workers belonging to category VI (construction). In this case, Kathua leads all the districts with 3.9% workers.

8.48 Srinagar again tops the list in having returned the highest participation rate of urban workers, both in household industry as also in manufacturing other than household industry. Anantnag is the only other district where the corresponding rate in the case of former category is almost at par with that of the State. All the remaining districts have registered lower rates than the State proportion. So far as manufacturing other than household industry is concerned, Kathua is the only other district which has returned a proportion very nearly at par with that of the State. In all other districts, the rates vary from 3.1% to 11.8% only as against the State rate of 13.3%. As for persons engaged in construction, only four districts—Anantnag, Srinagar, Doda and Punch have recorded lower participation rates of workers.

8.49 The State average of rural workers belonging to category VII is exceeded by Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula, Jammu and Kathua. Jammu, Kathua and Srinagar are leading other districts with higher proportions of workers in transport, storage and communications. The proportion of workers engaged in other services is the highest in Jammu followed by the three valley districts, Ladakh and Kathua. In Doda, this class of workers has recorded the lowest participation rate.

8.50 As for urban areas, the proportion of workers of category VII is the highest in Rajauri. Udhampur, Jammu and Baramula are the other districts having higher proportions of workers in this category than the State average. Only two districts namely, Srinagar and Jammu claim higher participation rates of transport, storage and communication workers. With the exception of three valley districts, the participation rates of workers engaged in other services in all other districts are higher than the State average and range from 31.5% of Ladakh to 41.6% of Rajauri.

Distribution of working force in industrial categories, 1901-1971 :

8.51 It would be profitable to compare the 1971 data with those of the previous censuses so as to see if any trends or shifts are observable from one industrial category to another. Statement VIII.5 indicates the absolute numbers and percentage distribution of working force of the State in the industrial categories from 1901 to 1971. For purposes of decade-wise comparison, workers of category IV (mining and quarrying) have been merged with those of category III (livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities) of 1971 census. Similarly, data relating to workers in household industry was collected for the first time in 1961 and is not separately available for any previous census. In order to make the figures comparable, categories V (a) and V (b) of 1971 representing all workers engaged in manufacturing including household industry have been taken together.

Statement VIII.5

Distribution of working force of the State in the industrial categories, 1901-1971

Year	Total workers	Industrial Categories							
		I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	III & IV Mining and quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities	V Household industry and manufacturing other than household industry	VI Construction	VII Trade & Commerce	VIII Transport, storage and communications	IX Other services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1971	1,373,901	889,991	41,933	52,296	93,119	31,026	60,965	44,699	159,872
	(100.00)	(64.78)	(3.05)	(3.81)	(6.78)	(2.26)	(4.44)	(3.25)	(11.63)
1961	1,523,621	1,153,403	18,417	25,479	129,081	8,734	33,620	13,230	141,657
	(100.00)	(75.70)	(1.21)	(1.67)	(8.47)	(0.57)	(2.21)	(0.87)	(9.30)
1931	1,387,668	583,773	20,168	88,922	108,753	5,258	46,868	6,927	526,999
	(100.00)	(42.07)	(1.45)	(6.41)	(7.83)	(0.38)	(3.38)	(0.50)	(37.98)
1921	895,030	685,667	4,425	17,859	74,552	2,793	35,379	9,310	65,045
	(100.00)	(76.61)	(0.49)	(2.00)	(8.33)	(0.31)	(3.95)	(1.04)	(7.27)
1911	1,065,103	800,285	18,264	20,547	107,952	4,026	42,599	13,270	58,160
	(100.00)	(75.14)	(1.71)	(1.93)	(10.13)	(0.38)	(4.00)	(1.25)	(5.46)
1901	547,386	355,359	7,358	15,920	84,301	1,439	24,311	7,730	50,968
	(100.00)	(64.92)	(1.35)	(2.91)	(15.40)	(0.26)	(4.44)	(1.41)	(9.31)

Note: Figures within brackets indicate percentages.

8.52 It is apparent that large majority of workers have, all along in the past, been concentrating in the primary sector constituted of industrial categories I, II and III. The secondary and tertiary sectors made up of categories IV, V and VI and categories VII, VIII and IX respectively have been comparatively thinly populated except in 1931. This was because in 1931 census females attending to household duties only who should have been included among non-workers were treated as domestic servants and classified as workers employed in other services. The contributions made by the secondary and tertiary sectors to the working force of the State are, more or less, equal so far as the two decades 1901 and 1911 are concerned. From 1921 onwards, the tertiary sector has taken a lead due to the absorption of larger number of workers in other services.

8.53 However, it is evident from the percentage distribution that the bulk of the working force is engaged in agriculture and activities closely related to it. The proportion claimed by workers of this sector which registered a substantial increase in 1911 has, except for the year 1931, remained, more or less, steady upto 1971.

8.54 Compared to primary sector, the size of manpower employed in the secondary sector has been extremely small. There has been a progressive decrease in the proportion of workers of this sector from 1901 onwards and the decline has been arrested only after 1961. Even so, only a very small proportion of the working force engaged in activities represented by this sector was returned in 1971 census. This provides an indication of the backwardness of the State in the industrial sphere.

8.55 The slight increase in the proportion of workers engaged in secondary sector during the period 1931-71 is accounted for, among other reasons, by the establishment of new industrial units and construction of a large number of new buildings, bridges and roads.

8.56 The manpower in tertiary sector has also increased substantially during the previous decade. This is due to the fact that a number of new offices owned and administered by the

central government were set up in various parts of the State. Similarly, the State government also set up several new offices to cope with its growing activities in the various spheres of administration.

Age distribution of workers :

8.57 An idea of the pattern of distribution of workers in different age groups can be had from statements VIII.6, VIII.7 & VIII.8 which indicate the work participation rates among persons, males and females for the age groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60 plus in total, rural and urban areas of the State respectively.

Statement VIII.6

Work participation rates by age-groups in the State, 1971

Persons/ Males/ Females	Age-group	Total population	Total workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Persons	Total	4,616,632	1,373,901	29.76
	0-14	1,980,438	70,489	3.56
	15-19	395,028	126,285	31.97
	20-24	358,192	172,264	48.09
	25-29	359,051	188,445	52.48
	30-39	600,524	326,097	54.30
	40-49	420,558	239,876	57.04
	50-59	246,357	140,296	56.95
	60+	256,287	110,092	42.96
	Age not stated	197	57	28.93
Males	Total	2,458,315	1,290,570	52.50
	0-14	1,021,405	62,018	6.07
	15-19	214,782	115,707	53.87
	20-24	189,613	159,172	83.95
	25-29	182,944	175,549	95.96
	30-39	314,510	307,152	97.66
	40-49	235,948	228,513	96.85
	50-59	145,977	135,301	92.69
	60+	153,002	107,104	70.00
	Age not stated	134	54	40.30
Females	Total	2,158,317	83,331	3.86
	0-14	959,033	8,471	0.88
	15-19	180,246	10,578	5.87
	20-24	168,579	13,092	7.77
	25-29	176,107	12,896	7.32
	30-39	286,014	18,945	6.62
	40-49	184,610	11,363	6.16
	50-59	100,380	4,995	4.98
	60+	103,285	2,988	2.89
	Age not stated	63	3	4.76

Statement VIII.7

Work participation rates by age-groups in the rural areas of the State, 1971

Persons/ Males/ Females	Age-group	Total population	Total workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Persons	Total	3,758,411	1,146,681	30.51
	0-14	1,623,028	64,151	3.95
	15-19	305,710	109,350	35.77
	20-24	281,319	140,040	49.78
	25-29	290,100	152,297	52.50
	30-39	489,638	266,554	54.44
	40-49	342,653	196,211	57.26
	50-59	203,841	118,797	58.28
	60+	222,016	99,245	44.70
	Age not stated	106	36	33.96
Males	Total	1,996,864	1,073,138	53.74
	0-14	836,095	56,011	6.70
	15-19	166,824	99,639	59.73
	20-24	146,660	129,176	88.08
	25-29	146,059	141,425	96.83
	30-39	255,352	249,909	97.87
	40-49	191,593	186,176	97.17
	50-59	121,060	114,282	94.40
	60+	133,159	96,487	72.46
	Age not stated	62	33	53.23
Females	Total	1,761,547	73,543	4.17
	0-14	786,933	8,140	1.03
	15-19	138,886	9,711	6.99
	20-24	134,659	10,864	8.07
	25-29	144,041	10,872	7.55
	30-39	234,286	16,645	7.10
	40-49	151,060	10,035	6.64
	50-59	82,781	4,515	5.45
	60+	88,857	2,758	3.10
	Age not stated	44	3	6.82

Statement VIII.8

Work participation rates by age-groups in the urban areas of the State, 1971

Persons/ Males/ Females	Age-group	Total population	Total workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Persons	Total	858,221	227,220	26.48
	0-14	357,410	6,338	1.77
	15-19	89,318	16,935	18.96
	20-24	76,873	32,224	41.92
	25-29	68,951	36,148	52.43
	30-39	110,886	59,543	53.70
	40-49	77,905	43,665	56.05
	50-59	42,516	21,499	50.57
	60+	34,271	10,847	31.65
	Age not stated	91	21	23.08

1	2	3	4	5
Males	Total	461,451	217,432	47.12
	0-14	185,310	6,007	3.24
	15-19	47,958	16,068	33.50
	20-24	42,953	29,996	69.83
	25-29	36,885	34,124	92.51
	30-39	59,158	57,243	96.76
	40-49	44,355	42,337	95.45
	50-59	24,917	21,019	84.36
	60+	19,843	10,617	53.51
	Age not stated	72	21	29.17
Females	Total	396,770	9,788	2.47
	0-14	172,100	331	0.19
	15-19	41,360	867	2.10
	20-24	33,920	2,228	6.57
	25-29	32,066	2,024	6.31
	30-39	51,728	2,300	4.45
	40-49	33,550	1,328	3.96
	50-59	17,599	480	2.73
	60+	14,428	230	1.59
	Age not stated	19	—	—

8.58 The above statistics show that the age group 40-49 is the most important contributor to the working force both in the State as a whole as also in its urban sector. In rural areas, however, although the work participation rate is the highest (58.28%) in the age group 50-59 it does not disclose any significant disparity with the age group 40-49 where the corresponding proportion stands at 57.26%. The age group 50-59 ranks next in the State as a whole and caters to the working force almost to the same extent as the lower group of 40-49. Workers of the age of 30 to 39 years claim the third highest percentage followed closely by those who belong to the two consecutive lower age groups of 25-29 and 20-24. A sizeable proportion of the population of the advanced age of 60 years and above also participates in economic activities. Workers of the age of 15 to 19 years occupy the seventh position. So far as age group 0-14 is concerned, it does not obviously play any significant role in building the working force of the State. The data show that only 3.56% of the total population of this age participates in one or the other economic activity.

8.59 The same pattern is discernible in the rural sector of the State also. In this case, the other contributors to the working force are in order of importance the age groups 30-39, 25-29 and 20-24. Persons of the age of 60 plus contribute about 45% of their total population to the rural working force while those belonging to the age group 15-19 constitute 35.77% only. Children and boys of the age of 0-14 years claim almost the same proportion as that of the State as a whole. As regards urban areas, workers of the age of 30 to 39 years follow those whose age ranges between 40 and 49 years. Age group 25-29 claims the third highest proportion while those of the age of 50-59 years occupy the fourth place. Workers whose age varies from 20 to 24 years also claim a sizeable proportion of the population of this age. In the remaining groups viz. 60 and over, 15-19 and 0-14, only 31.65%, 18.96% and 1.77% population of the respective ages constitute the working force.

8.60 The sex-wise figures indicate that among males, the age group 30-39 caters to the working force to the extent of 97.66% population of this age. Next in order of importance are 40-49, 25-29 and 50-59 which claim very high percentages, 96.85%, 95.96% and 92.69% respectively. Except for boys and children of the age of 0-14 which claim a very small percentage of workers in this group, the corresponding proportions among males of the ages of 15-19, 20-24 and 60 plus range from 53.87% to 83.95%. A striking feature of the data relating to females is that extremely small proportions of their population participate in economic activities, the highest having been returned from the age group 20-24 at 7.77% followed closely by 25-29 (7.32%), 30-39 (6.62%), 40-49 (6.16%), 15-19 (5.87%) and 50-59 (4.98%). Only 0.88% population of the age of 0-14 years consists of workers.

8.61 A comparison of the rural-urban data indicates that the participation rates of both rural males and females are higher than the corresponding proportions of the two sexes in the urban areas. This is true of all the age groups also. The reasons accounting for these variations are obvious. The urban population is both socially and economically more advanced than the rural inhabitants. There is a vast difference in the occupational patterns obtaining in the rural and urban areas. Majority of the females of the urban areas do not generally participate after marriage in any economic activity and mostly carry on household duties. On the other hand, females of the rural areas are economically more active and participate in larger proportions in agriculture, livestock, animal husbandry etc. which provide employment to minors and women of advanced age also. One more factor responsible for the low proportion of female workers is the observance of purdah which is mostly followed in the urban areas and debars the females from appearing in public.

Distribution of workers in industrial categories by age groups :

8.62 We may now examine the distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age groups. Statements VIII.9, VIII.10 and VIII.11 indicate the proportion per 1,000 workers in each industrial category by age groups in the total, rural and urban areas of the State respectively.

Statement VIII.9

Distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups in the State, 1971

Industrial category of workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total workers	*Proportion per 1,000 workers*									
			Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All workers	**Persons**	**1,373,901**	**1,000**	**51**	**92**	**126**	**137**	**237**	**175**	**102**	**80**	**N**
	Males	**1,290,570**	**1,000**	**48**	**90**	**123**	**136**	**238**	**177**	**105**	**83**	**N**
	Females	**83,331**	**1,000**	**102**	**127**	**157**	**155**	**227**	**136**	**60**	**36**	**N**
I. Cultivators	Persons	889,991	1,000	59	100	109	117	228	178	112	97	N
	Males	832,544	1,000	56	97	107	115	228	180	116	101	N
	Females	57,447	1,000	103	134	147	149	234	137	59	37	N
II. Agricultural labourers	Persons	41,933	1,000	61	131	132	134	228	159	88	67	..
	Males	40,324	1,000	59	131	133	134	228	159	88	68	..
	Females	1,609	1,000	104	125	125	121	222	165	91	47	..
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards & allied activities	Persons	50,448	1,000	129	109	121	136	222	152	78	53	..
	Males	43,317	1,000	108	103	122	138	230	159	83	57	..
	Females	7,131	1,000	255	141	112	125	176	108	50	33	..
IV. Mining & quarrying	Persons	1,848	1,000	22	79	150	231	285	141	65	27	..
	Males	1,835	1,000	22	78	150	231	287	141	64	27	..
	Females	13	1,000	..	154	154	231	..	154	230	77	..
V(a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs (Household industry)	Persons	55,339	1,000	52	99	113	121	232	184	113	86	N
	Males	49,561	1,000	51	97	112	119	231	185	115	90	N
	Females	5,778	1,000	57	120	121	139	241	178	92	52	..
V(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs (Other than household industry)	Persons	37,780	1,000	59	122	152	136	237	171	81	42	N
	Males	37,193	1,000	57	121	152	137	237	172	82	42	N
	Females	587	1,000	169	158	131	104	215	140	51	32	..
VI. Construction	Persons	31,026	1,000	15	72	150	183	285	175	82	38	N
	Males	30,407	1,000	13	70	150	183	286	176	83	39	N
	Females	619	1,000	102	155	150	155	228	133	61	16	..
VII. Trade and commerce	Persons	60,965	1,000	13	62	121	130	246	217	127	84	N
	Males	60,640	1,000	13	62	121	130	246	217	127	84	N
	Females	325	1,000	15	65	95	86	240	234	139	126	..
VIII. Transport, storage and communications	Persons	44,699	1,000	22	91	146	158	272	192	84	35	N
	Males	44,407	1,000	22	91	146	158	273	192	83	35	N
	Females	292	1,000	58	103	151	113	243	161	123	48	...
IX. Other services	Persons	159,872	1,000	8	39	202	242	277	146	60	26	N
	Males	150,342	1,000	8	37	197	242	280	148	62	26	N
	Females	9,530	1,000	9	80	280	234	217	120	41	19	..

Note :— N = Negligible

Statement VIII.10

Distribution of rural workers in each industrial category by age-groups in the State, 1971

Industrial category of workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total workers	Proportion per 1,000 workers									
			Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All workers	**Persons**	**1,146,681**	**1,000**	**56**	**95**	**122**	**133**	**232**	**171**	**104**	**87**	**N**
	Males	**1,073,138**	**1,000**	**52**	**93**	**120**	**132**	**233**	**173**	**107**	**90**	**N**
	Females	**73,543**	**1,000**	**111**	**132**	**148**	**148**	**226**	**136**	**61**	**38**	**N**
I. Cultivators	Persons	873,278	1,000	60	100	110	117	228	177	111	97	N
	Males	816,840	1,000	57	98	107	115	227	180	115	101	N
	Females	56,438	1,000	103	133	147	149	234	137	60	37	N
II. Agricultural labourers	*Persons*	*37,329*	*1,000*	*64*	*133*	*135*	*135*	*226*	*155*	*85*	*67*	..
	Males	35,844	1,000	63	133	135	135	226	155	85	68	..
	Females	1,485	1,000	106	124	126	118	223	164	91	48	..
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards & allied activities	Persons	40,402	1,000	152	117	120	134	209	138	74	56	..
	Males	33,538	1,000	130	112	122	135	216	145	79	61	..
	Females	6,864	1,000	257	142	113	126	174	104	51	33	..
IV. Mining and quarrying	Persons	1,144	1,000	30	99	165	232	234	136	73	31	..
	Males	1,133	1,000	30	99	165	233	236	136	71	30	..
	Females	11	1,000	..	91	182	182	..	182	272	91	..
V(a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (Household industry)	Persons	39,642	1,000	41	89	105	121	240	186	118	100	N
	Males	34,478	1,000	40	86	103	118	239	186	121	107	N
	Females	5,164	1,000	48	113	119	143	242	183	97	55	..
V(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (Other than household industry)	Persons	7,522	1,000	55	136	183	159	235	138	59	35	..
	Males	7,247	1,000	50	132	184	161	237	141	60	35	..
	Females	275	1,000	185	215	174	113	182	84	25	22	..
VI. Construction	Persons	19,361	1,000	19	87	163	177	267	167	80	40	..
	Males	18,851	1,000	17	85	163	178	269	168	80	40	..
	Females	510	1,000	100	172	151	163	218	127	55	14	..
VII. Trade & commerce	Persons	21,819	1,000	14	61	119	130	247	212	124	93	N
	Males	21,695	1,000	14	61	119	130	247	212	124	93	N
	Females	124	1,000	8	89	81	97	193	266	105	161	..
VIII. Transport, storage & communications	Persons	17,414	1,000	20	101	152	166	264	176	84	37	N
	Males	17,278	1,000	20	101	153	166	264	176	83	37	N
	Females	136	1,000	37	118	88	140	228	154	184	51	..
IX. Other services	Persons	88,770	1,000	4	32	229	268	270	121	49	27	N
	Males	86,234	1,000	4	30	226	270	272	121	50	27	N
	Females	2,536	1,000	11	106	320	212	182	109	35	25	..

Note :— N = Negligible

Statement VIII.11

Distribution of urban workers in each industrial category by age-groups in the State, 1971

Industrial category of workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total workers	Proportion per 1,000 workers									
			Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All workers	**Persons**	**227,220**	**1,000**	**28**	**74**	**142**	**159**	**262**	**192**	**95**	**48**	**N**
	Males	**217,432**	**1,000**	**27**	**74**	**138**	**157**	**263**	**195**	**97**	**49**	**N**
	Females	**9,788**	**1,000**	**34**	**88**	**228**	**207**	**235**	**136**	**49**	**23**	..
I. Cultivators	Persons	16,713	1,000	36	84	106	110	222	203	130	109	N
	Males	15,704	1,000	35	80	104	107	220	206	135	113	N
	Females	1,009	1,000	51	142	141	147	262	160	51	46	..
II. Agricultural labourers	Persons	4,604	1,000	37	113	113	127	246	191	107	66	..
	Males	4,480	1,000	36	112	113	126	247	192	107	67	..
	Females	124	1,000	89	137	121	161	210	169	81	32	..
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards & allied activities	Persons	10,046	1,000	36	74	120	144	275	211	97	43	..
	Males	9,779	1,000	31	73	121	145	277	211	99	43	..
	Females	267	1,000	214	116	90	97	228	195	41	19	..
IV. Mining & quarrying	Persons	704	1,000	8	47	125	229	366	148	54	23	..
	Males	702	1,000	9	46	125	228	367	148	54	23	..
	Females	2	1,000	..	500	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
V(a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (Household industry)	Persons	15,697	1,000	80	123	134	121	211	179	100	52	N
	Males	15,083	1,000	78	121	133	121	211	181	102	53	N
	Females	614	1,000	130	183	142	109	226	134	47	29	..
V(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs (Other than household industry)	Persons	30,258	1,000	60	119	144	130	237	179	87	44	N
	Males	29,946	1,000	59	119	145	130	237	179	87	44	N
	Females	312	1,000	154	109	93	96	243	189	74	42	..
VI. Construction	Persons	11,665	1,000	8	46	130	192	314	187	87	36	N
	Males	11,556	1,000	7	46	130	192	315	187	87	36	N
	Females	109	1,000	110	73	147	119	275	156	92	28	..
VII. Trade & commerce	Persons	39,146	1,000	13	62	122	129	246	220	129	79	N
	Males	38,945	1,000	13	62	122	129	246	220	129	79	N
	Females	201	1,000	20	50	104	80	269	214	159	104	..
VIII. Transport, storage & communications	Persons	27,285	1,000	24	86	142	152	278	202	83	33	..
	Males	27,129	1,000	23	85	141	153	278	203	84	33	..
	Females	156	1,000	77	90	205	90	256	167	70	45	..
IX. Other services	Persons	71,102	1,000	12	48	169	209	286	178	74	24	N
	Males	64,108	1,000	12	46	159	205	292	184	77	25	N
	Females	6,994	1,000	8	71	266	242	230	124	43	16	..

Note :— N denotes negligible

8.63 It will be seen that out of every 1,000 workers of the State engaged in cultivation, the highest (228) and the next highest (178) proportions are claimed by the age groups 30-39 and 40-49 respectively. Persons of the age of 0-14 have returned the smallest proportion of workers of this category, 59, per 1,000 only. Of the remaining, 117 belong to the group 25-29, 112 to 50-59, 109 to 20-24 and 100 to 15-19. The rest (97) consists of elderly persons whose age exceeds 60 years. This pattern holds good for males also but so far as females are concerned, the next important age groups after 30-39 absorbing a sizeable number of cultivators are 25-29 and 20-24. Females of the age of 40-49 occupy the fourth place followed by those whose age varies from 15 to 19 and 0 to 14 years respectively.

8.64 The rural distribution of cultivators follows, more or less, the same pattern among persons, males and females. In the case of urban females, however, while the age group 30-39 absorbs the highest proportion of workers belonging to category I, the next important contributor is 40-49 followed by 25-29 and 15-19.

8.65 Of the total number of 41,933 agricultural labourers enumerated in the the State in 1971, the age of as many as 228 per 1,000 workers of this category varies from 30 to 39 years. This is true of both males and females majority of whom are recruited from this age group. Compared to males, however, a very large proportion of females of this category is absorbed by the age group 0-14. The age group 30-39 and 40-49 figure prominently in the case of both rural and urban sectors also.

8.66 Persons of the age of 30 to 39 years again claim the highest percentage of workers engaged in livestock rearing, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. This holds good for males also where no less than 230 per 1,000 workers of category III belong to the group 30-39. Females, however, show a different characteristic in that the largest proportion (255) is claimed by those whose age ranges between 0 and 14 years. Age group 30-39 is the next important contributor to workers of this category. This is true of rural females also but in the case of urban areas, a sizeable proportion is absorbed again by the age group 30-39.

8.67 Only a very small number (1,848) is engaged in the State in mining and quarrying. As in the case of categories I to III, the largest proportion is reflected by the age group 30-39. Males display the same pattern of distribution. The proportions relating to females whose number is exceedingly small have a statistical value only.

8.68 Household industry absorbs 232 per 1,000 of its workers in the age group 30-39. This is followed by those who are 40 to 49 years old. Except for the age groups 40-49, 50-59 and 60 plus, females participate in larger proportions in all other groups than the males both in the State as a whole as also in its rural areas.

8.69 Persons of the age of 30 to 39 and 40-49 years participating in activities connected with manufacturing other than household industry claim the highest and the next highest proportions respectively. Unlike males, the next important groups among females absorbing a sizeable proportion of workers of this category are 0-14 and 15-19. Rural areas show a slightly different characteristic. While persons of the age of 30-39 prefer in larger proportions to participate in activities included in category V(b), females of the age group 15-19 claim the highest proportion at 215 per 1,000 followed by those who are of the age of 0-14 years.

8.70 The classification of workers by age groups shows that of every 1,000 persons engaged in construction, 285 and 183 fall in the age groups 30-39 and 25-29 respectively. This is true of both rural and urban areas also. Females engaged in this category number 619 only. It will not be of any use to discuss their distribution among the various age groups which is of a statistical value only.

8.71 The largest contribution to category VII (trade and commerce) is again made by the age group 30-39. Age groups 40-49 and 25-29 follow in a descending order. The same trend is observed in the data relating to rural and urban areas separately.

8.72 Workers engaged in transport, storage and communications claim very large proportions in the age groups 30-39 and 40-49. With the exception of 25-29 and 20-24, the corresponding proportions are exceedingly small, 22; 91; 84; and 35 in 0-14, 15-19, 50-59 and 60 plus respectively. As in the case of categories IV and VI, exceedingly small number of females (292) participates in activities included in category VIII.

8.73 The contribution made by the age group 30-39 to category IX (other services) is the highest among persons and males. In the case of females, however, the largest proportion is claimed by those whose age varies from 20 to 24 years. This holds good in the case of rural and urban areas also. In the former case, 277 per 1,000 workers engaged in this category are of the age of 30-39, while the corresponding proportion for the latter stands at 286. Likewise, rural females whose age ranges from 20 to 24 years constitute 320 per 1,000 female workers engaged in other services while those of the same age who inhabit the urban areas comprise 266 per 1,000 population of this sex.

Non-workers :

8.74 We have seen that of the total population of 4,616,632 enumerated in the State at the census of 1971, 1,373,901 or 29.76% are workers. This means that the remaining 3,242,731 or 70.24% are non-workers. Similarly, among males, 47.50% of the total population of this sex comprises of non-workers while in the case of females, whose number is nearly double that of males, non-workers comprise a very large proportion (96.14%). The broad distribution of non-workers among the seven categories into which they have been divided at the present census indicates the following position.

Statement VIII.12

Distribution of non-workers by type of activity in the State, 1971

Categories of non-workers	Number			Percentage to total Pop.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	3,242,731	1,167,745	2,074,986	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Students	489,602	354,522	135,080	15.10	30.36	6.51
2. Household duties	1,226,449	36,755	1,189,694	37.82	3.15	57.33
3. Dependents and infants	1,491,625	746,068	745,557	46.00	63.89	35.93
4. Retired, rentier & persons of independent means	16,048	14,046	2,002	0.49	1.20	0.10
5. Beggars, vagrants, etc.	7,129	5,751	1,378	0.22	0.49	0.07
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	1,260	1,106	154	0.04	0.10	0.01
7. Others	10,618	9,497	1,121	0.33	0.81	0.05

8.75 Dependents and infants comprise the largest group and account for 46% of the total non-working population. Those involved in household duties cover nearly 38% of this population. The proportion of females carrying on household duties is much more than among males, being 57.33% as against 3.15% only among males. Students also comprise a high proportion of non-workers. Dependents, those carrying on household activities and students together account for nearly 99% of the total non-working population.

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity :

8.76 Statements VIII.13, VIII.14 and VIII.15 give the district-wise proportions per 1,000 of non-workers for the State as a whole and its rural and urban sectors respectively according to the type of activity by persons, males and females.

Statement VIII.13

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity

Total Population

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Total	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers						
				Students	House-hold duties	Depen-dents and infants	Retired, rentier & persons of inde-pendent means	Beggars, vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institu-tions	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**3,242,731**	**1,000**	**151**	**378**	**460**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**3**
	Males	**1,167,745**	**1,000**	**304**	**31**	**639**	**12**	**5**	**1**	**8**
	Females	**2,074,986**	**1,000**	**65**	**573**	**359**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**1**
Anantnag	Persons	573,358	1,000	116	381	494	3	3	N	3
	Males	203,258	1,000	262	28	688	6	8	1	7
	Females	370,100	1,000	36	574	388	1	1	N	N
Srinagar	Persons	588,718	1,000	178	365	442	6	2	1	6
	Males	215,367	1,000	323	22	617	16	5	2	15
	Females	373,351	1,000	94	562	341	1	1	N	1
Baramula	Persons	534,811	1,000	104	402	487	2	3	N	2
	Males	187,967	1,000	242	46	694	4	8	N	6
	Females	346,844	1,000	29	595	374	1	1	N	N
Ladakh	Persons	59,214	1,000	119	356	509	10	6	N	N
	Males	22,436	1,000	249	74	642	27	8	N	N
	Females	36,778	1,000	39	527	429	1	4	N	N
Doda	Persons	218,727	1,000	116	372	507	2	1	N	2
	Males	80,229	1,000	254	62	672	6	2	N	4
	Females	138,498	1,000	37	551	411	N	N	N	1
Udhampur	Persons	233,129	1,000	122	404	466	5	1	N	2
	Males	79,156	1,000	262	35	683	13	3	N	4
	Females	153,973	1,000	49	595	354	1	1	N	N
Jammu	Persons	552,872	1,000	234	354	395	10	1	1	5
	Males	208,001	1,000	406	20	533	25	3	2	11
	Females	344,871	1,000	130	555	312	1	1	N	1
Kathua	Persons	201,281	1,000	183	383	423	6	1	N	4
	Males	72,697	1,000	369	20	585	13	3	1	9
	Females	128,584	1,000	78	588	331	2	1	N	N
Rajauri	Persons	157,267	1,000	134	385	477	2	1	N	1
	Males	55,741	1,000	290	27	674	5	2	N	2
	Females	101,526	1,000	49	582	369	N	N	..	N
Punch	Persons	123,354	1,000	119	394	483	2	1	N	1
	Males	42,893	1,000	278	26	687	4	2	N	3
	Females	80,461	1,000	35	590	374	N	1	..	N

Note :— N = Negligible

Statement VIII.14

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity

Rural Population

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Total	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers						
				Students	House-hold duties	Depen-dents & infants	Retired, rentier & persons of inde-pendent means	Beggars, vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**2,611,730**	**1,000**	**119**	**392**	**481**	**4**	**2**	**N**	**2**
	Males	**923,726**	**1,000**	**269**	**37**	**676**	**8**	**5**	**N**	**5**
	Females	**1,688,004**	**1,000**	**37**	**587**	**374**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**N**
Anantnag	Persons	519,253	1,000	104	385	503	3	3	N	2
	Males	182,767	1,000	247	28	705	5	8	1	6
	Females	336,486	1,000	26	579	393	1	1	N	N
Srinagar	Persons	277,078	1,000	91	403	499	2	3	1	1
	Males	95,402	1,000	226	37	721	4	8	1	3
	Females	181,676	1,000	21	595	382	1	1	N	N
Baramula	Persons	486,665	1,000	91	408	494	1	4	N	2
	Males	169,687	1,000	226	48	709	3	9	N	5
	Females	316,978	1,000	19	601	379	N	1	N	N
Ladakh	Persons	54,544	1,000	107	361	516	10	6	N	..
	Males	20,582	1,000	233	81	652	26	8	N	..
	Females	33,962	1,000	31	531	433	N	5	N	..
Doda	Persons	204,645	1,000	101	377	517	2	1	N	2
	Males	74,672	1,000	236	66	688	5	2	N	3
	Females	129,973	1,000	24	556	419	1	N	..	N
Udhampur	Persons	212,324	1,000	100	415	479	4	1	N	1
	Males	71,065	1,000	237	37	709	11	3	N	3
	Females	141,259	1,000	31	605	363	N	1	N	N
Jammu	Persons	410,829	1,000	191	374	423	8	1	N	3
	Males	152,125	1,000	369	26	578	18	3	N	6
	Females	258,704	1,000	87	579	332	1	1	N	N
Kathua	Persons	182,493	1,000	170	391	430	5	1	N	3
	Males	65,496	1,000	356	22	600	11	3	N	8
	Females	116,997	1,000	66	597	335	2	N	..	N
Rajauri	Persons	151,164	1,000	127	389	481	2	1	N	N
	Males	53,352	1,000	282	28	683	5	1	N	1
	Females	97,812	1,000	42	586	372	N	N	..	N
Punch	Persons	112,735	1,000	98	406	494	N	1	N	1
	Males	38,578	1,000	253	28	715	1	1	N	2
	Females	74,157	1,000	17	602	380	N	1	..	N

Note :- N = Negligible

Statement VIII.15

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity

Urban Population

State/district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Total	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers						
				Students	House-hold duties	Depen-dents & infants	Retired, rentier & persons of inde-pendent means	Beggars, vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	**Persons**	**631,001**	**1,000**	**283**	**320**	**373**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**10**
	Males	**244,019**	**1,000**	**434**	**12**	**499**	**27**	**4**	**3**	**21**
	Females	**386,982**	**1,000**	**188**	**514**	**293**	**2**	**1**	**N**	**2**
Anantnag	Persons	54,105	1,000	235	339	409	7	2	N	8
	Males	20,491	1,000	399	29	535	14	5	N	18
	Females	33,614	1,000	135	528	331	3	1	N	2
Srinagar	Persons	311,640	1,000	254	330	392	10	2	1	11
	Males	119,965	1,000	400	10	535	25	4	2	24
	Females	191,675	1,000	163	531	303	1	N	N	2
Baramula	Persons	48,146	1,000	234	343	410	5	2	N	6
	Males	18,280	1,000	389	27	552	12	5	1	14
	Females	29,866	1,000	139	536	322	1	N	..	2
Ladakh	Persons	4,670	1,000	257	292	432	16	2	N	1
	Males	1,854	1,000	431	4	521	40	2	1	1
	Females	2,816	1,000	143	482	374	..	1	..	N
Doda	Persons	14,082	1,000	340	290	352	7	1	1	9
	Males	5,557	1,000	499	8	459	18	2	2	12
	Females	8,525	1,000	236	473	283	1	N	N	7
Udhampur	Persons	20,805	1,000	343	295	333	17	3	1	8
	Males	8,091	1,000	484	10	449	33	4	2	18
	Females	12,714	1,000	253	476	260	6	2	N	3
Jammu	Persons	142,043	1,000	357	295	314	18	2	3	11
	Males	55,876	1,000	507	6	410	43	4	7	23
	Females	86,167	1,000	260	483	251	2	N	1	3
Kathua	Persons	18,788	1,000	314	309	355	12	1	3	6
	Males	7,201	1,000	484	7	456	28	2	9	14
	Females	11,587	1,000	209	497	291	2	N	N	1
Rajauri	Persons	6,103	1,000	325	292	362	6	6	1	8
	Males	2,389	1,000	468	4	486	13	10	1	18
	Females	3,714	1,000	233	478	282	2	4	..	1
Punch	Persons	10,619	1,000	344	271	361	15	1	1	7
	Males	4,315	1,000	497	11	442	33	1	3	13
	Females	6,304	1,000	239	450	306	2	..	..	3

Note :- N = Negligible

8.77 The statistics given in statement VIII.13 show that 46% of the total non-workers of the State as a whole consist of dependents and infants. Those involved in household duties rank second and account for about 38% of the total strength of non-workers. Except for students who comprise 15% of the population not engaged in any economic activity, other categories (i) retired, rentier and persons of independent means, (ii) beggars, vagrants, etc., (iii) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and (iv) others, are very thinly populated.

8.78 As for males, while dependents and infants claim the highest proportion at 64%, students take the second place with over 30% non-workers of this sex. Only 3% males carry on household duties. Unlike males, females comprise more than 57% population engaged in household duties. About 36% consist of dependents and infants. Of the remaining, students constitute 6.5% while each of the other categories has returned negligible proportions of female non-workers.

8.79 The distribution pattern of non-workers by type of activity in the rural areas, as revealed from statement VIII.14, is not different from that of the State as a whole. In this case also, over 48% of the non-workers consist of dependents and infants while 39% and 12% comprise of those engaged in household duties and students respectively. Likewise, the first two important categories for males are dependents and infants and students which comprise about 68% and 27% of the total population of non-workers of this sex. Similarly, most of the female non-workers look after household duties.

8.80 A striking feature of the data relating to urban areas, as given in statement VIII.15, is that the overall and sex wise proportions of full-time students are much higher than those of the rural areas. The proportions of non-workers classifiable under this category stand at 28.3% for persons, 43.4% for males and 18.8% for females. Retired, rentier and persons of independent means and non-workers categorised as others have also returned sizeable proportions in urban sector than those of the rural. Reasons for the high incidence of students in the urban areas are obvious. There is a greater urge among the town dwellers to admit their children in educational institutions. On the other hand, the rural sector of the State still includes very large areas where facilities for education have not as yet been made available.

8.81 The district-wise analysis shows that except for Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua, the proportions of students in every other district are very low. These comments hold good separately in the case of both sexes also. In so far as household duties are concerned, only four districts namely, Srinagar, Ladakh, Doda and Jammu have returned lower proportions. Udhampur has recorded the highest and Jammu the lowest percentage. Among males, the only districts where the corresponding proportions exceed that of the State consist of Baramula, Ladakh, Doda and Udhampur. Baramula, Udhampur, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch are distinguishable for having returned higher proportions of female non-workers involved in household duties. Anantnag is conspicuous for having returned the corresponding proportion very nearly at par with the State average.

8.82 Ladakh has registered the highest proportion of dependents and infants. Other districts following in order with substantially high proportions include Doda, Anantnag, Baramula, Punch, Rajauri and Udhampur. The same remarks hold good for the two sexes also with the only difference that the female proportions in Udhampur are lower than the corresponding State average.

8.83 The overall average of retired, rentiers and persons of independent means is fairly high when compared with most of the districts. Ladakh and Jammu are the only exceptions where the percentages claimed by non-workers of this class are comparatively very high. Again, these districts together with Srinagar are notable for having returned sizeable proportions of retired males, etc.

8.84 Ladakh district stands out for its high proportion of beggars, vagrants etc. This is by far much higher than the State average of 2 per 1,000. Both male and female beggars and vagrants also claim the largest proportion in this district. The number of inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions is very small and limited to 1 per 1,000 only in the State as a whole.

8.85 There are in all 10,618 or 3 per 1,000 non-workers in the State who are categorised under 'others'. Srinagar and Jammu are the only districts where this average is exceeded. Besides these districts, the proportion of male non-workers of this category is higher in Kathua also where

9 per 1,000 male non-workers belong to this category.

Distribution of non-workers by age groups :

8.86 Statements VIII.16, VIII.17 and VIII.18 give a more clear picture of the sexwise distribution of non-workers by broad age groups for each type of activity in the total, rural and urban sectors of the State respectively.

Statement VIII.16

Distribution of non-workers by broad age-groups

Total Population

Category of non-workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers									
			Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total non-workers	**Persons**	**3,242,731**	**1,000**	**589**	**83**	**57**	**52**	**85**	**56**	**33**	**45**	**N**
	Males	**1,167,745**	**1,000**	**822**	**85**	**26**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**9**	**39**	**N**
	Females	**2,074,986**	**1,000**	**458**	**82**	**75**	**79**	**129**	**83**	**46**	**48**	**N**
Students	Persons	489,602	1,000	727	218	49	5	1	N	N	..	N
	Males	354,522	1,000	705	231	57	6	1	N	N	..	N
	Females	135,080	1,000	785	184	28	2	1	N	N	..	N
Household duties	Persons	1,226,449	1,000	144	118	124	133	218	140	71	52	N
	Males	36,755	1,000	495	139	69	47	62	42	38	108	..
	Females	1,189,694	1,000	133	117	126	136	223	143	72	50	N
Dependents and infants	Persons	1,491,625	1,000	922	9	3	2	2	4	9	49	N
	Males	746,068	1,000	924	11	4	2	3	4	7	45	N
	Females	745,557	1,000	920	7	2	1	2	4	11	53	N
Retired, rentier & persons of independent means	Persons	16,048	1,000	3	8	8	13	65	141	235	527	..
	Males	14,046	1,000	3	6	8	13	69	147	232	522	..
	Females	2,002	1,000	3	21	8	17	39	96	253	563	..
Beggars, vagrants etc.	Persons	7,129	1,000	166	94	86	79	138	129	110	198	N
	Males	5,751	1,000	151	104	95	85	152	131	113	169	N
	Females	1,378	1.000	229	53	49	54	80	117	100	318	..
Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	Persons	1,260	1,000	76	78	137	135	194	154	81	110	35
	Males	1,106	1,000	78	81	145	140	198	144	72	102	40
	Females	154	1,000	65	52	78	97	169	227	143	169	..
Others	Persons	10,618	1,000	33	316	421	139	61	17	7	6	..
	Males	9,497	1,000	34	299	423	146	66	18	8	6	..
	Females	1,121	1,000	31	461	402	78	14	6	2	6	..

N = Negligible

Statement VIII.17

Distribution of non-workers by broad age-groups

Rural Population

Category of non-workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers									
			Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total non-workers	**Persons**	**2,611,730**	**1,000**	**597**	**75**	**54**	**53**	**85**	**56**	**33**	**47**	**N**
	Males	**923,726**	**1,000**	**844**	**73**	**19**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**40**	**N**
	Females	**1,688,004**	**1,000**	**461**	**77**	**73**	**79**	**129**	**84**	**46**	**51**	**N**
Students	Persons	310,918	1,000	760	200	37	3	N	N	N	..	N
	Males	248,605	1,000	733	220	43	4	N	N	N	..	N
	Females	62,313	1,000	868	119	12	1	N	N	N	..	N

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Household duties	Persons	1,024,675	1,000	155	119	121	131	213	137	71	53	N
	Males	33,942	1,000	504	136	66	46	61	40	37	110	..
	Females	990,733	1,000	143	119	123	134	218	140	72	51	N
Dependents & infants	Persons	1,256,456	1,000	925	8	3	1	2	3	8	50	N
	Males	624,393	1,000	929	10	3	2	2	3	5	46	N
	Females	632,063	1,000	922	6	1	1	2	4	10	54	N
Retired, rentier and	Persons	8,716	1,000	1	11	10	16	87	183	197	495	..
persons of independent	Males	7,356	1,000	2	7	10	16	95	201	191	478	..
means	Females	1,360	1,000	..	29	10	18	46	85	230	582	..
Beggars, vagrants etc.	Persons	5,997	1,000	162	87	81	78	143	130	112	207	N
	Males	4,807	1,000	146	98	91	83	158	132	115	177	N
	Females	1,190	1,000	224	44	43	57	82	119	101	330	..
Inmates of penal,	Persons	430	1,000	182	81	135	109	123	135	91	144	..
mental and charitable	Males	363	1,000	196	88	146	110	118	135	80	127	..
institutions	Females	67	1,000	105	45	75	104	149	134	149	239	..
Others	Persons	4,538	1,000	12	314	439	135	58	24	11	7	..
	Males	4,260	1,000	9	294	450	142	61	25	12	7	..
	Females	278	1,000	58	604	259	36	18	11	..	14	..

N = Negligible

Statement VIII.18

Distribution of non-workers by broad age-groups

Urban Population

Category of non-workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers									
			Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total non-workers	**Persons**	**631,001**	**1,000**	**557**	**115**	**71**	**52**	**81**	**54**	**33**	**37**	**N**
	Males	**244,019**	**1,000**	**735**	**131**	**53**	**11**	**8**	**8**	**16**	**38**	**N**
	Females	**386,982**	**1,000**	**444**	**105**	**82**	**77**	**128**	**83**	**44**	**37**	**N**
Students	Persons	178,684	1,000	671	251	70	7	1	N	N	..	N
	Males	105,917	1,000	641	259	89	10	1	N	N	..	N
	Females	72,767	1,000	715	239	42	3	1	N	N	..	N
Household duties	Persons	201,774	1,000	87	108	139	147	244	157	75	43	N
	Males	2,813	1,000	394	167	93	57	84	67	53	85	..
	Females	198,961	1,000	83	107	140	148	246	158	75	43	N
Dependents & infants	Persons	235,169	1,000	906	15	6	3	4	7	15	44	N
	Males	121,675	1,000	902	18	8	4	5	8	14	41	N
	Females	113,494	1,000	909	12	3	2	3	7	17	47	N
Retired, rentier and	Persons	7,332	1,000	4	4	6	10	39	91	280	566	..
persons of independent	Males	6,690	1,000	4	4	6	9	41	88	278	570	..
means	Females	642	1,000	9	3	2	14	25	120	304	523	..
Beggars, vagrants etc.	Persons	1,132	1,000	189	132	112	82	110	124	100	151	..
	Males	944	1,000	176	136	116	92	119	127	101	133	..
	Females	188	1,000	255	112	91	32	69	106	96	239	..
Inmates of penal,	Persons	830	1,000	22	76	137	148	231	164	76	93	53
mental and charitable	Males	743	1,000	20	78	144	155	237	148	69	90	59
institutions	Females	87	1,000	35	57	80	92	184	299	138	115	..
Others	Persons	6,080	1,000	49	318	407	142	63	11	4	6	..
	Males	5,237	1,000	54	302	400	150	71	12	5	6	..
	Females	843	1,000	21	414	450	91	13	5	2	4	..

N = Negligible

8.87 Of the total number of 3,242,731 non-workers enumerated in the State, about 59% are of the age of 0-14 while 8% or so belong to the next higher group of 15-19. In the remaining age groups also, only a very small proportion ranging from 8.5% to 3.3% consists of non-workers. The sexwise data also indicate the largest concentration in the age group 0-14 where 82% and 46% males and females respectively comprise non-workers.

8.88 The distribution by type of activity reveals that the incidence of students is very high in the first two age groups 0-14 and 15-19. While in the group 20-24, about 5% non-workers comprise of students, in the remaining groups, the corresponding proportions are negligible. Female students of the age of 0 to 14 years have been returned in comparatively greater proportions while in every other group, they claim lower proportions than males.

8.89 Persons involved in household duties have been recorded in sizeable proportion from the age group 30-39. This holds good for females also but in the case of males, the incidence of this class of non-workers is the highest in age group 0-14 which claims about half of the non-workers of this category in this State.

8.90 Dependents and infants claim as many as 922 per 1,000 non-workers of this category from the age group 0-14 alone in the State as a whole. Male and female proportions do not also disclose any fluctuations, the corresponding percentages being 92.4 and 92 respectively. Except for those of the age of 60 years and above each of which claims about 5% of the total number of dependents and infants of each sex separately, the proportion of every other group is negligible.

8.91 The highest proportion of persons who maintain themselves on pensions, rents and other independent means is claimed by those whose age exceeds 60 years. Persons of the age of 50-59 and 40-49 follow with the next and the third highest percentages. Males and females also display the same pattern of distribution among the various age groups. The highest proportion of persons in these groups is natural as the employees, particularly the government servants, are retired from service after attaining the age of 55.

8.92 Out of 1,000 beggars enumerated in the State at the census of 1971, the age of as many as 198 exceeds 60 years. Those belonging to the age group 0-14 comprise 166. The age groups 30-39 and 40-49 also claim high proportions standing at 138 and 129 respectively. Both males and females of the advanced age of 60 and above claim the highest proportion followed by those who fall in the age group 0-14.

8.93 Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions claim very large proportions in the age groups 30-39, 40-49 and 20-24. In the case of females, however, the largest concentration is found among those whose age varies from 40 to 49 years. Over 42% of the non-workers categorised as 'others' belong to the group 20-24. Similarly, the age of about 32% non-workers of this class varies from 15 to 19 years. This pattern holds, more or less, good in the case of the two sexes also in which a large majority falls in the age groups 20-24 and 15-19.

8.94 A comparison of the data relating to rural and urban sectors of the State shows that the proportion of non-workers of the age of 0-14 is not as low in the rural as in the urban sector. This imbalance is adjusted by the next higher age group of 15-19 where the corresponding proportion of rural non-workers is less than that of urban sector.

8.95 The characteristics of students and dependents and infants in the rural and urban areas are uniform in the two sectors, the age group 0-14 claiming the highest proportion. The incidence of those involved in household duties is the highest in the age group 30-39 in both the sectors. Retired, rentier and persons of independent means are concentrated in sizeable proportions in the advanced age group of 60 plus although, as is natural, the incidence of such persons is comparatively high in the case of urban sector.

8.96 The proportions claimed by beggars and vagrants in the rural and urban areas disclose substantial variations. The data show that while beggary and vagrancy is more pronounced among rural males of the age of 60 years and above, in urban areas, boys of the age of 0-14 years claim the highest proportion of such non-workers.

8.97 In the rural areas, the age group 0-14 claims the highest proportion of inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions. In urban

sector, however, the largest concentration of such non-workers is found among persons of the age of 30-39 years.

8.98 As for non-workers classed as others, a sizeable proportion (44%) of the rural sector belongs to the age group 20-24. Those of the age of 15-19 years follow with 31% or so. In the case of urban areas also, these age groups account for 41% and 32% population of this category of non-workers respectively.

CHAPTER IX

MIGRATION

Introductory :

The two principal factors responsible for bringing about an increase or decrease of population at any point of time are natural growth and migration. Migration may be permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. It may result from a variety of causes, physical, social, economic or political.

9.2 Ever since 1947 when the country was partitioned which brought about a largescale movement of populations to and from areas which became designated as Pakistan, the topic has come to be studied with special interest by demographers, social scientists and administrative agencies. Gradually, the scope of enquiry has become enlarged so that it covers now every type of migrant population.

9.3 The migration data helps in allocation of resources for provision of such essential services as housing, education, medical care, communications etc. It gives a broad insight into the social and economic pressures at work in the country. It is on the basis of the migratory trends that an idea can be had of the degree of imbalance of economic levels between one area and another.

Questions and instructions :

9.4 At the 1961 census, the individual slip canvassed contained only one question—Q.4—on this topic against which *(a) birth place (b) whether born in village or town and (c) duration of residence ; were recorded.* Consequently, a migrant was taken to mean a person who had shifted from his birth place. In the succeeding census of 1971, in addition to birth place, place of last residence was added and there were three questions as against only one of 1961. This enlarged the range of the information to be obtained which has enabled a fuller picture of the migratory currents being drawn up and identified. The relevant entries of 1971 individual slip are reproduced below to illustrate the nature of data that was collected on migration.

Q.7 (a) Place of birth
(b) Rural/Urban
(c) District
(d) State/Country

Q.8 (a) Place of Last Residence
(b) Rural/Urban
(c) District
(d) State/Country

Q.9 Duration of Residence at the village or Town of Enumeration

9.5 For recording replies to the above queries, detailed instructions were issued to enumerators to ensure comprehensive coverage. These are quoted below in extensio from the handbook of instructions issued by the Registrar General.

Question 7 : Birth Place

48. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

"7 (a) Place of Birth

49. Write PL for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

7 (b) Rural/Urban

50. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important characteristics to

enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban e.g. existence of a local administrative body, Industrial townships declared as towns etc.

For a person born in a village, write 'R'

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

7 (c) District

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7 (d) State/Country

52. For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer ; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

53. For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea' against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last Residence

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person were born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies etc., he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of Village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, i. e., if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8 (a) Place of last residence

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration cotinuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8 (b) Rural/Urban

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village, write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7 (b) in para 50.

8 (c) District

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, i. e., for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below :—

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8 (d) State/Country

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration, write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons' against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the village or town of enumeration.

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for some time, i. e., in question 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour etc., that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence i. e. 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8 (a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year, it should be noted as 'O'."

Reference to statistics :

9.6 The data obtained on the basis of questions 7, 8 and 9 discussed above has been presented in the following six tables :—

D—I	: Population classified by place of birth.
D—I (Appendix)	: Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in this district.
D—II	: Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in the place of enumeration.
D—II (Appendix)	: Migrants by State of last residence and age for duration of residence of 0—9 years—Males—Females.
D—III	: Migrants to urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions.

D—IV : Population of urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.

D—V : Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence.

D—VI : Migrants classified by place of last residence, age groups, duration of residence and marital status.

9.7 As between the two censuses 1961 and 1971, only table D—I is comparable since it is based on birth place concept common to both censuses. The remaining five tables on migration drawn up during the 1971 census are based on the concept of last residence which was not canvassed at the preceding census.

9.8 For obvious reasons, therefore, the present chapter is confined to a discussion of data contained in table D—I only. This will show the position as it obtained at the two censuses in respect of volume and distribution for different types of population indicated as under :—

1. Those born in place of enumeration.

2. Those born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.

3. Those born in other districts of Jammu and Kashmir.

4. Those born in States elsewhere in the country.

5. Those born outside India.

The remaining data cross-classifying migrants by sex, age groups, duration of residence at the place of enumeration, economic activities etc. as compiled in tables D—II, D—III, D—IV, D—V and D—VI in accordance with last residence concept will be taken up for study in Part I-B of this report.

Volume and rate of growth of general and immobile population :

9.9 Statement IX.I gives the rural/urban break-up of general population and of persons born in the place of enumeration for the 1971 and 1961 censuses. It also indicates the percentage of persons born in the place of enumeration to total population and the corresponding percentage increases in 1971 over 1961 for the two types of population.

Statement IX.1

Volume and rate of growth of general and immobile population in the State, 1961 and 1971

Population type	Volume						Percentage increases in 1971 over 1961		
	Total		Rural		Urban				
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
General	3,560,976	4,616,632	2,967,661	3,758,411	593,315	858,221	29.65	26.65	44.65
Immobile	2,822,832	3,748,996	2,364,680	3,049,017	458,152	699,979	32.81	28.94	52.78
Percentage of immobile to general population	79.27	81.21	79.68	81.13	77.22	81.56			

9.10 Out of a total population of 4,616,632 enumerated in the State in 1971, a major share amounting to 3,748,996 or 81.21% is claimed by persons born in the place of enumeration. It is noticed that 81.13% of the rural population of 3,758,411 and 81.56% of the urban population of 858,221 consist of those born in the place of enumeration. The comparative figures of 1961 census also reveal a similar pattern. A little more than 79% each of the general and rural population and 77% of the urban population comprises of persons who are non-migratory since they have hardly ever travelled outside their place of birth. Thus the immobile population both in the rural and urban areas accounts for the bulk of the general population. However, the immobile population of the urban sector has registered a higher rate of increase than that of the rural areas.

9.11 It will be seen that the percentage increase

among persons born in the place of enumeration during the decade ending 1971 is higher than that registered in the case of general population for both the sectors of the State namely villages and towns. In this connection it is relevant to mention that while the growth rate for the rural and urban areas was recorded at 26.65% and 44.65% during this period, that observed in respect of immobile population stands at 28.94% and 52.78% respectively which denotes reduced population mobility at the 1971 census. According to the observation made by Sh. G. K. Mehrotra of the Office of Registrar General, India, in his monograph entitled 'Birth Place Migration in India,' a growing tendency of immobility of population has also been recorded for the country as a whole. The per cent increases registered for the general rural and urban population of India during 1961-71 have been 22.0% and 38.3% only as against 23.6% and 51.4% noticed in the case of immobile population.

Reasons accounting for the downward trend in population mobility in Jammu and Kashmir are not difficult to spell out and may be stated to be as follows :-

(i) Implementation of successive development plans throwing open large avenues of employment in all parts of the State.

(ii) Increase in agricultural production in consequence of availability of better seeds, irrigational facilities, fertilisers, improved implements etc. providing an incentive to the majority of population constituted of agriculturists to make the best of the opportunity by concentrating on agriculture in rural areas where they possess their own dwellings and can live with their families. Thanks to the land reforms initiated after 1947, majority of tillers in Jammu and Kashmir are now the owners of their land.

(iii) Easy availability of facilities of education and medical care which has made it possible for boys and girls to prosecute their studies further after completion of primary school standard at their places of birth.

(iv) Expansion of transport and communication which have facilitated movement of commuters from and to the places of their residence reducing the need for permanent or semi-permanent migration.

(v) Extention of essential amenities like drinking water, electricity to large areas of the State.

District-wise contribution of persons born in the place of enumeration :

9.12 Statement IX.2 indicates the distribution pattern of general and immobile population among its constituent districts for 1971.

Statement IX.2

Percentage contribution of districts to the State's general and immobile population, 1961 and 1971

Sl. No.	District/ State	General						Immobile					
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Anantnag	18.2	18.0	20.3	20.2	7.7	8.7	19.6	18.8	21.7	21.1	8.7	9.0
2.	Srinagar	18.2	17.9	11.9	10.8	49.7	49.3	20.1	20.2	12.5	11.6	59.5	57.8
3.	Baramula	16.9	16.8	18.3	18.9	9.7	7.7	18.6	18.1	20.1	20.4	10.8	8.0
4.	Ladakh	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.6	0.6	0.9	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.7	0.7
5.	Doda	7.4	7.4	8.3	8.6	2.6	2.3	7.9	7.2	8.9	8.4	2.3	2.0
6.	Udhampur	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2	2.8	3.3	6.4	6.9	7.3	8.0	1.9	2.2
7.	Jammu	14.6	15.9	13.2	14.4	21.5	22.3	10.5	12.8	10.2	12.0	12.4	16.3
8.	Kathua	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.6	2.6	2.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	1.8	2.0
9.	Rajauri	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.5	1.1	1.0	9.2	4.5	10.6	5.4	1.9	0.7
10.	Punch	4.4	3.7	4.9	4.2	1.7	1.6		4.0		4.6		1.3
	Jammu & Kashmir	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

9.13 The statement shows that Anantnag which is the most populous district of the State has also contributed the highest proportion of persons born in the place of enumeration to the State. The other two valley districts, Srinagar and Baramula, which occupy second and third positions in the size of general population carry the same ranking in so far as the immobile population of the State is concerned. Jammu follows in descending order both in respect of general and immobile population. Next to Jammu is Doda followed by Udhampur, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch. Ladakh which is the least populated district has contributed the lowest proportion of its immobile population to the State. It can, therefore, be safely inferred that the magnitude of immobile population of an area has been generally determined by its population size and vice versa. The rank held by a particular area in the general population has a definite correlation with the rank of its immobile population.

9.14 A similarity is discernible between the volume of general and immobile population in the rural and urban areas as well. In the rural sector, Anantnag, Baramula and Jammu occupy the first three positions respectively among the districts of the State both in respect of general and immobile population. As for urban areas, the share held by Srinagar and Jammu districts in the general as well as immobile population is the highest and the next highest respectively. Next to Jammu is Anantnag followed closely by Baramula. Udhampur, Kathua, Doda, Punch, Rajauri and Ladakh have made the next largest contributions in descending order to the State's general and immobile urban population.

Magnitude of general and migrant population by sex in rural and urban areas, 1961 & 1971 :

9.15 Statement IX.3 gives the magnitude of general and migrant population by sex in the districts of the State for 1961 and 1971 separately for rural and urban areas.

Statement IX.3

Magnitude of general and migrant population by sex in the State, 1961 and 1971

Sl.No.	District/State	Rural					
		Males				Females	
		General		Migrant		General	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Anantnag	324,267	410,427	21,239	26,703	279,280	347,619
2.	Srinagar	192,680	219,281	13,304	11,362	161,203	185,163
3.	Baramula	291,751	384,231	16,261	19,844	252,236	325,250
4.	Ladakh	43,123	49,054	4,198	5,709	41,808	48,328
5.	Doda	129,496	170,889	12,240	23,137	117,487	151,795
6.	Udhampur	125,121	162,380	18,220	18,976	114,629	148,047
7.	Jammu	205,180	278,526	54,120	58,443	187,800	261,875
8.	Kathua	100,598	129,843	19,021	21,105	91,297	119,743
9.	Rajauri	86,934	109,817	22,457	19,454	78,435	99,159
10.	Punch	75,796	82,416		5,673	68,540	74,568
	Jammu & Kashmir	**1,574,946**	**1,996,864**	**181,060**	**210,406**	**1,392,715**	**1,761,547**

Statement IX.3—*concld.*

Magnitude of general and migrant population by sex in the State, 1961 and 1971

Sl.No.	Rural		Urban							
	Females		Males				Females			
	Migrant		General		Migrant		General		Migrant	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	71,732	87,915	24,803	39,926	2,472	3,635	20,770	34,308	3,228	7,605
2.	36,433	39,869	158,429	228,227	10,587	10,729	136,655	195,026	11,790	7,749
3.	55,028	68,501	31,108	35,631	3,352	4,332	26,256	30,612	4,414	5,825
4.	5,391	9,619	1,849	4,261	269	1,688	1,871	3,648	247	1,173
5.	28,730	42,101	8,576	10,535	2,712	2,873	6,914	9,001	2,158	2,489
6.	46,795	48,056	8,873	15,216	3,989	6,525	7,544	13,203	3,628	6,523
7.	94,552	114,872	70,930	102,612	36,759	40,232	56,846	88,730	34,194	37,003
8.	42,382	52,225	8,301	13,146	3,445	5,162	7,234	11,939	3,970	6,226
9.	33,837	26,133	3,361	4,563	3,969	1,857	2,799	3,834	3,419	1,535
10.		9,390	5,457	7,334		2,769	4,739	6,469		2,310
	414,880	**498,681**	**321,687**	**461,451**	**67,554**	**79,802**	**271,628**	**396,770**	**67,048**	**78,438**

Note :— Migrants shown under Cols. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17 & 18 include foreign born nationals and exclude those whose place of birth is not known.

9.16 According to the data given in the statement, the number of migrants enumerated in the State in 1971 was 867,327 or 18.79% of the general population of the State. A large majority of these aggregating to 709,087 belong to the rural areas while others accounting for 18% of the total migrants dwell in the urban sector. The corresponding figures of 1961 reveal a slightly different picture. In this case, the migrants claimed a little higher proportion (20.52%) of the general population of 1961. Their number was 730,542 of whom 595,940 were counted in the rural and 134,602 in the urban sector. The sexwise break-up shows that female migrants are in a majority ; 577,119 as against 290,208 for the males. The corresponding figures of 1961 are 481,928 females and 248,614 males.

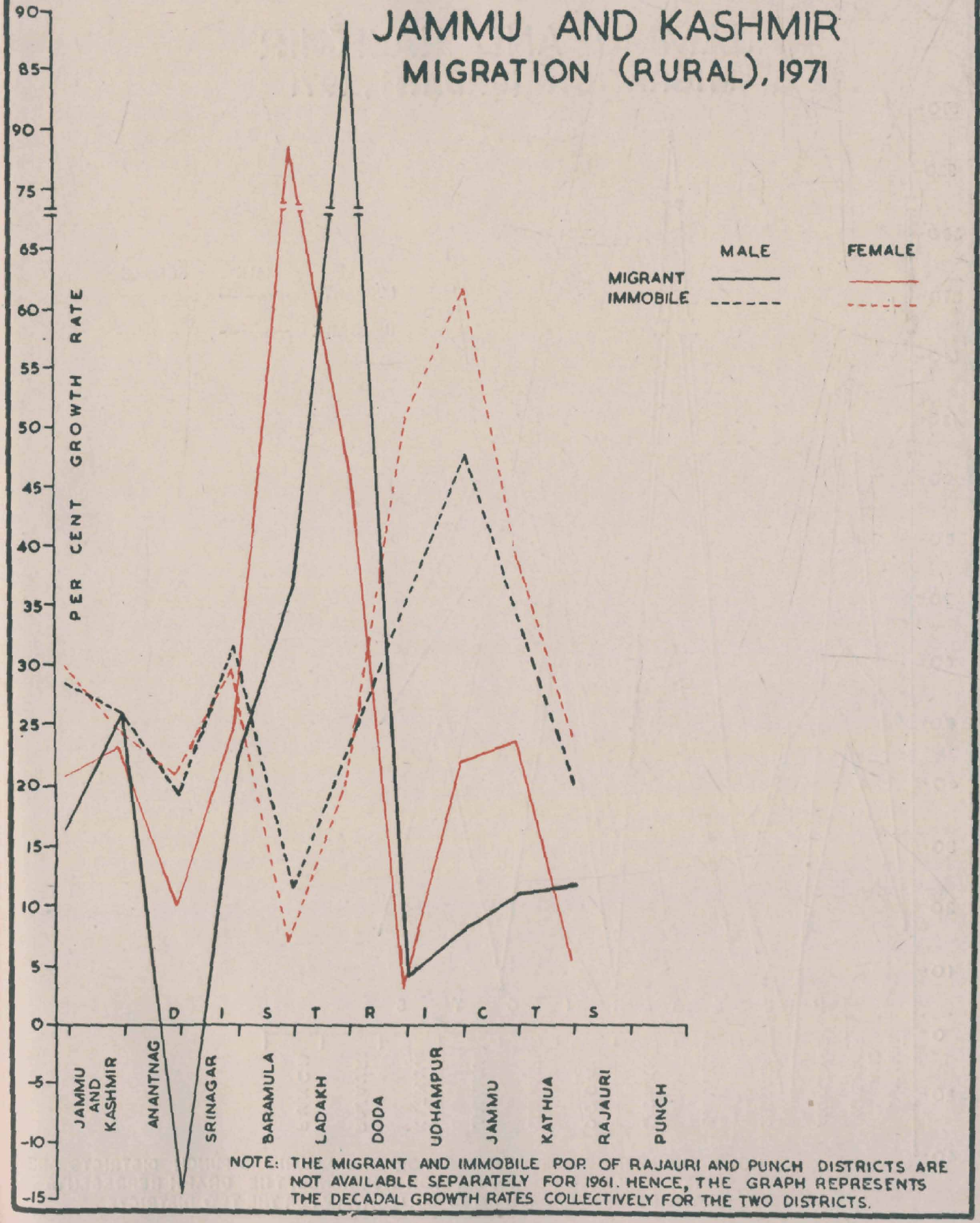
9.17 At the district-level, the largest number of male migrants enumerated in the rural areas of various districts has been returned from Jammu. Anantnag ranks next and Doda is third. This is followed in order by Kathua, Baramula, Rajauri and Udhampur. In these districts, the size of migrant population ranges between 18,976 of Udhampur and 58,443 of Jammu. The incidence of migrants in the remaining three districts is exceedingly small and varies from 5,673 of Punch to 11,352 of Srinagar.

9.18 As in the case of males, rural females claim the largest number in Jammu district. Anantnag takes the second position and Baramula, the third. Other districts in which the magnitude of migrant population is comparatively larger include in descending order Kathua, Udhampur, Jammu, Doda, Srinagar and Rajauri. In these areas, the volume ranges between 26,133 and 114,872. The size of migrants in the remaining districts is very small—9,619 in Ladakh and 9,390 in Punch.

9.19 Of the total number of 79,802 male migrants enumerated in the urban sector of the State, more than one-half belong to Jammu district. Srinagar is the only other district which has contributed a substantial proportion to the migrant population inhabiting the urban areas of the State. The magnitude of migrants in all other districts is small and varies from 1,688 of Ladakh to 6,525 of Udhampur.

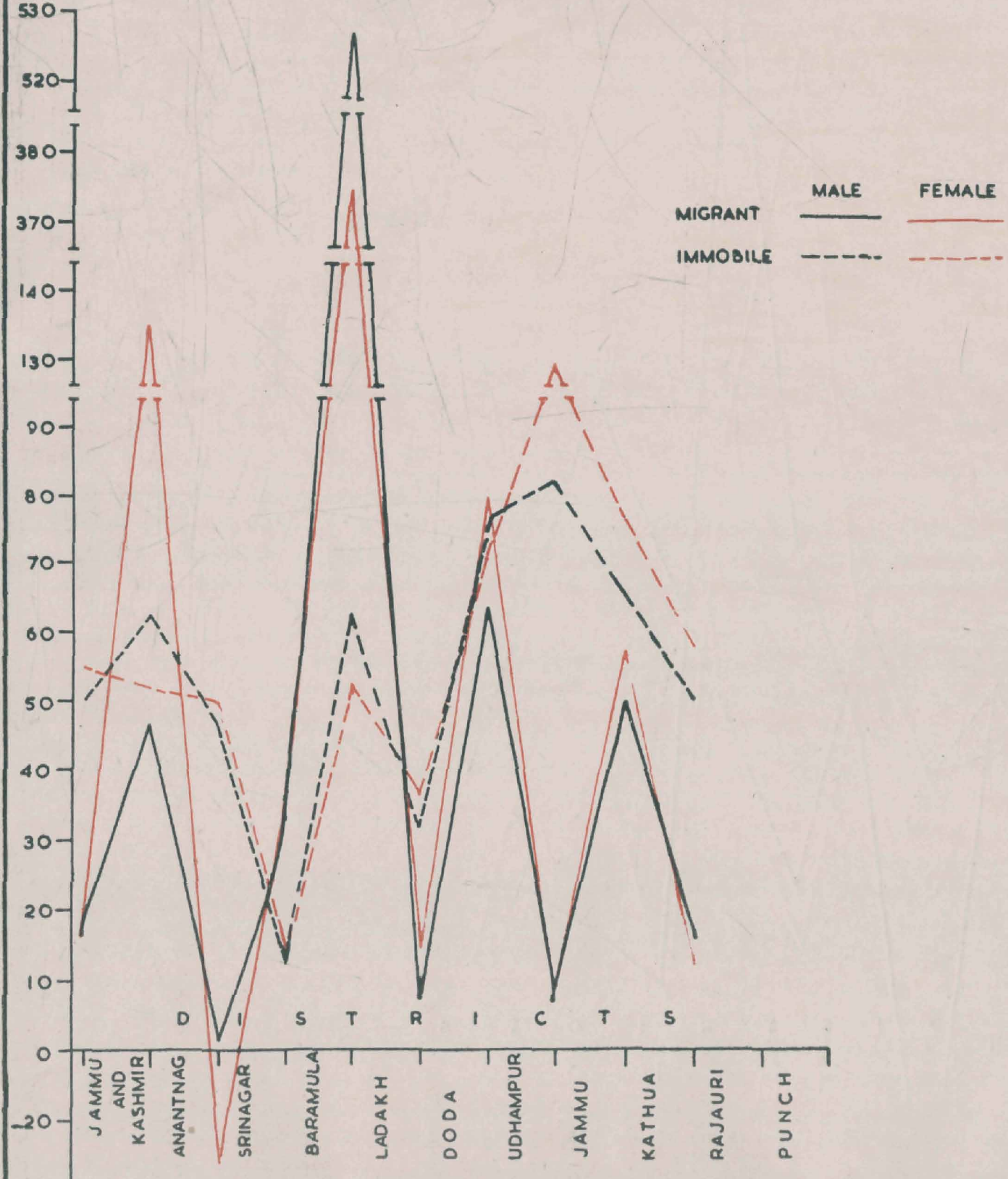
9.20 Jammu again takes a leading place with regard to the contribution made by it to the

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MIGRATION (RURAL), 1971



NOTE: THE MIGRANT AND IMMOBILE POP. OF RAJAURI AND PUNCH DISTRICTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE SEPARATELY FOR 1961. HENCE, THE GRAPH REPRESENTS THE DECADAL GROWTH RATES COLLECTIVELY FOR THE TWO DISTRICTS.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MIGRATION (URBAN), 1971



NOTE THE MIGRANT AND IMMOBILE POP. OF RAJAURI AND PUNCH DISTRICTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE SEPARATELY FOR 1961. HENCE, THE GRAPH REPRESENTS THE DECADAL GROWTH RATES COLLECTIVELY FOR THE TWO DISTRICTS.

female migrants of the urban areas. The district accounts for almost one-half of the aggregate female migrant population of the State. Srinagar and Anantnag rank second and third although they have contributed only about one-tenth of this population. Others following in order are Udhampur, Kathua, Baramula, Doda, Rajauri, Punch and Ladakh with migrant population ranging between 1,173 and 6,523.

Decadal growth rate of general, migrant and immobile population by sex in rural and urban areas :

9.21 The shift in population mobility at the district-level can be studied from statement IX.4 which gives the decadal growth rate for 1961-71 of the general, migrant and immobile population by sex separately for the rural and urban areas.

Statement IX.4

Decadal (1961-71) growth rate of general, migrant and immobile population by sex in the State

Sl. No.	District/ State	Rural						Urban					
		Males			Females			Males			Females		
		General	Migrant	Immobile	General	Migrant	Immobile	General	Migrant	Immo-bile	General	Migrant	Im-mobile
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Anantnag	26 6	25.7	26.0	24.5	22.6	24.1	61.0	47.0	62.6	65.2	135.6	52.2
2.	Srinagar	13.8	— 14.6	19.2	14.9	9.4	20.6	44.1	. 1.3	47.3	42.7	— 34.3	50.1
3.	Baramula	31 7	22.0	31.4	28.9	24.5	29.2	14.5	29.2	12.8	16.6	32.0	13.5
4.	Ladakh	13.8	36.0	11.3	15.6	78.4	6.9	130.4	527.5	62.8	95.0	374.9	52.4
5.	Doda	32.0	89.0	22.9	29.2	46.5	20.0	22.8	5.9	31.6	30.2	15.3	37.7
6.	Udhampur	29.8	4.1	35.8	29.2	2.7	50.7	71.5	63.6	77.9	75.0	79.8	70.6
7.	Jammu	35.7	8.0	47.7	39.4	21.5	61.2	44.7	9.4	82.6	56.1	8.2	128.9
8.	Kathua	29.1	11.0	33.6	31.2	23.2	38.6	58.4	49.8	66.0	65.0	56.8	76.9
9.	Rajauri	26.3	11.9	20.1	26.4	5.0	23.4	35.8	16.6	50.5	37.0	12.5	58.0
10.	Punch	8.7			8.8			34.4			36.5		
Jammu & Kashmir		**26.8**	**16.2**	**28.5**	**26.5**	**20.2**	**29.6**	**43.4**	**18.1**	**50.3**	**46.1**	**17.0**	**55.8**

9.22 The statistics relating to decadal variation according to the various types of population reveal that the growth rate during 1961-71 among males of the rural areas has been 26.8% for the general population, 16.2% for migrants and 28.5% for immobile population. In the urban areas, the corresponding rates are 43.4%, 18.1% and 50.3% respectively. Obviously, the male mobility has decreased at the State level in the present census. This holds good for females also in whose case the decadal growth rate in the rural sector works to 20.2% for migrants as against 26.5% for the general and 29.6% for the immobile population. As for urban part, the rate of growth of general population has been higher (46.1%) than that of migrant population (17%).

9.23 Examining the position district by district, it will be seen that the extent of immobility fluctuates from area to area. In the rural sector of Anantnag, the male mobility has, more or less, remained static during the decade 1961-71. On the other hand, Srinagar has registered a very sharp decrease. The data indicate a negative growth rate (−14.6%) having been recorded in the case of migrant population of this district as against +13.8% registered in its general population. Except for Ladakh and Doda, all other districts have also shown a downward trend in their population mobility but not of the magnitude observed in the case of Srinagar. In Ladakh and Doda, however, there has been an improvement in the male mobility during the decade under review.

9.24 Like rural males, Anantnag has experienced no change in the female mobility during the decade ending 1971. The reduced population mobility is noticed in all other districts except Ladakh and Doda which have again shown an

improvement in the female mobility during the period referred to above.

9.25 As for urban areas, male mobility has shown a downward trend during 1961-71 in all the districts except Baramula and Ladakh where an improvement is noticed. Like rural males, Srinagar has recorded a sharp drop in the female mobility of the urban sector. An improvement is noted in the mobility of females in Anantnag, Baramula, Ladakh and Udhampur districts. All other areas have registered a reduced mobility in the female population during the decade ending 1971.

Intra-district and inter-district migrants, 1961 and 1971 :

9.26 Statement IX.5 gives the comparative data of the volume and rate of growth of persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and in other districts of the State for 1961 and 1971.

Statement IX.5

Volume and rate of growth of intra-district and inter-district migrants in the State, 1961 and 1971

Census	Intra-district		Inter-district		Intra-State	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	6 = (2 + 4)	7 = (3 + 5)
1961	449,931	59,628	92,664	45,401	542,595	105,029
1971	540,593	61,487	98,048	56,254	638,641	117,741
Percentage increase over 1961	**20.15**	**3.12**	**5.81**	**23.90**	**17.70**	**12.10**

9.27 Out of the total number of 638,641 migrants born within the State and enumerated in its rural sector, a large majority constituting 85% is born elsewhere in the district of enumeration alone. The comparative figures of 1961 also disclose that as many as 449,931 or 83% of the total number of those born within the State of enumeration comprise of intra-district migrants. In the urban sector as well, more than one-half of such migrants were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration both in 1961 and 1971.

9.28 Notwithstanding the fact that the volume of intra-State migrants has increased during the past ten years, the growth rates recorded for intra-district and inter-district migrants are indicative of the reduced population mobility. According to the data, the decadal increase for intra-district and inter-district migrants has been 20.15% and 5.81% for rural and 3.12% and 23.90% for urban areas. As against this, the corresponding growth rate in the general rural and urban population of the State has been 26.65% and 44.65% respectively. Further, the drop in mobility has been comparatively less in rural than in urban areas.

District-wise contribution to State's intra-district and inter-district migrants, 1961 and 1971 :

9.29 Reverting to the position of migrants in the districts, it would be worthwhile to make a comparison of the contribution made by each of the districts to the State's intra-district and inter-district migrants between 1961 and 1971. This will be clear from statement IX.6.

Statement IX.6

Percentage contribution of districts to State's intra-district and inter-district migrants, 1961 and 1971

Sl. No.	District/State	Intra-district				Inter-district			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Anantnag	18.9	18.9	6.8	12.5	8.3	9.3	3.5	4.8
2.	Srinagar	9.3	7.5	18.9	5.4	8.0	8.3	16.7	14.5
3.	Baramula	14.5	14.3	9.9	11.3	4.4	7.2	3.3	4.3
4.	Ladakh	1.6	2.3	0.7	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9
5.	Doda	7.8	9.7	4.5	4.9	6.0	10.4	4.2	3.4
6.	Udhampur	11.2	9.3	5.4	8.5	14.4	11.6	6.3	9.0
7.	Jammu	18.5	21.3	41.1	38.0	34.4	27.0	57.1	53.6
8.	Kathua	9.3	9.3	5.3	7.7	8.0	8.7	3.8	5.0
9.	Rajauri	8.9	5.0	7.4	1.8	15.8	16.0	4.9	3.1
10.	Punch		2.4		6.5		1.2		1.4
Jammu & Kashmir		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(i) Intra-district migrants :

9.30 The statistics relating to persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, as shown in col. 4 of the statement, indicate that Jammu has contributed the lafgest number of intra-district migrants to the rural areas of the State. Anantnag which is the most populous district is the next largest contributor accounting for 18.9% of the total intra-district migrants enumerated in the rural sector of the State as against 21.3% of Jammu. Baramula takes the third place (14.3%). Doda, Udhampur and Kathua follow in order with 9% to 10% migrants belonging to this category. In the remaining four districts, the respective percentages vary between 2.3% of Ladakh and 7.5% of Srinagar. The data relating to 1961 census exhibits, more or less, a similar picture, the first three largest contributors being Anantnag, Jammu and Baramula. Ladakh is conspicuous for having returned the smallest number of such migrants in the rural areas of the State.

9.31 The highest contribution to the State's intra-district migrants in the urban areas comes from Jammu (38%) which claims the second largest urban population among the districts of the State. Like the rural sector, Anantnag and Baramula occupy the next two positions having contributed 12.5% and 11.3% such migrants to the urban part of the State. Udhampur, Kathua, Punch, Srinagar and Doda rank next in descending order with percentage contribution ranging between 4.9 and 8.5. The share of Rajauri among the intra-district migrants is the minimum (1.8%) while that of Ladakh, the least populous district, is also very small being limited to 3.4% only.

9.32 The 1961 figures indicate that Jammu is again conspicuous for having returned the highest percentage (41.1%) of intra-district migrants in the State in 1961. Srinagar is, however, the next largest contributor followed by the other two valley districts of Baramula and Anantnag. The corresponding percentages in these districts work to 18.9%, 9.9% and 6.8% respectively. Ladakh has contributed a negligible proportion of 0.7% only to the total intra-district migrants of the urban sector of the State.

(ii) Inter-district migrants :

9.33 The contribution to State's inter-district migrants in the rural areas has been the largest from Jammu (27%) and the next largest from Rajauri (16%). Udhampur, Doda, Anantnag, Kathua, Srinagar and Baramula occupy the other six places respectively with percentage share varying from 7 to 12. The incidence of such migrants in the remaining districts namely Punch and Ladakh is the smallest.

9.34 The comparative figures of 1961 indicate that Jammu and Ladakh rank first and last respectively with regard to the contribution made by them to the total inter-district migrants of the rural sector of the State. A very wide difference is discernible between the respective proportions of the two districts, the former having contributed 34.4% and the latter 0.7% migrants.

9.35 As for urban areas, a similarity is noticed between the district-wise proportions of the 1961 and 1971 censuses. In both the cases, Jammu, Srinagar and Udhampur have contributed maximum to the inter-district migrants of the State. These districts account for an aggregate proportion of 80% in 1961 and 77% in 1971. Doda which ranked fourth in the previous census has given its place to Kathua in 1971. Anantnag and Baramula have contributed 4.8% and 4.3% of inter-district migrants to the State in 1971 followed by Doda, Rajauri, Punch and Ladakh in which the respective percentages vary between 0.9 and 3.4.

Migrants classified by types of movement, 1961 and 1971 :

9.36 Statement IX.7 compares the volume of migrant population in the State by types of movement viz. rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban for 1961 and 1971.

Statement IX.7

Volume of migrant population by type of movement in the State, 1961 and 1971

Census	Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to rural		Urban to urban		Unclassified		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1961	152,528 (22.4%)	381,318 (56.1%)	36,189 (5.3%)	33,053 (4.9%)	11,334 (1.7%)	13,706 (2.0%)	24,294 (3.6%)	26,485 (3.9%)	342 (0.1%)	323 N	224,687	454,885
1971	171,772 (20.8%)	449,472 (54.4%)	39,277 (4.8%)	39,404 (4.8%)	24,198 (2.9%)	34,059 (4.1%)	33,806 (4.1%)	32,185 (3.9%)	849 (0.1%)	526 (0.1%)	269,902	555,646

Note:— (i) Excludes figures of foreign nationals as their rural/urban/unclassifiable break-up of birth place is not available.

(ii) Figures within brackets indicate percentages to total number of migrants.

(iii) N denotes negligible.

9.37 The total bulk of migration in the State excluding foreign nationals in whose case the rural-urban break up of birth place is not available is found to be 825,548 of whom 269,902 are males and 555,646 females. The corresponding figures of 1961 census are 679,572 comprising of 224,687 males and 454,885 females. Examining these statistics according to the types of movement, it is noticed that rural to rural movement has accounted for the largest number of migrants both in 1961 and 1971 censuses. While about 78% of the total number of migrants belonged to this category in 1961, no less than 75% of such migrants were enumerated in the State in 1971. The sexwise data show that the proportion of females who have moved from one rural area to another is disproportionately large. These migrants have contributed 54.4% to the aggregate migrant population of both sexes put together as against only 20.8% of males. The corresponding proportions in 1961 work to 56.1% and 22.4% respectively.

9.38 The explanation for these large disparities cannot be precisely stated but it has been found that in large majority of cases, female migrations are due to marriages in a village other than the one where the female was born. Setting up of a large number of schools in rural areas manned by educated women born in other villages and posting of dais, midwives, health visitors, etc. in newly established medical units in rural areas can be another factor contributing to the high incidence of rural to rural movement among females. As for males, the main cause for migration from rural to rural areas is employment in one economic activity or other.

9.39 Rural to urban movement among the migrant population claims the next largest category though the corresponding proportions disclose a very large disparity with those born in one rural area and enumerated in another. As the figures show, male and female migrants comprise 4.8% each of their aggregate volume in the State as a whole. The corresponding data of 1961 reveal that migrants falling under this type of movement claimed 10.2% out of which males contributed 5.3% and females 4.9%.

9.40 Urban to urban movement comes next in order of the magnitude of migrant population. Accounting for a percentage of 7.5 in 1961, this type of movement has shown a slight increase of 0.5% in 1971. The sexwise figures indicate that while females accounted for 3.9% migrants each in 1961 and 1971, males comprised 4.1% in 1971 as against 3.6% in the last census.

9.41 The category of migrants falling under urban to rural type of movement accounts for the minimum volume of migrants at 58,257 of whom 2.9% are males and the remaining 4.1% females. The magnitude of this type of population in 1961 was 25,040, comprising 3.7% of the total migrants out of whom 2% were females and 1.7% males.

Intra-district, inter-district and inter-State migrants by type of movement, 1961 & 1971 :

9.42 Taking the two sexes separately, we may now study the distribution of intra-district, inter-district and inter-State migrants of the State by types of movement in 1961 and 1971. This data is given in Statement IX.8.

Statement IX.8

Percentage distribution of migrants by types of movement and by sex in the State, 1961 and 1971

Type of migration	Census	Type of movement											
		Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to rural		Urban to urban		Unclassified		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Intra-district	1961	77.2	88.7	13.8	5.9	3.9	2.2	4.9	3.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	100.0
	1971	76.0	88.2	15.1	6.3	6.2	4.2	2.6	1.3	0.1	N	100.0	100.0
Inter-district	1961	55.2	66.8	19 9	12.4	6.0	6.1	18.7	14.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	100 0
	1971	45.1	56.0	13.9	8.5	12.0	13.3	28.9	22.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0
Inter-State	1961	42.5	43.6	19.0	17.1	11.0	8.7	27.5	30 6	N	N	100.0	100.0
	1971	50.4	35.3	13.7	15.6	13.9	16.6	20.6	31.5	1.4	1.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1961	67.9	83.8	16.1	7.3	5.0	3.0	10.8	5.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	100.0
	1971	63.6	80.9	14.6	7.1	9.0	6.1	12.5	5.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	100.0

Note :— N = Negligible

9.43 Rural to rural movement among male intra-district migrants accounts for 76% of the aggregate number of such migrants in the State as a whole. Females claim a still higher percentage at 88.2% of the total number of female migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. Rural to urban movement is the next important contributor accounting for 15.1% among males and 6.3% for females. Urban to rural movement is the third in importance for both the sexes, comprising 6.2% and 4.2% of the total male and female intra-district migrant population of the State respectively. The fourth type of movement viz. urban to urban claims a very small proportion at 2.6% for males and 1.3% for females.

9.44 A comparison of this data with that of 1961 shows an improvement in urban to rural movement for both the sexes. Urban to urban movement has registered a declining trend in 1971. The proportions recorded for the remaining two types of movement viz. rural to rural and rural to urban have, more or less, remained constant both in 1961 and 1971.

9.45 So far as inter-district migration is concerned, it is clear from the above statement that the rural to rural movement is the most prominent form of migration. The contribution made by the two sexes to this type of movement is 45.1% for males and 56% for females although it is less than that noted for intra-district migration. Unlike those born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, migration from urban to urban areas is the next in importance for the inter-district migration ; 28.9% and 22.1% of the total number of male and female migrants respectively. The contribution made by this form of movement to inter-district migration is very high when compared with similar contribution of intra-district migrants.

9.46 Rural to urban movement among male inter-district migrants is slightly less than that of intra-district migrants, 13.9% only in the former case as against 15.1% observed for the latter. The position of females is just the reverse, inter-district migrants claiming a higher proportion (8.5%) than that of intra-district migrants (6.3%). The corresponding percentages for urban to rural movement are higher in 1971 ; at 12% and 13.3% for males and females respectively against 6.2% and 4.2% only in 1961.

9.47 If we compare the results of the two censuses, it is seen that unlike intra-district migrants where the contributions made by males and females to rural to rural and rural to urban movement have remained static both in 1961 and 1971, a declining trend is noticed in both the types of movement of inter-district migrants. On the contrary, migrations from urban to rural and urban to urban areas have shown significant improvement in 1971 over 1961.

9.48 As for inter-State migrants also, rural to rural movement is the most dominant form of migration accounting for 50.4% and 35.3% male and female population falling under this

category of migrants. As in the case of inter-district migration, urban to urban movement is the next prominent form of migration between the two sexes.

This type of movement claims a proportion of 20.6% among males and 31.5% among females. Migrations taking place from urban to rural areas constitute the third important category, contributing 13.9% and 16.6% male and female population to the inter-State migrants of the State. The proportions claimed by migrants moving from rural to urban areas are almost at par with those of urban to rural type of movement.

9.49 The corresponding figures of 1961 reveal a somewhat different pattern in regard to intra-district and inter-district migrants. Here, rural to rural and urban to rural migrations have shown a significant improvement in 1971 over 1961 and a declining trend in the case of rural to urban movement. As for migration taking place from urban to urban areas, the proportionate share of females has been almost at the same level both in 1961 and 1971 but a declining trend is observed in the case of males in the 1971 census.

Distribution of intra-district, inter-district and inter-State migrants within each type of movement, 1961 and 1971 :

9.50 Statement IX.9 indicates the percentage contribution made by the different types of migration viz. intra-district, inter-district and inter-State to each of the four types of movement in 1961 and 1971.

Statement IX.9

Percentage distribution of migrants in the State within each type of movement by sex, 1961 and 1971

Type of migration	Census	Type of movement							
		Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to rural		Urban to urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Intra-district	1961	70.3	86.2	53.2	66.2	47.6	59.4	28.2	44.0
	1971	68.6	87.7	59.4	71.6	39.9	54.9	12.1	17.4
Inter-district	1961	25.2	12.0	38.4	25.6	36.8	30.6	53.5	37.7
	1971	19.3	10.1	26.1	17.4	36.4	31.6	62.7	55.4
Inter-State	1961	4.5	1.8	8.4	8.2	15.6	10.0	18.3	18.3
	1971	12.1	2.2	14.5	11.0	23.7	13.5	25.2	27.2
Total	1961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.51 It is evident that intra-district migration is the most dominant form of migration for all types of movement except for urban to urban migration. Next in importance to each of the three types of movement namely rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural for both the sexes is inter-district migration followed lastly by inter-state migration. As for urban to urban movement, inter-district migration plays a leading role. Inter-State and intra-district migrations take the second and third places respectively.

9.52 Comparing the positions at the two censuses broadly, the following trends are observed.

1. A downward trend is discernible in the contribution made by intra-district migrants to the urban to rural and urban to urban movements for both the sexes at the 1971 census.

2. The contribution made by intra-district migrants has remained, more or less, static in the case of rural to rural movement at both the censuses. This is also true of urban to rural movement of inter-district migrants.

3. A drop is observed in the number of inter-district migrants in the rural to rural and rural to urban movements.

4. All other types of migration have registered increases in 1971 over their relative contribution of 1961 for all other types of movement.

Distribution of persons by place of birth and area of enumeration :

9.53 Statements IX.10 and IX.11 make a

comparison of the distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex by place of birth and area of enumeration viz. rural/urban between the 1961 and 1971 censuses, separately for rural and urban areas of the State.

9.54 Rural to rural movement among intra-district migrants is the most preferred one both among males and females and accounts for about 136 migrants per 1,000 general rural population of the State. Further, between the two sexes the contribution of female migrants is higher than that of males. The data shows that this type of movement claims as many as 224 females per 1,000 rural population of this sex as against the corresponding male proportion of 59 only. Rural to urban movement has the second priority for migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. In this case, the intra-district migrants claim the respective proportions at 60;51 and 71 for persons, males and females. The urban to urban and urban to rural types of movement are not very common and account for not more than 11 and 8 per 1,000 urban and 1,000 rural population of the State respectively. The sexwise proportions in the former case stand at 9 and 14 for males and females as against 5 and 11 for the latter type of movement.

9.55 Among inter-district migrants, the rural to rural movement is less common when compared to that for intra-district migrants. On the contrary, the importance of urban to urban movement in the case of this type of migration is much higher for both the sexes. The first statement shows that as against only 21 per 1,000 persons belonging to the rural to rural type of movement, as many as 46 consist of those who have migrated from one urban area to another. As in the case of intra-district migration, females constitute a higher proportion in all types of movement except those who have moved from rural to urban areas.

Statement IX.10

Distribution of population by place of birth and area of enumeration

Birth place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Population enumerated in total areas of the State per 1,000 of total population			Population enumerated in rural areas of the State per 1,000 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the State per 1,000 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total Population		**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**
A. Born in India	Rural	812.05	812.49	811.55	976.55	980.58	971.98	91.68	85.12	99.31
	Urban	178.53	178.84	178 18	15.50	12.12	19.34	892.51	900.32	883.43
	Unclassifiable	0.30	0.35	0.24	0.13	0.17	0.07	1.06	1.09	1.01
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	803.24	801.70	804.99	968.39	970.14	966.41	79.99	72.81	88.34
	Urban	172.55	173.04	172.00	12.74	9.24	16.72	872.39	881.85	861.39
	Unclassifiable	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.43	0.39	0.47
(a) Born in place of enumeration	Rural	660.44	726.64	585.05	811.25	894.56	716.82	..	..	..
	Urban	151.62	155.25	147.49	..	..	..	815.62	827.06	802.31
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	122.10	57.40	195.79	136.26	58.97	223.88	60.08	50.61	71.10
	Urban	8.23	5.58	11.25	7.54	4.83	10.61	11.26	8.83	14.09
	Unclassifiable	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.30	0.27	0.34
(c) In other districts of State of enumeration	Rural	20.70	17.66	24.15	20.88	16.61	25.71	19.91	22.20	17.24
	Urban	12.70	12.21	13.26	5 20	4.41	6.11	45.51	45.96	44.99
	Unclassifiable	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	N	0.13	0.12	0.13
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	8.81	10.79	6.56	8.16	10.44	5.57	11.69	12.31	10.97
	Urban	5.98	5.80	6.18	2.76	2.88	2.62	20.12	18.47	22.04
	Unclassifiable	0.19	0.24	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.63	0.70	0.54

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (incl. U.S.S.R.)		9.03	8.25	9.93	7.74	7.05	8.53	14.68	13.43	16.14
C. Countries in Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)		0.01	0.01	0.02	N	N	N	0.04	0.02	0.07
D. Countries in Africa		0.01	N	0.01	N	..	N	0.02	0.01	0.03
E. Countries in two Americas		N	N	N	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
F. Countries in Oceania		N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
G. Unclassifiable		0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	N	N	N

Note :- N = Negligible

Statement IX.11

Distribution of population by place of birth and area of enumeration, 1961

Birth place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Population enumerated in total areas of the State per 1,000 of total population			Population enumerated in rural areas of the State per 1,000 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the State per 1,000 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total Population		**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**
A. Born in India	Rural	833.42	832.62	834.31	976.70	979.71	973.31	116.70	112.50	121.69
	Urban	149.95	152.62	146.90	8.44	7.19	9.84	857.77	864.63	849.65
	Unclassifiable	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.09	0.10	0.09
I. Within the State of	Rural	827.94	827.40	828.55	972.07	975 36	968.36	107.00	103.00	111.74
enumeration but outside	Urban	146.46	149.35	143.17	7.38	6.07	8.85	842.13	850.82	831.83
the place of enumeration	Unclassifiable	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.08	0.09	0.06
(a) Born in place of	Rural	664.05	733.12	585.35	796.81	882.86	699.51	..	..	..
enumeration	Urban	128.66	133.84	122.75	..	..	..	772.19	789.11	752.15
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Born elsewhere in the	Rural	133.97	66.65	210.68	146.90	68.06	236.06	69.30	59.79	80.56
district of enumeration	Urban	8.99	6.45	11.89	4.56	3.42	5.84	31.17	21.28	42.88
	Unclassifiable	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.03	0.04	0.02
(c) In other districts of the	Rural	29.92	27.63	32.52	28.36	24.44	32.79	37.70	43.21	31.18
State of enumeration	Urban	8.81	9.06	8.53	2.82	2.65	3.01	38.77	40.43	36.80
	Unclassifiable	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04
II. States in India beyond	Rural	5.48	5.22	5.76	4.63	4.35	4.95	9.70	9.50	9.95
the State of enumeration	Urban	3.49	3.27	3.73	1.06	1.12	0.99	15.64	13.81	17.82
	Unclassifiable	0 01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	N	0.01	0.01	0.03
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)		14.20	12.60	16.22	12.27	10.71	14.04	24.38	21.83	27.40
C. Countries in Europe (Excl. U.S.S.R.)		0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	N	0.09	0.04	0.14
D. Countries in Africa		N	N	N	N	N	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
E. Countries in two Americas		N	N	N	..	..	..	0.01	N	0.01
F. Countries in Oceania		N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N
G. Unclassifiable		2.13	1.97	2,34	2.37	2.18	2.60	0.95	0.89	1.01

Note :- N = Negligible

9.56 The volume of rural to rural movement among inter-State migrants is reduced further with the increase in the distance of migration. Only 8 per 1,000 migrants born in other States of India beyond the State of enumeration have moved from one rural area to another. Here again, urban to urban movement is the most preferred one accounting for a proportion of 20; 18 and 22 for persons, males and females respectively. The least important is urban to rural movement which claims only about 3, per 1,000 rural population of the State.

9.57 A comparison of the results of 1971 with 1961 census, as given in statement IX.11, shows that the proportionate contribution of intra-district migrants has decreased in the 1971 census in all but urban to rural type of movement which has registered a slight increase. This is also true of inter-district migrants but so far as inter-State migrants are concerned, the proportions indicate an increase in the present census in all types of movement.

Persons born in the district of origin and enumerated in other districts of the State :

9.58 Statement IX.12 indicates the sexwise numerical strength and percentage of persons born in the district of origin but enumerated in other districts of the State in 1971.

Statement IX.12

Persons born in this district and enumerated in other districts of the State, 1971

Birth place		ENUMERATED IN														
		Total out-migrants			Anantnag			Srinagar			Baramula			Ladakh		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Anantnag	a)	10,542	5,474	5,068	..	..	..	5,244	2,053	3,191	470	295	175	113	91	22
	b)	100	100	100	..	..	..	50	38	63	5	5	3	1	2	N
Srinagar	a)	28,912	12,523	16,389	7,774	2,058	5,716	..	..	..	7,108	2,350	4,758	445	305	140
	b)	100	100	100	27	16	35	..	..	..	25	19	29	1	2	1
Baramula	a)	10,682	5,434	5,248	1,159	704	455	6,998	2,690	4,308	..	..	..	107	91	16
	b)	100	100	100	11	13	9	66	49	82	..	..	..	1	2	N
Ladakh	a)	1,207	826	381	83	52	31	511	276	235	204	191	13	..	..	..
	b)	100	100	100	7	6	8	42	34	62	17	23	3	..	..	..
Doda	a)	7,772	3,879	3,893	1,162	320	842	438	299	139	168	120	48	18	15	3
	b)	100	100	100	15	8	22	6	8	4	2	3	1	N	N	N
Udhampur	a)	17,694	7,258	10,436	442	188	254	203	139	64	106	96	10	10	10	..
	b)	100	100	100	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	N	N	N	..
Jammu	a)	18,811	8,749	10,062	542	423	119	1,148	751	397	480	428	52	93	82	11
	b)	100	100	100	3	5	1	6	9	4	3	5	1	N	1	N
Kathua	a)	10,566	4,437	6,129	94	80	14	160	142	18	88	86	2	15	14	1
	b)	100	100	100	1	2	N	1	3	N	1	2	N	N	N	N
Rajauri	a)	5,168	2,464	2,704	156	113	43	1,211	665	546	50	45	5	8	8	..
	b)	100	100	100	3	5	2	23	27	20	1	2	N	N	N	N
Punch	a)	19,948	10,300	9,648	352	182	170	174	103	71	416	238	178	20	18	2
	b)	100	100	100	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	N	N	N
Distt. unspecified	a)	23,000	12,159	10,841	50	32	18	240	133	107	330	69	261	12	9	3
	b)	100	100	100	N	N	N	1	1	1	1	1	2	N	N	N

Note :— (i) Figures against (a) indicate absolute numbers
(ii) Figures against (b) indicate percentages to total out-migrants
(iii) N = Negligible

Statement IX.12—*concld.*

Persons born in this district and enumerated in other districts of the State, 1971

Birth place		ENUMERATED IN																	
		Doda			Udhampur			Jammu			Kathua			Rajauri			Punch		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
(1)		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
Anantnag	a)	1,967	1,071	896	856	513	343	1,408	1,113	295	99	59	40	348	253	95	87	26	11
	b)	19	20	18	8	9	7	13	20	6	1	1	1	3	5	2	N	N	N
Srinagar	a)	488	306	182	1,111	641	470	10,855	6,209	4,646	342	210	132	639	374	265	150	70	80
	b)	2	2	1	4	5	3	38	50	28	1	2	1	2	3	2	N	1	N
Baramula	a)	375	305	70	533	459	74	1,120	937	183	60	42	18	240	162	78	90	44	46
	b)	3	6	1	5	8	1	10	17	4	1	1	N	2	3	2	1	1	1
Ladakh	a)	103	35	68	12	9	3	76	49	27	.	..	..	216	212	4	2	2	..
	b)	9	4	18	1	1	1	6	6	7	..	..	..	18	26	1	N	N	N
Doda	a)	..	..	..	2,627	1,192	1,435	2,491	1,459	1,032	669	354	315	126	78	48	73	42	31
	b)	..	..	..	34	31	37	32	38	26	8	9	8	2	2	1	1	1	1
Udhampur	a)	5,277	2,577	2,700	..	..	..	7,880	2,906	4,974	2,037	654	1,383	1,660	644	1,016	79	44	35
	b)	30	35	26	..	..	..	45	40	48	12	9	13	9	9	10	N	1	N
Jammu	a)	1,038	610	428	7,038	2,919	4,119	..	..	..	5,627	2,002	3,625	2,422	1,262	1,160	423	272	151
	b)	6	7	4	37	33	41	..	..	..	30	23	36	13	14	12	2	3	1
Kathua	a)	1,882	1,152	730	1,766	630	1,136	6,401	2,220	4,181	..	..	..	104	75	29	56	38	18
	b)	18	26	12	17	14	19	61	50	68	..	..	..	1	2	1	N	1	N
Rajauri	a)	138	81	57	855	324	531	1,899	880	1,019	99	40	59	..	..	..	752	308	444
	b)	3	3	2	17	13	20	37	36	38	2	2	2	..	..	..	14	12	16
Punch	a)	731	618	113	1,102	525	577	9,779	5,031	4,748	1,385	693	692	5,989	2,892	3,097	..	..	..
	b)	4	6	1	5	5	6	49	49	49	7	7	7	30	28	32	..	..	..
Distt. unspecified	a)	102	64	38	571	444	127	14,714	7,791	6,923	1,026	524	502	5,632	2,933	2,699	323	160	163
	b)	N	1	N	3	4	1	64	64	64	5	4	5	25	24	25	1	1	2

Note :— (i) Figures against (a) indicate absolute numbers
(ii) Figures against (b) indicate percentages to total out-migrants
(iii) N = Negligible

9.59 As stated earlier, migrants born in other districts of the State number 154,302 and comprise of 73,503 males and 80,799 females. Their district-wise break up by place of birth and area of enumeration indicates that a large majority (28,912) constituting 19% of such migrants were born in Srinagar district alone. Of these, more than one-third were enumerated in Jammu district. The contiguous valley districts of Baramula and Anantnag follow in order having absorbed more than one-fourth each of such migrants. In all other districts, the percentage share is either exceedingly small or negligible.

9.60 Punch takes the second place with 19,948 or 13% migrants having their birth place in this district. Almost one-half of these have been enumerated in Jammu district alone. Rajauri which was constituted into a separate district only in 1967 by detaching some of the areas previously belonging to Punch district accounts for another 30%. Kathua and Udhampur jointly claim 12% migrants while the corresponding percentages in other districts are very small and vary from a negligible proportion of Ladakh to 4% of Doda.

9.61 The birth place of 12% migrants who number 18,811 is Jammu. A large majority of these have been enumerated in the contiguous districts of Udhampur and Kathua which contribute 37% and 30% migrants respectively. Of the remaining, 13% have been returned from

Rajauri while the incidence of such migrants in every other district is very small ranging from a negligible proportion of Ladakh to 6% each of Srinagar and Doda districts.

9.62 Udhampur is the next largest contributor claiming for 11% migrants born in this district. Of these, the largest number comprising 45% has been enumerated in Jammu. Doda occupies the second place (30%) followed by Kathua (12%) and Rajauri (9%). The incidence of this category of migrants in the valley districts is, on an aggregate, limited to 4% only. Ladakh and Punch have returned negligible proportions.

9.63 The birth place of 7% each of inter-district migrants is Baramula, Kathua, and Anantnag. Numerically, these districts claim the birth places of 10,682, 10,566 and 10,542 out-migrants respectively. In Baramula district, two-third of their aggregate number have been enumerated in Srinagar alone. Anantnag and Jammu follow with the corresponding percentages at 11 & 10 respectively. As for migrants whose birth place is Kathua, a little less than two - thirds have been enumerated in Jammu alone. The next largest proportions have been returned from Doda (18%) and Udhampur (17%). So far as migrants born in Anantnag district are concerned, one - half of them have been enumerated in Srinagar district. Of the remaining, about one-fifth and one-eighth have migrated to Doda and Jammu districts respectively. Only 5% migrants have moved from this district to Baramula.

9.64 Migrants having their birth place in Doda number 7,772 and constitute a proportion of 5% only. The contiguous districts of Udhampur and Jammu alone have absorbed 34% and 32% migrants born in Doda. Anantnag, the other contiguous district, is next in importance with 15% migrants having been enumerated in this district.

9.65 The birth place of 3% of total inter—district migrants of the State is Rajauri. Most of them comprising 37% have been enumerated in Jammu district alone. Srinagar accounts for the next largest number at 1,211 (23%) and Udhampur ranks third with 17% migrants having their birth place in Rajauri. The incidence of out-migrants in Punch is also high (14%). All other districts namely Anantnag, Baramula, Doda and Kathua account for 9% migrants on the whole.

9.66 Ladakh is distinguishable for having returned the smallest number of migrants (1,207) comprising 1% only having their birth place in this district. Of these, 42% have been enumerated in Srinagar alone while among the remaining, 18%, 17% and 9% have been absorbed by Rajauri, Baramula and Doda districts respectively. In all other districts, the corresponding percentages are very small ranging from 1% of Udhampur to 7% of Anantnag.

9.67 The district of birth of the remaining 23,000 migrants is not known. Majority of these have been absorbed by Jammu (64%) and Rajauri (25%) districts. Another 8% have been enumerated in Kathua and Udhampur. The remaining three per cent are accounted for by Srinagar, Baramula and Punch districts at 1% each.

Concluding remarks :

9.68 In summing up the foregoing discussion, we notice that migrants comprise a very small proportion of the population of Jammu and Kashmir State, 19% only. Of these, 6% are males and 13% females. That 81% of the population at the 1971 census constituted of persons who were enumerated at the place of their birth indicates that immobility is the dominant characteristic of the population inhabiting the State. As between the two censuses of 1961 and 1971, immobility has shown an upward trend. In this connection, it is relevant to state that while the growth of general population during this decade is 29.65%, the growth of non-migrant population is as high as 32.81%. As stated earlier, this is attributable to a number of factors; chiefly, (i) 68% of the working population is made up of agriculturists who have become or are in the process of becoming owners of their land in consequence of various legislative measures initiated by the State government. This has increased their stake in their holdings. Simultaneously, production has increased many-fold by the ready availability and use of fertilisers, better seeds and implements supplemented by wide expansion of irrigational facilities. Agriculture has consequently become a profitable source of subsistence for majority of the population and eased the pressure for migration. (ii) Facilities for education, medical care, roads and transport, electricity, drinking water etc. have become available in most parts of the State thanks to successive development plans launched in recent decades. All these benefits work as disincentives to migration of people from the hitherto backward

pockets to selected areas better placed in this respect formerly.

9.69 Of the migrant population accounted for in Jammu and Kashmir, it has been observed that among the districts, Jammu claims the largest number of immigrants born in other districts of the State and enumerated in its rural and urban areas.

Birth place	*Number enumerated in Jammu*
Anantnag	1,408
Srinagar	10,855
Baramula	1,120
Ladakh	76
Doda	2,491
Udhampur	7,880
Kathua	6,401
Rajauri	1,899
Punch	9,779
Unspecified	14,714

9.70 It is relevant to mention here that after the closure of Srinagar—Rawalpindi road, the Jammu district has become the principal centre of trade and commerce of the State. The offices of the State government move down to Jammu during winter drawing a large number of government servants and their families who are present in the district during March—April when the census is taken. Because of its easy accessibility to the rest of the country and especially the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi & Rajasthan, many new industrial undertakings have come up in the district throwing open opportunities of employment and giving a fillip to the import and export trade. The extension of railway line to Jammu has given a further boost to the economic activity in the district, attracting immigrants from other parts of the State as well as rest of the country.

9.71 At the other end of the line where the flow of immigrants has been minimum is the district of Ladakh though as compared to the position of this district at 1961 census, there is an indication of higher mobility among rural males and females. This is evidently due to the fact that a net-work of roads has been built up in this district during the decade under review. This has made movement from one area to another easy. Since the district still contains a fairly large number of backward pockets, the population is required to migrate to areas where facilities for education and medical care are available.

9.72 The data regarding types of movement reveals that the most prominent form of migration is rural to rural with females claiming a very high proportion than males. Second in importance is rural to urban movement for both the sexes. The third type of movement among males is urban to urban while among females, it is urban to rural. Urban to rural and urban to urban migration is the least important among males and females respectively. The following reasons may be adduced to explain these trends.

(i) Marriages in rural areas are contracted generally within the rural areas of the same tehsil and district.

(ii) Rural to urban migration which accounts for a small proportion of migrants (9.6%) is caused by more opportunities of employment being available in urban areas. This type of movement is also caused by facilities for higher education and professional trainings which are available in urban areas.

(iii) Urban to urban movement is attributable to the fact that only Srinagar and Jammu municipalities are class I towns and are fully developed as compared to rest of the 43 urban areas of the State. Out of these 43 places barring towns of Anantnag, Sopore, Baramula, Udhampur, Kathua and Punch, the majority comprises of towns which are class V and class VI. It is obvious that the urban sector of the State largely lacks the amenities and opportunities available in the two municipalities and other towns belonging to classes III and IV which acts as an attraction for causing urban to urban movement.

(iv) The unusual phenomenon of females claiming a higher proportion in the urban to rural movement is not easy to explain except by adducing the reason that a large number of female government employees such as teachers, doctors, nurses, health visitors etc. who hail from urban areas are posted to the villages and are enumerated there. Further, since most of the places declared urban are still rural in character, females hailing from these places readily go in for marriages in adjacent villages and permanently settle there ; thus becoming migrants from urban to rural sector.

CHAPTER X

SUMMING UP *

Jammu & Kashmir encompasses an area of 222,236 km², ranking 6th in size among the 30 states and union territories of India. Located between 32°-15′ and 37°-15′ north latitude and 72°-35′ and 80°-20′ east longitude, it is situated far above the tropical zone. The lowest latitude of Kashmir (32°-15′ N) is much higher than the highest in Arunachal Pradesh (29°-30′). The State is thus placed in an unique position in India's physiography.

10.2 In sheer size, it is larger than the combined area of Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura. All the union territories put together make less than ½ of its total. However, roughly 92% of its area is constituted of a vast complex of high Himalayan ranges with peaks exceeding 6000 m, nude, barren or densely forested offering no scope for cultivation and wholly unsuited for human habitation. It is from the meagre balance of 8% cultivable area that the population fulfils its needs.

10.3 **The bulk of the burden falls on the three districts of the Kashmir valley—Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula. Though situated at an average altitude of 1600 m, they are flat, fertile and blessed with a mild climate. Of the total of 4,616,632 persons counted as the population of the State at the 1971 census, 2,335,701 or 52.76% inhabit the valley. The average density works out at 706 persons per km² of the cultivated area. In the Jammu province which consists of 6 districts, the major portion of the load, 15.9%, is borne by the Jammu district which happens to be plain and adequately irrigated. The density of the district per km² of cultivated area stands at 648. The remaining 5 districts, Doda, Udhampur, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch which are mountainous offer limited scope for agriculture and are, therefore, sparsely populated. Ladakh district, the largest in Jammu & Kashmir and the country by size, is least populated absorbing a bare 2.3% of the total population.

10.4 As in the rest of the country, a high birth rate aided by sharp decline in mortality, a phenomenon of post-independence era, has brought about rapid multiplication of State's population which stood at the modest figure of 2,139,362 in 1901. Uptil 1941, the State returned consistently low rates of growth and even as low as 0.58% per annum for the decade 1911-21. This was due to high mortality resulting from various types of epidemics and endemic disease rife then. Thanks to vast expansion of medical services in recent times, the fight against death appears to have been waged with a measure of success. Consequently, we find that the population of the State has risen at the rate of 2.96% annually during the decade just concluded accounting for a net increment of 1,055,656 persons in 10 years against the addition of only 614,248 persons in the previous 20 years. All this points to the fact that notwithstanding the limitations imposed by its mountainous topography, the State is poised to take a big leap forward in terms of its demographic growth setting off a virtual consumer explosion for the meagre resources available. The position in the rest of the country is no better, if not worse. It is gratifying that farreaching measures are under way to restrict the size of the population to manageable proportions in future by means of a nation-wide programme to encourage family planning and birth-control.

10.5 The rural-urban classification is one of the important sociological facets of the population. The urban sector of the State includes only 2 class I towns, Srinagar and Jammu municipalities. Class II towns having a population of 50,000-99,999 are conspicuous by their absence. Towns belonging to class III (20,000-49,999) are only 3 in number consisting of Anantnag, Sopore and Baramula.

* The concluding remarks given here are restricted chapter-wise to data discussed in this volume forming Part I-A of the General Report. The data relating to Age, Marital Status, Religion, Mother-tongue, Educational Levels, other aspects of Migration, Workers & Non-workers will be studied in the volume to follow, comprising second part of this report.

** A Portrait of Population—Jammu & Kashmir.

Likewise there are 3 class IV towns, Kathua, Udhampur and Punch, falling in the population range of 10,000 to 19,999. The remaining towns which claim the majority of 45 places classified as urban belong to class V (5,000-9,999) and class VI (less than 5,000). Almost all these towns are still seeped in rural complexion having developed merely as parasites on the country-side and devoid of important characteristics of urbanisation. Thus the State continues to retain and exhibit its predominantly rural character. Even so, some progress towards urbanisation is discernible. As against only 17% population which was returned as urban in 1961, the proportion of urban dwellers at the 1971 has risen to 19%.

10.6 The State has a sex ratio of 878 which, in other words, shows a deficit of 122 females per 1,000 males of the population. However, the position of females has shown a steady improvement with their growth rates standing consistently higher than that of males during the last four decades. This is especially so in the case of the Jammu region which has returned a higher sex ratio than Kashmir region. The only exception to the prevailing low sex ratio is the Ladakh district which has returned 975 females for every 1,000 males.

10.7 The age-structure does not reveal any special feature and follows the pattern obtaining in the rest of the country. A high proportion of the population, 42.90%, is made up of young and unproductive ages, 0—14. Elderly persons (60+) claim another 5.55%. The two brackets added, the percentage of dependents against the State's potential labour force represented by the residuary population in the age group 15—59 is as high as 48.45. Because the bulk of the population is constituted of younger ages, it is possessed of a high fertility potential.

10.8 The literate part of the population is made up of 857,964 persons as against 392,761 literates returned at the preceding census. This reflects a substantial improvement over the position obtaining a decade ago. Of special significance is the fact that female literacy which accounted for only 5.05% of the female population in 1961 has risen to 10.94% showing the rate of decadal increase at 116.63%. However, compared to other states and union territories Jammu & Kashmir continues to remain almost at the bottom of the ladder with the over-all literacy rate (excluding 0—4 age group) according to the latest census returns, standing at 21.71%. The State has a huge backlog of illiteracy handed down from the past generations to contend with, hence more vigorous effort and time will be needed before it catches up with other states in returning higher proportions of literates to total population.

10.9 Scheduled castes comprise 8.26% of the general population of the State. The majority (28.23%) has been returned from the Jammu district. Udhampur, Kathua, Doda and Rajauri districts are other strongholds with fairly large proportions of scheduled caste population. In the remaining districts, their numbers are extremely small or negligible. Meghs or Kabirpanthis form the largest group followed by Chamars or Ramdasias and Dooms or Mahashas. Barwalas and Batwalas also count as major castes. The numerical strength of all other castes namely Basith, Chura, Gardi, Jolaha and Watal is small and varies from 285 to 6,124.

10.10 For the 1961—71 decade, the scheduled caste population has registered growth at 34% which is substantially higher than that of the general population. Similarly with 924 females per 1,000 males, they are better placed in the matter of sex ratio. In the field of literacy, they have made good progress though not as much as the general population.

10.11 The working population accounts for 29.8% of the population of Jammu & Kashmir. 70.2% of the population consists of non-workers. Among males 52.50% are workers while the corresponding proportion for females is limited to 3.86%. The all-India proportion of male and female workers is 53% and 12% respectively. This shows that while the State is almost at par with the rest of the country in respect of male workers, it has returned much lower proportion of female workers.

10.12 Cultivation of land is the principal economic source of the people. Other activities such as manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis and rearing of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities which are complimentary to agriculture constitute the next important sectors of industry in the rural areas. In the urban areas, other services claim about one-third of the total

urban working force. Trade and commerce followed by manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry and transport, storage and communications are the next two important industrial categories of the urban sector.

10.13 A marked shift is noticeable from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors of industry. The data indicate that while the percentage of workers engaged as cultivators has gone down from 75.7% in 1961 to 64.8% in 1971 for the State as a whole, the percentage of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary pursuits like construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and services etc. has gone up from 12.95% in 1961 to 21.58% in 1971. The diversification of economic pursuits is a happy development assuring that investments made in the State's economy in the post-1947 era are yielding beneficial results.

10.14 Migration is one of the factors responsible for bringing about an increase or decrease of population at any point of time. It is noticed that immobile population accounts for a greater share of the general population (81.21%) of the State while migrants comprise the remaining 18.79%. Of these, the birth place of about 13% was returned as elsewhere in the district of enumeration. Those who were born in other districts of the State comprised 3.34%. Persons born in other states of India beyond Jammu & Kashmir constitute 1.50% while the proportion of foreign-born nationals is negligible.

10.15 Implementation of successive development plans has brought about a wide dispersal of social services like education, medical care, transport and communications simultaneously with a sharp rise in agricultural production, weakening the traditional compulsions for migration. Reduced mobility is the result, explaining why during 1961—71 the growth rate of the immobile population has been returned higher than that of the general population.

FACTS AT A GLANCE*

(1971 Census)

•POPULATION OF JAMMU & KASHMIR	**Persons**	**4,616,632**
	Males	**2,458,315**
	Females	**2,158,317**
•DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE (1961-71)		**29.65 per cent**
•PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION		**18.59 per cent**
•SEX RATIO		**878 females per 1,000 males**

•LITERACY RATE (percentage)

	Percentage to total population	*Excluding 0-4 age group*
Persons	**18.58**	**21.71**
Males	**26.75**	**31.01**
Females	**9.28**	**10.94**

•BROAD AGE COMPOSITION

Age group	*Number*	*Percentage to total population*
Total	**4,616,632**	**100.00**
0-14	**1,980,438**	**42.90**
15-59	**2,379,710**	**51.55**
60+	**256,287**	**5.55**
Age not stated	**197**	**Negligible**

•SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

	Number	*Percentage to total population*
Persons	**381,277**	**8.26**
Males	**198,165**	**8.06**
Females	**183,112**	**8.48**

•DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

	Number	*Percentage to total workers*
Total	**1,373,901**	**100.00**
I. Cultivators	**889,991**	**64.78**
II. Agricultural labourers	**41,933**	**3.05**
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities	**50,448**	**3.67**
IV. Mining & quarrying	**1,848**	**0.13**
V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :		
a) Household industry	**55,339**	**4.03**
b) Other than household industry	**37,780**	**2.75**
VI. Construction	**31,026**	**2.26**
VII. Trade and commerce	**60,965**	**4.44**
VIII. Transport, storage & communications	**44,699**	**3.25**
IX. Other services	**159,872**	**11.64**

•MIGRANT POPULATION

	Number	*Percentage to total population*
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**602,080**	**13.04**
Born in other districts of the State	**154,302**	**3.34**
Born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**69,166**	**1.50**
Outside India	**41,779**	**0.90**
Unclassifiable	**309**	**0.01**

* Confined to data discussed in this volume.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

CENSUS CALENDAR

(Accessible Areas)

15th June, 1969 to 15th July, 1969	(i) Preliminary discussions with the State Government regarding appointment of Census Officers. (ii) Arrangements for preparations of uptodate Town/City/Tehsil and District Maps. (iii) Recognition of new towns that qualify and declassification of existing ones if they did not satisfy the definition of a town.
15th July, 1969 to 31st August, 1969	(i) Checking of tehsil maps with village lists and assigning of location code numbers to all units. (ii) Preparation of General Village Register and Town Register. (iii) Collection of area figures from the Director, Land Records/ Local Bodies in respect of Districts / Tehsils / Cities / Towns/ Reconciliation of district Total-Rural/Urban Areas. (iv) Collection of administrative statistics from various agencies (non-Census data) for Part I of the Town and Village Directories. (v) Delineation of standard urban areas in terms of Rural and Urban Units.
1st September, 1969 to 15th October, 1969	(i) Notification of Census Questionnaires and Instructions in the gazette as required by the Census Act. (ii) Appointment of District Census Officers and Charge Officers. (iii) Constitution of Blocks and Supervisors' Circles for the purpose of Housenumbering and Houselisting.
16th October, 1969 to 15th December, 1969	(i) Issue of instructions explaining Houselisting operations. (ii) Training classes for District Officers and Charge Officers in Housenumbering, Houselisting and Establishment Schedules. (iii) Despatch of Houselists, Establishment Schedules, Enumerators' Abstracts and 'Instructions' Booklets to District Officers. (iv) Appointment of enumerators and supervisors for Housenumbering and Houselisting operations. (v) Drawing up of a training programme for enumerators and supervisors for Houselisting. (vi) Publicity for Houselisting.
16th December, 1969 to 31st January, 1970	(i) Training classes for the enumerators and supervisors for Housenumbering and Houselisting operations including canvassing of Houselist and Establishment Schedules as a practical exercise through Training Schedules. (ii) Publicity for Houselisting.
Februray, 1970 (1st to 28th February, 1970)	Housenumbering, Houselisting and canvassing of Establishment Schedules and preparation of notional maps showing the layout of houses and the numbers alloted to them.
3rd to 18th March, 1970	Arrival of the Houselists, and Establishment Schedules at the District Headquarters.
18th to 31st March, 1970	(i) Arrival of these schedules at the Headquarters of the S.C.O's (ii) Recruitment and training of Key Punch operators and Supervisory Staff to be done in February-March, 1970.
1st April, 1970 to 31st May, 1970	(i) Checking of the houselists for completeness, sampling of houselists, coding and punching of houselists and Establishment Schedules commence in the Tabulation Offices.
April—May, 1970	Preparation of charge register-delineation of Blocks and Supervisors' Circles on the basis of the 1971 (1970) Houselists.

June, July and August, 1970	(i) Selection and earmarking of Census enumerators and supervisors in each charge.
	(ii) Compilation of part I (Non-Census data) of the Village and Town Directories.
	(iii) Preparation of data for A-Series tables for Columns other than those which relate to 1971 Census data.
	(iv) Training Enumeration Slips and instructions to reach every District Office and Charge Office.
1st September, 1970 to 15th November, 1970	(i) Detailed instructions to be issued formulating the Training Programme of Census Officers at all levels including enumerators and supervisors.
	(ii) Training of District Officers and Charge Superintendents for filling up the Individual Slips.
	(iii) Publicity measures.
	(iv) Despatch of Individual Schedules to District Headquarters.
16th November, 1970 to 6th February, 1971	(i) Reassessment of the Blocks and Circles constituted and finalisation of charge lists by Charge Superintendents.
	(ii) Issue of appointment letters to enumerators and supervisors.
	(iii) Intensive training of enumerators and supervisors including Practical Exercise in enumeration on training schedules.
	(iv) Copying of abstracts of the Houselist for each Enumerators' Blocks.
	(v) Issue of Schedules etc. by the Charge Superintendents to the enumerators.
10th February, 1971 to 28th February, 1971	(i) Census Enumeration.
Night of 28th February, 1971	Enumeration of Houseless population.
1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971	Revisional Round
	Reporting of Provisional Totals :
4-3-1971 to 6-3-71	(i) By enumerators.
6-3-1971 to 7-3-71	(ii) By supervisors
8-3-1971	(iii) By Deputy Charge Superintendents.
9-3-1971	(iv) By Charge Superintendents.
10-3-1971	(v) By District Census Officers to Superintendent, Census Operations and Registrar General, India.
11-3-1971 to to 5-4-1971	Sending of records to the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations by District Census Officers.

Appendix II

CENSUS CALENDAR

(Snow-bound Areas)

15th June, 1969 to 15th July, 1969	(i) Preliminary discussions with the State Government regarding appointment of Census Officers. (ii) Arrangements for preparations of up-to-date Town/City/Tehsil and District Maps. (iii) Recognition of new towns that qualify and declassification of existing ones if they did not satisfy the definition of a town.
15th July, 1969 to 31st August, 1969	(i) Checking of Tehsil maps with village lists and assigning of location code numbers to all units. (ii) Preparation of General Village Register and Town Register. (iii) Collection of area figures from the Director, Land Records/Local Bodies in respect of Districts/ Tehsils / Blocks / Cities / Towns. Reconciliation of district Totals-Rural/Urban areas. (iv) Collection of administrative statistics from various agencies (non-Census data) for Part I of the Town and Village Directories. (v) Delineation of standard urban area in Terms of Rural and Urban Units.
1st September, 1969 to 15th October, 1969	(i) Notification of Census Questionnaires and Instructions in the gazette as required by the Census Act. (ii) Appointment of District Census Officers and Charge Officers. (iii) Constitution of Blocks and Supervisors' Circles for the purpose of Housenumbering and Houselisting.
15th February, 1970 to 31st March, 1970	(i) Issue of instructions explaining Houselisting operations. (ii) Training classes for District Officers and Charge Officers, in Housenumbering, Houselisting and Establishment Schedules. (iii) Despatch of Houselists, Establishment Schedules, Enumerators' Abstracts and 'Instructions' Booklet to District Officers. (iv) Appointment of enumerators and supervisors for Housenumbering and Houselisting operations. (v) Drawing up of a training programme for enumerators and supervisors for Houselisting. (vi) Publicity for Houselisting. (vii) Recruitment and training of Key Punch Operators and supervisory staff to be done in February-March, 1970.
1st April, 1970 to 10th May, 1970	(i) Training classes for enumerators and supervisors for Housenumbering and Houselisting operations including canvassing of Houselists and Establishment Schedules as a practical exercise through Training Schedules. (ii) Publicity for Houselisting.
11th May, 1970 to 5th June, 1970	(i) Housenumbering, Houselisting and canvassing of Establishment Schedules and preparation of notional maps showing the lay-out of houses and the numbers alloted to them.
8-6-1970 to 25-6-1970	Arrival of the Houselists and Establishment Schedules at the District Headquarters.
25-6-1970 to 5-7-1970	Arrival of these schedules at the Headquarters of the S.C.O.'s
5-7-1970 to 31-7-1970	Checking of the Houselists for completeness, Sampling of Houselists, Coding and Punching of Houselists and Establishment Schedules commence in the Tabulation Offices.
June, July, 1970	(i) Preparation of charge register-delineation of Blocks and Supervisors' Circles on the basis of the 1971 (1970) Houselists.

	(ii) Selection and earmarking of Census enumerators and supervisors in each charge.
	(iii) Training enumeration slips and instructions to reach every District Office and Charge Office.
	(iv) Detailed instructions to be issued formulating the training programme of Census Officers at all levels including enumerators and supervisors.
	(v) Training of District Officers and Charge Superintendents for filling up the Individual Slips.
	(vi) Publicity measures.
	(vii) Despatch of Individual Schedules to District Headquarters.
1st August, 1970 to 10th September, 1970	(i) Reassessment of the Blocks and Circles constituted and finalisation of charge lists by Charge Superintendents.
	(ii) Issue of appointment letters to enumerators and supervisors.
	(iii) Intensive training of enumerators and supervisors including practical exercise in enumeration on training schedules.
	(iv) Copying of abstract of the Houselist for each Enumerator's blocks.
	(v) Issue of Schedules etc., by the Charge Superintendents to the enumerators.
12-9-1970 to 30-9-1970	Census Enumeration.
Night of 30-9-1970	Enumeration of Houseless population
1-10-1970 to 3-10-1970	Revisional round.
	Reporting of Provisional Totals :
3-10-1970 to 5-10-1970	(i) By enumerators.
5-10-1970 to 8-10-1970	(ii) By supervisors.
8-10-1970 to 12-10-1970	(iii) By Deputy Charge Superintendents.
12-10-1970 to 16-10-1970	(iv) By Charge Superintendents.
16-10-1970 to 20-10-1970	(v) By District Census Officers to Superintendent, Census Operations and Registrar General, India.
20-10-1970 to 15-11-1970	Sending of the records to the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations by District Census Officers.

Appendix III

CODE NUMBERS OF DISTRICTS, TEHSILS AND TOWNS, 1971

District	Location code No.	Tehsil	Location code No.	Town/notified area	Location code No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anantnag	1	Pahalgam	1	Pahalgam (N.A)	I
		Anantnag	2	Mattan (N.A.)	II
		Kulgam	3	Kukernag (N.A.)	III
		Shupiyan	4	Anantnag (T.A.)	IV
		Pulwama	5	Bijbehara (N.A.)	V
		Tral	6	Kulgam (N.A.)	VI
				Shupiyan (N.A.)	VII
				Pampore (N.A.)	VIII
				Tral (N.A.)	IX
Srinagar	2	Ganderbal	1	Srinagar (M.C.)	I
		Srinagar	2	Badamibagh (Cantt.)	II
		Chadura	3		
		Badgam	4		
		Beerwah	5		
Baramula	3	Bandipore	1	Bandipore (N.A.)	I
		Sonawari	2	Sopore (T.A.)	II
		Sopore	3	Baramula (T.A.)	III
		Baramula	4	Gulmarg (N.A.)	IV
		Gulmarg	5	Uri (N.A.)	V
		Uri	6	Handwara (N.A.)	VI
		Handwara	7		
		Karnah	8		
		Kupwara	9		
Ladakh	4	Leh	1	Leh (N.A.)	I
		Kargil	2	Kargil (N.A.)	II
		Zanskar	3		
Doda	5	Kishtwar	1	Kishtwar (N.A.)	I
		Bhaderwah	2	Bhaderwah (N.A.)	II
		Doda	3	Doda (N.A.)	III
		Ramban	4	Batote (N.A.)	IV
				Ramban (N.A.)	V
				Banihal (N.A.)	VI
Udhampur	6	Ramnagar	1	Ramnagar (N.A.)	I
		Udhampur	2	Chenani (N.A.)	II
		Reasi	3	Udhampur (T.A.)	III
		Gool Gulab Garh	4	Katra (N.A.)	IV
				Reasi (N.A.)	V
Jammu	7	Samba	1	Samba (N.A.)	I
		Ranbirsinghpora	2	Bishna (N.A.)	II
		Jammu	3	Arnia (N.A.)	III
		Akhnoor	4	Ranbirsinghpora (N.A.)	IV
				Jammu (Cantt.)	V
				Jammu (M.C.)	VI
				Akhnoor (N.A.)	VII

Appendix III—*concld.*

CODE NUMBERS OF DISTRICTS, TEHSILS AND TOWNS, 1971

District	Location code No.	Tehsil	Location code No.	Town/notified area	Location code No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kathua	8	Billawar	1	Bashohli (N.A.)	I
		Bashohli	2	Lakhenpur (N.A.)	II
		Kathua	3	Kathua (T.A.)	III
		Hiranagar	4	Hiranagar (N.A.)	IV
Rajauri	9	Budhal	1	Rajauri (N.A.)	I
		Rajauri	2	Nowshehra (N.A.)	II
		Nowshehra	3		
Punch	10	Haveli	1	Punch (T.A.)	I
		Mendhar	2	Surankote (Samote) (N.A.)	II

Note :— M.C. = Municipal Committee
T. A. = Town Area
N. A. = Notified Area
Cantt.= Cantonment

Appendix

CENSUS OF HOUSE

Name of District.....Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island.....Code No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.)	Census House No.	Predominant construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census house is used, e. g. residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant.	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No. of that entry here.	House-hold No.
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

Note :—Please do not write in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in Cols. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for Coding.

IV

INDIA 1971

LIST

Name of Village/Town.....Code No.....

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....Code No.....

If used wholly or partly as a residence

Name of the Head of Household	If S.C. or S. T. write name of caste or tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of census household	Does the household live in owned or rented house ? (i) Owned (O) (ii) Rented (R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator			Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)	Remarks
				Males	Females	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			TOTAL					

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date .....

Appendix V

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Establishment Schedule

Name of District.....Code No..... Name of Village or Town.....Code No....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island.....Code No..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....Code No....

Serial No.	Census House No.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor	Is the establishment (a) Govt./ Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers	If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done			If used as a trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe e.g. Govt. office, School, Hospital, Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.
					Is it (a) Household industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop	Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Description of goods bought/ sold	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Note :—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant fo use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

Signature of Enumerator.....Date..... Signature of Supervisor.....Date.....

Appendix VI

Pad No. ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Slip No. _____

Location Code _____ ( ) Household No. [

1. Name _____
2. Relationship to head _____ ☐☐
3. Sex ◯ ☐
4. Age _____
5. Marital status _____ ☐
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage _____
   (b) Any child born in the last one year _____ ☐

7. BIRTH PLACE

7.
(a) Place of birth _____
(b) Rural/Urban _____ ☐
(c) District _____ ☐☐
(d) State/Country _____ ☐☐

8. LAST RESIDENCE

8.
(a) Place of last residence _____
(b) Rural/Urban _____ ☐
(c) District _____ ☐☐
(d) State/Country _____ ☐☐

9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration _____ ☐☐
10. Religion _____ ☐☐
    S. C. ☐☐
11. or
    S. T. ☐☐
12. Literacy (L or O) △ ☐
13. Educational level _____ ☐☐
14. Mother Tongue _____ ☐☐☐
15. Other languages _____ ☐☐☐

16 MAIN ACTIVITY

16. MAIN ACTIVITY
(a) Broad-category
   (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW ▱ ☐
   (ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O) ▱ ☐
(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____
(c) Name of Establishment _____
(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____ ☐☐☐☐
(e) Description of Work _____ ☐☐☐☐
(f) Class of worker _____ ☐

17. SECONDARY WORK

17. SECONDARY WORK
(a) Broad-category (C, AL, HHI, OW) _____ ☐
(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____
(c) Name of Establishment _____
(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____ ☐☐☐☐
(e) Description of Work _____ ☐☐☐☐
(f) Class of worker _____ ☐

CENSUS 1971

Appendix VII

POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Slips)

Location Code..... Household No. [ ]

Name of Village/Town..... ..... If the head belongs to S. C. or S. T.....

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (L or O)	Description of Main Activity
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Signature of Enumerator..... Signature of Supervisor.....

Date..... Date.....

Appendix VIII

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

INSTRUCTIONS — PART I

HOUSELIST

General :

1. Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, viz., the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare layout sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The housenumbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of housenumbering that may be introduced and maintainted by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps :

4. Rural areas : The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how ? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nallahs etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the layout. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently

shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the pucca and kachha houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a pucca house and a triangle △ for a kachha house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows :

Pucca residential house ; for pucca non-residential house shade the square.

Kachha residential house ; for kachha non-residential house shade the triangle.

It is difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kachha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as pucca or kachha for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches is purely to facilitate identification. Also, as kachha houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a pucca house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :

Wall Material : Burnt Bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc.

Roof Material : Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., may be treated as kachha houses.

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run i. e., left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or mauzas. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of housenumbering and houselisting.

Since it like that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation

*Note : G.C.I. = Galvanised Corrugated Iron.
R.B.C. = Reinforced Brick Concrete and
R.C.C. = Reinforced Cement Concrete.

area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in Forest areas.

10. Urban Areas : The preparation of notional maps and the housenumbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on grounds before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or mohalla of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent mohallas or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each mohalla/locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map in such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the housenumbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory housenumbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the housenumbering maps referred to above. The housenumbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of housenumbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas :

13. You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14. Building : A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings, (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-cum-residence, or workshop-cum-residence, etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined

with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belong to the same person e.g. the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows :—

i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

iii) Arabic numerals e. g. (1,2,3,.....) should be used for building numbers.

iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

v) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g. 10/1...

NOTE :—These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

18. Census House : A "Census house" is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sence in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-

case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by the independent households and if each portion had separately main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. Household : A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household', 'two-member household' or 'multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of person related by blood or household of unrelated persons ; the later are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, Ashrams etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (see paras 44 and 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional housenumbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (Houselist).

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/ Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, Mohalla, Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.

NOTE :—Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4,5,6,10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

Col. 1 : Line Number

28. Every line in the houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, e.g. 1,2,3,4, etc....

Col. 2 : Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the layout sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal number or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the layout sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the layout sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3 : Census House Number

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) e.g., in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house you will record "10(1)", for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)", in this column. Column 2, building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in column 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

NOTE :—You should not indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc., as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Col. 4-5 : Predominant construction material of census house.

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

Col. : 4 Material of *W*all.

37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc., should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col. 5 : Material of Roof

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in which cases will not be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but

it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Col. 6 : Purpose for which Census House is used, e.g., residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or Vacant.

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as : (these are purely illustrative) ;

(1) Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, biri rolling, papad making, toy making etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-cum-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shops :

(3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold on cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, Dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, sarai, dharamshala, tourist house, inspection house etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place. (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a workshop)

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship e.g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara. etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home etc.

(12) Others e.g., cattle-shed, garage, godowns, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc., the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may not be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage, etc."

NOTE : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated' 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

Definition of an Establishment

Col. 7 : Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here.

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places

one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples

A factory or a workshop or workshop-cum-residence or a trading or other establishment, i.e., where some kind of production, processing repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made or sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a pan shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry e.g., when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as papad making or toy manufacturing or bidi rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for purely domestic consumption. For example, hand pounding of rice preparation of spices like, haldi (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loin-loom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

COLUMNS 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16

Col. 8 : Household No.

44. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (c), etc., as affixes to the census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b), and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of households Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2,4 (1) or 4 (2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

Col. 9 : Name of the head of household.

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions

on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee dejure 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10 : If S.C. or S.T., write name of caste/tribe.

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the Head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S.C." and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T." and record name of tribe,

for others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the Head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST : write 'X' in this column.

50. In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a SC/ST or not.

Col. 11 : No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household.

51. A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

53. One is likely to come-across conical shaped hut or tent in which human beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., may in itself be construed to be a room.

Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house : (i) Owned (O), (ii) Rented (R)

54. If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is

paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : No. of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator.

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13 , females in Col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13 + Col. 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Enchroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 17 : Remarks

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc., in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

Instructions Part II

Establishment Schedule

61. Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded.

62. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of this booklet. You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the 'Establishment Schedule'.

63. The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation.

64. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No. and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code Nos. etc., correctly.

65. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups :

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments ;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc., —establishments ;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments ; and

(iv) Column 11 refers to "other" Establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive, while those in group (i) are common to all.

Col. 1 : Sl. No.

66. In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, i.e., 1, 2, 3, etc.

Col 2 : Census House No.

67. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

68. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business etc., establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. : 3 Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor.

69. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop of business establishment, banks, office etc., which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries etc., write the name of the owner as "so and so's Halwai shop" etc. This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4 : Is the Establishment (a) Govt./ Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative institution.

70. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector i. e. Govt./Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c) but write :

1. "Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector.
2. Private or
3. Co-operative.

There may be many schools or libraries etc., which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt./Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

71. An establishment will be treated as a Govt./Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc., completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

72. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. institutions.

73. Establishments registered under the Co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of Co-operative.

Col. 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers.

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner (s) or proprietor (s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also

the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

75. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc., may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

76. In case more than one product is produced or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section etc., it is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

"Columns 6,7 and 8 : If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done".

77. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

78. Household Industry : Definition.

Col. 6 : Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Un-registered workshop.

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

79. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :—

(i) nature of activity
(ii) participation
(iii) location
(iv) size

80. (i) Nature of activity :- A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc., or merely trade or business even if such professions trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

81. (ii) Participation :- The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work" participation also includes "supervision and direction".

82. (iii) Location :- The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas ; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

83. (iv) Size :- The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is

registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

84. Thus it wlll be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

85. (b) Registered Factory :- A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a 'Registered Factory'. Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any othar authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

86. (c) Unregistered Workshop :- Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production, processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale' is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

87. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc., is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industry and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "Household Industry", or "Registered Factory" or "Unregistered Workshop", as the case may be.

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done.

88. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, e.g., handloom weaving, lace knitting, oil ghani etc., manufacturing of G.I. Pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used.

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood etc. Electricity and steam etc. are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as oil ghani. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet-making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing etc., that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

90. Columns 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading i.e., transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, Pawn shops, etc.

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold.

92. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/ sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/ sold by the establishment.

93. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks etc. you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write "banking services".

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail.

94. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write, as the case may be.

95. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade i. e., wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (i.e., wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

96. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services e.g., bank etc., please do not write any of the two categories i. e., 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe e.g. Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.

97. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, e.g., Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Orphanage, Rescue Home, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, Lawyer's office, Doctor's clinic, Laundry, etc.

General :

98. It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, bidi rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

99. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that census house in this schedule. It may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located for away in different localities, each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule.

100. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

Appendix IX

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

General :

As a census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisations. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act which clothes you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribes your responsibilities are reproduced in Annexure I.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

4. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

Reference date and enumeration period :

5. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st March 1971 *i.e.*,the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of **1st March 1971.** It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th February, 1971 and end it on 28th February, 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 19 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st March, 1971 *i.e.,* the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

Pad no. and slip no.

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad No. as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

Location code and your jurisdiction :

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or town indicating the district number, the tehsil or thana or town number and the village number. You may find that the district

No. and the tehsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made-up of the district No., tehsil or thana or town No. and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left hand top corner in the space provided for the purpose. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instructions in para 22 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to your area. This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance, been put in charge of more than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received. You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdictions so that there is no ambiguity, and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the census enumeration is completed.

Persons to be enumerated:

11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. A **household** is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household *i.e.*, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household *i.e.*, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 28th February 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period *i.e.*, from 10th February till 28th February 1971, and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period

from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. Thus when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration i.e. from 10th February to 28th February; (both days inclusive).

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10-28 Feb.) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st March 1971; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding instructions briefly.

Census schedule (individual slip) :

17. The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given at page 185.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here. *Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.*

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions :

Pad no. and Slip no. :

20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule. Pad and the Slip No. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block.

Location code :

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The

location code is the method by which every village or town in a tehsil/taluk/police station/anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No. At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 10/3/46(60) or 6/II/5(4). You will be identified by enumerators' block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement. (The enumerators' block numbers will be a continuous number for the tehsil/taluk/town etc.).

23. Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you. You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you. This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration. When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would have already indicated.

Household no. :

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware, Houselisting and Housenumbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses. In the course of this operation, each census house was given a number and households found therein would also have been allotted a number. The census house numbers would be painted on the houses at prominent place, like the pillar of the main gate, top of the main door etc. Sometimes there may be more permanent housenumbering plates affixed. In the case of thatched houses, numbers may have been written out on a tin plate or wooden board and left with the households with a request to preserve the same. You should use this number.

25. It may happen that when you visit your area for census taking you may come across some census houses which did not exist at the time of houselisting and therefore, no numbers had actually been allotted to them. You should allot a number after consulting the order of numbering prevailing in your jurisdiction (Please see Annexure II) and locate the households living therein. For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 another building has come up; you should allot the number 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one building has come up numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on should be used for the new structures then locate the census houses in accordance with the instructions in Annexure II and thereafter locate the households and allot numbers in the prescribed manner. The household number will be the same as the house number if only one household is living in a house. If there were more than one household then alphabetical sub-numbers within brackets as 19 (a), 19(b), etc. will have to be added to the house number to distinguish each household. It may also happen that the number given at the time of houselisting has been obliterated. You should allot the correct number having regard to the preceding and succeeding buildings.

26. For the purpose of conveniently understanding the housenumbering system, the instructions governing the numbering of buildings, census houses and households are given in Annexure II.

27. *If the household happens to be an institutional household such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery etc. where a group of unrelated persons stay together then add 'INST' to the household number.*

28. *If you are enumerating the houseless persons, you should record 'O' boldly in the space provided for the household number.*

29. In all the individual slips pertaining to the members of the same household, the household number will be repeated. You will then start recording the particulars of each individual against

questions indicated in the Individual Slip according to the instructions that follow.

Please do not write anything in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in question Nos. 2,3,5, 6(b), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), 9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e) and 17(f). These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices.

Question 1 Name :

30. Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as 'so and so's wife, mother or daughter'. By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2 Relationship to head :

31. In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibilty for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head.

32. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional Households, the manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

33. The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of nomal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent etc. of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

34. In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write the relationship in full. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece or uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees, write 'visitor', 'boarder' or 'employee' as the case may be. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'.

36. If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd March 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slips of the deceased Head of the household will, of course, be cancelled.

Question 3 Sex :

37. For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

Question 4 Age :

38. Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

39. In respect of infants who *might not have completed one year* by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. *You should not enter the age in months.* The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

40. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

Question 5 Marital status :

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM : Never Married
M : Currently Married
W : Widowed
S : Separated or Divorced

42. For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been, divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious-custom but who has not remarried, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6 For currently married women only :

43. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only *i.e.*, all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

6(a) Age at marriage :

44. **Age at marriage :** You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

6(b) Any child born in the last one year :

45. **Any child born in the last one year :** You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e. a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

46. It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows.

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a

few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right ?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6(b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes', no further question is needed. If 'no', the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

47. Write 'Yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'no' if she had not. In case of twin or multiple births, write 2, 3, etc., as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

Note :—You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q. 6 (b) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

Question 7 Birth place :

48. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

7 (a) Place of birth :

49. Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

7 (b) Rural/Urban :

50. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban e.g. existence of a local administrative body, Industrial townships declared as towns etc.

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

7 (c) District :

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7 (d) State/Country :

52. For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer ; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

53. For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea', against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 Last residence :

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person were born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies etc. he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, i.e., if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8 (a) Place of last residence :

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8 (b) Rural/Urban :

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7 (b) in para 50.

8 (c) District :

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, i.e., for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below :-

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8 (d) State/Country :

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration :

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime *i.e.*, in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour etc., that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence *i.e.* 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8 (a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as 'O'.

Question 10 Religion :

62. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

H : Hinduism
I : Islam
C : Christianity
S : Sikhism
B : Budhism
J : Jainism

For others record the actual religion as returned fully.

63. If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 Scheduled caste or Scheduled tribe :

64. You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

65. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66. Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 Literacy (L or O) :

67. *Definition of a literate :* A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

68. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69. For a person who is literate *i.e.,* who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

70. For a person who is illiterate *i.e.* who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13 Educational level :

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B. Com. etc.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as B.Sc. (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture), etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as (√).

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14 Mother-tongue :

74. *Definition.* Mother-tongue is the language

spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. *You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned.* If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15 Other languages :

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign and record language (s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16 Main activity :

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Worker' defined :* A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference periods :* The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily

in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16 (a) Broad category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O):

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

16 (a) (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW):

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below :

C : CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator* : For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton etc., and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnuts tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL : AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer :* A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

H.H.I. : HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacturer, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. *Definition of a Household Industry*

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of

a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, *dhobi*, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Annexure III.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty 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 as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW : Other Workers

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers building labourers, etc. etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers.'

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16 (a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O) :

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly cotegorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below :

H : Household Duties

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST : Student

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all fulltime students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family

worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R : Retired person or a Rentier

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work *i. e.* not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or divident, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D : Dependent

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if ablebodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B : Beggars etc.

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I : Institutions

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O . Other Non-workers

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16(a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i), then question 16 (a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16 (a) (ii). Thus 16(a)(i) and 16(a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16 (b) to 16 (f) :

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16 (a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16 (b) Place of work (Name of village/ town) :

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour *i.e.* question 16 (a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the

village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16 (c) Name of establishment :

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16(d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service :

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation Forestry, Fishing, Livestock etc., (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Annexure IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Annexure IV is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16 (e) Description of work :

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16(d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Annexure V.

Annexure V is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16(e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road cooly, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General :

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16 (e). 16 (d) would represent the nature of industry, trade profession or service i. e. the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents

the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16 (d) may be say Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16 (d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt. etc. Again say, against question 16 (d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16(e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in the specimens (Annexure VI), the Industrial and Occupational lists in Annexure IV & V and the instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16 (d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16(e).

Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker :

118. For a person who is ;

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write... ... ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write... ... ... EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write... ... SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write... ... FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16 (d) and 16 (e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16(e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

120. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16 (f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producer's co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI,' there will be three classes of workers *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker (s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Some illustrations for filling the questions 16 or 17 are given in Annexure VI.

Q. 17 Secondary work :

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16 (a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16 (a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16 (a) (ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc. but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16 (a) (i) or 16 (a) (ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16 (a) (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16 (a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16 (a) (i) and filling in the details under 16 (b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17 (a) to (f), except that while question 16 (a) (i) will cover the main work, Q. 17 (a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

128. A few slips showing specimen entries

appear as Annexure VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Q. 16 are given in Annexure VI. You are advised to study these specimen entries and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt in recording any answer during field operation.

Population record :

129. Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record. Population Record form is reproduced at page 186. If you feel that the filling of the Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day. However, soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No. and the Household No. on the Population Record and also copy out in Col. 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household. This will help you to check with the members of the household and verify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household. However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continued".

The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation. On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No. and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No. correctly as has been explained in paragraphs 24 to 28 of these instructions. Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households as explained in paragraph 27 and "O" in respect of houseless households as explained in paragraph 28.

You will be required to furnish information in the Enumerator's Abstract on the total number of occupied residential houses, the census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made in this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No. correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract. At the right hand side below the Household No., you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip. If the head belongs to any S.C./S.T., write S.C./S.T. as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S.T. to which the head of the household belongs.

The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions. However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16 (a) (i) of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C', 'AL' as the case may be, as recorded in the box against Question 16 (a) (i), in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Question 16 (e) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16 (a) (ii).

Enumeration of houseless population :

130. You must complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households in your jurisdiction between 10th February and 28th February, 1971. During this period you should also take note of the possible places where homeless population is likely to live such as on the road side, pavements or in open temple mandaps and the like. On the night of 28th February, 1971 you will have to quickly cover all such houseless population and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single handed in one night you should report to your supervisor so that one or more extra enumerators may be deputed to assist you in the one night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements

of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of villages. These people will have to be covered on the 28th February. You should of course make sure that they have not been enumerated elsewhere. As per instructions in para 28 you should record 'O' in bold letters for houseless persons in the space provided for household number.

Revisional round :

131. In the next three days, *i.e.* from 1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and enumerate any new births that had taken place after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period *i.e.*, from 10th February to 1st March, 1971 or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and had not been enumerated anywhere before. In respect of every new birth make sure that you correct the entry in question 6 (b). Please also see the note under para 47.

You will have to ascertain if any death(s) had taken place in any of the households between your last visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1971, and cross out the Individual Slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'Died'.

If such a deceased person was recorded as 'Head of the Household' then you will have to find out who is recognised as 'Head' in that household after the deceased person. Accordingly you will have to put 'Head' in Q. 2 in the Individual Slip of the person who is now recognised as 'Head' and correct the relationship of all members of the household in their respective Individual Slips, with reference to their relationship with 'Head' now recognised.

Consequential changes in the Population Record shall also have to be made by you. If you have exhausted the entire population record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth or any visitor you will fill in another population record form in continuation taking care that the location code etc., are noted on the second form properly. The serial numbering in the succeeding form for the household should be in continuation of the last serial number of the earlier sheet relating to that household.

Enumerator's daily posting statement :

132. Each day you will have to carefully post the information on certain items of each Individual Slip in the prescribed posting forms which have been supplied to you. Do not allow this work to fall into arrears. You are likely to commit errors if you tried to post particulars of a large number of persons after the lapse of more than one day. You will have to total up the columns of the statements and put the information in an Abstract and hand it over along with the complete schedules to your Supervisor. The posting statements should be filled at the end of each day soon after completion of the enumeration for the day. This will make your work lighter and avoid accumulation and pressure of work at the end and consequent errors in posting. Separate posting forms have been provided for Males and Females and you should take care to post particulars of a person in the right form. This will make it easier to strike the totals of each sex and post the statements. The totals can be struck after the entries are brought up-to-date soon after you complete the enumeration of houseless persons and you have also accounted for the births and deaths since your last visit at the revisional round. You will observe that the information to be posted pertains to the items against which geometrical designs are found in the Individual Slip such as the one relating to Q. 3 Sex, Q. 11 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. Q. 12 Literacy, Q. 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) Worker or Non-worker. It is necessary that you should fill the Posting Statement with the greatest care.

133. First of all you should enter Location Code, Name of the village/town, Enumerator's Block No. (No. allotted to you) and your name (enumerator's) in all the Posting Statements. Then start making relevant entries in the Posting Statements taking care that you enter particulars for 'males' in Males Posting Statement (Form M) and for 'females' in Females Posting Statement (Form F).

134. You are advised to make entries in a sequence starting with lowest Pad No. used by you starting with slip No. 1 in each Pad so as to avoid duplication or missing of any entries. Both the statements are similar except that one is meant for Males and the other for Females. You should not fill up Col. 1 (Final Serial No.)

at the first instance. This col. will be filled after the revisional round *i.e.* after you have brought the count up-to-date with reference to sunrise of 1st March 1971 (see para 131) and also after you have struck the grand total of cols. 4 to 13. In cols. 2, 3 and 4 you have to copy Pad No., Slip No. and sex as recorded by you in the slips. Even though there are separate forms of Posting Statements for males and females, yet you are required to copy the sex in col. 4 from the Individual Slip as this will help as a check in avoiding mistakes in posting. In the remaining columns a tick (√) may be put against the appropriate columns, wherever information is found against the relevant question and a dash (—) may be put where it is not applicable.

135. Cols. 5 and 6 are to be posted with reference to the entries against Q. 11 of the Individual Slip. If a person is noted as belonging to a Scheduled Caste put a tick under Col. 5 and a dash in Col. 6. If a Scheduled Tribe, put the tick in Col. 6 and dash in Col. 5. If the person is neither a Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe put a dash under cols. 5 and 6 of the Posting Statement.

136. Cols. 7 and 8 of the Posting Statement have to be filled with reference to the answer to Q. 12 of the Individual Slip. A person can be either 'L' or 'O'. Put the tick or dash in the corresponding column accordingly. It must be noted that there cannot be a dash in both the columns.

137. Cols. 9-13 must be posted with some care. For a person for whom 'C' has been entered in the box against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (√) should be put under col. 9 and dash (—) under cols. 10 to 13. Similarly for a person for whom 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' or 'X' has been recorded against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (√) may be put under col. 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 respectively and dash (—) under remaining cols. from 9—13. You may please note that where a tick is put in col. 13 it means the person is a non-worker and there must be a dash in cols. 9 to 12. For your guidance specimen entries have been made in Enumerator's Posting Statement appearing as Annexure VIII. As you are likely to use more than one Posting Statement you are advised to strike totals by counting the number of ticks (√) in the relevant column (s) as soon as you have completed entries in one form and strike the grand totals after the Revisional Round. Now proceed to fill up col. 1 in a continuous manner starting with the first entry in the posting statement, while assigning serial number in col. 1, you should ignore scored-out lines. Thus the grand total of col. 4 will be the last serial number in col. 1.

Enumerator's abstract:

138. After striking the grand totals in Enumerator's daily posting statement you have to fill in another form given at Annexure IX (Form T). Specimen entries have been made in this form to give you an idea as to how an Abstract will be filled up. It is most important that this should be done with the greatest care. These abstracts will form the basis of the publication of the first results of the census. In the past censuses the enumerators had given very accurate abstracts and there was hardly any difference between the finally tabulated figures and those furnished in the abstract. You should post these abstracts with care and pass on to your Supervisor as quickly as possible. You should hand over the enumeration pads neatly bundled along with a sketch of your Enumeration Block as prescribed in para 10 and the posting statements and the abstract the very next day after the completion of the enumeration. Your work in the posting of the abstracts will be closely checked by your Supervisor. Any carelessness on your part will be taken serious notice of.

With the completion of enumeration and the handing over of the posting statements and the abstract and the census schedule pads your burden is over. If you have done your work well you can have the satisfaction that you have made your humble but invaluable contribution to a vital national task.

Annexure I

PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT RELATING TO THE ENUMERATORS

(See para 2)

Asking of questions and obligation to answer :

"8. (1) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (i) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule :

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as the census officer may direct.

Penalties :

11. (1) (a) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) Any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purpose of a census return,.....

(c) Any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer.

x x x x x

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees".

Annexure II

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-NUMBERING

(See para 25)

THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER WILL CONSIST OF ; BUILDING NUMBER, CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Building :

"Building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences), or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as go-downs, store, cattle sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-cum-residence or workshop-cum-residence, etc.

2. Sometime a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate numbers.

3. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g. the main house' the servants' quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

4. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals (e.g. 1, 2, 3, ...) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g. 10/1...

Note : These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census house No.

5. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

6. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate

census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

8. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

9. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not are numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed.

Household No.

A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employers and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

11. There may be one or more households in a census house. If there are more than one household, each of them should be given a separate identifying number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., affixed to the census house number. For example if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4 (2) (b) respectively. If however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household the number to be entered will be 3.

Annexure III

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

(See paras 92-95)

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc., production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc., production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc., processing of cashew nuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, fish curing, etc., oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbats, etc. processing of coffee etc. :

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc., dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of *durries*, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of *newar*, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc, making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc., making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms etc., from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products :

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood, and veneers, etc., making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc. baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs, making of chicks and khas khas tatties making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc.

Paper and Paper Products :

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelops, papier machie articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc.

Printing and Publishing :

Printing works, lithography, block making, book binding etc.

Leather and Leather Products :

Flaying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products :

Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products :

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc., manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products and other than Petrolum and Coal :

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement status, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products, etc.

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment :

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc., nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, etc., making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment :

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

Transport Equipment :

Repairing and servicing of automobiles, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries :

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, gold-smithy, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidri-ware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

Annexure IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(See para 112)

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing etc. but indicate the appropriate details as given here.)

Plantation Crops :

Indicate the type of plantation such as Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betal nuts, etc.

Livestock Production :

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm etc. Production of wool, raw silk, etc. are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services :

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e.g.,* Pest destroying, spraying operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing etc.

Hunting :

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging :

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, etc., this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc.

Fishing :

Sea, coastal and inland water, fishing pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

Mining and Quarrying :

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones ; mica, gypsum, etc.

Manufacturing and Repair :

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products :

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat ; dairy products ; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetable ; fish, grain mill products ; bakery products ; sugar ; boora ; common salt ; edible oils including vanaspati ; processing of tea or coffee ; manufacture of ice ; animal feeds, starch, etc.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products :

Rectifying and blending of spirits ; wine industries ; country liquor and toddy ; carbonated water industries ; bidi ; cigar; cigarettes; zerda; snuff, etc.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles :

Cotton ginning cleaning and baling ; spinning weaving and finishing of cotton in textiles mills ; printing ; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles ; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha) ; khadi production ; weaving, etc. in handlooms and powerlooms ; etc.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles :

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing ; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills ; dyeing and bleaching ; printing of silk, synthetic textiles ; etc.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles :

Spinning and pressing and baling of jute and mesta ; dyeing ; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile Products :

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear)

knitting mills ; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, etc. embroidery ; carpets ; rain coats ; hats ; made up textiles goods (except garments), Oil cloth, tarpaulin ; coir and coir products ; linoleum, padding, wadding, etc. are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures :

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products ; sawing and planing of wood ; wooden and cane boxes, crats, drums, barrels, etc. beams, posts, doors and windows ; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles ; etc. ; cork products ; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and allied Industries :

Manufacture of pulp ; paper ; paper boards and newsprints ; container and paper boxes ; printing and publishing of newspapers ; periodicals, books, etc. ; engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather and Fur Products :

Training, currying etc. of leather ; footwear (excluding repair) ; coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, etc. of fur, and skin rugs, etc.

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products :

Tyre and tubes industries ; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber ; rubber and plastic products ; petroleum refineries ; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

Chemicals and Chemical Products :

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, Oxygen, etc. ; fertilisers and pesticides ; paints, varnishes; drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions ; synthetic resins, etc., explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products :

Structural clay products ; glass and glass products ; earthen ware and earthen pottery, china ware and porcelain ware ; cement, lime and plaster ; asbestos, cement, etc.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries :

Iron and Steel Industries ; casting foundries ; ferro-alloys ; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing etc ;

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment :

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe etc. ; structural metal products ; metal furniture and fixture ; hand tools ; utensils, cutlery, etc.

Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery :

Agricultural machinery, cranes, road rollers, boilers, diesel engine ; refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.

Electrical machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts :

Electrical motors, generators, transformers ; insulated wires and cables ; dry and wet batteries ; radio, television, etc. ; X-ray apparatus ; electric computors, etc.

Transport equipments and parts :

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts ; Railway wagons ; coaches, etc. ; rail road equipment ; motor vehicles ; bicycles ; aircrafts ; push-carts and hand carts, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries :

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments ; photographic and optical goods ; watches ; minting of coins ; musical instruments, etc.

Electricity, Gas and Water :

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.*, manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution ; water supply, *i.e.* collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

Construction :

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc. ; construction of electrical installations, etc. should be given.

Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels :

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses ; foodstuff ; textiles and textile products ; *e.g.* garments, shirtings etc. ; beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc. wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass :

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals ; fuel lighting products ; toilets ; porcelain, glass utensil, crokery, etc.

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment :

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvestors, threshers, etc. ; electrical machinery ; transport equipments, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing :

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products ; building materials ; clocks, etc. ; eye-glasses, etc. ; medical and surgical instruments ; precious metals, stones and jewellery, etc.

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants :

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, etc.

Retail Trade in Textiles :

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with Dealers in textiles (non-ready made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others :

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, etc.

Restaurants and Hotels :

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

Transport, Storage and Communication :

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars). Indicate what kind of transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also lock carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc. ; ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services :

Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking ; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, etc. ; money lenders, financiers, etc. ; provident services ; insurance carriers life ; fire marine accident, health, etc. It also includes business services *e.g.* purchase and sale agents and brokers ; auctioneering ; accounting ; data processing ; engineering ; advertising services, etc. ; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, etc.

Community, Social and Personal Services :

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc.

Personal Services :

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, etc.

Annexure V

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS i. e. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

[Q. 16 (e) and 17 (e) See paras 113-114]

Professional, Technical and Related Workers :

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher etc., in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, etc. Physiologists and dentists etc., should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, etc., as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, etc., draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers etc., who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers :

(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, etc.

Clerical Workers :

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakesman traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, daftaries etc.

Sale Workers :

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioneers, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers etc., will also be covered.

Service Workers :

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward etc. Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc., other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers :

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gathers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, etc. will be covered.

Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers :

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples : miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters etc., blacksmiths, furnacemen, moulders, etc., cart,

builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, etc., stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, etc., jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wirefitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

Annexure VI

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below :

Q. 16(a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16(a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16(b) Place of work	Q. 16(c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. C	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. AL	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	FW
4. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and Spinning yarn	FW
5. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Flour making chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	EE
6. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Oil ghani	Running oil ghani	SW
7. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Blacksmithy (making Agricultural implements)	Tempering and polishing implements	FW
8. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making pottery on the wheel	FW
9. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making and firing kiln	EE
10. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Carpentry-manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	Carpenter	FW
11. HHI	X	PL	Sarafa-di-Hatti	Goldsmithy	Filling gold ornaments with lac	FW
12. HHI	X	New Delhi	Gupta Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Operator, Hosiery machine	EE
13. OW	X	New Delhi	Verma Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Account Clerk	EE
14. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Electroplating	Scraping and polishing metal	FW
15. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Production of Cart wheel rings	Putting Iron hoop on Cart wheels	EE
16. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Hair cutting	Barber	SW
17. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Production of honey	Bee-keeping	SW
18. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Livestock raising	Tending cattle	FW
19. OW	X	Gir Forest	Govt. Forest Department	Logging in forest	Cutting trees in forest	EE
20. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Private tuition	Tutor	SW
21. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Fruit growing	Gardener in mango orchard	EE
22. OW	X	PL	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	Coffee Plantation	Farm labourer	EE
23. OW	X	New Delhi	Northern Railway	Rail Transport	Travelling Ticket Inspector	EB
24. OW	X	PL	Indian Ceramic Institute	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	Senior Scientific Officer (Ceramic Research)	EB
25. OW	X	PL	Office of the Registrar General, India	Central Govt. Service	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics)	EB

Annexure VI—*contd.*

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below :

Q. 16(a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16(a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16(b) Place of Work	Q. 16(c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16(e) Description of Work	Q. 16(f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. OW	X	PL	Gypsum Supply Co.	Supplying Gypsum on Orders	Contractor supplying Gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	EB
27. OW	X	PL	Chittaranjan Locomotive	Locomotive Factory	Accountant	EB
28. OW	X	PL	Delhi Railway Station	Railway Station Porter	Goods Shed Porter	EB
29. OW	X	Rampur village	C.P.W.D.	Road Construction	Manual Labourer (on muster roll) digging earth	EB
30. OW	X	PL	No particular name	House Construction	Labourer brick laying	SW
31. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	General Labourer	SW
32. OW	X	PL	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub-station	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	Machine Operator Electricity	EE
33. OW	X	PL	Madan Brothers	Retail shop in stationery stores	Shop Assistant	FW
34. OW	X	PL	Sahu and Co.	Wholesale Store for grains and cereals	Proprietor, wholesale trade	ER
35. OW	X	PL	Dayanand and Sons	Retail shop of readymade garments and hosiery	Salesman	FW
36. OW	X	PL	Kaka Agrico	Dealing in Hardware	Sales Manager	EE
37. OW	X	PL	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur	Manufacturer of iron and steel structurals	Boiler Room Foreman	EE
38. OW	X	New Delhi	Indian Airlines Corporation	Air Transport	Air Pilot	EE
39. OW	X	Chandigarh	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Motor Transport Service	Bus Driver	EE
40. OW	X	PL	Prakash Transport Service	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	Working Proprietor	ER
41. OW	X	PL	Medical College, Calcutta, Radiology Deptt.	Medical and Health Service of State	Radiologist	EE
42. OW	X	PL	I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi	Plant Protection Research	Plant Nutritionist	EE
43. OW	X	PL	Bimbla Sugar Factory	Sugar Factory	Chemist	EE
44. OW	X	PL	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory	Manufacture of antibiotics	Chemist	EE
45. OW	X	PL	L.I.C., Delhi	Life Insurance Business	Secretary Administration	EE
46. OW	X	PL	Govt. of Tamil Nadu (Commerce and Industry Department)	State Government Service	Assistant Secretary	EE
47. OW	X	PL	ditto	ditto	U.D.C.	EE
48. OW	X	PL	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur	Jewellery Works	Supervisor	FW
49. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Domestic Service	Cook	EE
50. OW	X	PL	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	Residential Hotel	Cook	EE

Annexure VI—*concld.*

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below :

Q. 16(a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16(a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16(b) Place of Work	Q. 16(c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16,e) Description of Work	Q. 16(f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51. OW	X	Bangalore	XYZ Club	Recreation Club	Bearer	EE
52. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Retail trade in grocery	Working proprietor	SW
53. OW	X	PL	Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel Production	Chartered Accountant	EE
54. OW	X	Howrah	Howrah Jute Mill	Jute Mill	Accountant	EE
55. OW	X	PL	ABC Film Studios	Production of feature films	Cinema Actor	SW
56. OW	X	PL	Ruparekha Company	Commercial Sign painting	Sign painter	EE
57. OW	X	PL	Portland Cement Co.	Cement manufacturing	Canvas bag maker	EE
58. OW	X	PL	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker	Share broker in tea and jute	SW
59. OW	X	PL	ABC Business House Ltd.	Discounting of bills of business firms	Managing Director	ER
60. OW	X	PL	Ramachandra Engineering Co.	General Engineering Works	Die Caster	EE
61. OW	X	PL	ABC Paint Factory	Manufacture of paints	Ochre Grinder	EE
62. OW	X	PL	Solan Breweries	Brewery Factory	Distillation Plant Operator	EE
63. OW	X	PL	ABC Chemical Factory	Manufacture of Hydro-chloric Acid	Grinder	EE
64. OW	X	PL	ABC Rerolling Mills	Steel Rerolling Works	Cleaner	EE
65. OW	X	PL	ABC Cinema	Cinema House	Gate keeper	EE
66. OW	X	PL	ABC Engineering Works	Iron and Steel Foundry	Moulder	EE
67. OW	X	PL	ABC Oil Mill	Manufacturing of mustard oil	Foreman, Packing Department	EE
68. OW	X	PL	ABC Company	Motor body building Factory	Foreman, Saw Mill	EE
69. OW	X	Shahdara	ABC Aluminium Company	Aluminium Factory	Foundry Caster	EE
70. OW	X	Tata Nagar	ABC Iron Factory	Iron Foundry Works	Furnaceman Boiler Shop	EE
71. OW	X	New Delhi	Govt. Printing Press	Printing Works	Mono Operator	EE
72. OW	X	PL	ABC Small Tool Company	Small Tools Production	Brass Turner	EE
73. OW	X	PL	State Social Welfare Board	Social Welfare Organisation	Honorary Social Worker	SW
74. OW	X	New Delhi	Parliament, Delhi	Parliamentary Work	Member of Parliament	SW
75. OW	X	PL	No particular journal	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	Freelance journalist	SW
76. OW	X	PL	ABC Party	Promotion of party's Political Work	Political Worker	SW

Annexure VII

Pad No. 3

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Slip No. 1

Location Code 10/3/64 ( ) Household No. [2-59 (a)]

1. Name Gopal
2. Relationship to head Head
3. Sex (M)
4. Age 52
5. Marital status W
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage X
   (b) Any child born in the last one year X

7. BIRTH PLACE
   7.
   (a) Place of birth PL
   (b) Rural/Urban X
   (c) District X
   (d) State/Country X

8. LAST RESIDENCE
   8.
   (a) Place of last residence Indore
   (b) Rural/Urban U
   (c) District Indore
   (d) State/Country Madhya Pradesh

9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration 4
10. Religion H
    S. C. X
11. or
    S. T. X
12. Literacy (L or O) L
13. Educational level VIII Standard
14. Mother Tongue Hindi
15. Other languages Urdu

16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad-category
      (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) HHI
      (ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL
   (c) Name of Establishment No particular name
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Tailoring
   Sewing of garments
   (e) Description of Work Stitching
   Clothes
   (f) Class of worker SW

17. SECONDARY WORK
   (a) Broad-category (C, AL, HHI, OW) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) X
   (c) Name of Establishment X
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service X
   (e) Description of Work X
   (f) Class of worker X

Annexure VIII

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form M)

Location Code 10/4/64 Enumerator's Block No. 6

Name of Village Dandori Name of Enumerator Prithipal

MALES

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S.C. or S.T. Q. 11		Literacy Q. 12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers
			Q.3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	1	M	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
2	15	22	M	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	29	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	3	M	—	√	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
5	16	7	M	√	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
6	16	16	M	√	—	√	—	—	√	—	—	—
7	16	25	M	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√	—
8	16	47	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
			8	2	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	2

Signature of Enumerator_____

Date_____

Note : Make sure that total of col. 4 = total of cols. 7+8 =total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor_____

Date_____

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form F)

Location Code 10/3/64(10) Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village Dandori Name of Enumerator_____Prithipal

FEMALES

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S.C. or S.T. Q. 11		Literacy Q. 12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers
			Q.3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	2	F	—	—	—	√	—	√	—	—	—
2	15	23	F	√	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	39	F	√	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	56	F	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
5	16	62	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
6	16	14	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
7	16	16	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
			7	2	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	4

Signature of Enumerator_____

Date_____

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor_____

Date_____

Note : Make sure that total of col. 4=total of cols. 7+8 =total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

Annexure IX

(Form T)

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

Location Code 10/3/64(10) Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village Pandori Name of Enumerator Prithipal

No. of occupied residential houses 130

Total No. of Households 140 No. of Institutional Households 1 No. of Houseless households 1

Sex	Population	S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	MAIN ACTIVITY					Houseless population	Institutional population
						Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M	381	52	25	173	208	139	20	10	77	135	3	24
F	369	50	21	75	294	42	12	4	69	242	2	1
Total	750	102	46	248	502	181	32	14	146	377	5	25

Signature of the Enumerator Signature of the Supervisor

Date Date

Note :—The information on the occupied residential houses, households, institutional households and houseless households will have to be provided with reference to entries in the Population Record. Make sure that you have counted the houses and households correctly. See paras 24-29 of the instruction for filling up the Individual Slip.

The number of households can be same as/or more than the census houses, but normally there will not be more houses than the households. The information for columns 12 and 13 will be obtained by counting the population in houseless households (household number noted 'O') and institutional households (household number with 'INST' indicated) respectively in the Population Record.

Appendix X

GOVERNOR
JAMMU & KASHMIR

Raj Bhavan, Jammu

April 10, 1971

MESSAGE

I am happy to congratulate the State Director of Census Operations, Shri Janki Nath Zutshi, and his colleagues for completing the census operations smoothly and punctually. These operations involve a major feat of organisation dependent as they are on the voluntary co-operation of a very large number of honorary workers. Let me express the hope that apart from the work of compiling the various prescribed census tables for use as a permanent record for reference, the studies that are being undertaken to interpret the census data from the point of view of social and economic life of the people will prove useful for planning their cultural and economic life.

Sd/-
Bhagwan Sahay

Appendix X



CHIEF MINISTER
JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

MESSAGE

Conducting of census is a stupendous task calling for devoted work by a large body of men as also able organisation and leadership at all levels. The Census Organisation in J & K has done a thorough job and, I am glad to know, was able to complete the provisional data much ahead of many States in the country. I congratulate the Director of the Census Organisation, Mr. J. N. Zutshi, his officers and men on this achievement.

Sd/-
(G. M. Sadiq)

Jammu-Tawi,
April 21, 1971

Appendix XI

TABULATION PROGRAMME, 1971

A Series—General Population Tables

A-I	Area, Houses and Population.
A-II	Decadal variation in population since 1901.
A-III	Villages classified by population.
A-IV	Towns and Urban agglomerations classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901.
A-V	Standard Urban Areas Union/State Primary Census Abstract Urban Block/Villagewise Primary Census Abstract

B Series—General Economic Tables

B-I	Part-A	Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups.
B-I	Part-B	Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups.
B-II		Workers and Non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups.
B-III	Part-A	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Urban Areas only.
B-III	Part-B	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Rural Areas only.
B-IV	Part-A	Industrial Classification of persons at work other than cultivation as main activity by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups.
B-IV	Part-B	Industrial Classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers.
B-IV	Part-C	Classification of workers in Non-household industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex.
B-IV	Part-D	Industrial Classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in Non-household industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity.
B-V	Part-A	Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation.
B-V	Part-B	Occupational Classification by sex and class of workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity.
B-VI	Part-A (i)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age-groups in Urban Areas only.
B-VI	Part-A (ii)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in Urban Areas only.
B-VI	Part-B (i)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and age-groups in Rural Areas only.
B-VI	Part-B (ii)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in Rural Areas only.

B-VII		Secondary work i. e., persons having main activity (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) Household Industry (iv) Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service and (v) Non-workers classified by sex and by secondary work (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) Household Industry, (iv) Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service.
B-VIII		Persons classified as Non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, age-groups and type of activity.
B-IX	Part-A	Non-workers categorized as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, age-groups and educational levels in Urban Areas only.
B-IX	Part-B	Non-workers categorized as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, age-groups and educational levels in Rural Areas only.

C Series—Social and Cultural Tables

C-I	Part-A	Members of Households by Relationship to Head of Household classified by age-groups.
C-I	Part-B (i)	Households where the head is male by relationship of members with the head.
C-I	Part-B (ii)	Households where the head is a female by relationship of members with the head.
C-II		Age and Marital Status.
C-III	Part-A	Age, Sex and Education in All Areas.
C-III	Part-B	Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only.
C-IV		Single year age returns.
C-V		Mother-tongue (Alphabetical Order).
C-VI		Bilingualism.
C-VII		Religion.
C-VIII		Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Part A & B).

D Series—Migration Tables

D-I		Population classified by place of birth.
D-II		Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration.
D-III		Migrants to Urban units (including Agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by Occupational Divisions.
D-IV		Population of Urban units (including Agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.
D-V		Migrant workers and Non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence.
D-VI		Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-groups duration of residence and marital status.

E Series—Establishment Tables

E-I		Distribution of Establishments by broad types.
E-II	Part-A	Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than Household Industries classified by Registered Factories, Unregistered workshops and size of employment.
E-II	Part-B	Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than Household Industries classified by Industry, Fuel/Power or Manual used and size of employment.

E-II	Part-C	Distribution of Household Industry Establishments classified by Industry, Fuel/Power used and size of employment.
E-III		Distribution of Trade/Commercial establishments classified by the type of business or trade and size of employment.
E-IV		Distribution of Establishments (other than Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing or Business and Trade Establishments) by size of employment.

F Series—Fertility Tables

F-I	Part-A	Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (Rural).
F-I	Part-B	Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (Urban).
F-II	Part-A	Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, present age and age at marriage (Rural).
F-II	Part-B	Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, present age and age at marriage (Urban).
F-III	Part-A	Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Rural).
F-III	Part-B	Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Urban).
F-IV	Part-A	Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Rural).
F-IV	Part-B	Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Urban).
F-V		Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage (Rural/Urban).

G Series—Special Tables

G-I	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel in each subject field by levels of education.
G-II	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel in each subject field by status and levels of education.
G-III	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel by level of education and monthly emoluments classified by sector of employment.
G-IV	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel by subject field, age-groups and sector of employment further classified by monthly emoluments.
G-V	Distribution of employed (other than self-employed) degree holders and technical personnel by type of organisation of present employment classified by levels of education and subject fields.
G-VI	Distribution of unemployed technical personnel with Engineering and Technology

	qualifications classified by degree and diploma levels and by subject of such degree and diploma.
G-VII	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel who are unemployed and seeking employment in each subject field by duration of unemployment level of education and sex.
G-VIII	Distribution of unemployed degree holders and above in Arts, Humanities and Commerce classified by degrees and their subjects.
G-IX	Distribution of unemployed degree holders and above in science and other selected subjects classified by degrees and their subjects.
G-X	Distribution of unemployed persons having qualification (certificate) in Technical/ Vocational trades by subjects.
G-XI	Degree holders and technical personnel engaged in research by subject field and levels of education.
G-XII	Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel by country of education, subject field, levels of education and sex.

H Series—Housing Tables

H-I	Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.
H-II	Distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.
H-III	Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.
H-IV	Households classified by size and Tenure Status.

ERRATA

(The following printing mistakes are regretted)

Page No.	*Particulars*	*For*	*Read*
1	Para 1.1 ; line 2	37-5°	37°-5′
8	Para 1.45 ; line 10	prepatrators	perpetrators
23	Statement II.5 ; Col. 2 against Sikkim	Gantok	Gangtok
29	Section III ; sub-heading	householdes	households
80	Para 5.9 ; line 2	Satte	State
114	Para 7.33 ; line 10	Dhayars	Dhyars
127	Para 8.21 ; line 10	ll	all
Facing page 158	Scale denoting percent growth rate	90	80
166	Statement IX.11 ; Col. 3 against B	14.20	14.29
205	Para 33 ; line 3	nomal	normal
217	Para 126 ; line 14	his or employer's	his or her employer's

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-70

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1.	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi . . .	(Reg)
	2.	Wadhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines	(Reg)
	3.	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra . .	(Rest)
	4.	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	(Rest)
AHMEDABAD	5.	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road . .	(Rest)
	6.	Chandra Kant Chaman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road	(Reg)
	7.	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg)
	8.	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Pathar Kava Relief Road . . .	(Reg)
	9.	Gujarat Law house, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest)
	10.	Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia Police Gate .	(Rest)
	11.	Himanshu Book Co., 10, Mission Market, Near Gujarat College . .	(Rest)
AHMEDNAGAR	12.	V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	(Rest)
AJMER	13.	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg)
	14.	R jputana Book House, Station Road . . .	(Reg)
ALIGARH	15.	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg)
	16.	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest)
ALLAHABAD	17.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road . . .	(Reg)
	18.	Law Book Co,, Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box. 4 .	(Reg)
	19.	Ram Narian Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road	(Reg)
	20.	Universal Book Co., 20 M. G. Road . .	(Reg)
	21.	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road .	(Reg)
	22.	Bharat Law House 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest)
	23.	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony .	(Rest)
	24.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad,2/A, Katra Road	(Rest)
AMBALA CANTT	25.	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. . .	(Reg)
AMBALA CITY	26.	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road Ambala City .	(Reg)
AMRITSAR	27.	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi .	(Reg)
	28.	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh .	(Reg)
	29.	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar . . .	(Reg)
ANAND	30.	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest)
BANGALORE	31.	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. B. No. 507	(Reg)
	32.	International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road .	(Reg)
	33.	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar . . .	(Reg)
	34.	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar .	(Reg)
	35.	Standard Book Depot. Avenue Road . .	(Reg)
	36.	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg)

LIST OF AGENTS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
	37.	Atma Stores, 5th Crose Malleswaram	(Rest)
BAREILLY	38.	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar	(Reg)
BARODA	39.	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest)
	40.	Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Shankar Bldg. Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar	(Rest)
BHAGALPUR	41.	Paper Stationery Stores, D. N Singh Road	(Reg)
BHOPAL	42.	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Bldg. Sultania Road	(Reg)
	43.	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest)
BHUBANESHWAR	44.	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg	(Reg)
BHAVANAGAR	45.	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road	(Rest)
BOLAPURA	46.	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P. O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest)
BIJAPUR	47.	Sh. D. V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop: Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest)
BELGARIRA	48.	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W. B.	(Rest)
BIKANER	49.	Bhandari Bros. Goga Gate	(Rest)
BOMBAY	50.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road	(Reg)
	51.	Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar	(Reg)
	52.	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg)
	53.	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd. India House, 1st Floor	(Reg)
	54.	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(Reg)
	55.	Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257 Frase Road	(Reg)
	56.	International Book House Ltd., 9, Asgh Lane M. G. Road	(Reg)
	57.	Kothari Book Depot. King Edward Road	(Reg)
	58.	Lakhani Book Depot, Girjaum	(Reg)
	59.	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg)
	60.	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd. Princess Street	(Reg)
	61.	New Book Co., 188-190 Dr.Dadabhai Naroji Road	(Reg)
	62.	P.P.H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg)
	63.	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road	(Rest)
	64.	Swastik Sales Co. Scientific & Technical Booksellers	(Rest)
	65.	M. & J. Services 2-A, Bahri Building, P.B. 6007	(Rest)
	66.	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg)
	67.	Sunderdas Gain Chand 610, Girgaum Road Near Princess St.	(Reg)
	68.	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	(Reg)
	69.	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road	(Rest)
	70.	Amalga Mated Press, 41 Hamam Street	(Rest)
	71.	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe P.M. 1505	(Rest)
	72.	Secretary, Sales Tax Practioner Association Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest)
	73.	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar	(Reg)
CALCUTTA	74.	Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg)
	75.	Current Literature Co. 208, M. G. Road	(Rest)
	76.	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street	(Reg)

LIST OF AGENTS—*contd.*

1	2	3	5
	77.	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane	(Reg)
	78.	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street . .	(Reg)
	79.	M.C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane	(Reg)
	80.	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Park St., . .	(Reg)
	81.	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd. Kant House, P. 33 Mission Row Extension .	(Reg)
	82.	S.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., IC College . .	(Reg)
	83.	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street . . .	(Reg)
	84.	Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) Pvt. Ltd., 3, Esplandde East . .	(Reg)
	85.	W. Newaman & Co. Ltd,, 3, Old Court House St. .	(Reg)
	86.	Indian Book Dist. Co. C-52 M.G. Road . .	(Rest)
	87.	K.K. Roy, 55 Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210 .	(Rest)
	88.	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street . . .	(Reg)
	89.	Modern Book Depot, 9 Chowringhee Centre .	(Rest)
	90.	New Script, 172/3 Rash Behari Avenue . .	(Reg)
	91.	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M. G. Road . . .	(Reg)
	92.	Mukherjee Library, I. Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest)
	93.	S. Bhattachar & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street . .	
	94.	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road	(Rest)
	95.	Smt. P.D. Updhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Rest)
	96.	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street . .	(Rest)
	97.	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3, B. Bankim Chatterji St. . .	(Rest)

1	2	3	4
	98.	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. Pvt. Ltd., 72 M. G. Road	(Rest)
CHANDI-GARH	99.	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector No. 22 .	(Reg)
	100.	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B	(Reg)
	101.	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22	(Reg)
	102.	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25 Sector No. 22 D.	(Reg)
	103.	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22 D . . .	(Rest)
CALICUT	104.	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest)
CUTTACK	105.	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	(Reg)
	106.	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad . . .	(Rest)
	107.	New Students Store .	(Rest)
DEHRA-DUN	108.	Bishan Singh and Mehendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala . . .	(Reg)
	109.	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road . . .	(Reg)
	110.	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar . . .	(Reg)
	111.	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market . .	(Rest)
	112.	Universal Book House, 39, A, Rajpur Road .	(Rest)
	113.	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road . . .	(Reg)
DELHI	114.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate . .	(Reg)
	115.	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market . . .	(Reg)
	116.	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency Delhi Ahata Kodars Chamalian Road)	(Reg)
	117.	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9	(Reg)
	118.	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market . .	(Reg)

LIST OF AGENTS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
	119.	Federal Law Depot, Kashmeri Gate . .	(Reg)
	120.	Imperial Publishing Co. 3, Faiz Bazar D. Ganj .	(Reg)
	121.	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D. Ganj	(Reg)
	122.	J. M. Jaina & Bros. Mori Gate	(Reg)
	123.	Kitab Mahal (wholesale Division) P. Ltd. 28, Fiaz Bazar	(Reg)
	124.	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Teh. Books Shantinagar, Ganeshpura . . .	(Reg)
	125.	Metropltoion Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar . . .	(Reg)
	126.	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills .	(Reg)
	127.	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, M. Gate	(Reg)
	128.	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg	(Reg)
	129.	Universal Book Traders, 80 Gokhle Market . .	(Reg)
	130.	Youngman & Co. Nai Sarak	(Reg)
	131.	Adrash Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road, Darya Gunj . . .	(Rest)
	132.	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak . . .	(Rest)
	133.	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings Jawahar Nagar .	(Rest)
	134.	B. Nath & Bros, 3808 Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest)
	135.	General Book Depot, 1691 Nai Sarak . . .	(Rest)
	136.	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak . .	(Rest)
	137.	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran . .	(Rest)
	138.	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak . .	(Rest)
	139.	Premier Book Co. Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak . . .	
	140.	Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street Darya Gunj-9	(Reg)
	141.	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest)
	142.	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	(Rest)
	143.	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899 Chandni Chowk .	(Rest)
	144.	Moti Lal Banarasi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg)
	145.	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market Gupta Colony	(Reg)
	146.	Summar Bros. P. O. Birla Lines	(Rest)
	147.	University Book House 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar . .	(Rest)
	148.	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound . .	(Reg)
DHANBAD	149.	New Sketch Press Post Box. 26	(Rest)
DHARWAR	150.	Bharat Book Depot, & Prakasana Subhas Road	(Rest)
	151.	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road . . .	(Rest)
ERNAKULAM	152.	South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal	(Reg)
	153.	Pai & Co., Broadway .	(Rest)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.	154.	English Book Depot, 78 Jhoke Road . . .	(Reg)
GAYA	155.	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg . . .	(Reg)
GOA	156.	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70 Near the Church	(Rest)
GURGAON	157.	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi . . .	(Rest)
GUNTUR	158.	Book Lovers P. Ltd. Arnudelpet, Ghowrasta . .	(Reg)

LIST OF AGENTS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
GWALIOR	159.	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar	(Rest)
	160.	Tater Bros, Sarafe	(Rest)
	161.	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg	(Rest)
	162.	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest)
	163.	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest)
	164.	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Reg)
GHAZIABAD	165.	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D Inter College, G. T. Road	(Rest)
	166.	S. Gupta 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg)
HYDERABAD	167.	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg)
	168.	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest)
	169.	Booklowers, P. Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasta	(Rest)
	170.	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg)
	171.	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg)
	172.	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg)
HARDWAR	173.	Seva Kunj Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri	(Rest)
HUBLI	174.	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg)
INDORE	175.	Wadhawa & Co., 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg)
	176.	Madhya Prdesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest)
	177.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Rest)
	178.	Swarup Bros, Khajuri Bazar	(Rest)
	179.	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest)
JAIPUR CITY	180.	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg)
	181.	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg)
	182.	Vani Mandir Swami Mansingh Highway	(Reg)
	183.	Raj Books & Sobs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar	(Rest)
JAMSHEDPUR	184.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd. P.B. No. 78	(Reg)
	185.	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith.	(Reg)
	186.	Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents 26 Main Road	(Rest)
JAMNAGAR	187.	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road	(Reg)
JODHPUR	188.	Chopra Bros, Tripolia Bazar	(Reg)
JODHPUR	189.	Dwarka Dass Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg)
	190.	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg)
	161.	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest)
JUBBALPUR	192.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawahar Ganj	(Reg)
	193.	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest)
JULLUNDUR CITY	194.	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	(Reg)
	195.	Hazoorina Bros. Main Hiran Gate	(Rest)
	196.	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest)
JHUNJHUU (RAJ)	197.	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Rest)
KANPUR	198.	Advani & Co., P. Box No. 100, The Mall	(Reg)
	199.	Sahitya Nikketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg)
	200.	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg)
KAPSAN	201.	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg	(Reg)
KOLAPUR	202.	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest)
KUMTA	203.	S.V. Kumat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)	(Reg)

LIST OF AGENTS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
LUCK-NOW	204.	Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd. Hazaratganj . . .	(Reg)
	205.	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj . . .	(Reg)
	206.	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road . .	(Reg)
	207.	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P.B. 154 . . .	(Reg)
	208.	Universal Publishers P. Ltd. Hazaratganj . .	(Reg)
	209.	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road .	(Rest)
	210.	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar	(Rest)
LUDHI-ANA	211.	Lyall Book Depot Chaura Bazar	(Reg)
	212.	Mohindra Bros., Katehori Road	(Rest)
	213.	Nanda Srationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar . .	(Rest)
	214.	The Pharmacy News, Pindi St. . . .	(Rest)
MADURAI	215.	Oriental Book House, 258, West Mast St. . .	(Reg)
	216.	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street . .	(Reg)
MATHURA	217.	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg., Bengali Ghat . . .	(Rest)
MADRAS	218.	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora . .	(Reg)
	219.	C. Subviah Chetty, 62 Big Street, Triplicance . .	(Reg)
	220.	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg)
	221.	Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street .	(Reg)
	222.	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road	(Reg)
	223.	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14 Bankuram Chetty Street	(Rest)
	224.	Madras Book Agency .	(Rest)
	225.	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 & 32 James Street	(Rest)
	226.	Nav Bharat Agencies 18, Andiappa St. Sadhana Sadan	(Rest)
	227.	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot. C, Pyecrafts, Triplicance . . .	(Rest)
	228.	Naresh 3, Co., Dr. Rangachari Ro., Mylapore	(Rest)
	229.	Reliance Trading Co., 70/10 Shambu Das Street .	(Reg)
MANGA-LORE	230.	U.R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 . .	(Reg)
	231.	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail . . .	(Rest)
MEERUT	232.	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg)
	233.	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash, Bazar .	(Reg)
MUZAF-FARNAGAR	234.	B.S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura	(Reg)
	235.	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market . . .	(Reg)
MUZAF-FARPUR	236.	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate . .	(Rest)
MYSORE	237.	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle	(Reg)
	238.	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace .	(Reg)
	239.	Geeta Book House, New State Circle . . .	(Reg)
	240.	Indian Mercantile Corpn., Ramvilas . . .	(Rest)
MAND-SAUR	241.	Natha Bros. Booksellers & Stationers . . .	(Rest)
MUSSO-URI	242.	Hind Traders N. A. A. Centre, Dick Road . .	(Rest)
NAGPUR	243.	Western Book Depot, Residency Road . .	(Reg)
	244.	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square .	(Rest)
NILGIRIS	245.	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris Madras States	(Rest)
NAINITAL	246.	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Rest)
NADIAD	247.	R. S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest)
NEW DELHI	248.	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus . . .	(Reg)

LIST OF AGENTS—*contd.*

1	2	4	4
	249.	Aapki Dukan, 5/5777 Dev Nagar . . .	(Reg)
	250.	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F Connaught Place . .	(Reg)
	251.	Central News Agency, 23/90 Connaught Circus	(Reg)
	252.	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. B. No. 328	(Reg)
	253.	Jain Book Agency C/o Prem House, Connaught Place	(Reg)
	254.	Jayans Book Depot, P. B. 2505, Karol Bagh . .	(Reg)
	255	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath P. O. Box 553 .	(Reg)
	256.	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 .	(Reg)
	257.	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road New Nagar	(Reg)
	258.	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. P.B. 96, Connaught Place	(Reg)
	259.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . .	(Reg)
	260.	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg)
	261.	Ram Krishna & Sons (Of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg)
	262.	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Brgh	(Reg)
	263.	Sharma Bros., 17 New Market, Moti Nagar .	(Reg)
	264.	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road	(Reg)
	265.	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90 Connaught Circus . .	(Reg)
	266.	United Book Agency, 31 Municipal Market, Connaught Circus . . .	(Reg)
	267.	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg)
	268.	Lakshmi Book Depot. 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh .	(Rest)
NEW DELHI	269.	N.C. Kaunchal & Co., 40 Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 .	(Rest)
	270.	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar . .	(Reg)
	271.	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony . .	(Rest)
	272.	Subhas Book Depot. Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri . . .	(Rest)
	273.	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23/B-2, Rohtak Road . .	(Rest)
	274.	Globe Publications, C-33 Nizamuddin East . .	(Rest)
	275.	Standard Booksellers, Stationery Palm Enclave	(Rest)
	276.	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar . .	(Rest)
	277.	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819 Arya Samaj Road	(Rest)
PATIALA	278.	Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar . .	(Reg)
PATNA	279.	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli . .	(Reg)
	280.	J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli . .	(Reg)
	281.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg)
	282.	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath . .	(Reg)
	283.	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana .	(Reg)
	284.	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road .	(Reg)
	285.	Sarswat 67, Patel Flates, 2 Bombay Poona Road	(Reg)
	286.	Inrernational Book Service, Deccan Ghym Khana	(Reg)
	287.	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowk . .	(Reg)
	288.	Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path .	(Rest)
PONDICHERRY	289.	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix . . .	(Rest)

LIST OF AGENTS—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
PUDUK-KOTTAI	290.	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main St. .	(Rest)
	291.	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road . . .	(Rest)
RAJKOT	292.	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs & Advt. Agent . .	(Reg)
RAIPUR	293.	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest)
RANCHI	294.	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . .	(Reg)
REWARI	295.	Tika Ram Singh Lal .	(Rest)
SAUGAR	296.	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers, & Booksellers .	(Rest)
SECON-DERABAD	297.	Hindustan Dairy Publishers, Market Street .	(Rest)
SIVAKAS	298.	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street . . .	(Rest)
SIMLA	299.	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg)
SURAT	300.	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road .	(Reg)
	301.	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines .	(Rest)
TUTI CORIN	302.	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51 French Chapai Road .	(Rest)
TRICHI-NOPOLLY	303.	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subash Chandra Bose Road	(Rest)
TRIPULA	304.	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipment Suppliers	(Rest)
TIRVAND-RUM	305.	International Book Depot, Main Road . .	(Reg)
	306.	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 .	(Rest)
TEZPUR	307.	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam . .	(Rest)
UDAIPUR	308.	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College Consumer, Co. Opp. Society Ltd.	(Rest)
	309.	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road Opp. University of Udaipur . . .	(Rest)
UJJAIN	310.	Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura	(Rest)
VARANASI	311.	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot	(Reg.)
	312.	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane P.B. No. 8 .	(Reg)
	313.	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka . .	(Reg)
	314.	Viswavidiyalaya Prakashan, K. 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg . . .	(Reg)
	315.	Globe book Centre, P.O. Hindus University . .	(Rest)
VZEGAP-TAM	316.	Gupta Bros., Vizia Building	(Reg)
	317.	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores . . .	(Rest)
VELLORE	318.	A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers . . .	(Reg)
WARDHA	319.	Sawarajaya Bhandar Rathi Market . .	(Reg)
		Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi, Phone No, 44561	For Local Sale
		Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta Phone No. 23-3813	
		High Commissioner for Indian in London India House, London W. C. 2	

S & R AGENTS AS ON 31-3-72

1. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hydrabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C & I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Balgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. I.)
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.)
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.
9. The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India Ministry of Steel Mines, & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, (M.P.)
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange Gopal Bhavan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabue.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot., Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam, Govt. B. D. Shillong.
18. The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kikar, Ranchi.
20. The O.I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre Malda.
22. The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. The O.I./C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/I, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear). Calcutta-2.
26. The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur, 24-Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Scott., Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Lighi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam Manipur and Tripura Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg., Ahmedabad.
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Peet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334. Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg. Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad, House 1st Floor, "C" Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.

S & R AGENTS—*contd.*

46. Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow.
47. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot., Nagpur.
49. Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt. Govt. State, Stores and Pubs. P. O. Gulzenbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot., Rajasthan Jaipur City.
52. Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh,
54. Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt. printing & Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director, Publicity and Information, Vidhan Sabha, Banglore-1.
61. Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M. P.)
65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies & Disposals N. I. C. Bldg., New Delhi.
69. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E Madras, Harbour, Madras-1.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income-Tax, Kerala, T. Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt. Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports and Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwwalla Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I. B. 14-P, Pondicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I. Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon, Bagicha Rajkot.
77. The Publicity & Liaision Officer, Forest Research Institute & College, Near Forest P. O. Dehradun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports & Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Dy. Director General (S. D.) 6, Esplanade East Calcutta.
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of I & S, Industrial Areas-P., Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Asstt. Director (Admn.) Officer of the Dte. of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86. The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.
88. The Director, S.I.S.I. Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery and Book Depot,, Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director I/C, S.I.S.I., Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.

S & R AGENTS—*contd.*

95. The Director of Inspection, Dte. G & S, Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Triff Commissioner 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103. The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I. M.I., Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. The National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

The Principal Publications Officer Sending Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi.

The Officer-in-charge, Information Centre Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.

The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

Controller of Aerodromes,	Delhi
-Do-	Calcutta
-Do-	Bombay
-Do-	Madras

The Registrar, Punjab, Agrl. University, Ludhiana.

The Land & Development Officer, M. of Health Family Planning W. H. & U. D., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.

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1. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.
2. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
3. The Director of Census operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1.
4. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar Boring Canal Road, Patna.
5. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
6. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
7. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
8. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19-Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
9. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
10. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M. P.)
11. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra Sprott. Road Bombay-1 (BR).
12. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
13. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
14. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar Bangalore-1.
15. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.
16. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack-1.
17. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72 Sector-5, Chandigarh.
18. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
19. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10 Poes Garden, Madras-86.
20. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.
21. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow.
22. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20 British Indian Street, Calcutta-1.
23. The Director of Census operations, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
24. The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkharah, Shillong.

S & R AGENTS—*concld.*

25. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector, 8-C, Chandigarh.

26. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Panaji.

27. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi-2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.

28. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji

29. The Director of Census Operations, L.M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.

30. The Director of Census Operations, Pondicharry, Madras.