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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME VI
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

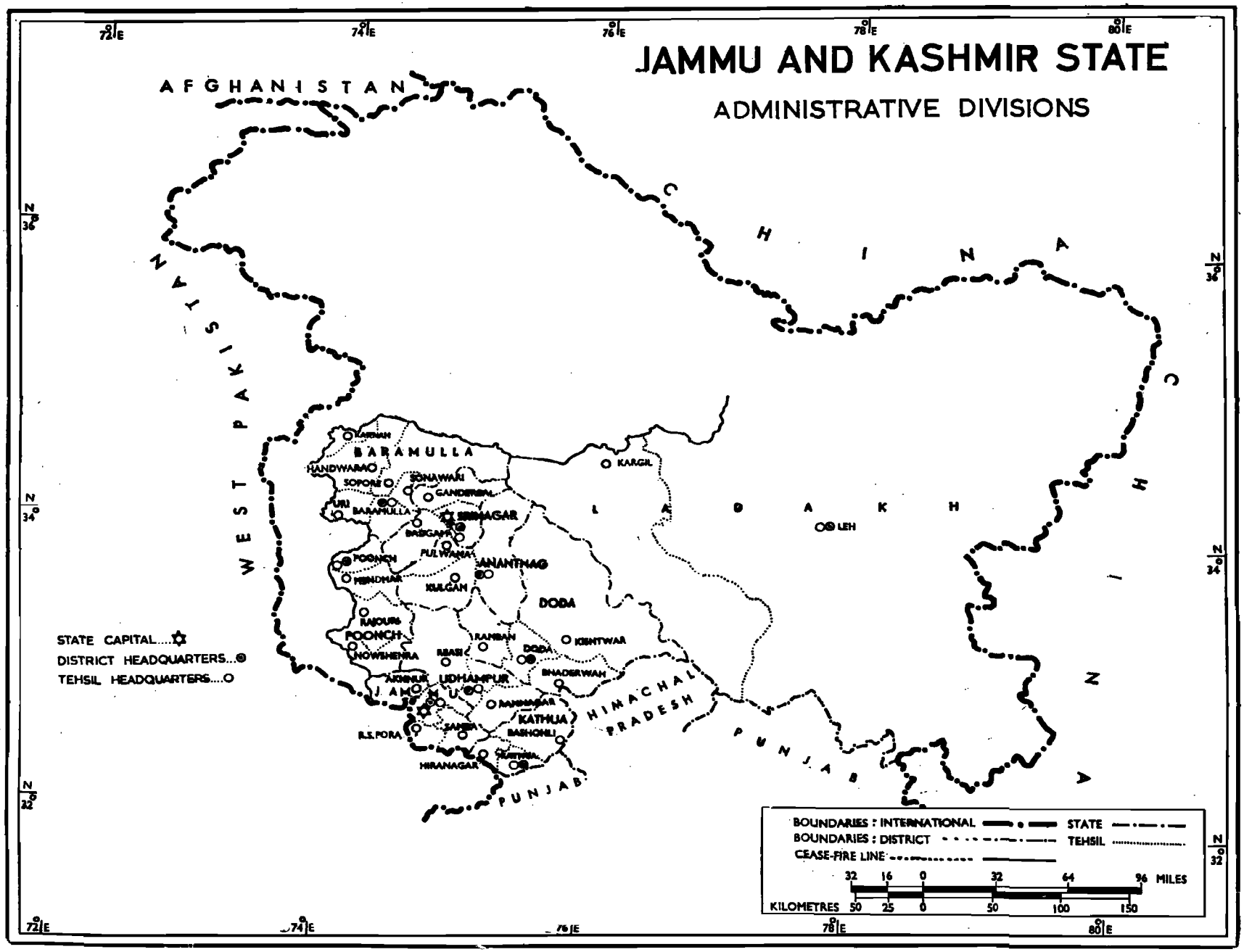
PART I-A (ii)
GENERAL REPORT

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

1968

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THE 1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

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

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

PREFACE

As already indicated in the preface to Part I-A (i), the Report is being presented in three parts. The first part designated as part I-A (i) of Volume VI contains the first four chapters. The present publication which constitutes part I-A (ii) includes the subsequent four chapters relating to (i) migration, (ii) age, sex and marital status, (iii) literacy and education and (iv) language and religion.

Dated : Srinagar, the 7th of June, 1968

M. H. KAMILI

Superintendent Census Operations
(Retd.)

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CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

SECTION I

INTRODUCTORY

Concept of Migration

Migration, as discussed in this chapter, is determined solely by the concept of the place of birth. It is, therefore, conceded that the data relating to true migration will be often artificially inflated. For, as we know, migration can be due to several causes some of which such as seasonal migration of labour or periodic migration on account of holiday, leave or illness and migration necessitated by visits to relations etc. involve casual absence from birth place and cannot be deemed as true migrations. On the other hand, cases of re-migration to places of birth will be masked as these will be merged with those who may hardly have ever travelled outside their place of origin.

Classification of Migrants

5.2 Two new questions (4b) and 4(c) were, however, introduced at the Census of 1961 so as to distinguish, as far as possible, true migrants from others. One of these was designed to ascertain whether the place of birth was rural or urban and the other related to the duration of residence of the migrant at the place of enumeration. Following are the instructions issued to the enumerators for recording replies to these and other questions on birth place :—

"*Q. 4(a) Birth place.*

1. If born in a village or town in which enumerated.	Write PL
2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated.	Write D
3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration.	Write name of district.
4. If born in another State in India.	Write name of district and State if name of district is known, otherwise write name of State.
5. If born in a country outside India, e.g., Pakistan or any other country.	Write name of county.
6. Persons born at sea or in air or in Railway carriages or on road transport, e. g., buses, etc., should be entered as such".	

" For purposes of 1961 Census, the nine administrative districts of the State are to be treated as census districts. Thus, if a person born in district Baramulla is enumerated in Udhampur district, you should record Baramulla in the blank space against Q. 4 (a) of his enumeration slip. Similarly, if the person enumerated was born in Amritsar district of Punjab, the entry to be made against Q. 4 (a) of his slip should read " Amritsar district Punjab. " If, however, he does not know the name of the district where he was born, only Punjab should be recorded against the question.

Q. 4 (b) Born R/U.

I. If born in a village	Write R
2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth.	Write U

3. If the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or town.	Write the name of the place of birth as returned by him.

5.3 For the Census of 1961, cities, Town Areas, Notified Areas and Cantonments numbering 43, as per list given below, have been treated as Urban. If the person enumerated was born at any of these places, you should write U in the blank space against Q. 4 (b) of his individual slip.

District Anantnag

Anantnag/Islamabad	Town Area
Bijbehara	Town Area
Kulgam	Town Area
Shupiyan	Town Area
Pampore	Town Area
Pahalgam	Notified Area

District Srinagar

Srinagar	Municipal Committee
Badamibagh	Cantonment
Natipora-Hyderpora	Notified Area

District Baramulla

Baramulla	Town Area
Sopore	Town Area
Bandipore	Town Area
Uri	Town Area
Gulmarg	Notified Area
Sumbal	Notified Area
Hajin	Notified Area
Palhalan	Notified Area
Ajas	Notified Area

District Ladakh

Leh	Town Area

District Doda

Banihal	Town Area
Ramban	Town Area
Batote	Town Area
Doda	Town Area
Kishtwar	Town Area
Bhaderwah	Town Area

District Udhampur

Ramnagar	Town Area
Udhampur	Town Area
Katra	Town Area
Reasi	Town Area

District Jammu

Jammu	Municipal Committee
Samba	Town Area
Bishna	Town Area
Arnia	Town Area
Ranbirsingh Pora	Town Area
Akhnoor	Town Area
Jammu	Contonment

District Kathua

Bashohli	Town Area
Kathua	Town Area
Hiranagar	Town Area
Lakhenpur	Notified Area

District Poonch

Poonch	Town Area
Rajouri	Town Area
Nowshehra	Town Area

Q. 4 (c) Duration of Residence if born elsewhere.

1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated.	Write X
2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration.	Write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business).
3. If the duration of residence is less than one year.	Write O
4. If the duration of residence is one year or more.	Write the actual number of completed years of residence.

5.4 As is evident, Q. 4 (c) relates only to migrants, i.e., persons who were born in places

outside the village or town in which they have been enumerated. The period of residence of every such person should be shown in completed years.

Q.5 (a) Nationality :

If the person enumerated is a migrant and is an Indian national, the fact should be indicated by writing 'I' against Q. 5 (a). In the case of other nationals, their nationality should be described in full at this place.

Reference to Migration Tables

5.5 The data on migration has been presented in the following six tables in Volume VI, Part II-C which has already been published :-

D-I—Non-Indian Nationals.

D-II—Place of birth.

D-III—Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

D-IV—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.

D-V—Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities.

D-VI—Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

In this chapter, we shall study the incidence of migration under the following heads :-

A. Rural to rural migration within the same district. This will include (a) birth migration, (b) marriage migration, (c) job migration including (i) seasonal or temporary migration of labour or (ii) periodic migration on account of holiday or leave or illness and (d) casual migration on account of visits to relations etc.

B. Rural to rural migration within the same State which will include all the above reasons of 'A' together with semi-permanent or permanent job migration.

C. Rural to rural migration outside the State, mainly on account of birth, marriage or job.

D. Rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural migration (i) within the district, (ii) within the State and (iii) from other States.

E. Migration of Non-Indian Nationals.

The data relating to migrants of categories A to D will be analysed on the basis of the duration of residence.

Extent of Migration into the State

5.6 It may be stated at the outset that as no census was held in Jammu and Kashmir in 1951, it is not possible to estimate the extent of migration into the State during the decade 1951-61. Consequently, the size of emigration from and immigration into the State during the decade 1941-51 is also not known. What is more, there has been a mass movement of population during and after 1947 about which no reliable statistics are available. At any rate, Subsidiary Table D—II.1 shows that against the recorded population of 3,560,976 in 1961, the number of immigrants from outside the State stood at 90,520. This increase was partially set off by the emigration of 78,714 persons giving the natural population of the State at 3,549,170. As the corresponding figures of immigrants and emigrants in 1951 are not available, it is not possible to work out the percentage increase or decrease in the natural population of the State during 1951-61.

5.7 A comparison of the natural population of the State territory on this side of Ceasefire Line as in 1961 and 1941 will show that, on the basis of the available data, the growth rate during the two decades 1941-61 was 19.58% or 9.79% per decade. This will be clear from the following statement :—

STATEMENT V.1

Variation in Natural Population, 1961 and 1941

State	1961				1941				Percentage variation (1941-61) in Natural population
	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (2+4—3)	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (6+8—7)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	90,520	78,714	3,549,170	2,946,728	47,915	69,204	2,968,017	+19.58

5.8 The recorded population of 1941, as given above, has been worked out from the census figures of that year for the area constituting the 1961 jurisdiction of the State. Similarly, the figures of immigrants in 1941 have been arrived at by assigning to the adjusted population of each district a proportionate number of immigrants from the total immigrant population of the district in respect of its 1941 population. The number of emigrants has also been worked out proportionately for the adjusted population of the State in 1941 from the actual number returned at the census of 1941 in respect of the population which inhabited the area falling within the then jurisdiction of the State.

5.9 The fact, however, remains that the growth rate, as worked out above, is not correct as the emigrant population of 1961 given in column 4 of the statement represents only those migrants from the State who were enumerated in other States of India in 1961 and does not include such other people who migrated to the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line or to West Pakistan or other foreign countries. We have no means to make even a rough estimate of the number of such emigrants, but there are reasons to believe that their size is fairly large. For instance, it is a known fact that no less than 139 villages of Jammu district inhabited by 27,706 persons were completely depopulated and the inhabitants migrated enmasse to the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line and to West Pakistan.

5.10 In the second chapter, we have discussed at some length the probable growth rate of the State during the decade 1951-61, if the growth rate in such areas of the State which were disturbed by tribal raids had been the same as in 1931-41. According to these calculations, the State should have registered a growth of 11% during the decade 1951-61.

5.11 Before we take up a detailed discussion of the characteristics of migrants of different categories, it would be worthwhile to present a broad picture of the number and proportions of migrants recruited from different areas within and outside the State. The subjoined statement gives the number and proportions of persons born in place of enumeration and of each class of migrants.

STATEMENT V.2

Number and proportion of migrants recruited from different areas within and outside the State, 1961

	Actual Number	Proportion per 1,000 of total population
1	2	3
Total Population	3,560,976	1,000
i) Born in place of enumeration.	2,822,832	792.7
ii) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	509,559	143.1
iii) Born in other districts of the State.	138,065	38.8
iv) Born in adjacent States (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh)	23,436	6.6
v) Born in other States of India.	8,512	2.4
vi) Born in countries outside India.	50,970	14.3
vii) Unclassifiable.	7,602	2.1

5.12 According to this data, about 79.3% of the State population consists of persons who were born in the same place where they have been enumerated. Further, the proportion of those born in the district of enumeration is estimated at 93.6%. Migrants from other districts of the State include, among others, persons who were displaced in the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line and were enumerated in the various districts of the State falling within the jurisdiction of the Census of 1961. This category of migrants claims about 3.9% of the total State population.

5.13 It is also clear from the above statement that the large majority of migrants from other States in India hail from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The latter claim 0.66% of the State population as against 0.24% only, the corresponding proportion of all other States put together.

5.14 Persons born in countries outside India who were enumerated in the States in 1961 number 50,970. These include 48,856 or 1.38% from Pakistan alone. The proportion of migrants from all foreign countries including Pakistan stands at 1.4% only.

5.15 The following statement gives similar data in respect of each of the nine districts of the State :—

STATEMENT V.3

District-wise number and proportion of migrants recruited from different areas within and outside the state, 1961

	Anantnag	Srinagar	Baramulla	Ladakh	Doda	Udhampur	Jammu	Kathua	Poonch
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population	654,368 (1,000)	640,411 (1,000)	604,659 (1,000)	88,651 (1,000)	268,403 (1,000)	254,061 (1,000)	516,932 (1,000)	207,430 (1,000)	326,061 (1,000)
(i) Born in place of enumeration	553,658 (846.1)	567,219 (885.7)	525,537 (869.2)	78,344 (883.7)	222,217 (827.9)	180,786 (711.6)	296,890 (574.3)	138,174 (666.1)	260,007 (797.4)
(ii) Born elswhere in the district of enumeration	89,152 (136.2)	53,294 (83.2)	71,281 (117.9)	7,546 (85.1)	37,672 (140.3)	53,492 (210.5)	107,940 (208.8)	44,797 (216.0)	44,385 (136.1)
(iii) Born in other districts of the State	9,278 (14.2)	14,954 (23.4)	5,581 (9.2)	759 (8.6)	7,447 (27.7)	16,163 (63.6)	57,828 (111.9)	9,177 (44.2)	16,878 (51.8)
(iv) Born in adjacent States of India (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh)	104 (0.2)	1,500 (2.3)	359 (0.6)	121 (1.4)	445 (1.7)	1,337 (5.3)	11,532 (22.4)	7,436 (35.9)	602 (1.8)
(v) Born in other States of India	45 (0.1)	1,203 (1.9)	927 (1.5)	3 (N)	72 (0.3)	710 (2.8)	4,725 (9.1)	545 (2.6)	282 (0.9)
(vi) Born in countries outside India	92 (0.1)	1,163 (1.8)	907 (1.5)	1,576 (18.9)	204 (0.8)	930 (3.7)	37,600 (72.7)	6,863 (33.1)	1,535 (4.7)
(vii) Unclassifiable	2,039 (3.1)	1,078 (1.7)	67 (0.1)	202 (2.3)	346 (1.3)	643 (2.5)	417 (0.8)	438 (2.1)	2,372 (7.3)

Note :—Figures in brackets show proportions per 1,000 of total population

5.16 The statement shows that the lowest and the highest proportions of persons born in place of enumeration have been returned from Jammu and Srinagar districts respectively. Again, the highest proportion of those born in the district of enumeration has been returned from Baramulla at 98.7% of the total district population. In Jammu the proportion of persons born in the district is the lowest and stands at 78.3% only. A striking feature of migrants from other parts of the district of enumeration is that they have been absorbed in greater proportions in Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch than in other districts of the State. The recruitment made by district Jammu is proportionately largest, being over 11% of the total district population.

5.17 The only States which are contiguous to Jammu and Kashmir consist of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Majority of the migrants from these States have been enumerated in Kathua district where they constitute 3.6% of the district population. The only other district which has made comparatively large scale recruitment from these States is Jammu.

5.18 Other States have not made any substantial contribution of migrants to Jammu and Kashmir. At any rate, among the various districts of the State, the proportion of migrants from this sector is the highest in Jammu representing about 1% of the district population.

5.19 The proportions of migrants born in countries outside India show large disparities in the various districts and vary from 0.01% of Anantnag to 7.3% of Jammu. Kathua ranks next but the corresponding proportion stands at 3.3% only.

5.20 It will be of interest to know the names of the States in India from which sizable recruitment of migrants has been made and the extent to which such migrants have been absorbed in the various districts of Jammu and Kashmir. This data is given in the following statement :-

STATEMENT V.4

States in India from which larger recruitment of migrants has been made

	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Srinagar	Baramulla	Ladakh	Doda	Udhampur	Jammu	Kathua	Poonch
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	306	3	43	46	...	...	13	192	3	6
Madhya Pradesh	280	1	40	6	...	6	40	169	5	13
Madras	542	...	86	30	...	1	72	345	4	4
Maharashtra	391	3	56	28	...	5	37	223	21	18
Mysore	242	...	12	12	...	...	...	94	123	1
Punjab	22,221	86	1,440	350	120	184	1,181	11,267	7,005	588
Rajasthan	585	2	25	15	...	2	37	404	71	29
Uttar Pradesh	3,804	10	572	672	3	38	256	1,978	178	97
West Bengal	371	10	76	18	...	5	46	193	7	16
Delhi	1,462	12	212	47	...	13	159	794	129	96
Himachal Pradesh	1,215	18	60	9	1	261	156	265	431	14

5.21 It will be seen from the above statement that 22,221 migrants have been contributed by Punjab only. Over 50% of these, numbering 11,267, have been recruited by Jammu district. Kathua ranks next and claims to have absorbed 7,005 migrants. Compared to other districts, Srinagar has also made sizable recruitment of migrants from Punjab. The other State which claims the next largest number of migrants is Uttar Pradesh. Most of these have also been recruited by Jammu district. Baramulla and Srinagar seem to have attracted a substantial number of migrants from Uttar Pradesh.

5.22 Jammu is also consicuous for having recruited a large number of migrants from Delhi. Other migrants from this territory have mostly been enumerated in Srinagar, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch.

5.23 Kathua district lies to the west of Himachal Pradesh and is contiguous with it. It is therefore that the largest number of migrants from Himachal Pradesh has been recruited by this district. Jammu, Doda and Udhampur are the other districts in which migrants from Himachal Pradesh have been found in larger numbers than from other States in India.

SECTION 2

MIGRATION WITHIN THE STATE AND FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA

Persons born in the Place of Enumeration

5.24 To start with, we may consider the incidence of persons, males and females, born in the place of enumeration in the rural and urban sectors of the State and in each of its constituent districts. The following small statement prepared from Subsidiary Table D-II.3 gives these proportions per 10,000 of the total population in the State and its various districts:—

STATEMENT V.5

Proportion per 10,000 total population of those born in place of enumeration

State/District	T/R/U	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	**T**	**4,618**	**3,310**
	R	**4,685**	**3,283**
	U	**4,278**	**3,443**
Anantnag	T	4,995	3,466
	R	5,002	3,438
	U	4,898	3,849
Srinagar	T	5,029	3,828
	R	5,049	3,488
	U	5,005	4,227
Baramulla	T	5,045	3,647
	R	5,066	3,630
	U	4,839	3,808
Ladakh	T	4,569	4,268
	R	4,583	4,264
	U	4,247	4,366
Doda	T	4,697	3,582
	R	4,754	3,615
	U	3,759	3,053
Udhampur	T	4,350	2,766
	R	4,445	2,792
	U	2,975	2,385
Jammu	T	3,543	2,201
	R	3,828	2,343
	U	2,673	1,769
Kathua	T	4,157	2,505
	R	4,242	2,539
	U	3,097	2,079
Poonch	T	4,415	3,559
	R	4,493	3,615
	U	2,953	2,499

5.25 Persons born in the place of enumeration represent people who have hardly ever travelled outside their places of origin. It is, however, possible that some of them may have been away for long as well as short periods and may have returned to their birth places when they were enumerated.

5.26 According to the data given in this statement, the proportion of rural males born at the place of enumeration per 10,000 of total rural population of the State stands at 4,685 as against 4,278, the corresponding proportion of males in urban areas. In the case of females, however, the urban proportion of those born at the place of enumeration is larger than the proportion of similar females in the rural areas of the State. This means that there is a greater movement of females in the rural sector than in the urban areas. Similarly, the urban areas seem to absorb migrants in larger proportions than the rural sector.

5.27 Comparing the district-wise data, it will be seen that the proportions of males born at the place of enumeration in the rural areas are much higher in the three valley districts and the contiguous district of Doda than elsewhere in the State. Even district Ladakh, which is also contiguous with the valley districts, has a larger proportion of males of this category than any of the remaining four districts, namely, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch.

5.28 The highest proportion of males born at the place of enumeration in the rural sector is claimed by district Baramulla with 5,066 males per 10,000 of the total rural population of the district. Jammu has the lowest proportion of 3,828 only.

5.29 In the case of females, the State average of those born in the place of enumeration in the rural areas is exceeded by all the districts except Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua. The highest proportion has been returned from Ladakh at 4,264 per 10,000 of the total rural population of the district as against the State average of 3,283 only. In this case also, Jammu district has the lowest proportion of 2,343.

5.30 The State average of urban males born in the place of enumeration is exceeded by all the three valley districts. Ladakh has, more or less, the same proportion as the State average, but in other districts, the corresponding proportions are fairly low. The highest proportion of males born in the places where they were enumerated is claimed by Srinagar district at 5,005 per 10,000 urban population as against only 4,278, the corresponding State average. Jammu district once again ranks last, the corresponding proportion being 2,673 only.

5.31 So far as urban females are concerned, the proportion of those born at the place of enumeration is highest in Ladakh where 4,366 females per 10,000 urban population have been enumerated at their birth places. The lowest average of such females has also been returned from Jammu at 1,769 only, as against the State proportion of 3,443. The proportion of females born at the place of enumeration is exceeded by the three valley districts and Ladakh only.

5.32 It is clear that the high proportion of persons born at the place of enumeration in a district indicates that it has absorbed a limited number of migrants from outside. Similarly, where this proportion is low, the size of migrants attracted by the district is large. The State of Jammu and Kashmir mostly extends to mountainous areas and notwithstanding the construction of a net-work of roads during the successive Plans, large areas in the countryside are still inaccessible. There are no railways and the State is connected with the rest of the country by one motorable surface route only. This road, measuring about 535 miles, takes off from the extreme south of the State and runs to the north of the valley of Kashmir-a distance of about 282 miles. It then turns to the east passing through lofty Himalayan Ranges and ends at Leh, the headquarter of Ladakh district. The first 70 miles pass through plain areas at a height not exceeding 1,157 feet. It then enters mountainous regions and runs over a distance of 117 miles flanked on the right partly by Tawi and partly by Chenab rivers

and in the left by a net-work of hills. The next twenty miles of the road have been built on either side of Pir Panchal mountain which has been bored at a height of 7,250 feet by an 1.6 mile long tunnel. The terminus of this part of the road is the starting point of Kashmir valley. From here, the road passes over a height of not more than 5,240 feet and after covering a distance of 63 miles of the valley turns to the east and enters the Himalayan Ranges. The terrain of the area through which this part of the road measuring about 265 miles has been built is extremely difficult consisting of lofty mountains, ravines, gorges etc.

5.33 The road passes through seven out of nine districts of the State and at least thirteen towns. In addition, there are a number of inter-district roads, such as, Jammu-Poonch road, Batote - Doda - Kishtwar road and Srinagar-Baramulla road, etc., some of which have been built during the decade 1951-61. In a few districts, additional roads have been constructed to connect different rural parts, but there are several others, like Doda, Poonch and Ladakh etc., where no such constructions have so far been undertaken. Naturally, therefore, mobility is more pronounced among the inhabitants of urban areas than that noticeable in the rural sector.

5.34 This explains the reason for the high proportions of males born at the place of enumeration in the rural areas of the mountainous districts of Kashmir valley, Ladakh and Doda. Compared to these, the corresponding proportions of males in the rural areas of Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch, who were born at the place of enumeration, are much smaller. The latter districts are situated in low level areas and, therefore, attract more migrants from other parts of the district of enumeration as also from outside.

5.35 As in the rural areas, the proportions of urban males born in the place of enumeration are much higher in Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh than in the districts of Jammu province. The disparity between the rural and urban proportions of males born at the place of enumeration in the first four districts is fairly small and in some cases negligible in striking contrast with similar proportions of other districts in which there is a sizable difference between the rural and urban averages. In other words, the urban areas of the five districts of Jammu province have absorbed a larger proportion of migrants from within and outside the district than the urban areas of Kashmir and Ladakh.

5.36 It is obvious that the tendency of movement among females of the rural areas is more marked than in those inhabiting the urban sector. If we scrutinise the district-wise proportions of rural and urban females, it will be seen that in all the four districts to the north of Pir Panchal ranges, the proportions of rural females per 10,000 population are lesser than the corresponding average of the urban female population. On the other hand, in the remaining five districts which constitute the province of Jammu, the proportions of rural females born at the place of enumeration exceed the corresponding urban proportion in every case. This is because the valley of Kashmir and district Ladakh experience severe cold in winter and inter-communication among these districts is very often interrupted for long durations. Ladakh remains for the major part of the year from the rest of the State and even when it is accessible, the recruitment made from outside the district is exceedingly limited both because of the rigourous journey involved as also due to the very few avenues of employment available in Ladakh. Even as it is, except for the 283-mile long National Highway connecting Srinagar with Leh, there are no vehicular roads in any part of the district. This is why the proportions of females born in the place of enumeration in the district as a whole and in its rural areas do not disclose any disparity at all. The small variation between the rural and urban proportions is insignificant in view of the fact that the district includes only one small town with a population of 3,720 persons.

5.37 During winter, Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh generally remain cut

off from the other parts of the State owing to frequent road blockade caused by heavy snowfalls. The road length of the National Highway connecting Jammu with Srinagar, which is the only vehicular route giving access to the valley and Ladakh, therefore remains closed frequently and inter-migrations between the two provinces take place on a very limited scale.

5.38 In striking contrast with these topographic and climatic characteristics of Kashmir valley and Ladakh, most of the districts in Jammu province lie in low level areas where winters are moderate and communication remains uninterrupted throughout the year. These districts are also easily accessible from other States of India, both by surface route and air. Consequently, mobility among females is more perceptible in the urban areas than in the rural sector which is comparatively less accessible.

5.39 Before concluding the analysis of the variation in the proportions of males and females born in the rural and urban sectors, it is also necessary to explain the disparity between the proportions of males and females in the entire State and in rural and urban areas of each district put together. It will be seen that the disparity between the proportions of the two sexes is fairly large, both in the State and each of the districts, though it is not so marked in Ladakh. The principal cause for these disparities is the migration through marriages which reduce the proportions of females born at the place of enumeration. The State territory constituting the district of Ladakh is geographically, culturally and economically very different from the rest of the State and inter-marriages between Ladakhies and the people inhabiting the provinces of Kashmir and Jammu take place very rarely, if ever. The small disparity between the male and female proportions of this district also shows that owing to the difficult terrain and inaccessibility of the various parts of the district, the incidence of inter-marriages within the district itself is also very small.

5.40 An important reason accounting for the low proportions of persons born in the place of enumeration in the districts of Jammu province is the absorption in these districts of a large number of displaced persons who migrated from the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line and West Pakistan. On the other hand, the number of such migrants enumerated in the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh, is very small. The migrants who consisted almost entirely of non-Muslims have preferred to settle in the districts of Jammu province where most of them have been allotted evacuee lands.

5.41 The following statement shows the proportions per 10,000 population of persons born in the district of enumeration in some of the districts of the State in 1961 and 1941 :-

District	1961	1941
Anantnag	9,824	9,849
Baramulla	9,871	9,870
Ladakh	9,689	9,960
Udhampur	9,222	9,622
Jammu	7,832	8,846
Kathua	8,821	9,061
Poonch	9,335	9,932

Rural and Urban Migration into Rural Areas

(a) Born elsewhere in the District of Enumeration

5.42 The sub-joined statement which has been prepared from Table D-II gives the proportions, per 10,000 total rural population, of males and females born elsewhere in the rural and urban areas of the district of enumeration and enumerated in the rural areas :-

STATEMENT V.6

Proportion per 10,000 of rural population born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and enumerated in the rural areas

State/District	Born in			
	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	**361**	**1,108**	**18**	**27**
Anantnag	293	1,074	9	19
Srinagar	247	819	59	91
Baramulla	228	931	12	24
Ladakh	274	533	10	13
Doda	329	1,017	18	20
Udhampur	466	1,611	16	20
Jammu	581	1,529	17	17
Kathua	541	1,596	12	19
Poonch	439	823	11	14

5.43 The above data shows that there is a phenomenal disparity between the proportions of males and females born in one rural area of the district and enumerated in another. On the contrary, the incidence of males and females born in urban areas who have been enumerated in the rural areas is insignificant though, here again, the proportions of female migrants are in all cases higher than those of males.

5.44 The explanation for these disparities is not far to seek. In the large majority of cases, female migrations are due to marriages in a village other than the one where the females were born. So far as males are concerned, the main cause for migrations from one rural area of the district to another is employment in one activity or other.

5.45 We have already seen in Chapter IV that the average number of persons in an inhabited village of the State is estimated at 452 or say 90 households. Even this small population consists of different communities and castes reducing further the scope for choice of suitable families with whom the inhabitants of the village may enter into matrimonial alliances. It is, therefore, very rarely that both the parties to the marriage belong to the same village. In Jammu province in particular, there is a tradition among Hindus of importing brides from villages other than those in which they reside.

5.46 Other reasons which account for the high incidence of female migrants from rural areas are :-

(i) the setting up of girls schools in rural areas manned by educated females born in other villages of the same district,

(ii) posting of Dais, Mid-wives, Health Visitors etc. in the newly established dispensaries in rural areas, and,

(iii) visits of casual nature to relations in the adjoining villages.

5.47 In so far as males are concerned, the high proportions of rural migrants in Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch are accounted for by the seasonal move of Gujjars, Gaddis and other pastoral classes to higher altitudes where grazing facilities for the cattle are available. All these persons were enumerated in snowbound areas where they are usually found in summer.

5.48 An equally important factor for the greater flow of rural male migrants to other rural areas is the non-availability of facilities

for the education of boys desirous of continuing their studies after completing the primary school education. There are very few middle and high schools in the rural sector of the various districts and boys wishing to prosecute their studies further have, of necessity, to migrate to villages where such institutions have been established.

5.49 The simultaneous implementation of several important developmental projects in different rural areas of the State has also contributed to the accelerated movement of male migrants from the rural areas. The Kathua Feeder canal, Banihal Tunnel and Dhar-Udhampur road, which were under construction when the Census was in progress, provided employment to many inhabitants of adjacent rural areas who were engaged as manual labourers.

5.50 Further, sizable numbers of migrants were also recruited for the exploitation of Jangalgali and Kalakot coal mines in Udhampur and Poonch districts. All these hailed from the rural areas of the district concerned.

5.51 Many inhabitants of the kandi areas and dry tracts of Hiranagar and Bashohli tehsils usually migrate in winter to irrigated areas, particularly to Kathua tehsil, for employment as agricultural labourers. This is borne out by the Census Report of 1941 which shows that tehsil Kathua imports labour from neighbouring tehsils to meet the deficiency of its man-power.

5.52 With a few exceptions, no urban area of the State has a population of less than 2,000. In this case, therefore, the scope of selection is much wider and marriages generally take place among the families inhabiting the same town. Further, people in the towns do not usually favour marriages in the rural areas where urban amenities are not available and the mode and standard of living is different. This is why the incidence of recruitment of females made by the rural areas from the urban parts of the district is small. The migration of urban males to rural areas is generally due to employment.

5.53 The statement shows that the State average of female migrants from rural to rural areas is exceeded by Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua districts only. The corresponding proportions of Srinagar, Baramulla, Ladakh and Poonch are much smaller. The averages of Anantnag and Doda do not disclose much disparity with the State proportion. The male population of the rural areas of Jammu district includes the highest proportion of males born in other rural areas of the district. Other districts in which the proportions of such males exceed the State average consist of Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch only. The proportions of all the valley districts and Ladakh are much smaller.

5.54 So far as urban areas are concerned, the largest recruitment of male and female migrants has been made by Srinagar. In all other districts, the corresponding proportions are lesser than or equal to the State average.

(b) born in other Districts of the State

5.55 The following statement prepared from Table D-II gives the proportions of migrants from other districts of the State to the rural sector of the district of enumeration per 10,000 of total rural population :—

STATEMENT V. 7

Proportion per 10,000 of rural population born in other districts of the State and enumerated in the rural areas

State/District	Born in			
	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	**130**	**154**	**14**	**14**
Anantnag	30	65	13	18
Srinagar	59	124	14	17
Baramulla	19	28	13	14
Ladakh	63	N	15	2
Doda	116	84	12	7
Udhampur	220	288	26	24
Jammu	384	416	10	10
Kathua	146	211	16	15
Poonch	231	217	14	10

Note:— N=Negligible

5.56 A striking feature of the data given in this statement is that Ladakh and Doda are the only districts where female migrants from rural areas of other districts claim very low proportions than those of the males. Whatever the motive prompting such migrations, evidently, the availability or absence of easy means of communications play a distinct role in regulating the inter-district movement of population. It is therefore that the number of females born in other districts of the State and enumerated in the rural areas of district Ladakh is negligible. As has already been stated earlier, Ladakh is accessible only for a few months in the year and the journey from any other part of the State to the district is most irksome. Doda though not as hilly, is nevertheless dominated by an intricate and complex hilly structure which make inter - communications extremely difficult.

5.57 At any rate, the maximum contribution made by the rural sector of other districts to any of the districts of enumeration does not exceed 3.8% in the case of males and 4.2% so far as females are concerned. District Jammu has attracted the highest and district Baramulla the lowest proportions of male migrants from rural areas of other districts. The lowest proportion of female migrants born in rural areas of other districts has been returned from Ladakh and the highest from Jammu.

5.58 Some of the important reasons accounting for the migration of rural inhabitants of other districts to the rural sector of the district of enumeration are given below :—

1. Majority of Bakerwals aud Gujars who permanently reside in the rural areas of districts Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch migrate to the pastoral areas of Kashmir along with their herds early in summer every year. All such persons were enumerated in the districts where they were found towards the close of summer.

2. Many Kashmiris have permanently settled in tehsil Kargil of Ladakh district where they have married the local women.

3. Rajput and Thakkar families residing in rural areas of Udhampur and Doda districts usually enter into matrimonial alliances with Rajputs and Thakkars inhabiting the rural areas of other districts.

4. Most of the labour employed in the operation of forest leases in Kishtwar and Bhaderwah tehsils, such as felling and sawing of trees, is recruited from the rural areas of Udhampur tehsil.

5. Kashmiri labourers migrate in thousands to various districts of Jammu province in winter for employment as wood cutters, manual labourers and the like.

6. Ladakhies usually migrate to Kishtwar and Bhaderwah tehsils for employment on road construction works.

5.59 Due to the availability of larger avenues of employment, the urban inhabitants appear to be less mobile and very few of them seem to have poured into the district of enumeration. In this case, the proportions of male and female migrants do not disclose any significant disparities except that the proportions of urban females of the hilly districts of Ladakh and Doda are very small when compared with males.

(c) born in other States in India

5.60 The following statement gives the proportions per 10,000 rural population of those born in the rural and urban areas of other Indian States and enumerated in the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir and its constituent districts :—

STATEMENT V.8

Proportion per 10,000 of rural population born in other States in India and enumerated in the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir

State/District	Born in			
	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	**23**	**23**	**6**	**5**
Anantnag	1	N	1	N
Srinagar	3	1	1	1
Baramulla	15	N	2	1
Ladakh	10	1	2	...
Doda	5	7	2	1
Udhampur	15	9	10	8
Jammu	76	66	21	15
Kathua	115	195	19	19
Poonch	5	3	4	4

Note:— N=Negligible

5.61 It will be seen from the statement that the flow of male and female migrants from the rural areas of other States has been uniform in the State as a whole. Further, the proportions of such migrants enumerated in the various districts except Jammu and Kathua are fairly small. Most of the migrants in the latter districts have been recruited from the adjoining States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The data also shows that Jammu and Kathua are also the only districts in which female migrants from rural areas claim higher proportions than those of males. The disparity is due to the large number of marriages of rural females of these States with the inhabitants of the rural areas of the two districts.

5.62 *Besides as already stated, Kathua tehsil* which is a reputed rice growing area, is deficit in man-power and a sizable number of agricultural labourers is imported from the adjoining areas of Pathankot and Himachal Pradesh.

5.63 In Jammu, the male migrants mostly consist of enterpreneurs in business and non-combatants of the army and their families. The females appear to have migrated because of marriage.

5.64 The urban areas of other States seem to have exported even more smaller number of male and female migrants to the rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir. In this case also, however, Jammu and Kathua districts claim comparatively much higher proportions.

Rural and Urban Migration into Rural areas, classified by duration of Residence

(a) born elsewhere in the District of Enumeration

5.65 Table D-III.1 gives the distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth, duration of residence at the place of enumeration and sex. The following edata xtracted from the rural part of this table gives these proportions in the case of those born elsewhere in the district of enumeration :—

STATEMENT V.9

Distribution of 10,000 persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and enumerated in rural areas, classified by sex and duration of residence at the place of enumeration

State	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	**Total**	**1,870**	**5,591**	**1,778**	**5,452**	**89**	**135**
	Less than 1 year	221	209	202	195	19	14
	1—5	409	870	385	841	24	28
	6—10	262	895	252	874	10	20
	11–15	334	1,008	325	988	8	19
	16 +	381	2,151	364	2,110	16	40
	Period not stated	263	458	250	444	12	14

Note :—The statement does not give the proportions of unclassifiable migrants, namely, those who have not indicated their place of birth.

5.66 According to this data, out of every 10,000 rural migrants in the State, 7,461 hail from other areas of the district of enumeration. Further, the proportion of male migrants born in rural and urban areas of the district is 1,870 or 18.7% of the total migrant population against the corresponding female proportion of 55.9%. This large disparity is due to the high proportion (31.6%) of female migrants whose period of residence at the place of enumeration exceeds ten years. Evidently, prolonged and continued residence of females at a place other than the one where they were born can, barring exceptional cases, be due only to marriage migration. The fact that about 31% of these females have migrated from other rural areas of the district of enumeration also leads to the same conclusion as the incidence of marriages between the inhabitants of rural and urban areas is very small all over the State. These females appear to have settled permanently in the place of enumeration and do not migrate to their birth place or any other area except very seldom. It is also evident that the number of females born in the urban areas with over 10 years period of stay at the place of enumeration is very small.

5.67 Female migrants with less than one year's duration of residence at the place of enumeration claim about 2.1% of the total migrant population. Of these, about 2% have migrated from other rural parts of the district. This category of female migrants reflects birth in mother's parental home. According to the social custom followed in the State a newly married female gives her first birth at her parental house after which she returns to the house of her husband.

5.68 The proportion of female migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration who have been residing at the place of enumeration from 1 to 10 years stands at 17.7%. Most of these migrations are also due to marriage but there may be a few which may be connected with employment. In this case also, an overwhelming proportion of the migrants consists of those born in other rural areas of the district.

5.69 Compared to females, the proportion of male migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration is fairly small. Here again, majority of the migrants consist of those born in other rural areas of the district. Those among them whose duration of residence is less than one year are presumed to have migrated in connection with seasonal labour. As avenues of employment in winter, when the census was taken, are very limited in the State as a whole and in the rural areas in particular, the proportion of males migrating in connection with employment is very small, being only 2.2% of the total migrant population.

5.70 The proportion of male migrants with one to ten years duration of residence at the place of enumeration is 6.7%. Except for a few, all such migrants have been contributed by other rural parts of the district. The probable reason which could have tempted such migrations is the opening up of new areas for cultivation, setting up of new industries and the like.

5.71 Male migrants whose period of stay at the place of enumeration exceeds ten years constitute 7.15% of the total migrant population. They seem to have settled permanently in the place of enumeration in connection with some activity or other, though the possibility of marriage migrations in a few cases cannot be ruled out. An overwhelming majority of these migrants also hail from the rural areas, the number of those born in the urban sector being negligible.

(b) born in other Districts of the State

5.72 We may now consider migrants born in other districts of the State. This category claims 15.37% of the total rural migrant population in the State. The following statement gives the rural and urban proportions of these migrants by sex and by duration of residence at the place of enumeration :—

STATEMENT V.10

Distribution of 10,000 persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in rural areas, classified by sex and duration of residence at the place of enumeration

State	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born in other districts of the State					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	**Total**	**907**	**828**	**638**	**757**	**69**	**70**
	Less than 1 year	145	79	131	72	14	7
	1—5	140	136	117	118	23	18
	6—10	186	218	176	206	10	12
	11—15	116	147	111	137	5	10
	16+	59	196	50	179	8	16
	Period not stated	63	52	53	45	9	7

5.73 It will be noticed that, unlike migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, the disparity between the male and female migrants born in other districts of the State is small not only on the whole but in almost all the sub-categories into which migrants have been classified on the basis of duration of residence. Migrants with over 16 years' duration of residence alone disclose a marked disparity among males and females. This appears to be due to larger number of females born in other districts of the State who were married many years ago and have since been living at the place of enumeration.

5.74 A comparison of the data given in this part of Table D-III.1 with that relating to migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration shows that the incidence of marriage migrations among females born in other districts is fairly low. It would be pertinent to remark here that the State ranks fifteenth by population and tenth by area when compared with other States in India. This means that the area is proportionately much larger than the population by which it is inhabited. Since, however, the topography of the major part of the State is difficult, people prefer to enter into matrimonial alliances within their respective districts. Thus, while the proportion of male migrants in Ladakh who were born in other districts of the State is 678 per 10,000, the corresponding female proportion stands at 18 only. Similarly, in Doda district the proportions of males and females born in other State districts stand at 789 and 558 respectively.

5.75 A common feature of these migrants and those born elsewhere in the district of enumeration is that most of them hail from the rural areas and the recruitment made from urban areas is comparatively very small.

5.76 Here again, migrants with less than one year's duration of residence consist of males engaged in seasonal labour and females who may have just returned from their parental homes after first delivery. Further, while it is likely that some of the migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration ranges from 1 to 10 years may consist of those who may have moved to the place of enumeration in connection with employment, most of these appear to be cases of marriage migrations. The proportions of male and female migrants whose duration of residence exceeds 10 years stand at 1.75% and

3.43% respectively. The latter represent mostly females who have settled permanently in married life at the place of enumeration. The males, however, seem to have decided to make the place of enumeration as their permanent home on account of some activity or other in which they have established themselves since long.

Rural and Urban Migration into Urban areas

a) born elsewhere in the District of Enumeration

5.77 The following statement gives the proportions, per 10,000 urban population, of migrants born in rural and urban areas elsewhere in the district of enumeration and enumerated in urban areas :-

STATEMENT V.11

Proportion per 10,000 of urban population born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and enumerated in the urban areas

State/District	Born in			
	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	**324**	**369**	**115**	**196**
Anantnag	241	438	114	94
Srinagar	71	60	63	189
Baramulla	311	527	76	108
Ladakh	519	613	...	...
Doda	671	699	160	197
Udhampur	813	820	144	171
Jammu	643	694	256	326
Kathua	838	1,010	104	102
Poonch	1,330	1,227	75	70

5.78 The above data shows that the contribution made by the rural areas of the State as a whole has been much larger than that of the urban areas. Among the districts, the proportions of male and female migrants enumerated in urban areas of Srinagar district who were born in its rural areas are, however, extremely low. Poonch district has returned very high proportions of both male and female migrants. Other districts in which the corresponding proportions of both the sexes exceed those of the State consist of Kathua, Jammu, Udhampur, Doda and Ladakh. The proportions of female migrants in Anantnag and Baramulla also exceed the State average. It is also clear that except for Srinagar and Poonch, the proportions of female migrants exceed the male proportions in all other districts of the State.

5.79 Reasons explaining the low proportions of Srinagar district are not far to seek. Over 46% of the district population being concentrated in the urban areas only, the proportions of rural migrants are bound to be incomparably low in relation to the total urban population. This is further corroborated by the fact that even though the disparity between the population of districts Srinagar and Anantnag is very small, the respective proportions of male and female migrants hailing from the rural areas of the two districts and enumerated in the urban areas disclose large disparities. The actual number of rural migrants from elsewhere in the district of enumeration enumerated in the urban areas of Srinagar district stands at 3,862 as against only 3,094, the corresponding number of Anantnag district. Srinagar has a total urban population of 295,084 in the aggregate population of 640,411 while the urban population of Anantnag district does not exceed 45,573 in a total population of 654,368. It may be pointed out here that a sizable number of workers employed in the factories and workshops of Srinagar city is imported from the adjoining villages of tehsil Badgam. Another and equally important reason for the presence of large number of rural migrants in Srinagar city is that there are very few villages in the rural sector of the district where facilities for higher education are available. On the other hand, Srinagar has a net-work of educational institutions of all categories and grades, many of which provide boarding and lodging facilities also.

5.80 Some explanation is also necessary for the very high proportions of migrants born in

rura areas of district Poonch who have concentrated in its urban sector. The district has been split up by the Cease-fire Line and many people who were born and inhabited such of the areas of the district as are now situated on the other side of the Cease-fire Line have migrated and settled in its urban areas.

5.81 Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua have not lost territorially as a result of the splitting up of the State by the Cease-fire Line, but the panic created by the disturbances of 1947 resulted in the migration of many people from the rural to the urban areas. As we shall see in a subsequent paragraph, these migrations were also prompted by the larger avenues of employment which became available in the urban areas of these districts as a result of implementation of the Five Yearly Developmental Plans. An additional reason for the concentration of rural migrants in Jammu city is that like Srinagar, it also recruits boys and girls from the rural sector of the district where facilities for education beyond primary standard are not available.

5.82 In so far as migrants from other urban areas of the district are concerned, the male and female proportions of Anantnag, Kathua and Poonch do not disclose any significant disparities. Srinagar district is, however, conspicuous for the very high proportion of females when compared with that of the male migrants. This is because, besides the city of Srinagar, the only other urban areas in the district consist of the Cantonment and the notified area of Natipora-Hyderpora. Both of these are contiguous to the city and are hardly distinguishable as separate urban units.

b) born in other Districts of the State

5.83 The following statement gives the proportions per 10,000 urban population of male and female migrants born in rural and urban areas of other districts within the State who have been enumerated in the urban areas of the district of enumeration :—

STATEMENT V.12

Proportion per 10,000 of urban population born in other districts of the State and enumerated in the urban areas

State/ District	Born in			
	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	**234**	**143**	**219**	**168**
Anantnag	31	36	147	134
Srinagar	110	70	48	29
Baramulla	20	20	122	95
Ladakh	...	...	180	27
Doda	388	187	416	231
Udhampur	404	266	593	488
Jammu	626	349	586	467
Kathua	264	248	328	272
Poonch	443	340	328	256

5.84 The above statistics indicate that the urban areas of the last five districts constituting the province of Jammu have recruited migrants in very high proportions both from the rural and urban areas of other districts. This is as it should be, as some of these districts, such as Jammu, Kathua, Poonch etc., have absorbed substantial numbers of displaced persons who previously inhabited the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line.

5.85 In the case of Jammu district, migrants include, among others —

(a) Government servants and their families belonging to rural and urban sectors of other districts who had moved down to Jammu city at the time of Census alongwith Secretariat and other moving offices of the State Government,

(b) Legislators hailing from various parts of the State who were present in Jammu for participation in the budget session of the legislature. The legislators were also accompanied by their families and dependents and

(c) Kashmiri peasants who migrate in the winter to the plains in search of employment were also present in large numbers in Jammu city.

.86 Likewise, Udhampur town which is the headquarter of the district administration as well as of all army installations in the State, has made large scale recruitment from other districts to build up the man-power required for the civil and non-combatant assignments of the army.

5.87 District Doda is situated on either side of Pathankot-Srinagar National Highway and three of its six urban areas are important halting stations on this road. As a result of the increasing volume of traffic, the three towns are developing fast and many people from the rural and urban sectors of other districts have set up small commercial establishments and workshops in these areas.

5.88 The incidence of migrants from other districts in the urban areas of Kathua is not large when compared with Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Poonch. At any rate, most of these consist of Government employees, school boys and migratory labour from Kashmir.

5.89 In so for as Poonch is concerned, the migrants mostly hail from the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. They also include Government servants and many carpenters and masons from Kashmir who find their way to Poonch town in winter for employment.

5.90 The incidence of migrations in the districts of Kashmir province and Ladakh has been comparatively very small. Among these, Srinagar district, which is centrally located in the valley, claims much higher proportions of rural migrants than Anantnag and Baramulla. This is because the urban sector of the district which includes Srinagar city, the summer capital of the State, has been recruiting migrants from both Anantnag and Baramulla lying to its south and north respectively.

c) born in other States in India

5.91 The following statement gives the proportions per 10,000 urban population, of migrants born in the rural and urban areas of other States in India :—

STATEMENT V.13

Proportion per 10,000 of urban population born in other States of India and enumerated in the urban areas

State/District	Born in			
	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	**52**	**46**	**75**	**82**
Anantnag	2	2	4	2
Srinagar	18	7	32	27
Baramulla	21	...	20	11
Ladakh	...	...	16	16
Doda	28	10	30	31
Udhampur	56	48	281	250
Jammu	154	133	200	241
Kathua	170	410	98	164
Poonch	29	31	78	98

5.92 As is clear from the above statistics, migrants from other States, whether born in rural or urban areas, have mostly been enumerated in Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua districts. In other districts, the incidence of such migrants is comparatively very small. Among valley districts, the highest proportion has been returned from Srinagar. It may be remarked here that the proportion of migrants from other States in India should have been very high in Srinagar if the census had been taken in summer and not in the month of February, when, on account of heavy snowfall and severe cold, tourists, visitors and other people engaged in business usually return to their birth places.

5.93 Majority of the migrants hailing from the rural areas of other States are concentrated in Jammu and Kathua districts. Jammu is the headquarter of the State Government in winter

and its urban population, particularly that of Jammu city, attracts many people from other parts of India from October to March. Kathua district is situated on the southern boundary of the State and is contiguous with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The people of the district are indistinguishable from their neighbours of these States in respect of dress and language, and share with them a common social and cultural heritage. As a result they enter into matrimonial alliances with them in greater proportions than with people inhabiting the other districts of the State which are situated in the interior. This accounts for the abnormally high proportion of female migrants in the urban areas of the district when compared with the corresponding proportion of male migrants.

5.94 In other districts, the proportion of females are either less than those of males or almost the same.

5.95 Migrants from urban areas of other States have also been recruited in larger proportions by the districts of Udhampur, Jammu Kathua and Poonch than by the other districts. Among the former, Udhampur and Jammu are particulary conspicuous for very high proportions of both male and female migrants. The concentration of male and female migrants of other States in the urban areas of Udhampur and Jammu is due to the inclusion of the non-combatants and their families who are stationed in Jammu Cantonment and the Corp Headquarter at Udhampur. The proportion of females in Kathua is also very high and this is, as already explained, due to inter-marriages.

5.96 So far as Srinagar and Baramulla are concerned, it is a known fact that many khatri families of Amritsar, who are engaged in the sale of cloth, have migrated to urban areas of the two districts where they conduct business on wholesale basis. In addition, a number of transport companies, such as Amritsar Transport Company, Jullundher Transport Company etc., have set up their offices in Srinagar city and many other urban areas of the State. Majority of workers of these concerns hail from Punjab.

Rural and Urban Migration into Urban areas, classified by duration of Residence

a) born elsewhere in the District of Enumeration

5.97 We may now revert to Subsidiary Table D-III.1 which gives the distribution of 10,000 urban persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth, duration of residence at the place of enumeration and sex. The following data extracted from this table gives these proportions for migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration :—

STATEMENT V.14

Distribution of 10,000 persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and enumerated in urban areas, classified by sex and duration of residence at the place of enumeration

State	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	**Total**	**1,930**	**2,481**	**1,423**	**1,619**	**506**	**862**
	Less than 1 year	324	222	229	140	95	82
	1—5	533	518	372	339	160	179
	6—10	243	357	179	254	64	103
	11—15	440	559	386	453	54	106
	16+	268	606	200	390	68	216
	Period not stated	122	219	57	43	65	176

5.98 The above statistics indicate that 19.30% of the total urban migrant population in the State consists of males born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. The corresponding proportion in the case of females is comparatively high and stands at 24.81%. The disparity between the male and female proportions is, as we shall see, mainly due to marriage migrations. At any rate, majority of these migrants, whether male or female, have migrated from the rural areas of the district. Migrants from urban areas are also dominated by females who comprise 8.62% of the total migrant population as against only 5% of the males.

5.99 Judging from the duration of residence at the place of enumeration, majority of male migrants consist of those who have been living at the place of enumeration from 1 to 5 years. In the case of females, the highest proportion is claimed by those whose period of stay at the place of enumeration exceeds 10 years.

5.100 As has been stated in the case of migrants enumerated in rural areas, females whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year mostly reflect birth in mother's parental home. The male migrants seem to have been present at the place of enumeration in connection with seasonal labour, periodic migration on account of holiday or leave of illness, etc.

5.101 Migrants with duration of residence from 1 to 10 years at the place of enumeration seem to have left their places of origin in connection with the activity in which they are engaged. They may also include people who have moved to the place of enumeration because of new areas having been opened up for cultivation or new industries, which provide avenues of employment, having been established at these places. The possibility of a segment of the female migrants being cases of marriage migrations cannot be ruled out.

5.102 Female migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration exceeds 10 years consist mostly of those who have settled in married life and are living with their spouses and children. In so far as males are concerned, it appears that they have permanently settled in the place of enumeration where they are engaged in more stable or paying activities than those available to them at their places of birth.

5.103 The proportions of female migrants exceed the corresponding proportion of males in all categories except those whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration has been less than 6 years. The disparity appears to be due to the fact that some of the newly married females may have been at their parental homes at the time of census in connection with their first delivery. The inflation of male proportion may also be due to seasonal labour and availability of new jobs at the place of enumeration.

5.104 It will also be noted from the above statistics that except for the female migrants born in urban areas whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration is less than one year, male migrants from urban areas claim lower proportions than those of females in all other categories.

b) born in other Districts of the State

5.105 We next come to migrants born in the rural and urban areas of other districts of the State and enumerated in the urban areas. The following statement gives these proportions by place of birth, duration of residence and sex per 10,000 of the total migrant population :—

STATEMENT V.15

Distribution of 10,000 persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in the urban areas, classified by sex and duration of residence at the place of enumeration

State	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born in other districts of the State					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	**Total**	**1,992**	**1,367**	**1,029**	**627**	**962**	**739**
	Less than 1 year	636	283	315	76	321	207
	1—5	531	342	249	137	282	205
	6—10	211	183	121	104	89	79
	11—15	328	309	182	166	146	143
	16+	219	199	121	113	98	86
	Period not stated	67	51	41	31	26	19

5.106 It is evident from the above data that the overall female proportions of the migrants, whether hailing from rural or urban parts of other districts, are less than the corresponding male proportions. Further, this disparity is noticeable in every category of migrants classified by the duration of residence though it is of a sizable order in some cases than in others.

5.107 It has already been pointed out earlier that intermarriages between the people inhabiting the various districts of the State take place on limited scale on account of geographical and topographical barriers. This is why a distinguishing feature of this class of migrants is that the proportions of females are less than those of males. As is evident from the proportions of migrants hailing from the rural and urban areas, the disparity is particularly marked among migrants with less than 6 years duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

5.108 The data relating to districts given in Table D—III.1 shows that the incidence of migrations from the rural and urban areas of the other districts of the State is more pronounced in some districts than in others. For instance, there are no migrants either from rural or urban parts of other districts whose duration of residence in the urban areas of Ladakh may have been 6 to 10 years. Further over 10% males, all of whom hail from urban areas of other districts and who have been residing in the place of enumeration from one to five years have been enumerated in Leh town, the only urban area of the district, although the corresponding proportion of females is less than 1.4%. The male migrants in this case consist by and large only of Government officials and businessmen, very few of whom migrate along with their families. These migrants generally return to their birth place after a period of 2 to 3 years unless some of them prefer to stay on for sometime more. That is why there are no migrants, either male or female, who may have been residing at the place of enumeration from 6 to 10 years. Migrants with larger duration of residence claim very small proportions except those males among them whose duration of residence may have been more than 16 years.

5.109 Broadly speaking, the reasons for migrations seem to be the same as have been assigned for migrants born elsewhere within the district of enumeration. That is to say, the migrations may have been caused by marriages,

availability of seasonal employment, establishment of new industries, reclamation of lands or job migrations.

Tehsils which have registered heavy Immigrations

5.110 We may now proceed a step further and try to locate the tehsils which have registered heavier immigrations than others. According to Table D-II, the total rural population of the State stands at 2,967,661. The rural sector is inhabited by 602,981 migrants hailing from other parts of the district of enumeration, other districts of the State, other States in India and foreign countries. This means that about 20% of the rural population consists of migrants only.

5.111 Following are the tehsils in which the immigrant population may be regarded as heavy in view of the fact that their proportion to the rural population exceeds 25% of the overall average for the State.

STATEMENT V.16

Tehsils in which the proportion of migrants to the rural population exceeds 25% of the overall average for the State

District	Tehsil	Rural population	Migrants (Rural)	Percentage of migrants to rural population
1	2	3	4	5
Udhampur	Ramnagar	69,833	21,458	31
„	Udhampur	76,596	22,147	29
Jammu	Jammu	125,054	50,544	40
„	Samba	74,657	23,835	32
„	Ranbirsingh Pora	96,119	44,417	46
„	Akhnoor	93,326	30,230	32
Kathua	Bashohli	84,472	23,668	28
„	Kathua	53,832	20,680	38
„	Hiranagar	53,591	17,414	32
Poonch	Nowshehra	48,477	18,985	39

In other tehsils, the proportion of migrants to rural population is either less than the State average or exceeds the same by less than 25%.

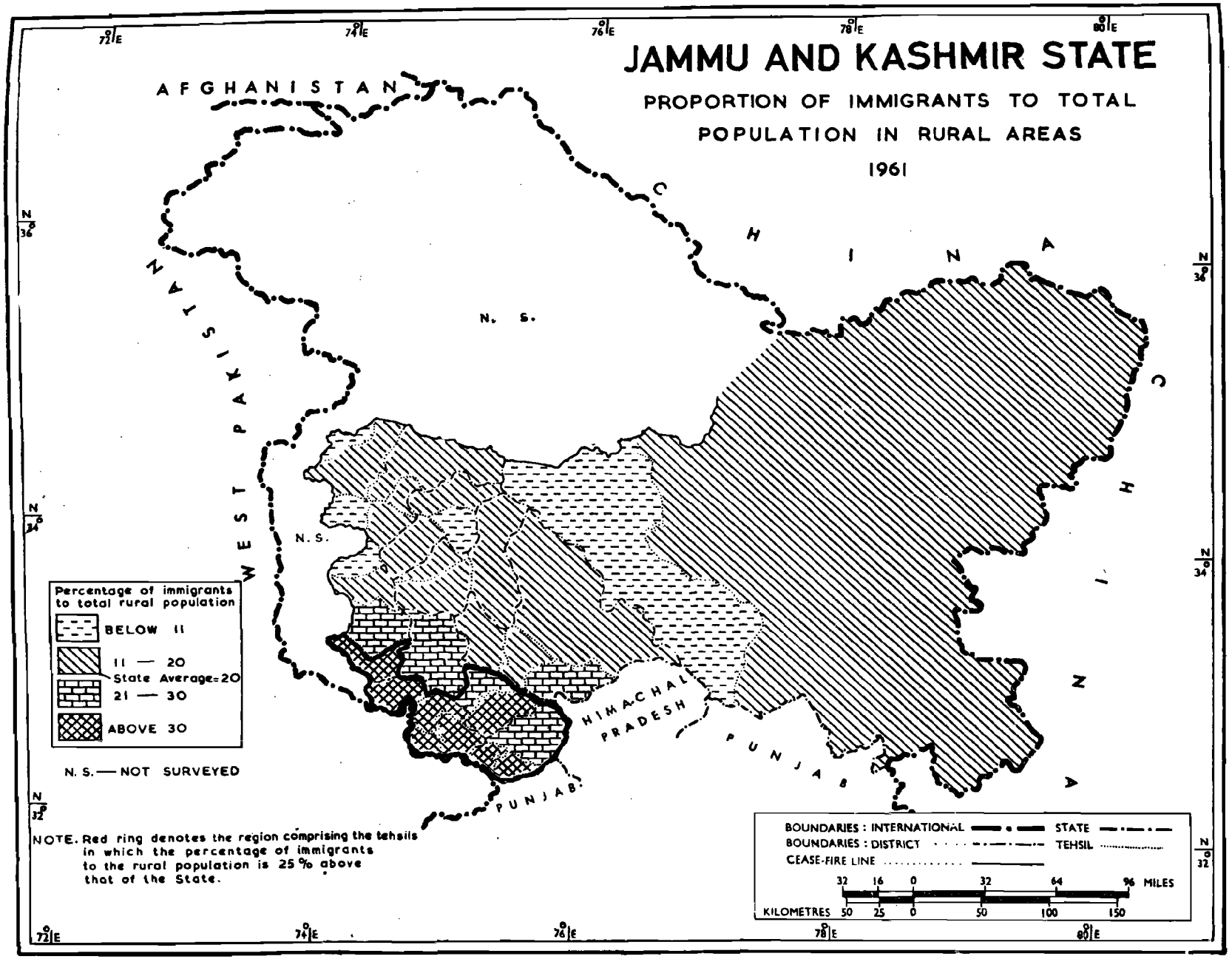
5.112 The sexwise break-up of the above migrants shows that the number of females exceeds that of males in each of the ten tehsils. It would, therefore, be reasonable to conclude that majority of the females have migrated from their birth places on account of having been married in the place of enumeration. Broadly speaking, this may be true of such of the migrants who hail from other parts of the district of enumeration and, to some extent, of those born in the other eight districts of the State. Other migrants include displaced persons from West Pakistan and the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. In these cases, the migrations were occasioned mainly because of the splitting up of the State and the consequent insecurity prevailing at the places where the migrants were born. That the large majority of these migrants have moved to the place of enumeration for reasons other than marriage, birth or visits of a casual nature would be corroborated by the following statistics which indicate that the duration of residence of most of the migrants, whether male or female, has been more than 5 years :—

District	Tehsil	Total migrants		No. of migrants whose duration of residence in place of enumeration exceeds 5 years (including those whose period of residence is unknown)		Percentage of	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Col. 5 to Col. 3	Col. 6 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Udhampur	Ramnagar	5,229	16,229	2,897	13,012	55	80
	Udhampur	6,460	15,687	3,210	12,281	50	78
Jammu	Jammu	20,362	30,182	14,729	24,368	72	81
	Samba	6,164	17,671	3,680	14,080	60	80
	Ranbirsingh Pora	18,146	26,271	14,014	20,382	77	78
	Akhnoor	9,541	20,689	5,780	17,516	61	85
Kathua	Bashohli	7,116	16,552	3,294	12,663	46	77
	Kathua	7,453	13,227	4,920	10,505	66	79
	Hiranagar	4,618	12,796	2,947	10,335	64	81
Poonch	Nowshehra	8,605	10,380	6,493	7,858	75	76

5.113 These proportions show that except for the male migrants of tehsil Bashohli, the duration of residence of majority of migrants, whether male or female, in all the tehsils exceed 5 years. It is also apparent that in some of the tehsils, the proportions of male and female migrants with over-5 years' duration of residence are as high as 77% and 85% of the total male and female migrant population respectively. The map of the State printed on the next page will show that the ten tehsils constitute one compact region bordered by Punjab in the south, West Pakistan and part of Cease-fire Line in south-west, Rajouri in the noth-west, Kulgam in the north and Ramban, Doda and Bhaderwah in the north-east.

5.114 We may now consider proportions of different categories of migrants, viz., those born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, born in other districts of the State and born in other States of India. There is hardly any tehsil in the State where majority of the migrant population does not hail from other parts of the district of enumeration. Further, the proportions of those among them, whether males or females, whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration exceeds 5 years vary from 56 to 85 per cent of the total migrant population of either sex born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, as indicated in the following statement :—

District	Tehsil	Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration				Percentage of	
		Total migrants		No. of migrants whose duration of residence in place of enumeration exceeds 5 years (including those whose period of residence is unknown)		Col. 5 to Col. 3	Col. 6 to Col. 4
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Udhampur	Ramnagar	3,900	14,077	2,387	11,448	61	81
	Udhampur	3,596	13,220	2,320	10,857	65	82


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
Percentage of immigrants to total rural population
BELOW 11
11 — 20
State Average=20
21 — 30
ABOVE 30
N. S. — NOT SURVEYED
NOTE. Red ring denotes the region comprising the tehsils in which the percentage of immigrants to the rural population is 25 % above that of the State.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
N 36°
N 34°
N 32°

District	Tehsil	Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration				Percentage of	
		Total migrants		No. of migrants whose duration of residence in place of enumeration exceeds 5 years (including those whose period of residence is unknown)		Col. 5 to Col. 3	Col. 6 to Col. 4
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu	Jammu	8,762	19,240	6,446	15,532	74	81
	Samba	3,128	11,464	1,995	9,377	64	82
	Ranbirsingh Pora	6,773	13,513	5,090	10,428	75	77
	Akhnoor	4,590	15,952	3,379	13,505	74	85
Kathua	Bashohli	4,648	13,988	2,600	10,874	56	78
	Kathua	3,690	8,424	2,760	6,959	75	83
	Hiranagar	2,275	8,581	1,704	7,293	75	85
Poonch	Nowshehra	2,911	4,840	1,939	3,373	67	70

5.115 A similar statement giving the male and female proportions of migrants born in other districts of the State whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration exceeds 5 years is given below :—

District	Tehsil	Migrants born in other districts of the State				Percentage of	
		Total migrants (Rural)		No. of migrants whose duration of residence in place of enumeration exceeds 5 years (including those whose period of residence is unknown)		Col. 5 to Cal. 3	Col. 6 to Col. 4
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Udhampur	Ramnagar	1,146	1,926	420	1,392	37	72
	Udhampur	2,156	2,051	622	1,246	29	61
Jammu	Jammu	4,938	5,637	3,369	4,568	68	81
	Samba	1,688	2,973	897	2,105	53	71
	Ranbirsingh Pora	5,649	5,477	4,465	4,136	79	76
	Akhnoor	3,032	2,504	1,441	2,051	48	82
Kathua	Bashohli	1,356	1,612	421	1,152	31	71
	Kathua	1,032	1,206	377	690	37	57
	Hiranagar	717	1,524	257	981	36	64
Poonch	Nowshehra	5,409	5,117	4,379	4,174	81	82

5.116 It will be seen from the above data that in all the ten tehsils, the proportions of female migrants, whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration exceeds five years, are very high and in certain cases stand at 82% of the total female migrant population born in other districts of the State. In the case of males, Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsingh Pora and Nowshehra are the only tehsils in which the duration of residence of majority of the migrants born in other districts of the State exceeds five years.

5.117 The following statement gives the proportions of migrants born in other States of India with five years' duration of residence at the place of enumeration to the total migrant population of this category :—

District	Tehsil	Migrants born in other States of India				Percentage of	
		Total migrants		No. of migrants whose duration of residence in place of enumeration exceeds 5 years (including those whose duration of residence is unknown)		Col. 5 to Col. 3	Col. 6 to Col. 4
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Udhampur	Ramnagar	157	180	78	135	50	75
	Udhampur	532	315	205	117	39	37
Jammu	Jammu	1,565	960	326	475	21	49
	Samba	587	1,270	216	932	37	73
	Ranbirsingh Pora	861	897	316	359	37	40
	Akhnoor	874	286	142	169	16	59
Kathua	Bashohli	945	886	225	588	24	66
	Kathua	1,199	2,154	509	1,605	42	75
	Hiranagar	585	1,258	252	878	43	70
Poonch	Nowshehra	199	323	107	235	54	73

5.118 The statement shows that except for Ramnagar and Nowshehra, the proportions of male migrants with over 5 years duration of residence are not high in other tehsils. In so far, however, as females are concerned, Udhampur, Jammu and Ranbirsingh Pora are the only tehsils in which the proportions are below 50% of the total female migrant population born in other States.

5.119 We may now examine the extent to which the needs of rural areas of a district are fulfilled by its urban areas and vice versa as also by other districts and other States in India.

Rural to Urban migrants, classified by duration of residence

a) born elsewhere in the District of Enumeration

5.120 Table D-III.1 gives the distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth, duration of residence in place of enumeration and sex. The following data extracted from this table indicates the proportions of migrants born elsewhere in the rural areas of the district of enumeration and enumerated in its urban sector :—

STATEMENT V.17

Distribution of 10,000 persons born elsewhere in the rural areas of the district of enumeration and enumerated in its urban sector

State/Province/ District	Total migrants		Duration of residence in place of enumeration: Less than 1 year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16+		Period not stated	
	Males	Females	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	15
Jammu and Kashmir	**1,423**	**1,619**	**229**	**140**	**372**	**339**	**179**	**254**	**386**	**453**	**200**	**390**	**57**	**43**
Kashmir Province	1,411	1,913	190	151	349	328	193	313	207	382	323	650	149	89
Anantnag	1,921	3,497	156	532	580	399	244	394	243	487	481	1,685	217	0
Srinagar	925	778	176	54	150	149	135	151	146	191	212	150	106	83
Baramulla	2,297	3,890	268	161	719	761	316	720	354	864	497	1,224	143	160
Ladakh	3,740	4,419	19	0	930	833	388	446	252	368	794	2,442	1,357	330
Jammu Province	1,427	1,510	243	137	381	344	174	231	452	480	154	293	23	25
Doda	2,106	2,191	403	160	996	535	247	320	111	282	140	767	209	127
Udhampur	1,753	1,767	410	221	571	350	242	249	227	239	303	708	0	0
Jammu	1,156	1,249	205	121	312	287	134	198	358	390	139	232	8	21
Kathua	1,738	2,094	258	159	358	845	243	499	660	338	184	252	35	1
Poonch	2,925	2,698	314	154	454	250	370	202	,602	,861	124	180	61	51

5.121 The above statistics indicate the extent to which migrations have taken place from agricultural to non-agricultural areas in the State, its divisions and districts. It is apparent that over 30% migrant population of the State consists of those who have moved from rural to urban areas. It is also clear that those among them whose duration of residence in the urban areas ranges from 11–15 years claim the highest proportion than others. Migrants with 1 to 5 years period of residence at the place of enumeration rank next, claiming a proportion of over 7% of the total migrant population.

5.122 It is important to point out here that while the proportions of male migrants in the provinces of Kashmir and Jammu are almost the same, being 14.11 and 14.27% respectively, there is a huge difference between their actual numbers. In Kashmir, there are in all 5,171 migrants born in rural and enumerated in the urban areas whereas the corresponding number in Jammu stands at 14,062. Similarly, even though the proportion of female migrants in Kashmir exceeds 19% of the migrant population of the province, the proportion in Jammu is only 15.1% notwithstanding the fact that the actual number in Kashmir stands at 7,011 as against 14,870 of Jammu.

5.123 Jammu district is distinguishable from other districts of the State on account of the large scale recruitment made by its urban sector from the rural areas of the district. Table D—III giving the absolute figures shows that the male migrants in this case claim 43% of the total male migrant population born in rural areas of the State and enumerated in the urban sector. The corresponding proportion in the case of females stands at 41%. The only other districts in which comparatively sizable migrations have taken place from rural to urban areas consist of Baramulla, Poonch and Srinagar, but their respective proportions when compared with the rural migrants of the State enumerated in urban areas are small.

5.124 In Kashmir province, the highest proportion of male migrants consists of those whose duration of residence in the urban areas varies from 1 to 5 years. By and large, most of these migrants have moved to the urban areas on account of their absorption in some activity or other which has become available as a result of the implementation of the Five Year Plans. Migrants with 16 years and longer residence at the place of enumeration rank next and represent those who have permanently settled in the urban areas because of being engaged in a more paying activity than the one available to them at the place of their birth. In Jammu province, the highest proportion of male migrants is claimed by the sector with 11 to 15 years residence at the place of enumeration. In this case, a more potential reason prompting the migrations has been the consideration of greater security availabe in the urban areas than the incentive of larger and better avenues of employment. As in Kashmir, migrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence seem to have left their birth places temporarily to enable them to attend to their jobs in urban areas. This is the second large category of rural male migrants enumerated in urban areas. Those whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration has been less than 1 year claim the third position and number 2,395 as against 4,458 and 3,753 of the first two categories. Many among these may have been present in the urban areas at the time of enumeration on account of seasonal migration in connection with manual labour, domestic services, etc.

5.125 Over 16% migrant population of the State consists of females born in rural areas of the district and enumerated in urban areas. Among these, the highest proportion is claimed by migrants with a period of 11 to 15 years' residence at the place of enumeration. Those who have been present in the place of enumeration for more than 16 years rank next.

5.126 More than one-third of the female migrants of rural areas enumerated in the urban areas of Kashmir province consist of those whose period of residence at the place of enumeration exceeds 16 years. Except for some stray cases, the large majority of such females have migrated

to the urban areas on account of marriage. This is also true of the female migrants with 11 to 15 years duration of residence who rank next. Migrants whose period of residence varies from 1 to 5 years seem either to have moved with their male members in connection with the employment of the latter in some activity available in the urban areas or to have been married in such areas.

5.127 In Jammu province, female migrants with 11 to 15 years duration of residence at the place of enumeration number 4,724 and claim the highest proportion. In this case also, the reason for migration appears to be the same as indicated above in respect of male migrants of this province. Female migrants who have been at the place of enumeration from 1 to 5 years constitute the next large numerical group. Majority of these seem to have moved to the urban areas along with their male members in connection with employment secured under the Five Year Plans. The third large category of female migrants in this province consists of those who have been staying in the place of enumeration for more than 16 years. While most of these and those with 11 to 15 years duration of residence must be cases of marriage migrations, it is possible that many among them may have moved to urban areas from Chhamb sector which witnessed great movement of population during the raids of 1947.

5.128 Anantnag ranks among the districts in which migrations from rural to urban areas have been of a normal size. The statistics given in the above statement show that about 54% of the total migrant population of the district hailed from its rural areas and was enumerated in the urban sector. The sex-wise break-up shows that the number of female migrants has been almost twice the corresponding number of the males. The disparity is particularly reflected among migrants with less than 1 year and more than 10 years duration of residence at the place enumeration.

5.129 Among males, majority of migrants constituting 5.8% of the total migrant population has been residing in the place of enumeration from 1 to 5 years. All these appear to be cases of job migrations. The next largest number consists of those with over 15 years duration of residence, who have obviously been living since long in the urban areas it which they have been enumerated and have permanently settled there.

5.130 In so far as females are concerned, majority of the migrants have been in the place of enumeration for more than 15 years where as those ranking next have been residing in the place of enumeration for less than 1 year only. In both cases, the number of female migrants is by far larger than the corresponding number of males. The former include an overwhelmingly large number of marriage migrations and the latter seem to consist, in addition, of those who have moved to the towns in connection with seasonal employment. Females with 1 to 5 years duration of residence claim a small proportion than male migrants of this category. All these seem to have moved along with their male members in connection with new jobs which the latter have secured in the urban areas. Migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence mostly consist of females married in urban areas but they may also include some who have migrated because of the employment of their male members in the towns of the district.

5.131 Among all the districts of the State, the lowest proportion of migrants born in rural areas of the district and enumerated in its urban areas has been returned from Srinagar at 17% of the total migrant population. A conspicuous feature of these migrants is that the number of males exceeds that of females, the actual figures being 2,097 and 1,765 respectively. This disparity is reflected in all categories of migrants except those whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration varies from 6 to 15 years.

5.132 The highest proportion of male migrants consists of those with over 16 years duration of residence at the place of enumeration. The

next numerically large category is claimed by migrants with less than 1 year's period of residence. In other categories, the corresponding proportions do not disclose any significant variation. Migrants whose duration of residence extends to a few months only consist, by and large, of domestic servants and manual labourers, who usually move down to the city, the principal urban area of the district, in winter when no avenues of employment are available in the rural areas. Others with 1 to 5 years duration of residence mostly include officials transferred from rural to urban areas and those who have secured jobs under the Five Yearly Plans. This is also true, to a large extent, of such of the migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration varies from 6 to 10 years. Other migrants seem to have settled in the urban areas since long and include both marriage and job migrations.

5.133 Female migrants with over 5 years duration of residence at the place of enumeration have mostly moved to the urban areas on account of having been married in such places. These also include females born in the rural areas who have secured Government jobs and have been posted in the urban parts of the district. Females with 1 to 5 years duration of residence appear to have moved, as in other districts, along with their males in connection with the jobs, the latter have secured under the developmental plans.

5.134 Except for Ladakh, the highest proportion of rural migrants enumerated in urban areas has been returned from Baramulla district at about 62% of the total migrant population of the district. The jurisdiction of Baramulla has been extended during the inter-census period by the merger of parts of Uri and Karnah tehsils of former Muzaffarabad district which has been split up by the Cease-fire Line. For that reason and because further some fifteen villages of one of its tehsils, namely, Handwara, lie in the Pakheld State territory, there has been a comparatively larger movement of population in Baramulla than in the other two districts of the valley.

5.135 The highest proportion of male migrants enumerated in the urban areas of the district consists of those whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration varies from 1 to 5 years. All these as also others, whose period of residence ranges from 6 to 10 years, appear to be cases of job migrations and recruitments made to meet the deficiency of manpower for the execution of developmental plans in the urban areas. Migrants with over 15 years and 11 to 15 years duration of residence who claim the second and third highest proportions have migrated many years ago and have permanently settled in the towns. Others whose duration of residence is less than one year appear to have migrated temporarily in connection with employment as domestic servants or as manual labourers. It is a known fact that a substantial proportion of the male population of Gurez and Tilel areas, which constitute the extreme northern sector of tehsil Sopore, migrate in winter to the urban areas of the valley like Bandipur, Sopore, Srinagar etc. where they are in great demand for being employed as domestic servants.

5.136 Among females, the highest and the next highest proportions are claimed by those whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration exceeds 10 years. All these are cases of marriage migrations. It may be pointed out here that the incidence of inter-marriages between the inhabitants of rural and urban areas is more pronounced in Anantnag and Baramulla districts than in Srinagar. This is why the disparity between male and female migrants of Srinagar with 11 to 15 years and over 16 years duration of residence is much less than the corresponding variation in the proportion of the migrants of this category in the other two valley districts. As Srinagar is an advanced urban area with a huge population than the towns of Anantnag and Baramulla districts, the inhabitants of the city do not normally enter into matrimonial alliances with the rural inhabitants of the district.

5.137 Among female migrants with lesser durations of residence, the proportions of those who have migrated due to the availability of

new avenues of employment would appear to be very small. They, however, include a sizable proportion of female Government servants who had to move from rural to urban areas on account of having been transferred.

5.138 The category of females with less than one year's residence claims the lowest proportion. These include seasonal workers as also females who had to migrate along with their males on account of having been transferred from rural to urban areas.

5.139 The highest proportion of rural migrants enumerated in urban areas of the State has been returned from Ladakh at about 82% of the total migrant population of the district. This is, as it should be, as on account of the topographical difficulties, the recruitment made by the district from other districts of the State and other parts of India is extremely limited. Another reason which accounts for this abnormally high proportion is that the district includes only one small urban area. This naturally operates as a bar against large scale movement of population from rural to urban areas.

5.140 The highest proportion of male migrants in Ladakh is claimed by those whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration varies from 1 to 5 years. Almost all these migrations appear to have been prompted by economic considerations. A number of developmental schemes are under execution in the town and this seems to be the main cause for the large scale recruitment made during the last few years. Migrants with the duration of residence from 6 to 10 years consist both of Government official as also those who have been attracted by new avenues of employment in the developmental schemes. Others whose duration of residence exceeds 10 years appear to have permanently settled in the town where they are engaged as petty shopkeepers and businessmen.

5.141 According to the statistics given in the above table, over 44% of the migrant population of the district consists of females born in rural and enumerated in urban areas. More than 24% of these have been living in the urban areas for over 16 years. All these seem to be cases of marriage migrations. Female migrants with 11 to 15 years duration of residence claim a very small proportion of the migrant population. While some of these may have migrated on account of marriage, it is possible that there may be others who previously inhabited such parts of tehsil Kargil which now lie on the other side of the Cease-fire Line.

5.142 The next highest proportion of female migrants is claimed by those with 1 to 5 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration. By and large, these females have moved to Leh town along with their males owing to the engagement of the latter in some activity or other.

5.143 According to the census data, there was only one male and no female born in the rural and enumerated in the urban areas of the district whose duration of residence in the town was less than one year in February 1961. This does not seem to be correct as it is inconceivable that there was no person, male or female, in the town whose duration of residence may have been a few months only. Apparently there has been some mistake in the tabulation of the data.

5.144 Females whose duration of residence in the town of Leh varies from 6 to 10 years seem to have migrated from their birth places on account of marriage. It is possible that these may include some who accompanied their spouses posted in different Government offices headquartered in Leh town.

5.145 In district Doda, 43% of the migrant population consists of those born in the rural areas and enumerated in the urban sector. The sex-wise proportions of these migrants also do not disclose any significant disparity on the whole. It is however clear that except for migrants with less than 6 years duration of residence, the proportions of females exceed those of males in all other cases. Migrants of both sexes with less than one year's duration

of residence consist mostly of seasonal workers who are seen in winter in the towns of Banihal, Ramban and Batote which, being situated on the National Highway, provide ready employment. Others whose duration of residence varies from 1 to 5 years consist of Government servants, shop-keepers etc., who have been staying in the urban areas along with their families. This is also true, to a large extent, of the migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence but these may include, in addition, females who have migrated on account of marriage. Males with over 11 years duration of residence in the urban areas seem to have permanently settled in these areas on account of having been able to secure more paying assignments than those in which they were engaged in the rural areas.

5.146 The fact that the proportions of females, whose duration of residence is 11 to 15 years and over 16 years, are much higher than those of the males of these categories suggests that an overwhelming majority of these are cases of marriage migrations.

5.147 The flow of male and female migrants from rural to the urban areas of Udhampur district has been uniform. That is why the highest and the next highest proportions of male migrants are claimed by those with 1 to 5 years' and less than one year's duration of residence at the place of enumeration. This is because of the large avenues of employment which have become available in Udhampur town, the principal urban area of the district, on account of its being the Corps headquarter of army units stationed in the State as also because of the execution of developmental schemes under the Five Yearly Plans. Even most of the female migrants with similar period of residence in the place of enumeration appear to have been attracted by the prospect of securing employment. The highest proportion of female migrants is claimed by those who have been staying in the urban areas for more than 16 years. All these as also male migrants of this category seem to have permanently settled in the towns. The proportions of male and female migrants with 6 to 10 years and 11 to 15 years duration of residence are almost equal and in either case comparatively small. The former mostly include cases of job migrations but among the latter many females appear to have moved from their rural homes on account of having been married in urban areas.

5.148 In Jammu district, the highest proportion of male migrants is claimed by those whose duration of residence in the towns varies from 11 to 15 years. Majority of these as also female migrants whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration also varies from 11 to 15 years consist of migrants displaced in the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. The next numerically large category of males consists of those who have been in the urban areas from 1 to 5 years. Most of these are cases of job migrations. Female migrants whose periods of residence at the place of enumeration vary from 1 to 5 and 6 to 10 years seem to have accompanied their males to the urban areas, but it is possible that many among the latter may be cases of marriage migrations. In so far as migrants above 16 years duration of residence are concerned, both males and females seem to have settled in urban areas on account of the availability of more stable and paying assignments than those in which they were engaged in rural areas. Majority of the migrants whose duration of residence in the urban areas has been less than one year have migrated to towns for seasonal employment during winter. It is possible that some of these may be cases of job migrations from the rural part of the district to its urban areas.

5.149 The proportions of male and female migrants enumerated in the urban areas of Kathua district disclose substantial disparity when compared with Doda, Udhampur and Jammu. The excess of females is particularly reflected among migrants with 1 to 10 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration.

5.150 As in Jammu, male and female migrants with less than one year's duration of residence appear to have moved to urban areas to secure employment for the winter season when the avenues of employment in the rural areas are limited. In the case of those with 1 to 5 years period of stay, it appears that the preponderance of females is partly due to marriages and partly because of the establishment of new educational institutions manned by females born in rural areas. The males, however, seem to have migrated both because of job migrations as also due to the availability of more remunerative employment in the towns. In so far as males and females of 6 to 10 years and 11 to 15 years duration of residence are concerned, broadly speaking, these appear to be cases of marriage migrations though these may include persons recruited for absorption in new industries set up in various urban areas of the district. Males and females with more than 16 years duration of residence appear to have left their rural homes many years ago and settled permanently in the various towns of the district.

5.151 In district Poonch, the number of male migrants hailing from rural areas is larger than that of the females. This increase is reflected in all categories except those whose duration of residence exceeds 10 years. It will be seen from the data given in the statement that of the 29% male migrants, no less than 16% have been living in the urban areas from 11 to 15 years. Similarly, about 19% of the 27% female migrants in the district also have been living in the towns for a similar period. All these appear to be cases of migrations from such parts of the district which now lie on the other side of the Cease-fire Line.

5.152 Migrants with less than one year's duration of residence seem to have moved to the towns of Poonch, Rajouri and Nowshehra with the object of securing seasonal employment. Those with the duration of residence varying from 1 to 5 years appear to be cases of job migrations, though a few of the females may have moved because of marriage. In so far as migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence are concerned, majority of the males appear to have been living in the towns on account of their employment in one activity or the other. The female migrants seem to have moved to the urban areas because of having been married there.

b) born in other districts of the State

5.153 The number of migrants born in the rural parts of other districts of the State and enumerated in the urban areas is comparatively small, being slightly more than half the corresponding number of those born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. Even as it is, over 23% of these have been in the place of enumeration for less than 1 year. The next largest number consists of migrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration. The disparity between the number of male and female migrants in each of these two categories is fairly large as will be evident from the following figures :—

Duration of residence			
Less than one year		1 to 5 years	
Male	Female	Male	Female
4,255	1,021	3,363	1,860

5.154 In striking contrast with this, the variation between the male and female migrants of other categories, viz. 6 to 10 years, 11 to 15 years etc. etc., is very small. Another important feature of migrants born in the rural areas of other districts is that there is no category among them in which the number of males is not larger than that of the females. This is, as it should be, as owing to the topographical difficulties, inter-marriages between the people of different districts take place on a very small scale only.

5.155 The following statement gives the proportions per 10,000 migrant population in the State, its provinces and districts, of those born in the rural areas of other districts and enumerated in the urban areas :—

STATEMENT V. 18

Distribution of 10,000 persons born in the rural areas of other districts and enumerated in the urban areas

State/Province/ District.	Total migrants		Duration of residence in place of enumeration											
			Less than 1 year		1–5 years		6–10 years		11–15 years		16 and over		Period not stated	
	Males	Females	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	15
Jammu and Kashmir	**1,029**	**627**	**315**	**76**	**249**	**137**	**121**	**104**	**182**	**166**	**121**	**131**	**41**	**31**
Kashmir Province	956	639	99	29	213	108	145	91	135	118	263	201	101	92
Anantnag	247	291	25	37	67	30	38	126	28	19	51	79	38	0
Srinagar	1,432	908	150	34	313	158	219	107	209	182	393	280	148	147
Baramulla	151	149	10	12	40	24	15	23	7	12	61	71	18	7
Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu Province	1,055	622	396	92	262	149	112	109	199	183	67	81	19	8
Doda	1,217	587	229	44	354	154	178	110	152	131	217	122	67	26
Udhampur	871	572	185	139	335	78	86	57	168	50	97	248	0	0
Jammu	1,126	629	482	95	261	162	103	113	200	191	63	60	17	8
Kathua	548	515	124	53	174	103	136	110	79	134	8	115	27	0
Poonch	975	748	160	96	222	140	166	119	379	332	39	47	9	14

5.156 It will be seen from the above data that the proportions of migrants born in the rural areas of other districts are almost equal in the two provinces of Kashmir and Jammu, being approximately 16 and 17% respectively of the total migrant population in the province. A comparison of the absolute figures, however, shows that the number of such migrants in Kashmir is only 5,845 or slightly more than one-third of those of Jammu province who number 16,526. Further, except for migrants whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration exceeds 16 years, the numerical strength of every other category is much larger in Jammu province than in Kashmir. The statement shows that about 5% of the migrant population in Jammu province has been living in the place of enumeration for less than 1 year whereas the corresponding proportion in Kashmir does not exceed 1.28% of the total migrant population of the province. The district-wise figures disclose that about 81% of the total number of male migrants in the State whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration is less than one year have been returned from the urban areas of Jammu district only. Similarly, female migrants with less than one year's duration of residence in the urban areas of Jammu district claim 66% of the total female migrant population of the State whose period of stay in the place of enumeration was below one year. The large concentration in Jammu district is explained by the fact that the census was taken in the month of February when all the Secretariat and administrative departments of the State Government were headquartered in Jammu city on account of seasonal move from Srinagar. In addition, many Kashmiri peasants who usually migrate to the plains in winter for employment as manual labourers were also present in the city.

5.157 As we know, Jammu province consists of five districts as against only four of Kashmir. The latter include Ladakh from and into which migration is exceedingly limited owing to difficulties of communication. Thus, inter-district migration in Kashmir is confined to Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla only, whereas in Jammu, such migrations take place among all the five districts. Consequently, the incidence of job migrations in Jammu province is by far more pronounced than in Kashmir. This explains the reason for the very large number of male and female migrants in Jammu province with 1 to 5 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration when compared with the corresponding number in Kashmir.

5.158 Migrants with 6 to 15 years duration of residence include both those born in districts which fall within the 1961 jurisdiction of Jammu and Kashmir as also displaced persons from such other parts of the State territory which now lie on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. Majority of the latter have concentrated in various districts of Jammu province, particularly Jammu, Kathua and Poonch. The female migrants also include those who migrated from rural areas of other districts on account of being married in the urban areas of the district of enumeration.

5.159 As for migrants with over 16 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration, Kashmir province claims a much larger number than that returned from Jammu. By and large, most of the females of this category have moved to urban areas because of marriage but there are many others who have settled in urban areas along with their male members on account of availability of more stable and paying assignments. This is particularly true of the urban areas of Srinagar district, which are inhabited by many people from Jammu province who are engaged in business or Government service.

5.160 The movement of population from the rural areas of other districts to the urban sector of district Anantnag has been very limited when compared to Srinagar and the districts of Jammu province. An obvious explanation is that inter-communication between various districts of the valley is suspended frequently in winter on account of closure of roads caused by heavy

snowfall. District Srinagar is, however, more accessible even in winter as the National Highway and other roads leading to its urban sector are kept open to ensure regular flow of supplies from Pathankot.

5.161 The urban areas of Anantnag district do not provide much seasonal employment to the rural inhabitants and this accounts for the very low proportions of male and female migrants with less than one year's duration of residence. Migrants whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration varies from 1 to 5 years consist mostly of Government officials who are transferred from the rural to the urban areas. In other cases, the migrations have taken place either due to marriages or because of availability of more stable and paying assignments in the urban areas.

5.162 Of the total number of 13,901 male migrants born in the rural areas of other districts and enumerated in urban areas, as many as 3,246 or 23.4% are claimed by Srinagar district alone. The corresponding proportion of female migrants is slightly higher and exceeds 24% of the total number of female migrants. Reasons for this high incidence are not far to seek. Besides being the summer capital of the State Government, Srinagar city, the main urban area of the district, is the headquarter of a large number of provincial, district and tehsil offices and an important industrial and commercial centre. The city is also one of the principal beneficiaries of the successive Five Year Plans under which a number of developmental schemes have been executed in and around it.

5.163 The high proportion of male migrants with less than one year's duration of residence in the urban areas of Srinagar district is explained by the availability of limited avenues of employment in the rural parts of the valley during winter when many people migrate to plains in search of employment while others are absorbed as domestic servants and manual labourers in Srinagar city. Male migrants with a duration of 1 to 5 years and 6 to 10 years residence claim still higher proportions and are, by and large, cases of job migrations and include rural inhabitants engaged in new industries set up under the Five Yearly Plans. Migrants whose duration of residence in the city exceeds 11 years consist mostly of those who have settled in the urban areas since long on account of having been able to secure better and more paying assignments than those available to them in the rural areas.

5.164 The number and the proportion of female migrants of all categories classified by duration of residence are less than the corresponding number and proportion of male migrants. As stated already, inter-marriages between the rural and urban areas take place on a limited scale and this accounts for the low proportion of female migrants.

5.165 Female migrants with less than one year's duration of residence claim much smaller proportion when compared with that of males of the same category. These consist of cases of marriage migrations mostly but may include females born in rural areas who have been employed in Government service in some institution or other in the urban areas. Female migrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence and 6 to 10 years duration are also cases of job migrations and very few of these appear to have migrated on account of having been married in urban areas. Others whose duration of residence in the urban areas is over 11 years have been married since long and are living with their spouses in the towns.

5.166 The movement of population from the rural areas of other districts to the towns of Baramulla district has been even of a smaller scale than in Anantnag. The district is bounded in the north, west and south-west by the Ceasefire Line and except for stray cases of infiltration, no inter-district migration is possible from any of these directions. Further, though a part of the eastern border of the district is contiguous with tehsil Kargil of district Ladakh, inter-migration between the two districts is not feasible due to the lofty and inaccessible mountain ranges intervening between them. Similarly,

tehsil Haveli of district Poonch which is situated in the south-west of tehsil Baramulla cannot also contribute any migrants because of the huge mountains which separate the two districts. The only areas from which migrations into the district are therefore possible consist of tehsils of Budgam and Ganderbal which lie in the south.

5.167 The absolute figures given in Table D-III show that the number of migrants born in rural areas of other districts and enumerated in the towns of Baramulla district stands at 233 only of whom 117 are males and 116 females. The largest number of migrants of either sex consists of those who have been living in the place of enumeration for 16 and more years. Among these, most of the female migrants appear to have migrated because of marriage. Male migrants seem to have settled permanently in the urban areas because of having been able to secure more paying assignments.

5.168 The table also shows that in Baramulla district the number of migrants in each of the categories into which they have been classified according to their duration of residence is very small. This is because no new industries which could absorb a sizable number of immigrants have been set up in any of the towns in the district. Further, the economic condition of the majority of the people inhabiting the urban areas is not as good as of those of Srinagar and Jammu cities where seasonal employment during winter is available on a comparatively much larger scale. That is why the number of males and females whose duration of residence in the urban areas is less than one year does not exceed 8 and 9 respectively. Migrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence consist mostly of Government officials transferred from the rural to the urban parts of the district.

5.169 The number of female migrants in all categories above 5 years duration of residence exceeds that of males. An obvious explanation is that the urban areas of the district include six rural areas which have been declared towns during the inter-censal period. Before this conversion, inter-marriages between the people of these areas and other villages were common.

5.170 There have been no migrations from the rural parts of other districts to the town of Leh, the only urban area of district Ladakh. While the topography of the district makes the ingress of people from outside very difficult, as already stated, there appears some error in the tabulation of the data as it is inconceivable that not a single person born in the rural areas of other districts could have been present in the town at the time of census.

5.171 Doda is one of the few districts which has remained immune from the tribal raids of of 1947. There has, however, been some movement of population on account of internal disturbances in the adjoining district of Udhampur. This explains the large disparity between the actual number of male and female migrants which stand at 601 and 290 respectively. Another reason for the large migration of people from the rural areas of other districts is the concentration of a number of Government offices in Doda town which has been declared as the headquarter of the newly constituted district and tehsil of Doda. Further, the urban areas of the district also provide employment to a large number of Budhists who migrate from tehsil Leh of district Ladakh in winter and enter the district via Kisthwar for being employed as seasonal labourers. That is why about 2.3% of the total migrant population of the district consists of males with less than one year's duration of residence in the urban areas while the corresponding proportion of females is 0.4% only. Migrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence consist mostly of Government servants posted to various State departments and businessmen in the towns on the National Highway as also their families. Male migrants whose duration of residence varies from 6 to 10 years include, among others, forest lessees who obtain long term leases in the forests of the district and live in the towns. Females with 6 to 10 years duration of residence appear to have migrated either because of marriage or due to being employed in Government service.

5.172 Migrants with 11 to 15 years duration of residence are dominated by those who had to leave their rural homes in other districts on account of disturbed conditions in and after 1947. Females of this category are, however, mostly cases of marriage migrations.

5.173 Male and Female migrants whose duration of residence exceeds 16 years have permanently settled in the towns either because of marriage or due to the availability of better avenues of employment.

5.174 The migrant population born in the rural parts of other districts and enumerated in the urban sector of Udhampur, though numerically larger than that of Doda, claims a much lesser proportion of the aggregate migrant population of the district. Majority of the male migrants have been residing in the urban areas of the district from 1 to 5 years. Among females, the highest proportion consists of those with more than 15 years duration of residence.

5.175 Male migrants whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration is less than one year are mostly Kashmiri labourers who usually migrate in winter to Udhampur and other towns in the plains for seasonal employment. They also include such other rural inhabitants of the neighbouring districts who are readily employed on day to day basis by the Army Headquarters. Female migrants of this category consist both of Government servants as also of others who have been married in the towns of Udhampur district.

5.176 As already stated, the town of Udhampur is developing fast both because of the implementation of a number of developmental schemes as also as a result of its being the army headquarters. New avenues of employment have, therefore, become available in the town and many people born in the rural areas of other districts have migrated to Udhampur during 1956-61 and secured permanent employment there. This category also includes Government servants who have been posted in the district and tehsil offices headquartered in the town. It will be noted that the difference between the proportions of male and female migrants of this category is fairly large. This lends support to the inference that the male migrations are of a temporary character and have been caused by the expansion of industrial and commercial activities as also due to greater scope of absorption in the army. The female migrants of this category are mostly cases of job migrations.

5.177 This applies, more or less, equally to the category of male and female migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration with the only difference that most of the females appear to have migrated on account of marriage.

5.178 In so far as migrants with 11 to 15 years duration of residence are concerned, the number of males is over three times the corresponding number of females. The former are dominated by displaced persons from other parts of the State and the latter are cases both of marriage migrations as also of females who have settled in the urban areas along with their males.

5.179 The number of female migrants with more than 15 years duration of residence in the urban areas is by far higher than that of the males, being 189 in the former case and only 74 in the latter. The male migrants consist mostly of displaced persons whereas majority of the females have moved to the towns on account of marriage.

5.180 The urban sector of Jammu district has returned the largest number of migrants born in the rural parts of other districts of the State. Of these, male migrants number more than half of the total male migrant population of the rural areas of other districts enumerated in the urban sector of the State and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the corresponding number of similar migrants returned from Srinagar district. The number of females though comparatively smaller being 4,461 as against 7,997

of the males constitutes about 53% of the total female migrant population enumerated in the urban and born in the rural areas of the State. As will be seen from the proportions given in the foregoing statement, the duration of residence of as many as 3,427 males is less than one year. This is because the Secretariat and administrative departments of the State Government with jurisdiction over both the provinces were stationed at Jammu in connection with the annual move at the time of census in February 1961. The migrants, therefore, include very large number of Kashmiris and persons born in the rural parts of other districts who moved with the Government from Srinagar to Jammu in early November 1960. The male migrants also include legislators and their families who were present in Jammu city in connection with the winter session of the State Legislature. Further, a large number of male mirgrants consists of Kashmiri labourers who usually come down to Jammu every winter for seasonal employment as manual labourers.

5.181 It will be seen that the proportion of female migrants with less than one year's duration of residence is comparatively very small, being 674 or less than 20% of the female migrant population. This is because due to non-availability of residential accommodation very few people move with their families from Srinagar to Jammu.

5.182 Migrants whose duration of residence varies from 1 to 5 years consist mostly of Government servants and their families stationed in the urban areas of Jammu. The category includes entrepreneurs who have set up workshops and factories in the large industrial estate built in Jammu in 1958-59. It is possible that some of the female migrants may also have moved to the urban areas of the district on account of marriage.

5.183 Migrants whose duration of residence in the urban areas extends from 6 to 10 years include, among others rural inhabitants who have secured employment in the private and public sectors, particularly, in the Industrial Estate. The male population also includes cases of job migrations and among females there may be others who may have moved on account of marriage.

5.184 Migrants with 11 to 15 years duration of residence claim almost as high proportion as those whose duration of residence varies from 1 to 5 years. With a few exceptions, both male and female migrants of this category appear to consist of displaced persons of other districts who have settled in the urban areas of Jammu. The female migrants seem to include, in addition, cases of marriage migrations.

5.185 In so far as migrants with over 15 years duration of residence are concerned, males born in the rural areas of other districts have permanently settled in the urban parts of district Jammu on account of having been able to secure more paying and stable assignments. While some of the females may have accompanied them, it is possible that others may be cases of marriage migrations.

5.186 Among the districts of Jammu province, the proportions of male and female migrants born in the rural areas of other districts and enumerated in the towns of Kathua are the smallest. Further, the disparity between the proportions of male and female migrants is not as large as in Jammu district.

5.187 The data given in the foregoing statement indicates that the proportion of male migrants from the rural parts of other districts to the urban areas of Kathua has been progressively increasing for the last more than 16 years. The accelerated movement is mainly due to the larger avenues of employment which have become available as a result of the implementation of the successive Five Year Plans. This is borne out by the number of male migrants with less than one year's duration of residence who claim a proportion of 124 per 10,000 migrant population of the district as against 424, the aggregate proportion of migrants with more than one year's duration of residence in the urban areas of Kathua district. This is not to say that the

migrations have been exclusively prompted by economic reasons. The migrants include Government officials born in the rural areas of other districts and transferred to the urban areas of Kathua. Some others are inmates of Kathua jail where detenues and other persons born in various parts of the State are frequently *lodged.*

5.188 The flow of females from the rural parts of other districts is much less pronounced than that of males. While in most other parts of the State female migrations are generally due to marriages, matrimonial alliances between the urban inhabitants of Kathua, a border district of the State, and the rural people of other districts which are mostly situated in the interior take place very rarely, if ever. By and large, most of the female migrants are Government servants or accompany male Government servants posted in the urban areas of the district.

5.189 The highest proportion of male migrants consists of those who have been residing in the place of enumeration from 1 to 5 years. Large majority of these consist of newly recruited Government officials or those who have been transferred from other stations. Some of these also include inhabitants of the rural areas of the neighbouring tehsil of Samba who are employed in the newly established industries of Kathua town. Female migrants are either themselves Government servants or families of male employees in various private and public institutions. They also include some cases of marriage migrations.

5.190 Male migrants with the duration of residence varying from 6 to 10 years consist mostly of shop-keepers and businessmen who have migrated from their rural homes on account of the availability of better avenues of employment in the urban areas of the district. This is particularly true of Lakhenpur notified area where a number of petty shops have been set up by migrants from other districts. Females with 6 to 10 years duration of residence are dominated by those who had to migrate on account of having been married in the urban areas.

5.191 There is a marked disparity between the proportions of male and female migrants with over 10 years duration of residence. This is largely because, besides those who have migrated and settled permanently in the urban areas on account of marriages or because of availability of more stable assignments, the *category also includes displaced persons from* such parts of the State territory which are now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. Even as it is, the high proportion of females appears to be due mainly to marriages.

5.192 As in most of the districts, the number of male migrants in Poonch is larger than that of the females, being 725 and 556 respectively. Majority of both sexes consist of migrants who have been residing in the urban areas from 11 to 15 years. All these are displaced persons hailing from the adjoining district of Mirpur.

5.193 It may be stated here that as district Poonch is situated in the extreme west of the State and is bordered by the Cease-fire Line, the incidence of inter-migrations from the rural parts of other districts to its urban areas is bound to be limited. The district is bordered in the north and north-east by tehsils of Baramulla, Budgam, Pulwama, Kulgam and Reasi and in the south by tehsil Akhnoor. Inter-migrations are not possible from any of the first four tehsils due to the intervention of the lofty mountain ranges which separate them from Poonch district. Even so far as Akhnoor is concerned, the road connecting it with tehsil Nowshehra, district poonch, passes through a series of small hills with a complex topographical structure which are repulsive to inter-migrations.

c) born in other States in India

5.194 Compared to migrants from the rural parts of the district of enumeration and other districts of the State, those born in the rural areas of other States and enumerated in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir are in a minority. The number of these migrants stands at 5,757 in all as against 41,114 and 22,371

born in rural parts of the district of enumeration and other districts of the State respectively. Table D-III shows that among the fomer over 75% male migrants in the whole State (numbering 3,055) have been residing in the place of enumeration for a period of less than six years. Similarly, about 60% of the female migrant population consists of those whose duration of residence does not exceed 5 years. It is further clear from the table that about 79% and over 64% male migrants have been returned from Jammu province and Jammu district. The corresponding proportions in the case of females stand at 92% and 63% respectively. The data relating to Jammu district also shows that the proportion of male migrants from the rural areas of other States whose duration of residence does not exceed 5 years is 54% of the total number of such male migrants in the State and over 83% of those enumerated in the urban areas of Jammu. The corresponding proportions in the case of females stand at 47 and 74% respectively.

5.195 Obviously, there has been an extraordinary concentration of migrants in Jammu district from the rural parts of other States during the years 1956-61. Some of these are, no doubt, cases of normal migrations, such as Central Government employees, entrepreneurs in industries etc., but the large majority seems to have been attracted by the prospect of permanently setting in the State by securing certificates of permanent residentship which qualify the holders of such certificates to acquire immovable property. Before 1957 such property could be held in ownership right by hereditary State subjects only.

5.196 The next important district, in so far as migrants from the rural parts of other States are concerned, is Srinagar. The number of male and female migrants enumerated in the urban areas of this district stand at 516 and 208 respectively. In this case also, large majority of the male migrants from other States have been residing in the urban areas of the district since 1956-61 though for different reasons. This is explained by the fact that consequent upon the integration of a number of State services with the Centre which was effected gradually from 1955 onwards, many offices like the Audit and Accounts Department, Income Tax, Information and Broadcasting, Central Excise etc., were manned by people born in other States of India. These offices are permanently headquartered in Srinagar and do not move with the State Government to Jammu in winter. The number of female migrants is, however, comparatively small and most of these appear to have accompanied their males. Others prefer to return to their native States in autumn to escape the severe cold experienced in Srinagar in winter. It may be added here that intermarriages between people inhabiting the urban areas of Kashmir valley and those belonging to other States take place very rarely, if ever.

5.197 Kathua is another important district which has returned a sizable number of migrants from other States when compared to the corresponding number in the districts of Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda and Poonch. The district being contiguous with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, the incidence of inter-marriages between its urban inhabitants and people inhabiting the rural areas of these States is, therefore, large. This is clearly borne out by the number of female migrants whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration exceeds 15 years. These migrants number 249 in a total female migrant population of 637 born in other States and enumerated in the urban areas of Kathua district.

5.198 The other districts of the State, such as Ladakh, Doda, Poonch, etc., are situated in the interior of the State and are not easily accessible. These districts, therefore, attract very few migrants from other States.

5.199 Following is an extract from Table D-III.1 giving the distribution of 10,000 persons born in the rural areas of other States in India and enumerated in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir :-

STATEMENT V.19

Distribution of 10,000 persons born in the rural areas of other States in India and enumerated in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir

State	Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years											
	Less than 1		1 — 5		6 — 10		11 — 15		16 and over		Period not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	2	1	2	N	1	0	N	0	N	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	N	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0
Madras	N	2	2	1	N	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	N
Punjab	61	40	54	48	15	20	10	15	14	30	3	7
Rajasthan	3	5	2	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	11	7	17	6	2	1	1	N	1	1	N	N
West Bengal	1	1	1	1	0	N	0	N	N	N	0	0
Delhi	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	0
Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	1	1	N	N	1	N	1	1	N

Note :—1. The statement does not include States from which migration has been less than 1 per 1,000 of the total migrant population.

2. N=Negligible.

Urban to Rural Migrants, classified by duration of residence

a) born elsewhere in the district of enumeration

5.200 We may now examine the extent to which the rural areas of the State have recruited migrants from the urban parts of (i) district of enumeration, (ii) other districts and (iii) other States in India.

5.201 It has already been indicated in the foregoing paragraphs that as many as 41,114 migrants born elsewhere in the rural areas of the district of enumeration have been enumerated in the urban areas. Table D-III shows that the flow of migrants from the opposite direction has been less than one-third of this number, being 13,531 only. Reasons for this phenomenal disparity are not far to seek. The rural areas suffer from acute pressure on agriculture and with the growth of population the size of land holdings is steadily shrinking making them altogether uneconomic. Further, due to climatic and topographic difficulties, double cropping areas are very rare in the State. The people of many regions where no work is available during winter, therefore, migrate to urban areas in large numbers for seasonal employment. The rural areas, on the other hand, provide very few avenues of employment for absorption of urban migrants particularly in winter. The few who are tempted to move to the rural areas are attracted by the prospect of working as petty shop-keepers, hawkers for the sale of urban products etc., etc. Since, however, much larger avenues of employment are available in urban areas, migrations from the rural sector take place on a sizable scale.

5.202 The following statement indicates the proportions of each category of male and female migrants born in the urban areas of district of

enumeration and enumerated in its rural sector, classified by duration of residence per 10,000 migrant population in the State, its provinces and constituent districts.

STATEMENT V.20

Distribution of 10,000 persons born in the urban areas of the district of enumeration and enumerated in its rural sector

State/Province/ District	Total migrants		Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years											
			Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu and Kashmir	**89**	**135**	**19**	**14**	**24**	**28**	**10**	**20**	**8**	**19**	**16**	**40**	**12**	**14**
Kashmir Province	148	252	32	26	38	47	13	33	11	35	27	81	27	30
Anantnag	59	123	4	4	14	26	9	18	7	22	15	45	10	8
Srinagar	402	621	120	96	91	108	25	78	23	72	54	166	89	101
Baramulla	95	180	12	10	28	33	10	23	10	29	27	72	8	13
Ladakh	89	117	0	0	37	26	12	15	11	19	19	52	10	5
Jammu Province	54	65	10	6	17	17	9	13	6	10	8	15	4	4
Doda	111	122	20	12	33	26	21	28	9	19	26	34	2	3
Udhampur	57	73	10	7	18	15	6	10	5	11	12	24	6	6
Jammu	43	44	9	6	16	14	7	9	5	6	3	7	3	2
Kathua	37	58	8	4	11	15	4	9	4	9	8	19	2	2
Poonch	57	75	9	5	16	25	14	17	8	8	4	11	6	9

5.203 It will be seen that the number of female migrants from urban to rural areas of the State has been much larger than that of the males. Further except for the 5 years preceding the Census of 1961, male migrants have poured from the urban to rural areas at a limited scale. It is possible that the accelerated flow from 1956 to 1961 may be due to the setting up of industries in village areas where technicians, not available locally, had to be imported from the urban areas. Besides, many migrants of both sexes with less than 6 years duration of residence in rural areas may consist of Government servants, forest lessees and their employees. The possibility of some of the female migrants having been married in the rural areas cannot also be ruled out.

5.204 Male migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence consist both of those engaged in the execution of developmental schemes in rural areas as also of forest lessees and their employees who hold long term leases for the extraction of timber and other forest produce. Female migrants of this category include both those married in rural areas as also the families of the male migrants.

5.205 Majority of the female migrants with over 10 years duration of residence appear to consist of those who have long since been married in the rural areas and have permanently settled there. Male migrants of this category, however, seem to have settled in the villages on account of having been able to secure more stable and paying assignments.

5.206 The statement shows that the size of migrations from the urban areas of the district

of enumeration to its rural parts has been much larger in Kashmir than in Jammu province. In the case of males, the respective proportions for Kashmir and Jammu stand at 74 : 26. As for females, the actual number in Jammu is slightly more than one-fourth of Kashmir, the respective proportions being 13 to 50 respectively. If, however, the absolute figures are compared, it will be seen that the number of male migrants in Kashmir and Jammu stand at 3,360 and 2,033 only. As for females, urban migrants enumerated in rural areas of Kashmir number 5,706 as against 2,432 of Jammu. In the case of males, these disparities are particularly reflected among migrants with less than 6 years and more than 10 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration. So far, however, as the females are concerned, the disparity is noticeable among all the categories as classified by duration of residence.

5.207 The district-wise figures show that most of the male and female migrant population of the urban areas has been returned from the rural sector of Srinagar district and that in other districts of the State the number of such migrants is comparatively very small. This would be evident from the fact that Srinagar district and Jammu province as a whole have returned the same number of male migrants and that about 38% total male migrant poputon in the rural areas of the State has been enumerated in Srinagar district. Female migrants in Srinagar who number 3,137 as against only 2,432 of Jammu province constitute about 39% of the aggregate number of female migrants in the State.

5.208 During the last decade or so, Srinagar district as a whole and its urban areas in particular have changed their complexion considerably as a result of large scale expansion of industrial and commercial activities. The construction of Srinagar-Kargil-Leh road, the first 60 miles of which pass through two of the tehsils of the district and the city of Srinagar, has substantially improved the economy of the area. Many people from the city have set up shops for the sale of drapery, grocery and other urban products in important stations on this road, such as, Wayil, Kangan etc. Further, several developmental schemes under the Five Year Plans have been executed in some of the rural areas, such as the cement factory at Woyan, Industrial Estate at Barzulla and hydro-electric generating station at Ganderbal etc., etc. Further, mills have been installed at many places below Chatabal and above Batwara in the north-west and south-east of the city. The famous shrine of Hazratbal where a very large number of shops have been set up by people from the city is also situated in the rural areas of the district in the north of the city. The Regional Engineering College and the University Campus which have also been established in the close vicinity of the shrine have also attracted migrants from the city. The former recruits 250 candidates every year for admission to the degree Course in engineering and a large number of these hail from Srinagar city.

5.209 Another important factor which has also contributed to the large scale migration of urban inhabitants is the constitution of a new tehsil with Ganderbal as its headquarters. Several tehsil offices of different Government departments, such as, Revenue, Education etc. have been set up in village Beehama, the headquarter of the tehsil. Besides, new medical institutions, schools, police posts, units of Veterinary, Agriculture, Co-operatives and Community Development have also been established in many rural areas of district and most of these are manned by people born in Srinagar city.

5.210 Female migrants claim even a higher proportion than that of the males. Besides the reasons set out in the preceding paragraphs, an additional incentive prompting the migration of urban females is the establishment of a large number of Girls' schools of different grades in the rural areas. The incidence of literacy in villages being very low, the personnel needed to man these institutions had obviously to be imported from Srinagar where the literacy percentage is comparatively very high. It is also possible that some of the females may

have migrated because of having been married in rural areas.

5.211 Migrants with less than one year's duration of residence in the place of enumeration consist mostly of newly employed technicians, Government officials, contractors and their families. The female migrants include Government servants who have been newly recruited and posted to rural areas as also others transferred from urban stations.

5.212 The large majority of migrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence consist of technical, administrative and ministerial staff engaged in the execution of developmental schemes or posted in tehsil offices. Female migrants of this category have either moved to rural areas along with their males or have been transferred from other stations to the places where they were enumerated.

5.213 It will be seen from the statement that there has been a marked increase in the proportions of migrants of both sexes from 1956 onwards. A comparison of these with the proportions of migrants with longer durations of residence shows that in the past, migrations from urban to rural areas have been relatively very small. This is because an extensive programme of developmental schemes was launched in the rural areas during and after 1956. For that reason migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence, particularly males, claim a very small number than those whose migration dates back to 6 years only. The latter include male Government servants and petty shop-keepers etc. and the females born in urban and married in rural areas. This is also true of the category of migrants with 11 to 15 years duration of residence. Migrants of both sexes with more than 15 years duration of residence appear to have permanently settled in the rural areas. The males seem to have secured more paying and stable assignments tempting them to leave their urban homes for good. Female migrants consist mostly of those who had to leave their urban birth places on account of marriage as also girls born in mothers' parental homes.

5.214 Doda is the next important district in which the proportions of male and female migrants born in urban and enumerated in rural areas are fairly high. The absolute figures however show that Baramulla ranks next after Srinagar with 680 and 1,289 male and female migrants as against 456 and 502 respectively of Doda district.

5.215 The classification of migrants by duration of residence shows that in Baramulla district also migrations from the urban to rural areas have been on a large scale since 1956. This is, as in other districts, partly due to the setting up of new industries and commercial establishments and partly on account of the large increase in the educational and medical institutions and units of other administrative departments which are multiplying in number from year to year and for which necessary talented personnel is imported from urban areas.

5.216 migrants of both sexes with less than one year's duration of residence in the place of enumeration are in minority obviously because seasonal employment is not available in rural areas during winter on account of heavy snowfalls and severe cold. The few migrants who fall in this category consist of Government servants posted to institutions and offices headquartered in various rural parts of the district.

5.217 The largest number of urban male migrants has been residing in the rural areas from 1 to 5 years. These include Government servants as also others who have been absorbed in the new industries. Most of these seem to have migrated along with their females though some among the latter may have left their urban homes on account of having been employed in rural areas.

5.218 Male migrants with 6 to 10 and 11 to 15 years duration of residence are fewer in number. Majority of these appear to have been tempted to move to rural areas by the availability of more remunerative and stable assignments. The number of females in each of these two categories is by far larger than that of the males. This is attributable partly to marriage migrations

and partly to the appointment of females in Government institutions and offices established in the rural areas.

5.219 As in other districts, migrants with 16 years and longer duration of residence consist of people who have permanently settled in the rural areas. The unusually large difference between the number of male and female migrants of this category indicates that majority of the females have migrated to rural areas on account of marriage. Others seem to have accompanied their males who have succeeded in securing better jobs in the rural areas.

5.220 Compared to migrants in Jammu hailing from other States and foreign countries, the proportions of males and females born in the urban and enumerated in the rural areas of the district are very small. Even as it is, they claim the largest number among all the districts of Jammu province. The statement indicating the proportions by duration of residence shows that the flow of urban inhabitants to the rural areas of the district has been progressively increasing throughout the last fifteen years and even before. The city of Jammu, the principal urban area of the district, is situated on a hill slope which suffers from acute congestion on account of the non-availability of adequate space for building. The city has, therefore, stretched itself beyond its defined boundaries to accommodate the large number of new industrial and commercial establishments, offices and institutions. The Industrial Estate and the Polytechnic Institute, for instance, have been built outside the municipal limits and majority of the workers employed in these, though born in the urban areas, have been enumerated there. Further, many bonafide inhabitants of Jammu city, who were previously living in over-crowded areas, have purchased lands outside the city and built their dwellings there.

5.221 Migrants with less than one year's duration of residence include, among others, many families which have occupied their newly built houses in the rural areas in 1960. They also consist of Government servants posted to institutions newly set up in the rural areas.

5.222 The highest proportion of male and female migrants is represented by the category with 1 to 5 years duration of residence. This is exactly the period during which an extensive programme of rural development was undertaken by the State Government. The construction of new roads, extension of irrigation canals, establishment of Industrial Estate, setting up of new educational and medical institutions and units of other departments are some of the reasons which account for the comparatively large ingress of urban population into the rural areas. The females, as in other cases, have either moved with their males or migrated because of their employment in the rural areas.

5.223 Females with over 5 years duration of residence in the rural areas have mostly migrated because of marriage though some among these may have been present in the place of enumeration on account of employment in Government service. There may be others who have accompanied their males working in Government factories, like the Rosin and Turpentine Factory and Government Sports Factory at Miransahib.

5.224 Like the other valley districts, the rural areas of Anantnag have also made large recruitments from the urban parts of the district. The disparity between the number of male and female migrants is, however, greater in this case than in Srinagar and Baramulla. Female migrants number 1,166 or more than twice that of males which stands at 562 only. The proportions of both male and female migrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence are the highest among all migrants except those whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration exceeds 15 years. This, as we have seen in the case of other districts, is due to the launching of an extensive programme of developmental schemes during and after 1956. Industrial Estates have been set up in the rural areas of Anantnag and Kulgam tehsils and the workshops housed in these are mostly manned by the inhabitants of Islamabad, Kulgam and Shupiyan towns etc. During the same period, a net-work of new educational and medical institutions and units

of other administrative organisations have also been established in the rural parts of the district. As a result, many males and females have migrated from their urban homes to take up thier assignments in these institutions.

5.225 In winter, when the census is taken, the rural areas of the district do not provide any visible avenues of employment even to absorb the local inhabitants, not to speak of migrants from urban areas. This is why the proportions of both male and female migrants with less than one year's duration of residence are exceedingly small.

5.226 Most of the male migrants whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration varies ftom 6 to 10 years consist of shop-keepers and Government servants. Among females, the majority appears to have migrated because of marriage while others may be Government servants or may have accompanied their males employed in Government service.

5.227 There are only 61 male migrants with the duration of residence varying from 11 to 15 years in the place of enumeration as against 212 females. Similarly, the number of females with over 15 years duration of residence is three times the corresponding number of males. These large disparities appear to be due exclusively to the influx of females born in the urban and married in the rural areas. Male migrants, however, seem to have permanently settled in the place of enumeration because of having been able to secure more stable and paying assignments.

5.228 District Doda is contiguous with Anantnag and about 45% of its population consists of Kashmiris only. The social system of the inhabitants is also comparable to a large extent with the people of the valley. Further, except for a very small area of Ramban tehsil, the climatic conditions are also alike.

5.229 The rural areas of district Doda are economically more backward than those of Kashmir valley and there are very few avenues of employment available in winter for the absorption of migrants. A number of entrepreneurs born in the urban areas have, however, set up shops in villages situated on the road length of the National Highway from Banihal to Kud and on the Batote-Doda-Bhaderwah and Doda-Kishtwar roads. Further, new shops manned by people born in urban areas have also sprung up in the rural areas outside the town area limits at many places. In addition, many forest leases operative for short and long terms have also tempted migrations from the urban to the rural areas.

5.230 Male and female migrants with less than one year's duration of residence at the place of enumeration consist either of casual visitors or Government servants and their families. Those with a duration of 1 to 5 years residence seem to have migrated from their urban birth places because of having been employed in newly established educational and medical institutions, or on account of being engaged in the extraction of timber from the forests. The female migrants appear to consist of Government employees or their families.

5.231 Most of the females with 6 to 10 years duration of residence seem to have migrated because of marriage. Male migrants of this category include shop-keepers and employees of forest lessees.

5.232 Migrants of both sexes with over 10 years duration of residence seem to have permanently settled in the rural areas.

5.233 The incidence of migrations from urban to rural areas is much less pronounced in Udhampur district than in the valley districts, Doda and Jammu. Due to heavy passenger traffic on the Srinagar - Udhampur - Jammu-Pathankot National Highway, quite a number of shops, eating places, hotels etc., have been set up in many rural areas of the district by people born in urban areas. Among these, mention may be made of villages Kud, Chenani, Sarmoli, Sudhmahadev, Garhi etc., where all kinds of shops are found.

5.234 Further the rural areas have also made recruitment of migrants in connection with several developmental projects, such as the construction of Dhar-Udhampur road, Udhampur canal and the hydro-electric power generating station.

5.235 Male migrants with less than one year's duration of residence in the place of enumeration consist of road coolies engaged in the execution of repairs to the National Highway which gets frequently damaged during winter. Female migrants, however, appear to consist of casual visitors.

5.236 Male and female migrants whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration varies from 1 to 5 years claim the largest numbers when compared with other categories, except females who have migrated over 16 years ago. As stated earlier, many new educational and medical institutions were set up in the rural areas of various districts including Udhampur during and after 1956. Most of the migrants, therefore, consist of Government servants technicians and their families.

5.237 Majority of male migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence are shop-keepers, a new and important avenue of employment which has been thrown open consequent upon the diversion of the trade route to Srinagar-Jammu-Pathankot road. The female migrants include the families of the owners of these shops as also Government servants.

5.238 As in other districts, male and female migrants with over 10 years duration of residence appear to have permanently settled in rural areas. Majority of the females have migrated because of marriage while the males appear to have secured more remunerative and stable jobs.

5.239 Poonch is one of the districts of the State which has suffered large territorial loss as a result of the splitting up of the State by the Cease-fire Line. This and the fact that the district as a whole and all its four tehsils are bordered by the Cease-fire Line, have, to a large extent, been responsible to retard the movement of the people from one part of the district to another. Further, the mountainous character of the major part of the district as it has been reconstituted has also operated as a bar against inter-communication.

5.240 Like other districts, the largest number of migrants from the urban areas consists of those whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration extends from 1 to 5 years. Most of these migrations have taken place as a result of the establishment of new medical and educational intitutions in the rural areas for which qualified personnel had to be imported from the urban areas. Female migrants of this category include those who had to leave their urban birth places on account of marriage.

5.241 Male migrants with less than one year's duration of residence consist mostly of forest lessees, their employees and the labour engaged by them for extraction of timber. Female migrants are dominated by casual visitors and patients in hospitals etc.

5.242 Majority of male and female migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration are Government servants born in the urban areas of the district. The females also include those who had to migrate on account of marriage.

5.243 A striking feature of the migrant population of the district is that the proportion of those among them whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration varies from 11 to 15 years is smaller than the corresponding proportion of migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence and still less when compared with those who have been residing in the place of enumeration from 1 to 5 years. The proportions of male migrants with more than 15 years duration of residence are even smaller than those whose duration of residence is more than 10 and less than 16 years. It appears that the panic caused by the tribal raids of 1947 discouraged migration from urban to rural areas and that after 1951 when normal conditions had been restored to a large extent, the movement

of population regained its original momentum. At any rate, there can be no doubt that an overwhelming majority of the female migrants of these categories have moved from their urban homes on account of marriage and most of the males have permanently settled in rural areas.

5.244 Kathua district is situated in the extreme south of the State and is bounded in the south-west by the International boundary with West Pakistan and bordered by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the south and south-east respectively. Because of its contiguity with the latter two States, migrations within the district are not so pronounced as from and to Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

5.245 Migrants with less than one year's duration of residence in the place of enumeration include entrepreneurs in industries which have been set up in the outskirts of urban areas. The females seem to be engaged as seasonal labourers on improvements to Jammu-Pathankot National Highway which passes through two of the three tehsils of the district.

5.246 Majority of the migrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence consist of Government servants and their families as also persons engaged in the extraction of timber from forests. They also include the occupants of the worksheds in the Industrial Estate which has been built in the adjoining rural areas of Kathua town. Some of the females appear to have migrated because of being employed in Government service.

5.247 Males with 6 to 10 years duration of residence in the place of enumeration consist of Government servants and forest lessees, etc. Majority of the females seem to have moved on account of marriage.

5.248 As in other districts, an overwhelming majority of females with more than 10 years duration of residence in the rural areas have migrated from their urban homes due to marriage. The males seem to have settled permanently in the place of enumeration presumably because of having been also to secure stable and remunerative assignments.

5.249 The topography of Ladakh district operates as a bar not only against migrations from outside but also in respect of movements within the district. The proportions of male and female migrants born in urban and enumerated in rural areas though much higher than those of Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch, have a statistical value only as the actual numbers are extremely small when compared with the figures of male and female migrants of the other four districts. As stated in Chapter I, Ladakh district occupies more than two-third of the State territory on this side of the Cease-fire Line but it is so sparsely populated that the density per square mile does not exceed two. Except for the National Highway connecting Pathankot with Leh via Jammu, Srinagar, Kargil, there are no roads worth the name to facilitate the movement of population from one part of the district to another. What is more, the entire district is so closely interwoven with a net-work of rugged and nude mountains that inter - communication is extremely difficult. Another reason for the number of urban migrants being very small is that the district includes only one small town with a population of 3,720. Above all, the economic condition of the people inhabiting the rural areas is extremely poor and very few avenues of employment are available for the absorption of urban migrants.

5.250 Broadly speaking, male migrants consist of the few Government servants born in the town of Leh and posted to educational and medical institutions and units of other administrative departments functioning in the rural areas. The females include both Government servants as also families of Government servants though majority of these appear to have migrated on account of marriage.

b) born in other districts of the State

5.251 We shall now try to analyse the extent to which migrations have taken place from the urban areas of other districts of the State to the rural sector of each of its districts. The following extract from subsidiary Table D-III.I gives the number per 10,000 migrant popula-

tion of the State and of each of its constituent districts, of those who have moved from the urban areas of other districts to the rural area of the district of enumeration. The table also gives the proportions of these migrants by duration of residence in place of enumeration and sex :—

STATEMENT V.21

Distribution of 10,000 persons born in urban areas of other districts of the State and enumerated in its rural sector

State/Province/ District	Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years													
	Total migrants		Less than one year		1 — 5		6 — 10		11 — 15		16 and over		Period not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu and Kashmir	**69**	**70**	**14**	**7**	**23**	**18**	**10**	**12**	**5**	**10**	**8**	**16**	**9**	**7**
Kashmir Province	94	109	12	7	29	25	10	16	6	17	15	31	22	13
Anantnag	85	115	8	5	30	22	13	21	7	18	17	38	10	11
Srinagar	94	114	11	11	23	25	6	11	5	16	12	26	37	25
Baramulla	101	110	16	8	31	30	10	16	6	18	17	28	21	10
Ladakh	134	17	15	0	42	11	1	0	2	0	1	0	73	6
Jammu Province	54	46	15	7	20	14	9	9	4	6	4	8	2	2
Doda	77	42	20	6	27	22	7	5	7	3	14	5	2	1
Udhampur	94	87	23	16	40	26	14	16	4	10	8	15	5	4
Jammu	25	27	8	5	9	5	4	4	2	5	1	7	1	1
Kathua	50	47	23	8	14	15	6	8	3	4	3	8	1	4
Poonch	73	51	11	6	24	16	25	17	5	4	4	4	4	4

5.252 The above statistics indicate that the flow of migrants from the urban areas of other districts has been very slow and does not exceed 0.7% of the total migrant population of each sex in the State as a whole. This is evidently due to difficulties of communication inherent in the topographic character of the State as also on account of the meagre avenues of employment available in the rural areas. It is for these reasons that the actual numbers of male and female migrants born in urban areas of other districts are almost equal being 4,176 and 4,195 respectively. The classification of the migrants by duration of residence, however, shows that there has been a marked improvement in the movement of urban population to rural areas during the period of five years preceding the Census of 1961. This is evident from the fact that more than half of the total male migrant population and over one-third of female migrants hailingfrom the urban areas of other districts consist of those who have been residing in the rural areas of the district of enumeration for less than six years. This accelerated flow is due to the construction of new roads giving access to the rural areas which were unapproachable in the past. The implementation of the successive developmental plans, in pursuance of which many new institutions have sprung up in the rural areas, has no less contributed to the exodus of the urban inhabitants to the rural areas where the standard of literacy is low and most of the new assignments are manned by qualified and trained personnel imported from the urban parts of the State.

5.253 The fact that the proportions of migrants whose duration of residence in the rural areas of

the district extends from 6 to 10 years is comparatively higher than the proportions of migrants of longer durations indicates that even the first Five Year Plan had some impact on the movement of urban population of other districts to the rural area of the district of enumeration. This class of migrants claims 0.1% and 0.12% of the total male and female population born in urban areas of other districts. Others who have been residing in the rural areas for longer durations claim negligible proportions except females with 16 and more years of residence in the place of enumeration. The latter seem to consist mostly of persons who have been married in the rural areas and have permanently settled there.

5.254 A comparison of the province-wise statistics shows that the proportions of male and female migrants of urban areas in Kashmir province have been much higher than those of Jammu province. The disparity is more prominent in the case of females who claim 1.09% of the total migrant population in Kashmir as against .46% only in the province of Jammu. The actual figures, however, show that the disparity between the numbers of male migrants which stand at 2,135 in the case of Kashmir and 2,041 in Jammu is very small. In so far, however, as the females are concerned, the rural sector of Kashmir province has attracted as many as 2,465 females from urban areas as against only 1,730 of Jammu. At any rate, these disparities are accounted for by the diverse topographies of the two provinces. The valley of Kashmir which comprises three of the four districts of the province has a plain topography and is not interwoven with mountains and hills. Inter-district communication between the rural and urban areas is, therefore, considerably easier than in Jammu where most of the rural areas are cradled in difficult mountainous regions and can be reached only on foot.

5.255 There has, however, been an appreciable improvement in the movement of urban population in Jammu province during the Second Five Year Plan period. The statistics given in the table indicate that about 64% of the urban male migrants enumerated in the rural areas of Jammu province consist of those whose duration of residence has been less than 6 years. The corresponding proportion in the case of Kashmir province, however, stands at 43.4% only.

5.256 Another distinctive feature of the data relating to Kashmir is that the proportions of female migrants with 6-10, 11-15 and 16 and over years of residence in the place of enumeration are much larger than those of male migrants of similar durations. In Jammu province, however, these proportions do not disclose much disparity.

5.257 The data relating to individual districts shows that the largest proportion of male migrants in Anantnag district is claimed by those whose period of residence in its rural areas varies from 1 to 5 years. Reasons for this have already been explained above. In the case of females, the flow from urban areas of other districts has been more or less uniform during the first and the second plan periods. Majority of these migrants, whether males or females, appear to have migrated in connection with the implementation of the two Five Year Plans. Female migrants with longer duration of residence who claim much higher proportions than males consist mostly of those born in urban areas of other districts and married in the rural sector of Anantnag district.

5.258 In Srinagar district also, male migrants whose duration of residence in the rural areas is limited to five years constitute over 36% of the total male migrant population born in the urban areas of other districts. With a few exceptions, most of these seem to have left their birth places on account of employment in the various institutions and developmental projects executed under the Second Plan. Females whose proportion is slightly less include cases of job migrations as also those who have secured employment for the first time in rural areas or who accompany their males employed in rural institutions.

5.259 Like Anantnag, female migrants with over five years duration of residence in the

rural areas of Srinagar district claim higher proportions than those of male migrants. The disparity is due to the inclusion of urban-born females married in the rural areas.

5.260 So far as Baramulla district is concerned, about 47% of its male migrant population born in urban areas of other districts and enumerated in its rural areas consists of those with less than 6 years duration of residence. In the case of females, however, the corresponding proportion does not exceed 33%. As in Anantnag and Srinagar, the high proportion of females with longer duration of residence in the place of enumeration as compared with males, is due to the marriage of urban females in the rural areas of the district.

5.261 Among all the districts of the State, Ladakh claims the highest and the lowest proportions of male and female migrants born in urban areas of other districts and enumerated in the rural sector of Ladakh. The high proportion of males is explained by the fact that the standard of literacy in the district being very low, almost all the jobs which become available in the rural areas of the district in connection with the implementation of the Five Year Plans have had to be manned by males born in the urban areas of other districts of the State. On the other hand, the low proportion of female migrants is due partly to the availability of very few avenues of employment and partly to the reluctance of females of urban areas of other districts to work in the rural areas of Ladakh where very few amnities of life are available.

5.262 In Doda district, the duration of residence of 62% of the total male migrant population dates back to five years only. In the case of females, the corresponding proportion is even higher and stands at about 68%. The proportions of migrants with longer duration of residence are exceedingly small both in case of males and females except males who have settled in the rural areas of the district more than 16 years ago.

5.263 Among the districts of Jammu province, Udhampur claims the highest proportion of male and female migrants born in the urban areas of other districts and enumerated in its rural sector. Like most other districts of the State, majority of the male migrants have been residing in the rural areas of the district for less than 6 years. Majority of these are cases of job migrations. Similarly, female migrants whose duration of residence in the rural areas of the district is limited to five years claim over 48% of the total female migrant population. The latter appear to have been prompted to migrate either due to the prospect of employment in the jobs which became available as a result of the implementation of Second Five Year Plan or because they had to accompany their males to the rural areas. Migrants whose duration of residence in the rural areas has been longer, however, claim small proportions both in the case of males and females. Even as it is, the proportion of females exceeds that of the males, the disparity being, as usual, due to marriages of urban born females in rural areas.

5.264 Of all the districts in the State, the rural areas of Jammu district have attracted the lowest proportion of male migrants from the urban areas of other districts. Even so far as females are concerned, the only other district in the State which has a lower proportion of females is Ladakh. The actual figures, however, show that the number of male migrants enumerated in the rural areas of Jammu and born in urban areas of other districts exceeds the corresponding number of Ladakh, Doda and Kathua. In the case of females also, the number of migrants in Ladakh, Doda, Kathua and Poonch is smaller than that of Jammu.

5.265 A noticeable feature of the data of Jammu district is that, unlike other districts of Jammu province, the proportion of female migrants is larger than that of males. In this respect the district is comparable with Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla where also the female migrants claim higher proportion than that of males.

5.266 The proportion of male migrants who have been living in the rural areas of the district for less than 6 years is estimated at 17 per 10,000 of the total migrant population in the district or over 67% of the number of males born in urban areas of other districts and enumerated in the rural areas of Jammu. The corresponding proportion in the case of females, however, works out to 37% only. Other categories of migrants whose duration of residence has been longer than five years claim smaller proportions.

5.267 The main reason for the slow movement of population from the urban areas of other districts to the rural sector of Jammu is explained by the difficulty of communications caused by the mountainous character of most of the districts is Jammu province. Some of the urban areas like Doda, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Ramnagar, Poonch, Rajouri, Nowshehra and Bashohli are situated in far-flung areas surrounded by mountains. There is very little urge among the people of these places to migrate to the rural areas of Jammu district where no brighter prospects of employment are available. Other urban areas like Banihal, Ramban, Batote, Samba, Lakhenpur, Kathua and Hiranagar being situated either on the National Highway or very near it are developing fast and the incidence of out-migrations from these places is not large.

5.268 In Kathua district, male and female migrants born in urban areas of other districts claim more or less equal proportions. About 75% male migrants have poured into the rural areas of the district during the five years preceding the Census of 1961. The corresponding proportion of females has, however, been less than 50% only. As in other districts, the large influx of male and female migrants during the five years preceding the census is due to the execution of developmental plans which has thrown up many new assignments manned by persons born in urban areas of other districts due to the non-availability of local talent. The proportions of migrants with longer durations are, however, small both in the case of males and females.

5.269 Poonch ranks among the districts in which the flow of migrants from urban areas of other districts of the State has not been very large. The statistics given in the table show that 48% of the male migrant population of urban areas of other districts enumerated in the rural sector of Poonch consists of those whose duration of residence does not exceed five years. In the case of females, the proportion is limited to 43% only. A significant feature of the data of this district is that the highest proportion of male and female migrants is claimed by those whose duration of residence in the rural areas of the district varies from 6 to 10 years. This is presumably due to the abnormal conditions created by the disturbances of 1947 as a result of which many urban inhabitants of some of the districts now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line migrated to the rural areas of Poonch.

c) born in other States in India

5.270 The following extract from subsidiary Table D-III.I gives the distribution by sex and duration of residence in the place of enumeration of 10,000 persons born in the urban areas of other States and enumerated in the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir. Such of the States, however, which have contributed less than one per 1,000 of the total migrant population of the State have been excluded from the statement :—

STATEMENT V.22

Distribution of 10,000 persons born in the urban areas of other States in India and enumerated in the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir

State	Less than one year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and over		Period not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	4	3	7	5	4	3	1	1	N	1	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Note :— N=Negligible

5.271 The actual figures given in Table D-III show that the total number of male and female migrants hailing from urban areas of other States and enumerated in the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir stands at 1,765 and 1,373 respectively. Of these, 1,591 males or about 90% have been returned from the rural sector of Jammu province alone. In the case of females, the corresponding proportion is still higher and stands at 93%.

5.272 The classification of migrants by duration of residence in the place of enumeration discloses that over 71% male migrants have been residing in the rural sector of the State for less than 6 years. The ingression of migrants from the urban parts of other States appears to have started with the implementation of the First Five Year Plan in 1951. This is borne out by the high proportion of male and female migrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence when compared with the corresponding proportions of migrants of longer duration.

5.273 The statistics given in Table D-III further show that 66% of the total male migrant population in the State belonging to urban areas of other States consists of those who have been residing in the rural areas of Jammu province for less than 6 years. The corresponding proportion in the case of females stands at 60%. If, however, migrants with 6 to 10 years duration are also taken into account, it will be seen that the male and female migrants with less than 11 years duration of residence enumerated in the rural areas of Jammu province claim 81% and about 78% of the total male and female migrant population hailing from the urban areas of other States of India.

5.274 The coincidence of the date from which accelerated movement of urban inhabitants of other States into the rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir began with the implementation of the First Five Year Plan need not be motivated exclusively by considerations of employment in the various development projects. As has been already stated, while discussing the data pertaining to the rural inhabitants of other States enumerated in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir, there may have been other reasons also which prompted large scale migration of urban people of other States and their concentration in some of the districts of Jammu province only.

5.275 The district-wise figures given in Table D-III also indicate that about 47% male migrants born in urban areas of other States have been enumerated in the rural sector of Jammu district. Even so far as females are concerned, the corresponding proportion, though comparatively

smaller, stands at 43% approximately. The table also shows that the proportions of male and female migrants with less than 11 years duration of residence in Jammu district (rural) have been over 43% and 38% of the total number of male and female migrants born in urban areas of other States and enumerated in the rural sector of the whole of Jammu and Kashmir.

5.276 Kathua ranks next after Jammu, having absorbed in its rural areas 357 males and an equal number of females. In this case also, the flow of migrants has been particularly pronounced during the 10 years preceding the census.

5.277 Udhampur occupies the third position in so far as the numerical strength of persons born in the urban areas of other States and enumerated in its rural sector are concerned. As in Jammu and Kathua, majority of these migrants have poured into the district after 1951.

5.278 Except for Poonch, the flow of migrants from the urban parts of other States into the rural areas of the remaining districts has been more or less normal. In Srinagar and Baramulla also, the proportions of migrants with less than 6 years duration of residence are, when compared with migrants of longer duration, higher. This is due to the merger of several provincial services with the All-India Services as a result of which many assignments in such services are now manned by persons belonging to urban areas of other States.

5.279 The proportions given in subsidiary Table D-III.I show that the large majority of the migrants born in urban areas of other States hail from the contiguous State of Punjab. The number of those born in Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and other neighbouring States is, however, fairly small.

Urban to urban migration from other States in India, classified by duration of residence.

5.280 The following extract from Table D-III gives by sex and duration of residence in the place of enumeration the distribution of migrants belonging to urban parts of other States and enumerated in the urban sector of Jammu and Kashmir:—

STATEMENT V.23

Urban to urban migration from other States in India, 1961

State/Province/ District	Total migrants		Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years: Less than one year		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu and Kashmir	**4,441**	**4,841**	**1,463**	**1,580**	**1,863**	**1,943**	**468**	**486**	**198**	**298**	**379**	**449**	**70**	**85**
Kashmir Province	1,094	889	252	317	413	341	126	62	60	40	203	99	40	30
Anantnag	19	9	3	...	8	4	1	2	1	...	6	3	...	.
Srinagar	953	810	241	313	386	310	118	50	59	38	125	70	24	29
Baramulla	116	64	8	4	18	23	7	10	...	2	67	24	16	1
Ladakh	6	6		...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
Jammu Province	3,347	3,952	1,211	1,263	1,450	1,602	342	424	138	258	176	350	30	55
Doda	46	48	11	5	16	23	5	5	1	1	9	11	4	3
Udhampur	461	410	145	166	271	194	27	25	7	15	11	10	...	...
Jammu	2,561	3,078	979	982	1,052	1,249	250	322	113	206	143	275	24	44
Kathua	152	255	29	45	52	67	42	52	17	33	10	50	2	8
Poonch	127	161	47	65	59	69	18	20	...	3	3	4	...	...

5.281 It is clear from the above data that over 75% males and about 82% female migrants have been enumerated in Jammu province alone. Further, 75 % males and 73% female migrants in the State as a whole have been residing at the place of enumeration for less than 6 years only. The proportions of male and female migrants with less than 11 years duration of residence stand at over 85% and about 83% respectively.

5.282 Majority of these migrants, whether males or females, are concentrated in the urban areas of Jammu district where they have infiltrated during 1956-61. Srinagar district ranks next though the number of migrants enumerated in its urban parts is comparatively small.

5.283 The main reason for the large scale migration of urban inhabitants of other States is the non-availability of technical personnel for the execution of developmental plans and the expansion of the activities in various central services in the two capital cities of the State, namely Srinagar and Jammu. This is why the number of such migrants in the urban areas of other districts is fairly small.

SECTION 3

EMIGRATION

Extent of Emigration from the State

5.284 Large scale emigration from and immigration into the State are a natural sequence of its temperate and congenial climate in summer and paralysing cold in winter. The inspiring majesty of its lofty mountains, the melodious flow of fresh and sweet waters of springs, the intoxicating fragrance of roses and flowers, and above all, its numerous handicrafts reputed all over the world, have since centuries past been attracting every summer large numbers of visitors from all parts of the world. Before the winter sets in, however, the visitors retire to their native places and the health resorts which hum with brisk activity during the summer wear a barren and desolate appearance. The severe cold in winter which is accompanied by heavy snowfalls makes mobility difficult and results in mass un-employment. Many people, therefore, migrate to the plains in early December and infiltrate into the neighbouring States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh etc. The large majority of these consist of manual labourers who make their living in the plains as load carriers, wood cutters, attendants etc. A few others belonging to the urban parts of the State move to Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other important towns for the disposal of handicraft products.

5.285 The inevitable effect of the in and out migrations taking place at two different periods of the year is that the visitors are left out of count at the time of census which is invariably taken in the month of February whereas the emigrants are enumerated in the States in which they may be employed at the time. The immigrants who figure in the census count, therefore, mostly consist of persons whose stay in the State is necessitated by economic and social considerations and include only a few who come for holiday making.

5.286 The determination of the extent of emigrations from the State is not, however, possible for two reasons. Firstly, owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing then, no census was held in the State in 1951. In the second place, the State territory was split-up by the Cease-fire Line in 1948 resulting in mass movement of population from one part of the State territory to another. The assessment, even on an approximate basis, of the extent of migrations from the State which would include such of the emigrants who have chosen to move to the areas on the other side of the Cease-fire Line and whose number is not known, has, therefore, to be ruled out.

, 5.287 Figures of emigrants to other States in India which has been supplied by the Census Superintendents concerned, however, show that as many as 78,714 persons born in Jammu and Kashmir were enumerated in these States at the time of Census of 1961. On the other hand, the number of immigrants belonging to these States and enumerated in Jammu and Kashmir stood at 31,948 only. The balance of migrations has not been unfavourable to the State in 1961 only but all along in the past for reasons already set out in a previous paragraph. This is borne out by the following statistics of emigrants and immigrants at the previous censuses :—

	1921	1931	1941
Immigrants from other States	53,721	54,595	54,247
Emigrants to other States	78,861	83,977	83,977
State population	3,320,518	3,646,243	4,021,616

5.288 It may be remarked here that the above figures also include immigrants from and emigrants to such parts of other States like Punjab and Bengal which have consequent upon the partition of India, fallen in Pakistan territory. These do not, however, include immigrants from and emigrants to States like the erstwhile North Western Province, Bulochistan, Sind etc. The corresponding figures for 1961 have not been indicated in the above statement as these are available only for the State territory on this side of the Cease-fire Line and are deficient in respect of the number of persons who chose to migrate to the State territory under Pak-occupation or Pakistan. Further, the repetition of the same number of emigrants to other States in 1931 and 1941 is explained by the fact that the number of emigrants in 1941 could not be traced from the relevant Census Report and for purposes of comparison, the figure of 1931 was repeated for this year also.

5.289 While the above statistics show that the size of emigrations has always been much larger than that of immigrations, it is apparent that if the census were taken in summer when an overwhelming majority of emigrants is back in their homes and visitors pour into the State in large numbers, the position would have been just the reverse.

Emigrants from and Immigrants into the State

5.290 The following statement gives the number of emigrants from and immigrants to Jammu and Kashmir from each of the States and Union Territories in India, the percentage of immigrants contributed by and of emigrants despatched to each of these States as also the excess or deficiency of immigrants over emigrants :—

STATEMENT V.24

Immigrants to and emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir

	State/Union Territory	Immigrants to Jammu and Kashmir	Percentage	Emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir	Percentage	Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of immigrants over emigrants
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	31,948	100.00	78,714	100.00	— 46,766
	States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	114	0.36	925	1.18	— 811
2	Assam	58	0.18	466	0.59	— 408
3	Bihar	306	0.96	818	1.04	— 512
4	Gujarat	90	0.28	492	0.63	— 402

STATEMENT V.24—*Concld.*

	State/Union Territory	Immigrants to Jammu and Kashmir	Percentage	Emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir	Percentage	Excess (+) or Deficiency (−) of immigrants over emigrants	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	Kerala	194	0.61	113	0.14	+	81
6	Madhya Pradesh	280	0.88	2,610	3.32	—	2,330
7	Madras	542	1.70	420	0.53	+	122
8	Maharashtra	391	1.22	3,719	4.73	—	3,328
9	Mysore	242	0.76	238	0.30	+	4
10	Orissa	62	0.19	593	0.75	—	531
11	Punjab	22,221	69.55	40,517	51.47	—	18,296
12	Rajasthan	585	1.83	2,023	2.57	—	1,438
13	Uttar Pradesh	3,804	11.91	8,769	11.14	—	4,965
14	West Bengal	371	1.61	2,182	2.77	—	1,811
	Union Territories and other areas						
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	...	13	0.02	—	13
2	Delhi	1,462	4.58	11,066	14.06	—	9,604
3	Himachal Pradesh	1,215	3.80	3,410	4.33	—	2,195
4	Manipur	...	...	13	0.02	—	13
5	Tripura	...	...	7	0.01	—	7
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	11	0.03	8	0.01	+	3
7	Pondicherry	...	...	3	N	—	3
8	N. E. F. A.	...	...	260	0.33	—	260
9	Nagaland	...	...	26	0.03	—	26
10	Sikkim	...	...	23	0.03	—	23

Note :- N=Negligible

5.291 This shows that more than 51% emigrants from the State were concentrated in 1961 in Punjab alone. On the other hand, about 70% immigrant population in the State consists of those hailing from Punjab though their actual number is 22,221 only as against 40,517, the number of emigrants in Punjab from Jammu and Kashmir. Punjab being the largest and the most important contiguous State with many social, cultural and economic ties with the people inhabiting the State, it is only natural that the two States should periodically exchange a substantial proportion of their respective populations. Judged by the number of emigrants, Delhi ranks next though the number of immigrants from this State to Jammu and Kashmir is comparatively small, being only 1,462. Besides the Kashmiri labour which moves down to Delhi in search of employment, many tradesmen and handicraft dealers also migrate to this place in winter due to availability of ready market for the disposal of their stocks. The immigrants from Delhi include Central Government employees and their families as also some industrial and commercial workers.

5.292 About 12% of the immigrant population of the State consists of people born in Uttar Pradesh. The number of emigrants of this State is, however, much larger and stands at 8,769 though they comprise only 11.14% of the total emigrant population enumerated in other States.

5.293 Except for Himachal Pradesh which has despatched 1,215 persons to Jammu and Kashmir in exchange for 3,410 from this State, the proportions of immigrants from other States are comparatively small and vary from 0.18% of Assam to 1.83 % of Rajasthan. In so far as emigrants are concerned, the State has contributed 3,719, 2,610 and 2,182 persons to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal in exchange for 391,280 and 371 immigrants from these States. The disparity is largely due to the fact that Bombay, Calcutta, Indore, Gwalior and Bhopal etc. are important marketting centres for the handicrafts of Kashmir and sizable number of businessmen migrate to these places in winter for the sale of their stocks. In the case of Rajasthan also, the variation between the numbers of emigrants and immigrants which stand at 2,023 and 585 respectively is due to the concentration of Kashmiri businessmen in Ajmer, Jaipur and Jodhpur for marketting Kashmiri products.

5.294 The above analysis shows that except for Kerala, Madras and Mysore, there is not a single State to which Jammu and Kashmir has not contributed a larger number of emigrants than those received in exchange. Even so for as these three States are concerned, the disparity between the emigrants and immigrants is very small. It is also evident that the largest numbers of emigrants are attracted by the States which are very near to Jammu and Kashmir and that with the increase in the distance, the size of emigrations tends to decline. That is why States like Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh absorb more emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir than Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Assam and Orissa etc.

5.295 It would be worthwhile to examine further the trend of migrations by comparing the sex-wise population of each category of immigrants from and emigrants to some of States as classified according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration. The sub-joined statement gives this data in respect of Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa :-

STATEMENT V.25

Sex-wise population of immigrants from and emigrants to some of the States in India classified by duration of residence at the place of enumeration

State	Duration of residence	Immigration		Emigration	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUNJAB	Total	10,273	11,948	25,132	15,385
	Less than one year	3,284	2,248	11,395	2,329
	1—5 years	3,717	3,353	5,898	3,410
	6—10 years	1,408	1,863	2,691	2,924
	11—15 years	761	1,460	3,632	4,500
	16 and over	769	2,693	861	1,860
	Period not stated	334	331	655	362
DELHI	Total	721	741	6,679	4,387
	Less than one year	235	254	1,579	616
	1—5 years	350	279	2,069	1,370
	6—10 years	75	105	1,240	976
	11—15 years	22	36	1,508	1,236
	16 and over	23	50	220	151
	Period not stated	16	17	63	38

STATEMENT V.25—*Contd.*

State	Duration of residence	Immigration		Emigration	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	2,623	1,181	5,564	3,205
	Less than one year	695	478	1,457	553
	1—5 years	1,526	452	1,792	900
	6—10 years	135	108	811	640
	11—15 years	49	47	773	600
	16 and over	113	58	552	392
	Period not stated	105	38	179	120
MAHARASHTRA	Total	178	213	2,489	1,230
	Less than one year	61	76	771	196
	1—5 years	84	87	765	424
	6—10 years	15	16	313	207
	11—15 years	4	16	299	200
	16 and over	11	13	317	180
	Period not stated	3	5	24	23
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Total	576	639	2,465	945
	Less than one year	226	67	1,413	188
	1—5 years	145	116	473	214
	6—10 years	63	91	124	110
	11—15 years	45	120	119	136
	16 and over	83	227	290	282
	Period not	14	18	46	15
WEST BENGAL	Total	190	181	1,145	1,037
	Less than one year	76	65	171	118
	1—5 years	80	77	391	306
	6—10 years	8	13	212	214
	11—15 years	5	9	195	186
	16 and over	10	11	165	210
	Period not stated	11	6	11	3
RAJASTHAN	Total	385	200	1,238	785
	Less than one year	152	114	266	94
	1—5 years	198	69	360	212
	6—10 years	10	8	373	331
	11—15 years	10	2	100	62
	16 and over	7	5	106	66
	Period not stated	8	2	33	20

STATEMENT V.25—*Concld.*

State	Duration of residence	Immigration		Emigration	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	77	37	687	238
	Less than one year	28	20	197	125
	1—5 years	34	13	417	81
	6—10 years	3	1	32	15
	11—15 years	3	...	6	7
	16 and over	2	2	30	5
	Period not stated	7	1	5	5
BIHAR	Total	225	81	544	274
	Less than one year	81	30	143	46
	1—5 years	120	33	206	54
	6—10 years	8	6	68	54
	11—15 years	3	4	82	52
	16 and over	4	8	36	40
	Period not stated	9	...	9	28
ORISSA	Total	39	23	527	66
	Less than one year	16	11	92	25
	1—5 years	13	9	240	19
	6—10 years	1	1	89	14
	11—15 years	...	...	84	2
	16 and over	3	2	16	4
	Period not stated	6	...	6	2

5.296 The statement shows that there is a disparity of over 8,100 between the numbers of male emigrants and immigrants of less than one year's duration of residence enumerated in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir respectively. On the other hand, the populations of female emigrants and immigrants are almost equal, the disparity being limited to less than 100. This shows that the emigrant population consists very largely of rural inhabitants of the State who migrate to Punjab in winter in search of employment. As they do not have any set programme of work and move from place to place sleeping invariably on footpaths, pavements and open spaces, they leave their families at home and are not accompanied by them. The migrants from Punjab are mostly engaged in economic activities and are generally accompanied by their families. This is borne out by the fact that the number of male emigrants with less than one year's duration of residence is almost twice the corresponding number of those with 1 to 5 years period of stay, whereas male immigrants whose duration of stay in the place of enumeration is less than one year claim a smaller number than those whose duration of residence extends from 1 to 5 years.

5.297 The most striking disparity between the numbers of immigrants from and emigrants to

Punjab is noticeable in the case of those whose duration of residence in the concerned State extends from 11 to 15 years. This is exactly the period during which mass movement of population took place in such parts of the State which are situated very near the Cease-fire Line or which now lie on its other side. Many people who were uprooted in Mirpur, Kotli, Bhimber, Bagh, Palandari etc., migrated to Punjab where conditions were comparatively more secure. The volume of traffic from Punjab to the State during this period was, therefore, relatively very small both in the case of males and females.

5.298 The exchange of migrants between Delhi and the State has been still more unbalanced and disproportionate. The total immigrant population from Delhi is limited to 1,462 only as against 11,066, the number of emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir. Before 1956, the movement of migrants from Delhi to Jammu and Kashmir has been extremely slow. It is only during the last five years prior to the Census of 1961 when a number of provincial services were merged with those of the Centre, that the flow of migrants to the State was accelerated. In the case of emigrants, however, the number of those whose duration of residence in Delhi extends from 1 to 5 years is larger than those whose duration of residence does not exceed one year. Similarly, emigrants with 6 to 10 years duration of residence also claim a sizable number though it is not as large as of those whose period of stay is limited to 5 years only. The State Government have set up an elaborate organisation of Government Arts Emporium at Delhi in which a large number of Kashmiris is employed. Most of these have been living in Delhi for several years along with their families. An additional branch of the emporium has been opened at the Connaught Place which is also manned by Kashmiris. Further, many Kashmiris have secured employment in the Central Government offices headquartered at Delhi and not a few are running business in the various commercial areas of the city.

5.299 So far, however, as emigrants with 11 to 15 years duration of residence are concerned, it appears that these include, among others, migrants from the State territory lying across the Cease-fire Line.

5.300 Uttar Pradesh ranks next after Punjab in so far as the number of immigrants from this State to Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. As in the case of Delhi, the largest number of male immigrants from Uttar Pradesh consists of those whose duration of residence in the State varies from 1 to 5 years. These consist mostly of Central Government officials posted in Jammu and Kashmir. Others are engaged in business in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu.

5.301 There has been a marked increase in the emigrant population of the State residing in Uttar Pradesh since 1956. The increase appears to be due, among other reasons, to the large number of students receiving training in various technical institutions in Uttar Pradesh. The emigrants also include Central and Provincial Government officials born in Jammu and Kashmir as also businessmen and the personnel of Government Arts Emporium at Lucknow etc.

5.302 The number of emigrants with 1 to 5 years duration of residence in States like West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, which are situated at long distances from Jammu and Kashmir, however, exceeds the corresponding number of those whose duration of residence extends to a few months only. Obviously, this class of emigrants has been able to find more stable avenues of employment in these States and they do not, therefore, consider it worthwhile to return to their native State for the summer.

Emigrants enumerated in the Rural and Urban areas of various States

5.303 The sub-joined statement gives the total and sex-wise population of emigrants enumerated in the rural and urban areas of other States in India :—

STATEMENT V. 26

Emigrants from Jammu & Kashmir enumerated in Total/Rural/Urban areas of other States of India, 1961

State/Union Territory	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	78,714	50,003	28,711	23,799	13,818	9,981	54,915	36,185	18,730
States									
1 Andhra Pradesh	925	687	238	43	26	17	882	661	221
2 Assam	466	412	54	269	252	17	197	160	37
3 Bihar	818	544	274	225	164	61	593	380	213
4 Gujarat	492	344	148	59	45	14	433	299	134
5 Kerala	113	78	35	49	29	20	64	49	15
6 Madhya Pradesh	2,610	1,904	706	203	164	39	2,407	1,740	667
7 Madras	420	292	128	130	101	29	290	191	99
8 Maharashtra	3,719	2,489	1,230	157	108	49	3,562	2,381	1,181
9 Mysore	238	166	72	18	16	2	220	150	70
10 Orissa	593	527	66	93	40	53	500	487	13
11 Punjab	40,517	25,132	15,385	15,746	8,174	7,572	24,771	16,958	7,813
12 Rajasthan	2,023	1,238	785	919	492	427	1,104	746	358
13 Uttar Pradesh	8,769	5,564	3,205	2,199	1,457	742	6,570	4,107	2,463
14 West Bengal	2,182	1,145	1,037	275	141	134	1,907	1,004	903
Union Territories and other Areas									
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	7	6	4	2	2	9	5	4
2 Delhi	11,066	6,679	4,387	166	145	21	10,900	6,534	4,366
3 Himachal Pradesh	3,410	2,465	945	2,927	2,150	777	483	315	168
4 Manipur	13	11	2	4	3	1	9	8	1
5 Tripura	7	6	1	3	2	1	4	4	...
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	8	5	3	5	3	2	3	2	1
7 Pondicherry	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
8 N. E. F. A.	260	260	...	260	260	...	...	...	...
9 Nagaland	26	25	1	26	25	1	...	...	...
10 Sikkim	23	23	...	19	19	...	4	4	...

5.304 It is evident from the statistics given in the statement that the large majority of emigrants have been enumerated in the urban areas where a wide range of avenues is available for employment. In Punjab, for instance, over 60% emigrants have been enumerated in the urban areas. Similarly in Delhi, as many as 10,900 out of the total number of 11,066 emigrants have been returned from the city alone. Again, of the total emigrant population of 3,719 and 2,610 enumerated in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, no less than 3,562 and 2,407 have been returned from urban areas. Even in Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of urban emigrants to rural emigrants stands at 3 to 1. Himachal Pradesh is one of the few States in which the proportion of emigrants enumerated in the rural areas is higher than of those returned from the urban sector. This is because of its contiguity with Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir and the long standing social and cultural associations of the people of the district with those inhabiting the neighbouring villages of Himachal Pradesh. Another cogent reason for the concentration of emigrants in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh is that not a few of the migratory labour from Kashmir infiltrate into the villages of this State for employment as agricultural labourers, wood cutters and load carriers etc.

5.305 The data also shows that in distant States, the number of female emigrants enumerated in rural areas is generally very small when compared with the male emigrants. Punjab being contiguous with Jammu and Kashmir, the neighbouring rural areas of the two States exchange population on a large scale. That is why the disparity between the male and female emigrants returned from its rural areas is comparatively very small. These exchanges are partly prompted by economic considerations and partly due to social reasons, such as matrimonial alliances etc. Table D-II shows that in exchange for the emigrants referred to in the statement, Punjab has contributed 5,569 males and 6,730 females to the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir.

Emigrants classified by Birth Place

5.306 Let us now make a further probe into the characteristics of emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir by a reference to their birth place. The following statement gives the total and sex-wise number of emigrants enumerated in other States as also their break-up by rural and urban birth place :—

STATEMENT V.27

Emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir to other States of India by place of birth, viz., rural, urban and unclassifiable

State/Union Territory	Total			Rural			Urban			Unclassifiable		
	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
Total	78,714	50,003	28,711	46,544	31,620	14,924	31,952	18,245	13,707	218	138	80
States												
1 Andhra Pradesh	925	687	238	611	484	127	312	203	109	2	...	2
2 Assam	466	412	54	311	280	31	152	129	23	3	3	...
3 Bihar	818	544	274	305	205	100	513	339	174	...	...	...
4 Gujarat	492	344	148	114	81	33	378	263	115	...	...	...
5 Kerala	113	78	35	34	24	10	77	52	25	2	2	...
6 Madhya Pradesh	2,610	1,904	706	1,130	922	208	1,465	971	494	15	11	4
7 Madras	420	292	128	112	84	28	305	205	100	3	3	...
8 Maharashtra	3,719	2,489	1,230	1,350	1,035	315	2,360	1,448	912	9	9	3

STATEMENT V.27—*Concld.*

State/Union Territory	Total			Rural			Urban			Unclassifiable		
	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
9 Mysore	238	166	72	57	49	8	179	116	63	2	1	1
10 Orissa	593	527	66	230	185	45	362	341	21	1	1	...
11 Punjab	40,517	25,132	15,385	29,360	19,093	10,267	11,053	5,965	5,088	104	74	30
12 Rajasthan	2,023	1,238	785	1,201	749	452	817	487	330	5	2	3
13 Uttar Pradesh	8,769	5,564	3,205	4,081	2,873	1,208	4,663	2,683	1,980	25	8	17
14 West Bengal	2,182	1,145	1,037	1,187	726	461	993	419	574	2	...	2
Union Territories and Other Areas												
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	7	6	4	3	1	9	4	5	...	...	...
2 Delhi	11,066	6,679	4,387	3,252	2,374	878	7,784	4,289	3,495	30	16	14
3 Himachal Pradesh	3,410	2,465	945	2,941	2,191	750	462	268	194	7	6	1
4 Manipur	13	11	2	6	5	1	7	6	1	...	...	...
5 Tripura	7	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3
7 Pondicherry	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
8 N.E.F.A.	260	260	...	225	225	...	35	35	...	...	...	...
9 Nagaland	26	25	1	22	21	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
10 Sikkim	23	23	...	11	11	...	12	12	...	...	...	...

5.307 It will be seen from the above data that except for the emigrants enumerated in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, N. E. F. A. and Nagaland, in all other States majority of the emigrants hail from the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The number of emigrants in Andhra Pradesh and Assam is comparatively very small and it is not possible to say precisely what accounts for a larger flow of rural inhabitants of Jammu and Kashmir to these States. In both cases, however, it seems that a substantial proportion of the emigrants is employed in other services, particularly provincial and Central Government departments. This is evident from the fact that the emigrant population in Andhra Pradesh includes 440 non-workers who are presumably the dependents of the male workers. In Assam 147 out of the total emigrant population of 466 consists of non-workers as against 108 engaged in other services. At any rate, the fact that some of the emigrants have been residing in both the States for more than five years implies that they have been able to secure more stable employment than that available to them in their native place.

5.308 As already stated, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are both contiguous to Jammu and

Kashmir and the rural sectors of the three States exchange their populations on a large scale. This is why over 72% of the emigrant population of the State enumerated in Punjab consists of people born in rural areas. The classification of the emigrants by industrial categories shows that most of these are engaged as manual labourers in industrial concerns and construction works. While some others are employed in transport as load carriers etc., many make their living by being engaged in other services. The industrial classification also shows that about 3% of the emigrants are engaged in cultivation. We have already seen in a previous statement that the emigrant population of the State enumerated in Punjab includes as many as 10,853 persons whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration exceeds 10 years. This leads to the inference that these people have permanently settled in Punjab and some of them have also acquired lands and taken to cultivation.

5.309 The same reasons, as given above, apply to emigrants enumerated in Himachal Pradesh also. In this case, however, over 86% of the emigrant population of the State has migrated from its rural areas. These include 692 persons or over 23% who are engaged in cultivation. The table showing the distribution of emigrants by duration of residence at the place of enumeration indicates that over 24% of the total emigrant population has been living at the place of enumeration for more than 10 years. Apparently, most of these have permanently settled in Himachal Pradesh and are engaged in cultivation.

5.310 In so far as West Bengal is concerned, 468 out of 1,187 emigrants born in the rural areas of the State consist of non- workers, those employed in other services number 387 and the remaining 332 make their living by being engaged in other activities. The emigrant population includes 756 persons who appear to have permanently settled in West Bengal.

SECTION 4

MIGRATION INTO CITIES

Population of immigrants by sex and broad age-groups

5.311 We may now examine the rate of influx of migrants of different age–groups into the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu with particular reference to their educational qualifications. Data relating to migrants into the cities is available in Union Tables D-IV and D-V which have already been discussed at some length in the chapter on Urban Population. The following statement constituted from Tables C-III, Part-A and D-IV gives the sex-wise population of the cities of Srinagar and Jammu as also of the immigrants enumerated in these cities. The statement also indicates the break-up of both these categories by broad age-groups 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60+ and age not stated together with the percentage of immigrants of each age-group to the total population in that group :—

STATEMENT V.28

Migrants into cities by age and sex, 1961

Age-group	Srinagar City		Jammu City	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total				
Population	152,967	132,290	57,581	45,157
Migrants	8,869	10,126	30,757	27,052
Percentage	5.8	7.7	53.4	59.9
0—14				
Population	64,043	60,034	20,758	19,027
Migrants	1,481	1,050	5,345	5,243
Percentage	2.3	1.7	25.7	27.6
15—34				
Population	50,172	44,394	22,357	16,252
Migrants	4,309	5,329	14,177	13,397
Percentage	8.6	12.0	63.4	82.4
35—59				
Population	33,533	24,140	11,572	7,737
Migrants	2,746	3,344	9,586	6,656
Percentage	8.2	13.9	82.8	86.0
60 +				
Population	5,040	3,589	2,835	2,086
Migrants	332	365	1,635	1,750
Percentage	6.6	10.2	57.7	83.9
Age not stated				
Population	179	133	59	55
Migrants	1	38	14	6
Percentage	0.6	28.6	23.7	10.9

5.312 The above statistics show that there is a huge disparity in the number and proportions of immigrants enumerated in the two cities. In Jammu, over 53% male population consists of immigrants whereas the corresponding proportion in Srinagar stands at about 6% only. In so far as females are concerned, the disparity is even larger, the respective proportions being about 60% in the case of Jammu and less than 8% in Srinagar.

5.313 These variations are reflected in every age-group except female migrants of unspecified age who claim a comparatively larger number in Srinagar.

5.314 Judging from the absolute figures, it will be seen that a substantial number of male and female immigrants is claimed in both the cities by those among them whose age varies from 15 to 34 years. Normally, the large scale recruitment of immigrants of this age is due to the powerful pull which the various avenues of employment available in cities exert on the outside population. In the case of Jammu city, however, there have been several other factors also at work. The city is the winter headquarter of the State Government and its population, as returned at the Census which is taken in the month of February, includes a large number of Government officials employed in Secretariat and administrative departments who belong to Kashmir and move down to Jammu along with their families every winter. Besides, due to the Budget Session of the two houses of Legislature, members of the Assemly and the Council and their families also concentrate in Jammu during this part of the year.

5.315 By far the most important reason for the high incidence of immigrant population in Jammu is the seasonal move of a section of the rural population of Kashmir to the plains where they find ready employment as manual labourers. Another cogent explanation is the inclusion in the population of Jammu city of a large number of displaced persons who previously inhabited the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line, West Pakistan and Punjab.

5.316 On the other hand, heavy snowfalls and severe cold which Kashmir experiences every winter paralyse the activities of most sectors of economy. Inter-communication becomes difficult due to frequent road blockades and the cost of living flares up because of the scarcity of essential commodities. The activities of tourism which play an important role in summer to build up the economy of the valley and, in particular, of Srinagar city, virtually come to a stand-still due to the absence of visitors. The schools and colleges remain closed for two to three months and teachers and students return to their homes and no longer throng the city.

5.317 The age-group 0-14 includes infants and young children accompanying their parents. In both the cities, the proportions of immigrants of this age to the total immigrant population are very low when compared with the proportions of the population in the age-group 0-14 to the total population of each city. This will be evident from the following :—

	Proportion of 0-14 to total population		Proportion of immigrants of 0-14 to total immigrant population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Srinagar city	41.9	45.4	16.7	10.4
Jammu city	36.1	42.1	17.4	19.4

5.318 As already indicated above, the low proportion of immigrant population of the age-group 0-14 in Srinagar is due to the closure of schools in winter. So far as Jammu is concerned, many immigrants, particularly Kashmiri peasants, are not accompanied by their dependents.

5.319 The next age-group, viz., 15-34, consists partly of young men of the age of 15-24 and partly of migrants belonging to the age-group 25-34. The former throng the cities for higher and technical education while migrants of the

age of 25-34 are attracted by the prospect of employment. As is clear from the statement, male immigrants of the age-group 15-34 in Jammu city who number 14,177 claim 63.4% of the total male population of this age. As against this, the corresponding proportion of male migrants in the age-group 35-59 is about 83%, though their actual population is only 9,586. The disparity is explained by the fact that immigrants of the age-group 35-59 include persons of advanced age displaced from other parts of the State territory, West Pakistan and Punjab. This is further confirmed by a comparison of the populations of male and female migrants of this age which are, more or less in the proportion of 3 to 2. In other age-groups, there is very small disparity between the numbers of male and female migrants which stand at 5,345 and 5,243 in the age-group 0-14,14,177 and 13,397 in 15-34 and 1,635 and 1,750. in the case of migrants of the age of 60 and above. The large difference between the number of male and female migrants of the age of 35-59 is presumably due to the decimation of the uprooted families in their native places. At any rate, it is evident that the immigrant populations of the age of 15-34 and 35-59 make substantial contributions to the working force of the city. The higher proportions of females in the age-group 15-34 and 35-59, as compared with those of males, are due, among other reasons, to the employment of educated and trained females belonging to other areas in educational and medical institutions headquartered in the two cities.

Literacy and Educational levels of Immigrants

5.320 We shall now attempt closer analysis of the characteristics of migrants of different age-groups by a reference to their educational levels. The following statement gives the distribution of total population and of migrants by educational levels and different age-groups in each of the two cities :—

STATEMENT

Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad

City	Age-group		a) Total population b) Migrants c) Percentage		Illiterate		Literate without educational levels		Primary or junior basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Srinagar	**Total**	a)	**152,967**	**132,290**	**101,771**	**112,830**	**21,465**	**9,058**	**14,707**	**7,310**	**11,794**	**2,581**	**167**	**3**
		b)	8,869	10,126	4,953	8,249	977	869	1,060	636	1,347	299	24	...
		c)	6	8	5	7	5	10	7	9	11	12	14	...
	0-14	a)	64,043	60,034	48,792	50,594	9,193	5,306	5,866	3,903	192	231	...	...
		b)	1,481	1,050	993	664	241	216	226	157	21	13	...	...
		c)	2	2	2	1	3	4	4	4	11	6	...	...
	15-34	a)	50,172	44,394	27,418	35,662	6,831	2,996	6,167	3,018	7,744	2,247	117	3
		b)	4,309	5,329	2,338	4,162	423	461	475	396	772	245	20	...
		c)	9	1	9	12	6	15	8	13	10	11	17	...
	35-59	a)	33,533	24,140	21,960	22,907	4,557	718	2,393	379	3,488	100	45	...
		b)	2,746	3,344	1,431	3,033	271	182	315	82	501	41	4	...
		c)	8	14	7	13	6	25	13	22	14	41	9	...
	60+	a)	5,040	3,589	3,464	3,537	862	37	273	10	361	1	5	...
		b)	332	365	191	352	42	10	44	1	52	...	...	...
		c)	7	10	6	10	5	27	16	10	14	...	...	...
	Age not stated	a)	179	133	137	130	22	1	8	...	9	2	...	...
		b)	1	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		c)	1	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Jammu	**Total**	a)	**57,581**	**45,157**	**27,939**	**28,566**	**13,428**	**10,117**	**5,638**	**3,641**	**8,131**	**2,318**	**47**	...
		b)	30,757	27,052	14,574	17,370	7,295	5,602	3,430	2,357	4,097	1,407	37	...
		c)	53	60	52	61	54	55	61	65	50	61	79	...
	0-14	a)	20,758	19,027	14,225	13,560	5,744	4,738	735	646	54	83	..	...
		b)	5,345	5,243	3,380	3,373	1,503	1,562	445	264	17	44	...	...
		c)	26	28	24	25	26	33	61	41	31	53	...	...
	15-34	a)	22,357	16,252	7,556	7,631	4,426	3,615	3,324	2,477	5,618	2,070	27	...
		b)	14,177	13,397	6,160	7,537	3,114	2,684	1,650	1,681	2,382	1,235	19	...
		c)	63	82	82	99	70	74	50	68	42	60	70	...
	35-59	a)	11,572	7,737	4,772	5,456	2,505	1,566	1,251	498	2,179	162	18	...
		b)	9,586	6,656	4,471	4,844	2,103	1,237	1,029	399	1,519	127	18	...
		c)	83	86	94	89	84	79	82	80	70	78	100	...
	60+	a)	2,835	2,086	1,330	1,867	751	195	328	20	280	3	2	...
		b)	1,635	1,750	549	1,617	575	118	306	13	179	1	...	...
		c)	58	84	41	87	77	61	93	65	64	33	...	...
	Age not stated	a)	59	55	56	52	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b)	14	6	14	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		c)	24	11	25	10	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...

age-groups and educational levels, 1961

Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree														
				Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary or Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1
35	**16**	**2,285**	**374**	**90**	...	**112**	**12**	**25**	...	**18**	...	...	...	**494**	**106**	**4**	...	**Srinagar**
10	...	382	50	13	...	35	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	66	22	...	...	
29	...	17	13	14	...	31	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	13	21	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	13	1,421	360	70	...	55	11	19	...	18	...	...	...	282	84	...	...	
10	...	185	49	9	...	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	49	16	...	...	
33	...	13	14	13	...	47	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	17	19	...	...	
3	3	797	12	19	...	54	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	208	20	4	...	
...	...	195	1	4	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	
...	...	24	8	21	...	17	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	...	...	
2	...	65	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	100	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	**2,207**	**432**	**20**	...	**20**	**15**	**5**	...	**4**	...	**1**	...	**138**	**68**	...	...	**Jammu**
...	...	1,225	270	7	...	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	30	...	...	
...	...	56	63	35	...	85	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	44	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	1,267	399	11	...	4	7	3	...	4	...	1	...	113	53	...	...	
...	...	786	241	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	15	...	...	
...	...	62	60	...	...	100	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	28	...	...	
...	...	801	33	9	...	15	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	...	...	
...	...	413	29	7	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	...	...	
...	...	52	88	78	...	87	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	100	...	...	
...	...	138	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

5.321 The statement shows that about 67 % and over 85% of the male and female population of Srinagar city is illiterate. The corresponding proportions in the case of migrants stand at about 56% and 81.5% repectively implying thereby that the incidence of literacy in the migrant population is more pronounced than among the local inhabitants of the city.

5.322 In Jammu, the disparity between the literacy percentages of the total male population and of male migrants is small, the respective proportions being 48.5 and 47.4%. This is also true of females in whose case the two proportions work out to 63.3 and 64.2% respectively.

5.323 The data given in the statement shows a marked difference between the proportions of male and female literate migrants without educational levels to the total sex-wise population of literates with similar qualifications in Srinagar and Jammu. In Srinagar, only 5% male literates possessing no educational qualifications are migrants as against 54%, the corresponding proportion in Jammu. In the case of females, the respective proportions stand at 10% in Srinagar and 55% so far as Jammu is concerned. In other words, majority of literate persons in Jammu who have not attained any educational qualifications are migrants. The contribution made by migrants to the literate (without educational levels) male and female population of Srinagar is, however, very small. This is also true of migrants with primary or junior basic qualifications as also of those among them who have passed matriculation or higher secondary examinations.

5.324 Srinagar has recruited only 14% of its male technical diploma holders (not equal to degree) from outside but in Jammu the large majority of this personnel has been imported. The actual number of non-technical diploma holders in Jammu is very small but all of them are local inhabitants. In Srinagar, 29% of the male non-technical diploma holders (not equal to degree) have been imported.

5.325 Majority of the University degree and post-graduate degree holders in Jammu consist of migrants who constitute 56% and 63% of the male and female population possessing these qualifications. The corresponding proportions in Srinagar are limited to 17% and 13% respectively.

5.326 In the case of technical degrees or diplomas equal to degrees or post-graduate degrees, Jammu has made large scale recruitment of migrants, particularly males and females qualified in medicine and teaching. In Srinagar, the corresponding proportions are comparatively very small.

5.327 A scrutiny of the statement shows that 36.8% male migrants in Jammu in the age-group 0-14 are literates. The corresponding proportion in the case of females is more or less the same and stands at 35.7%. In either case, however, the literate population of this age is dominated by persons who do not possess any educational qualifications and comprise 76.5% and about 84% of the total population of literate male and female migrants respectively. While some of these may be preparing for the Primary or junior basic examinations, many others may have been withdrawn from schools and educational institutions so as to augment the family income.

5.328 Except for 17 boys who have passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination, the remaining 23.5% of the literate males of the age-group 0-14 have passed primary or junior basic examinations. Among the females, the proportion of migrants of this age with Primary or junior basic qualifications stands at 14.1%. The other 2% or so consist of females who have passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary examinations.

5.329 The absolute figures show that while the population of male migrants of the age of 0-14 exceeds that of females by 102 only, the number of literate females without educational levels is larger than the corresponding number of males possessing similar qualification. Even in the case of migrants with matriculation or higher secondary qualification, the number of females is much larger than that of males. This imbalance is set off by the larger number of

males possessing primary or junior basic qualifications.

5.330 The contribution made by male migrants to the male population of Srinagar city in the age-group 0-14 is limited to 2% only. Although their actual population is 431 more than that of the females, the difference between male and female literates of this age does not exceed 102. This shows that the incidence of literacy among males is poorer than in the females presumably because some of the males discontinue their studies and join different economic activities to supplement the family income.

5.331 About half of the literate males possess no educational qualifications and almost an equal number has passed primary or junior basic examination only. The literates, however, include 21 boys who have passed matriculation or higher secondary examination. Among the literate females, the proportion of those possessing no educational qualifications is comparatively high and stands at about 56%. All others except 13 girls who have passed matriculation and higher secondary examination possess primary or junior basic qualifications.

5.332 The literacy percentages of migrants in the age-group 15-34 in Jammu city are higher than the corresponding proportions of migrants in Srinagar, particularly in so far as females are concerned. The male and female migrant population of Jammu of the age of 15-34 includes 56.5% and 43.7% literates as against 45.7% and 21.9% of Srinagar.

5.333 The distribution of literate male and female migrants by educational levels shows that in Srinagar the proportions of literate females who do not possess any educational qualifications as also of those who have passed primary or junior basic examination only to the total literate female population in the age-group 15-34 are much higher than the corresponding proportions of males which stand at 21.5% and 24.1% respectively as against 39.5% and 33.9% of the females. The disparity is more than set off by greater proportions of males possessing higher educational qualifications. This is borne out by the fact that only 21% of the literate female migrants of the age of 15-34 have passed matriculation or higher secondary examination as against 39.2%, the corresponding proportion of males possessing similar qualifications. There are no females possessing technical or non-technical diplomas not equal to degree nor any degree holders in engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary or technology. Even the proportions of males possessing technical and non-technical diplomas not equal to degree, engineering, medicine and veterinary degrees are fairly small. The proportion of females holding University or post-graduate degrees other than technical degree is less than half of the corresponding proportion of males. The incidence of technical degree holders in teaching is also more pronounced among the males than in the females.

5.334 Majority of the literate male migrants of the age-group 15-34 in Jammu city are either mere literates or have passed Primary or Junior basic examination. All these seem to have migrated for reasons of employment though it is possible that some of the migrants may be students preparing for matriculation or higher secondary examination. About 30% male migrants are matriculates or possessing higher secondary qualification. Holders of University of post-graduate degrees, other than technical degrees, comprise about 10% of the literate male migrant population of this age. The proportions of diploma holders (not equal to degree) and technical degree holders are negligible except so far as graduates in teaching, who claim 0.8% literate male migrants, are concerned.

5.335 In the case of females, about 46% possess no educational qualifications. There are others possessing primary or junior basic qualification only together constitute about 75% of the total literate female migrant population in the age-group 15-34. Females with matriculation or higher secondary qualification constitute over 21% of the literate female population. The number of migrants with higher technical and non-technical qualification is very small, the only exceptional case being of holders of University degree or post-graduate degree who claim

4.1% of the total literate female migrant population.

5.336 Majority of the male migrants of the age of 35-59 in Jammu are literates comprising 53.4% of the total male migrant population of this age. Over 41% of the literates possess no educational qualifications. The next large majority (20.1%) of literate male migrants of this age consist of those who have passed matriculation or higher secondary examination. Those whose educational attainments are limited to primary or junior basic examinations only claim over 20%. In so far as other educational levels are concerned, except for University or post-graduate non-technical degree holders, who represent 8.1% of the male literates, the proportions of other migrants are extremely small.

5.337 Most of the female migrants of the age of 35-59 are illiterate, the proportion of literates being limited to 27.2% of the female population in the age-group. Even as it is, more than 90% of the literate females of this age either possess no educational qualifications or have only passed primary or junior basic examinations. The proportion of migrants possessing matriculation or higher secondary qualifications does not also exceed 7%. There are no technical or non-technical diploma holders in this age-group nor any technical degree holders in engineering, agriculture, veterinary or technology. Holders of non-technical university degrees, however, constitute 1.6% and technical degree holders in teaching 0.8% of the literate female migrants.

5.338 The incidence of literacy both among the male and female migrants of the age of 35-59 in Srinagar is less pronounced than among the migrants of this age in Jammu. The male and female population of migrants of this age in Srinagar includes only about 48% and over 9% of literates. Unlike Jammu, however, the highest proportion of literate male migrants is claimed by those possessing matriculation or higher secondary qualifications who represent over 38% of the total number of literate male migrants. The aggregate proportion of males without educational levels and of those with primary or junior basic qualifications stands at 46.6%. Literate male migrants include, among others, about 15% University or post-graduate non-technical degree holders. Those possessing degrees in teaching, though not as large in number, also constitute 1.2% of the literate male migrants. There are no male migrants holding non-technical diplomas not equal to degree or holding degrees in agriculture, veterinary or technology.

5.339 About 85% of female literates who, as indicated above, comprise only 9.3% of the female migrant population of the age of 35-59 either possess no educational qualifications or have passed only primary or junior basic examination. Female migrants who have passed matriculation or higher secondary examination claim 13.2% of the literate females. Like Jammu, there are no females holding technical or non-technical diplomas or technical degrees in agriculture, veterinary or technology. The proportion of technical graduates in teaching is, however slightly larger than that of the males.

5.340 Majority of the male migrants in Jammu city who are of the age of 60 and over are literates though more than half of these have not passed any examination, whatever. The proportion of literate females is very small and does not exceed 7.6% of the total female population in this age-group. Even as it is, an overwhelming majority of these are mere literates only.

5.341 Male literates without educational levels and those who have passed primary or junior basic examination only together claim over 81% of the total literate male population of the age of 60 and above. Of the remaining, 16.5% migrants have passed matriculation or higher secondary examination. The other 2.4% literate migrants are non-technical university or post-graduate degree holders.

5.342 Among the females, over 98% literates either possess no educational qualifications or have passed primary or junior basic examination only. The remaining 2% or so consist, more or less, in equal proportion of matriculates and degree holders in medicine.

5.343 In so far as Srinagar is concerned, the number of literate males and females and their proportions to the total male and female migrant population of the age of 60 and above are very small when compared with similar figures of Jammu. There are only 141 and 13 literate males and females in Srinagar as against 1,086 and 133 of Jammu and their proportions to the total male and female population stand at 42.5% and 3.6% respectively. A distinguishing feature of literate males is that those with matriculation or higher secondary qualifications constitute about 37% of the total population of literate male migrants. Even the proportion of literates without educational levels and those with primary or junior basic qualifications does not exceed 61%. The proportion of non-technical university of post-graduate degree holders is, however, smaller than in Jammu and stands at 1.4% only.

5.344 Females who are mere literates or have passed primary or junior basic examination only claim a proportion of about 85% of the total literate female population of the age of 60 and above. There are only two female graduates in teaching in this age-group constituting 15.4% of the total literate female migrants.

5.345 Subsidiary Table D-V.I. gives the following distribution of 1,000 migrants by sex and according as their duration of residence in the cities has been less or more than three years :-

Total migrants	Migrants with less than 3 years duration of residence		Migrants with more than 3 years duration of residence	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jammu city	1000	275	170	269	286
Srinagar city	1000	127	72	379	422

5.346 It is apparent that the volume of migration into Srinagar during the three years preceding the Census has been comparatively small, being limited to one-fifth of the total migrant population. In Jammu, the corresponding proportion is about 45% indicating that the city is still exerting a powerful pull and making large scale recruitment from outside.

5.347 The following statement also compiled from Subsidiary Table D-V.I gives the distribution of 1,000 migrants by sex and by place of birth, viz., same district, other districts of the State and other States in India :—

Total migrants	Born in rural and other urban areas of the same district		Born in rural and urban areas outside the district but within the State		Born in rural and urban areas outside the State	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jammu city 1000	186	192	287	193	71	71
Srinagar city 1000	189	308	261	154	56	32

5.348 According to this data, male migrants belonging to rural and other urban areas of the districts of Jammu and Srinagar have been pouring in almost equal proportions into the two cities. Further, Srinagar has been recruiting females from other parts of the district on a much larger scale than Jammu. This is apparently due to mis-classification of the data. It is also apparent that the other districts of the State have made much larger contribution of male and female migrants to Jammu city than those recruited from other parts of district Jammu and other States. While the corresponding proportion of male migrants of this category is high in Srinagar also, their actual number stands at 3,625 as against 14,037 of Jammu. Here it is necessary to explain that migrants from other districts include not only persons who have migrated to Jammu city from other districts of the State on this side of the Ceasefire Line but also those who previously inhabited the districts and tehsils of the State territory now on the other side of the said line. Except for a very small proportion, all such displaced persons have chosen to settle in Jammu city and other parts of Jammu province.

5.349 A perusal of Table D-V will show that male migrants, whether born in the rural areas of the same or other districts of the State or outside the State, out-number the female migrants from these places both in Srinagar and Jammu except so far as females born in rural areas of Jammu district and resident in Jammu city for 3 years or more are concerned. These females number 4,721 while the corresponding number of male migrants of this category stands at 4,144. No precise explanation can be offered for this disparity in the absence of any data showing the classification of migrants by age-groups crosstabulated by place of birth and duration of residence. At any rate, the larger influx of rural females is partly due to the absence of institutions for higher education in the rural areas and partly to the recruitment of females in educational and medical institutions in the city.

5.350 The male migrants seem to have been tempted to move in larger numbers into the cities for reasons of employment and prosecution of studies in educational institutions of higher standards. In Jammu, however, the accelerated flow of male migrants born in rural areas of other districts of the State and resident in the city for less than three years is attributable to the seasonal move of Government offices from Srinagar to Jammu as also to the concentration of Kashmiri labour which migrates to Jammu and other areas in the plains in winter in search of employment. Similarly, the influx into the city of migrants belonging to rural areas of other districts of the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more is due to a larger number of displaced persons of either sex having settled in the city. In so far as migrants born in the rural areas of Jammu district are concerned, the only apparent reason for the flow of a sizable number into the city is the prospect of employment.

5.351 In the case of migrants from urban areas, the number of females born in other urban areas of Srinagar district and resident in Srinagar city for 3 years and more is over four times the corresponding number of male migrants. In all other categories, the number of male migrants in Srinagar is larger than that of the females. As already stated, the figures of female migrants born in other urban areas of Srinagar district and resident in Srinagar city for three years and above appear to be inflated due to mis-classification of the figures. The data relating to Jammu, however, shows that the number of females born in other urban areas of Jammu district and resident in the city for three years or more as also of all female migrants born in urban areas of other States are larger than the corresponding numbers of male migrants. The superiority of female migrants appears to be due partly to marriages and partly to brighter economic prospects.

SECTION 5

IMMIGRANTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Displaced persons from Pakistan

5.352 Table D–III giving migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration shows that 48,856 persons with varying durations of residence whose birth place was Pakistan, had migrated into Jammu and Kashmir State by February, 1961. Of these, 34,576 (15,750 males and 18,826 females) were enumerated in the rural and 14,280 (6,922 males and 7,358 females) in the urban sector of the State. Except for 2,020 persons who were enumerated in the various districts of Kashmir province, all others constituting 96% of migrant population from Pakistan settled in Jammu province. Assuming that migrants whose duration of residence in the State extends from 11-15 years consist of displaced persons from Pakistan, the table shows that only 2% of such migrants numbering 451 have been enumerated in Kashmir. Others numbering 21,981 have been returned from the rural and urban areas of different districts of Jammu province. The following figures will show that the flow of

displaced persons into the rural areas of the State has been of a larger size than of those who have chosen to reside in the urban sector :-

	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jammu and Kashmir State	9,046	7,570	3,185	2,631
Kashmir province	97	116	125	113
Jammu province	8,949	7,454	3,060	2,518

5.353 The district-wise distribution of displaced persons from Pakistan, namely, migrants whose duration of residence in the district of enumeration varies from 11-15 years, indicates that majority of both males and females have settled in the rural areas of Jammu district. The aggregate population of such migrants stands at 14,082 consisting of 7,673 males and 6,409 females. The corresponding number of displaced persons who have settled in the urban areas of the district stands at 4,638 only. Kathua district has recruited a comparatively smaller number of displaced persons but even here, the population of those among them who have been enumerated in the rural sector stands at 2,133 as against 741 of urban areas.

5.354 Over 63% of the displaced persons from Pakistan enumerated in the urban areas of Jammu district and numbering 2,923 have settled in Jammu city alone. While the break-up of the remaining 1,715 persons is not available, there are reasons to believe that they have concentrated in the towns of Bishna, Ranbirsinghpora, Akhnoor and Samba. In Kathua district majority of the 741 displaced persons have chosen to reside in Kathua town.

5.355 Important among the tehsils in which the displaced persons have infiltrated in sizable numbers are Ranbirsinghpora, Jammu, Kathua, Akhnoor and Samba. Among these, Ranbirsinghpora has absorbed the largest number of migrants from Pakistan whose population is estimated at 11,241. Of these, more than half have been living in the rural sector of the tehsil for 11 to 15 years. The next largest number (9,381) of migrants from Pakistan has been returned from the rural sector of Jammu tehsil. These include 6,254 persons whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration has been 11-15 years and who may be deemed to be displaced persons.

5.356 The main reason for the concentration of the displaced persons in the rural areas of Ranbirsinghpora and Jammu tehsils which are both bordered by West Pakistan is that most of them have been allotted evacuee lands of the original inhabitants who migrated to Pakistan. It may be remarked here that no less than 139 villages of Jammu district were completely depopulated following the tribal raids of 1947. Of these, 55 are situated in Ranbirsinghpora, 47 in Samba, 30 in Jammu and 7 in Akhnoor. The cultivable lands in Ranbirsinghpora which mostly produce a superior quality of rice are highly fertile. Similarly, the major part of Jammu tehsil is also a rice growing area. Both Ranbirsinghpora and Jammu are equipped with a net-work of artificial canals for irrigation of lands. Samba and Akhnoor are comparatively hilly but even here, facilities of irrigation are not inadequate.

5.357 The number of migrants from Pakistan enumerated in the rural sector of Kathua district stands at 5,618 including 2,133 displaced persons. With the exception of 172 migrants returned from the rural areas of Bashohli tehsil, all such migrants have been enumerated in the rural areas of Kathua and Hiranagar tehsils. Kathua tehsil claims about 53% of the total number of migrants from Pakistan enumerated in the rural sector of the district. These include 1,554 persons who have been residing in the tehsil from 11 to 15 years.

5.358 Hiranagar has absorbed 2,472 migrants from Pakistan in its rural areas. Among these, 564 are displaced persons.

5.359 In Akhnoor, the number of displaced persons who have settled in the rural areas of the tehsil is estimated at 1,275. The total number of migrants from Pakistan with varying durations of residence in the place of enumeration stands at 2,987.

5.360 Female migrants from Pakistan have concentrated in larger numbers in Samba tehsil than the males, the respective figures being 1,962 and 762. The disparity is noticeable in all categories except migrants with less than one year's duration of residence at the place of enumeration. In particular, the category 16 years and over discloses huge variation between the numbers of male and female migrants which stand at 94 and 934 respectively. No plausible explanation is available to account for this large difference.

5.361 As will be seen from the following statement, there are a few other tehsils, such as, Mendhar, Rajouri, Udhampur etc., which have also absorbed migrants from Pakistan. Since, however, the numbers of displaced persons in these tehsils are very small, it is not necessary to discuss their characteristics here :—

STATEMENT V.30

Migrants and displaced persons from Pakistan

State/District/Tehsil		Total number of migrants from Pakistan		Displaced persons from Pakistan (11-15 years duration of residence)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir State	**Total**	**22,672**	**26,184**	**12,231**	**10,201**
	Rural	**15,750**	**18,826**	**9,046**	**7,570**
	Urban	**6,922**	**7,358**	**3,185**	**2,631**
Anantnag district	Rural	45	19	6	3
	Urban	19	4	1	...
Anantnag tehsil	Rural	34	10	4	3
Kulgam tehsil	Rural	3	4	2	...
Pulwama tehsil	Rural	8	5	...	...
Srinagar district	Rural	82	54	9	9
	Urban	451	459	114	107
Srinagar tehsil	Rural	10	26	...	...
Badgam tehsil	Rural	4	1	...	1
Ganderbal tehsil	Rural	67	27	9	8
Baramulla district	Rural	350	417	82	104
	Urban	73	40	10	6
Baramulla tehsil	Rural	9	21	...	...
Sopore tehsil	Rural	125	97	46	48
Handwara tehsil	Rural	115	162	17	29
Sonawari tehsil	Rural	...	1	..	...
Uri tehsil	Rural	67	76	17	12
Karnah tehsil	Rural	34	60	2	15
Ladakh district	Rural	5	2	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...
Leh tehsil	Rural	2	...	...	...
Kargil tehsil	Rural	3	2	...	...
Doda district	Rural	36	17	9	8
	Urban	87	57	23	21

STATEMENT V.30—*Concld.*

State/District/Tehsil		Total number of migrants from Pakistan		Displaced persons from Pakistan (11-15 years duration of residence)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Ramban tehsil	Rural	20	13	9	8
Doda tehsil	Rural	3	3	...	...
Kishtwar tehsil	Rural	11	...	...	...
Bhadarwah tehsil	Rural	2	1	..	...
Udhampur district	Rural	237	169	37	36
	Urban	224	273	41	2
Ramnagar tehsil	Rural	26	45	7	6
Udhampur tehsil	Rural	163	99	20	21
Reasi tehsil	Rural	48	25	10	9
Jammu district	Rural	11,714	14,619	7,673	6,409
	Urban	5,198	5,876	2,459	2,179
Jammu tehsil	Rural	5,055	4,326	3,702	2,552
Samba tehsil	Rural	762	1,962	357	461
Ranbirsinghpora tehsil	Rural	4,857	6,384	3,000	2,735
Akhnoor tehsil	Rural	1,040	1,947	614	661
Kathua district	Rural	2,660	2,938	1,195	938
	Urban	642	539	455	286
Bashohli tehsil	Rural	110	62	7	8
Kathua tehsil	Rural	1,531	1,443	882	672
Hiranagar tehsil	Rural	1,039	1,433	306	258
Poonch district	Rural	601	591	35	63
	Urban	228	110	82	30
Haveli tehsil	Rural	13	12	...	3
Mendhar tehsil	Rural	119	91	8	9
Rajouri tehsil	Rural	384	388	13	25
Nowshehra tehsil	Rural	85	100	14	26

Non-Indian Nationals

5.362 The following statement gives the total and sex-wise figures of 1961 and 1931 immigrants born in countries in (i) Asia (including U. S. S. R.), (ii) Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.), (iii) Africa, (iv) two Americas and (v) Oceania. The statement also indicates the number and sex-wise population of the Non-Indian nationals hailing from these countries and enumerated in the State in 1961 and 1931. The figures for 1951 and 1941 are not available, the former because no census was held in Jammu and Kashmir in 1951 and the latter for the reason that the people now inhabiting Pakistan were treated in 1941 as nationals of undivided India and were not accounted for separately. Even the figures of Non-Indian nationals enumerated in the State in 1931 are not available as no such tabulation was undertaken at that census.

STATEMENT V.31

Foreign nationals by country of origin in the State in 1961 and 1931

Name of foreign country	Persons born						Nationals					
	1961			1931			1961			1931		
	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
A. Countries in Asia	**50,886**	**23,893**	**26,993**	**30,892**	**14,574**	**16,318**	**1,697**	**1,000**	**697**	**Not available**		
Afghanistan	16	10	6	539	328	211	32	29	3	,,		
Burma	30	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,		
Ceylon	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	,,		
China	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	,,		
Indonesia	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,		
Iraq	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,		
Nepal	310	229	81	645	441	204	18	13	5	,,		
Pakistan	48,856	22,672	26,184	29,699	13,799	15,900	2	2	...	,,		
Malaya, Singapore and British Borneo	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,		
Tibet	1,666	970	696	...	...	...	1,644	956	688	,,		
U. S. S. R.	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	,,		
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	,,		
B. Countries in Europe	**74**	**29**	**45**	**136**	**56**	**80**	**41**	**21**	**20**	,,		
Austria	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	,,		
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	,,		
Denmark	3	...	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	,,		
France	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	,,		
Greece	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	,,		
Netherlands	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,		
Hungary	19	14	5	...	...	...	22	17	5	,,		
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	,,		
Italy	3	...	3	5	1	4	2	...	2	,,		
Portugal	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	,,		
Spain	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	,,		
Switzerland	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	,,		
U. K. (including	39	11	28	118	50	68	5	2	3	,,		
N. Ireland)				(U. K. and Ireland)								
West Germany	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	,,		
C. Countries in Africa	**5**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	,,		
Kenya	5	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	,,		
				(For combined Africa)								
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	,,		

STATEMENT V.31—*Concld.*

Name of foreign country	Persons born						Nationals					
	1961			1931			1961			1931		
	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
D. Countries in two Americas	**4**	**2**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**5**	...	...	...	**Not available**		
Canada	1	1	...	6	2	4	...	...	...		„	
U. S. A.	3	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...		„	
E. Countries in Oceania	**1**	...	**1**	**7**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**1**	...		„	
Australia	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	1	...		„	
New Zealand	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...		„	
Tasmania	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...		„	

5.363 The statement shows that the State has received the largest number of immigrants from Asian countries, particularly from Pakistan both in 1961 and 1931. The 1961 immigrants from this source whose population stands at 48,856 (22,672 males and 26,184 females) include only two nationals of Pakistan, all others having acquired Indian citizenship after their migration. The 1931 population of immigrants from Pakistan enumerated in the State territory on this side of the Cease-fire Line is estimated at 29,699 consisting of 13,799 males and 15,900 females. As pointed out earlier, the accelerated movement of people born in Pakistan into the State was caused by the tribal raids of 1947 as a result of which many displaced persons infiltrated into the State and settled in some of the districts of Jammu province.

5.364 Among other Asian countries, Tibet is the next largest contributor of foreign immigrants to this State. The number of Tibetan nationals enumerated in the State stands at 1,644 of whom 956 are males and 688 females. The nationality of the other 22 persons born in Tibet is not known. The fact that there were no immigrants from Tibet in the State either in 1941 or 1931 shows that the large influx of immigrants in 1961 has been due to the growing activities of communist China, which prompted the large scale flow of Tibetans into the neighbouring State of Jammu and Kashmir.

5.365 Of the 310 persons enumerated in the State in 1961 whose birth place was Nepal, only 18 have returned Nepalese as their nationality. The number of migrants from Nepal in 1931, however, stood at 645. No reasons are available for decline in this sector of immigrant population.

5.366 Countries in Europe excluding U. S. S. R. rank next after Asian countries but the total number of immigrants from these is limited to 74 only as against 136 in 1931. Among these, United Kingdom including northern Ireland has made the largest contribution of 39 immigrants of whom only 5 are the nationals of these countries. The 1931 and 1941 figures of these immigrants which stand at 118 and 233 respectively show that there has been a heavy fall in the recruitment made in 1961 from this source. This is obviously due to the declaration of independence in 1947 as a result of which many foreigners left Jammu and Kashmir and other States of India.

5.367 The only other European country which has despatched a larger number of migrants

than others is Hungary. The statement shows that the 1961 population of the State includes 19 persons born in Hungary and 22 of Hungarian nationality.

5.368 Countries in Africa, the two Americas and Oceania have contributed very few migrants and their aggregate number is limited to 10 consisting of 5 from Kenya (Africa), one from Canada and 3 from U. S. A. (America) and one from New Zealand (Oceania).

5.369 Subsidiary Table D-I.1 shows that countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.) and countries in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.) have contributed 975 and 23 immigrants per 1,000 Non-Indian nationals to the State. The proportions of nationals of countries in Africa and in Oceania stand at one per 1,000 in each case. The district-wise proportions show that except for one Australian national returned from Anantnag district, all other Non-Indian nationals have been enumerated in Srinagar, Baramulla, Ladakh and Jammu districts only. Majority of these are Tibetans who number 1,633 and are concentrated in Ladakh. The Non-Indian nationals enumerated in Srinagar and Baramulla consist of migrants from countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.) and from European countries (excluding U. S. S. R). Their proportions in Srinagar stand at 655 and 345 per 1,000 Non-Indian nationals as against the corresponding proportions of 300 and 700 of Baramulla. The actual number of such immigrants in Srinagar stands at 84 of whom 55 are the nationals of Asian countries beyond India (including U. S. S. R) and 29 of countries in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.). The aggregate number of Non-Indian nationals in Baramulla stands at 10 only consisting of 3 Asian and 7 European nationals. The number of Non-Indian nationals in Jammu district is limited to seven of whom five are nationals of European countries (excluding U. S. S. R.) and one each of countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.) and Africa.

SECTION 6

INTER-STATE MIGRANTS

Migrants classified by place of birth and Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers

5.370 In order to make a more comprehensive appraisal of the characteristics of the migrants of all categories, except those recruited from countries outside India whose number is comparatively small, the following three statements relating to migrants born (i) elsewhere in the district of enumeration, (ii) in other districts of the State and (iii) other States in India will be found of great help. These statements indicate for the State and its constituent districts the sex-wise population of migrants of each category by birth place, viz., rural or urban, as also the number and classification by industrial categories of male and female workers born in rural or urban areas. In addition, the statements also give the population of non-workers by sex and birth place —

STATEMENT V.32

Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth among migrants from elsewhere in the district of enumeration, 1961

State/ District	Birth place	Total population		Total workers		I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Jammu & Kashmir	**R**	**126,416**	**350,645**	**93,821**	**145,696**	**55,654**	**124,433**	**3,645**	**553**	**3,455**	**1,707**	**5,862**	**16,869**	**2,049**	**565**	**927**	**32**	**3,889**	**132**	**1,178**	**20**	**17,162**	**1,385**	**32,595**	**204,949**
	U	12,240	19,787	7,181	2,920	1,255	1,817	83	15	276	65	488	515	552	38	153	...	922	22	290	7	3,162	441	5,059	16,867
Anantnag	R	18,955	67,368	13,286	27,348	8,912	21,748	664	127	481	163	850	4,944	177	189	91	2	437	11	97	10	1,577	154	5,669	40,020
	U	1,081	1,596	670	477	245	261	25	5	13	51	59	144	40	1	19	...	88	...	10	...	171	15	411	1,119
Srinagar	R	10,614	30,057	7,324	11,870	3,846	11,196	295	23	258	76	260	336	527	118	51	...	178	18	157	8	1,752	95	3,290	18,187
	U	3,879	8,717	2,288	939	230	506	11	4	198	9	188	223	247	27	2	...	265	12	133	7	1,014	151	1,591	7,778
Baramulla	R	14,268	53,969	11,102	24,387	6,690	22,035	640	39	314	175	392	1,911	172	74	48	...	305	38	139	...	2,402	115	3,166	29,582
	U	1,119	1,907	848	634	201	564	27	3	29	...	170	31	58	1	5	...	126	6	13	...	219	29	271	1,273
Ladakh	R	2,517	4,758	1,691	4,383	1,251	3,917	57	47	28	15	127	343	6	5	13	...	15	2	3	...	191	54	826	375
	U	87	114	59	105	34	91	2	1	2	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	28	9
Doda	R	9,365	26,796	7,653	19,775	4,632	16,940	279	45	1,000	405	455	2,307	33	16	61	6	84	2	24	...	1,085	54	1,712	7,021
	U	704	807	511	309	188	257	5	...	3	1	26	25	6	2	16	...	28	...	9	...	230	24	193	498
Udhampur	R	12,400	39,624	9,329	25,142	6,362	20,968	165	33	144	310	961	3,708	57	21	54	1	423	6	54	...	1,109	95	3,071	14,482
	U	609	760	413	140	86	59	...	...	2	...	13	42	36	...	8	...	66	...	6	...	196	39	196	620
Jammu	R	30,821	68,383	22,433	12,535	10,135	10,950	978	175	355	119	822	642	922	43	426	10	1,787	34	546	2	6,462	560	8,388	55,848
	U	3,915	4,816	1,960	227	120	42	5	2	14	2	15	21	163	3	93	...	309	1	111	...	1,130	156	1,955	4,589
Kathua	R	11,688	32,203	9,391	12,306	5,737	10,425	257	39	407	297	844	1,267	92	78	121	13	290	10	89	...	1,554	177	2,297	19,897
	U	388	517	251	47	76	12	4	...	11	2	8	12	...	3	7	...	22	3	4	...	119	15	137	470
Poonch	R	15,788	27,487	11,612	7,950	8,089	6,254	310	25	468	147	1,151	1,411	63	21	62	...	370	11	69	...	1,030	81	4,176	19,537
	U	458	553	181	42	75	25	4	...	4	...	8	4	2	1	3	...	18	...	4	...	63	12	277	511

STATEMENT V.33

Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth among migrants from other districts of the State, 1961

State/ District	Birth place	Total population		Total workers		I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Jammu & Kashmir	**R**	**52,391**	**54,135**	**41,444**	**14,054**	**17,705**	**10,416**	**551**	**51**	**2,506**	**690**	**2,709**	**2,336**	**784**	**62**	**1,348**	**1**	**1,449**	**26**	**1,305**	**10**	**13,087**	**462**	**10,947**	**40,081**
	U	17,182	14,190	10,907	1,257	669	573	52	4	126	11	202	163	491	8	457	...	1,007	11	593	2	7,310	485	6,275	12,933
Anantnag	R	1,958	4,112	1,402	1,453	808	996	112	1	31	23	64	352	25	24	2	...	54	...	25	8	281	49	556	2,659
	U	1,478	1,700	979	341	150	237	12	1	25	3	56	62	32	...	22	...	128	1	47	2	507	35	499	1,359
Srinagar	R	5,276	6,341	3,884	1,404	583	1,220	85	3	136	5	185	91	195	9	29	...	134	8	237	2	2,300	66	1,392	4,937
	U	1,891	1,432	1,401	182	65	116	12	1	22	2	26	13	129	1	12	...	52	3	52	...	1,031	46	490	1,250
Baramulla	R	1,171	1,631	1,000	420	296	344	27	2	12	2	22	67	21	1	1	...	48	2	7	...	566	2	171	1,211
	U	1,420	1,328	1,003	166	84	101	6	...	14	...	17	31	8	...	30	...	72	1	18	...	754	33	417	1,162
Ladakh	R	533	1	532	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	12	...	2	...	501	1	1	...
	U	198	27	179	7	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	31	...	1	1	8	...	134	4	19	20
Doda	R	3,538	2,418	2,836	1,132	678	405	65	7	774	216	506	474	26	12	116	...	253	...	19	...	399	18	702	1,286
	U	960	531	626	57	56	18	13	2	...	1	28	23	17	1	32	...	161	1	9	...	310	11	334	474
Udhampur	R	5,889	7,271	4,394	3,018	1,591	2,240	41	5	289	99	805	645	50	5	94	...	120	1	35	...	1,369	23	1,495	4,253
	U	1,592	1,373	991	99	91	27	3	...	2	1	30	18	13	...	47	...	77	...	32	...	696	53	601	1,274
Jammu	R	22,929	20,646	18,613	2,957	8,119	2,362	148	29	542	179	276	150	367	7	992	...	626	10	900	...	6,643	220	4,316	17,689
	U	7,865	6,371	4,746	292	72	38	5	...	25	2	17	5	266	5	222	...	436	4	397	...	3,306	238	3,119	6,079
Kathua	R	3,208	4,439	2,398	1,334	862	883	28	4	513	144	367	240	32	1	27	1	47	5	51	...	471	56	810	3,105
	U	818	712	436	42	32	12	...	...	30	...	3	6	2	...	39	...	20	...	14	...	296	24	382	670
Poonch	R	7,889	7,276	6,385	2,335	4,767	1,966	45	...	207	22	483	317	68	3	74	...	155	...	29	...	557	27	1,504	4,941
	U	960	716	546	71	116	24	1	...	7	1	24	4	24	1	22	...	60	...	16	...	276	41	414	645

STATEMENT V.34

Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth among migrants from other States of India, 1961

State/ District	Birth place	Total population		Total workers		I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Jammu & Kashmir	**R**	**9,910**	**9,591**	**7,059**	**927**	**817**	**565**	**99**	**6**	**330**	**77**	**200**	**107**	**340**	**22**	**438**	**1**	**280**	**3**	**106**	...	**4,449**	**146**	**2,851**	**8,664**
	U	6,206	6,214	2,603	234	98	34	4	1	13	3	37	18	227	3	195	...	310	2	74	...	1,645	173	3,603	5,980
Anantnag	R	37	28	32	10	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	27	...	5	18
	U	50	34	37	3	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	21	...	13	31
Srinagar	R	616	242	518	1	6	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	484	...	98	241
	U	996	848	462	17	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	35	...	...	...	77	...	17	...	326	15	534	831
Baramulla	R	966	25	944	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	935	...	22	24
	U	199	96	159	20	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	149	15	40	76
Ladakh	R	83	12	81	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	66	...	2	9
	U	23	6	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	9	...	2	2
Doda	R	162	190	126	142	58	128	...	3	3	3	1	8	3	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	53	...	36	48
	U	96	69	49	17	16	9	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	26	4	47	52
Udhampur	R	437	292	299	36	39	27	2	...	...	...	6	4	14	1	27	...	10	...	12	...	189	4	138	256
	U	710	592	303	6	22	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	39	...	23	...	9	...	177	5	407	586
Jammu	R	4,937	4,258	3,184	218	142	98	34	1	30	1	52	5	262	17	310	...	167	...	37	...	2,150	96	1,753	4,040
	U	3,382	3,675	1,237	91	25	7	4	...	8	...	11	4	139	...	84	...	153	1	35	...	778	79	2,145	3,584
Kathua	R	2,471	4,385	1,742	509	526	294	62	2	291	73	137	86	47	4	91	1	78	3	31	...	479	46	729	3,876
	U	509	612	240	73	10	8	...	...	3	...	11	9	12	3	50	...	26	...	8	...	120	53	269	539
Poonch	R	201	159	133	7	35	4	1	...	...	...	3	3	13	...	6	...	5	...	4	...	66	...	68	152
	U	241	282	95	3	13	1	..	...	2	...	8	...	7	...	19	...	3	...	4	...	39	2	146	279

5.371 Following are some of the salient features of the migrant population :—

I. The rural sector, whether of the district of enumeration or of other districts of the State or other States in India, has made much larger contribution to the migrant population of the State than the number recruited from the urban parts of these areas.

II. The number of females born elsewhere in the rural and urban areas of the district of enumeration is much larger than that of males though the disparity is less pronounced in the case of migrants born in urban areas.

III. In the State as a whole, the disparity between the number of male and female migrants born in the rural areas of other districts is not large. In some of the districts like Anantnag and Kathua, the population of female migrants of this category is, however much larger than that of the males. There are also some other districts such as Ladakh, Doda, Jammu and Poonch in which the number of male migrants born in the rural areas of other districts is larger than that of females.

In so far as migrants born in urban areas of other districts are concerned, except for Anantnag the population of male migrants in all other districts is larger than that of the females. Even in this district, the female population does not disclose any considerable disparity when compared with the males.

IV. The migrant population born in the rural or urban sectors of other States does not also show any significant variation between the figures of males and females. As will be seen from the statement, the number of males and females from the rural areas of these States are estimated at 9,910 and 9,591. Similarly, migrants born in urban areas number 6,206 males and 6,214 females.

V. The statement relating to migrants born elsewhere in rural areas of the district of enumeration shows that majority of male migrants are workers but the corresponding proportion of female workers stands at about 42% only. Further, while majority of the workers of both sexes are engaged in cultivation, female cultivators constitute over 85% and males only 59% of the total number of male and female workers respectively.

VI. The next largest number of males is engaged in other services representing over 18% of workers of this sex. The corresponding proportion in the case of females is, however, very low and stands at less than 1%.

VII. Another important sector of activity which has absorbed a substantial number of male and female workers is household industry. In this case also, the proportion of female workers is about twice the proportion of males.

VIII. Among the districts, the largest numbers of male and female rural migrants born elsewhere in the district have been recruited by Jammu. Anantnag ranks next though the population of its male migrants born in rural areas of the district is about 12,000 less than the corresponding number enumerated in Jammu. Even so far as urban areas are concerned, Jammu has the distinction of having absorbed the largest number of males. In Srinagar, the number of male migrants born in urban areas is slightly less but the population of female migrants is much larger and stands at 8,717 as against only 4,816 of Jammu.

5.372 In both Jammu and Anantnag, about three-fourth of the male migrants of rural areas consist of workers. In Jammu, however, the proportion of female workers is limited to about 18.3% of the female population while the corresponding proportion in Anantnag exceeds 40%. Another distinguishing feature of the migrants in Anantnag district is that majority of both males and females is engaged in cultivation. This is not true of Jammu where only over 45% males are cultivators although the proportion of female cultivators is even larger than that of Anantnag and stands at 87.4%

5.373 The number of male migrants born in rural areas who are engaged in household industry

is not large in either case but there is a huge disparity in so far as the population of female migrants engaged in this activity is concerned. In Anantnag, the number of females working in household industry stands at 4,944 in a total female migrant population of 67,368 of whom 27,348 are workers whereas in Jammu only 642 out of 12,535 female workers make their living by being engaged in household industry.

5.374 Further, among all the districts of the State the largest numbers of both male and female migrants born in rural areas of the district who are engaged in other services (Category IX) have also been returned from Jammu.

5.375 The data relating to migrants born in other districts shows that an overwhelming majority of the males (over 79%) have infiltrated into the place of enumeration for economic reasons. This is clear from the fact that 43% workers are engaged in cultivation and 32% approximately in other services. Other industrial categories which have absorbed over 2,000 male workers consist of mining, quarrying etc. and household industry. The proportion of female workers is, however, comparatively small and does not exceed 26% of the total number of females born in rural areas of other districts. The industrial classification of female workers shows that 74% of these are working as cultivators. The only other important activity in which a large number of female workers is engaged is household industry which has absorbed 2,336 females out of a total number of 14,054 workers.

5.376 As already stated, the urban sectors of other districts have made smaller contribution of both male and female migrants. The sex-wise proportions of workers of this category are, when compared with those of migrants born in rural areas, small, being over 63% and about 9% of the total population of the two sexes respectively. As in most other parts of the country, urban areas provide very large avenues of employment and few people inhabiting such areas are tempted to migrate to other places. On the other hand, agriculture is the mainstay of the rural population and the number of other activities which can provide an alternative source of employment is very limited. Above all, the pressure on land has reached a breaking point and majority of the agricultural holdings have, due to constant fragmentation, been reduced to an uneconomic size.

5.377 The comparatively few migrants from urban areas referred to above consist mostly of persons engaged in other services, like Government employees, persons working in educational, scientific, legal, business, personal, medical, health and electricity services etc. As these services generally absorb male workers only, the proportion of female migrant workers is comparatively very small. A reference to the statement will show that 67% of the male workers are engaged in Category IX (other services). In other categories, except trade and commerce, the number of workers is limited to a few hundred only in each case. It is also clear that female migrants include an overwhelmingly large number of non-workers who comprise over 91% of the total female migrant population.

5.378 Among the districts, Jammu has recruited the largest numbers of male and female migrants from the urban areas of other districts, of the State which stand at 7,865 and 6,371. In other districts, the population of male migrants of this category varies from 198 of Ladakh to 1,891 of Srinagar. In the case females, Anantnag claims to have recruited 1,700 migrants, the next largest after Jammu, whereas Ladakh ranks last with a population of 27 females only.

5.379 The urban male migrants of other districts in Jammu numbering 7,865 include as many as 3,306 who are employed in other services. The next important sector of male migrants consists of non-workers who number 3119. In so far as females are concerned, except for 292 workers of whom 238 are engaged in other services, all others numbering 6,079 are non-workers. Evidently, therefore, in this case also, majority of the male migrants have moved to the place of enumeration for employment

and the non-workers mostly consist of their dependents accompanying them.

5.380 As may be expected the number of immigrants tends to decline with the increase in the distance from the place of enumeration. It is, therefore, that the number of migrants from other States in India is small when compared with those recruited from other districts of the State and from elsewhere in the district of enumeration.

5.381 The total number of male migrants recruited from the rural areas of other States stands at 9,910. Of these, over 71% are workers, most of whom are engaged in other services. The female population includes only a small proportion of over 9% workers. About 61% of these are engaged in cultivation.

5.382 The urban areas of other States have contributed male and female migrants in almost equal numbers. The incidence of workers among the males is comparatively high and stands at about 42% as against about 4%, the corresponding proportion of females. In the case of male workers, over 63% are engaged in other services, but so far as females are concerned, the corresponding proportion is even higher, the number of those engaged in other services being 173 in a total working force of 234.

5.383 Jammu is the only district where the aggregate numbers of males and females born in the rural and urban areas of other States are very large. Except for Kathua, where the population of such migrants stands at 6,856 and 1,121 from the rural and urban areas of other States in India, the numbers of migrants in all other districts are comparatively very small.

5.384 Among the male migrants of Jammu hailing from the rural areas of other States, over 64% are workers. Of these, 2,150 or about 68% are engaged in other services. The number of non-workers being 1,753, it is clear that the proportions of male workers engaged in other activities are very small.

5.385 Male migrants from the urban areas include 1,237 workers or about 37% in a total population of 3,382. The proportion of female workers who number 91 in a total population of 3,675 is almost negligible. Majority of both males and females are engaged in other services.

5.386 Kathua district has recruited from the rural areas of other States a larger number of females than even Jammu. Besides, there is a huge disparity between the numbers of male and female migrants of this category which stand at 2,471 and 4,385. This is because the district is contiguous with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and the people inhabiting the rural areas on either side of the two inter-State boundaries have long standing social and cultural ties between them. It is for this reason that no less than 526 and 294 male and female migrants are engaged in cultivation.

5.387 Over 70% of the male migrants in Kathua hailing from the rural areas of other States are workers. The corresponding proportion in the case of females is, however, limited to 12% only.

5.388 In the case of migrants from urban areas, the proportions of male and female workers to the total migrant population of the two sexes stand at 47% and 12% respectively. Most of these are engaged in other services.

Immigrants from outside the State

5.389 The following statement gives the percentages of all immigrants from outside the State to its total population in each of the decades ending 1921, 1931, 1941 and for the intercensal period 1941-61 :—

STATEMENT V.35

Percentage of all immigrants from outside State to its total population in each decade, 1921—61

State & District	1961		1941		1931		1921	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir	**2.3**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**2.3**
Anantnag	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Srinagar	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Baramulla	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
Ladakh	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Doda	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4
Udhampur	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5
Jammu	9.3	11.9	4.6	9.7	5.8	9.3	6.6	9.8
Kathua	6.0	8.8	3.6	7.4	5.1	7.3	6.3	8.5
Poonch	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8

5.390 It will be seen from the above data that except for the districts of Anantnag, Baramulla and Doda, the proportions of male immigrants to the male population of these districts show a marked improvement in 1961. The statement further shows that the proportions of male immigrants have been tending to decline in all the districts of the State during the period 1921–41. The large scale recruitment made in 1961 by the districts mentioned above is due partly to the implementation of the successive Five Year Plans and partly to the immigrations of displaced persons from West Pakistan. With the expansion of the volume of trade and the merger of a number of State Administrative Services with the Centre, there has also been a phenomenal increase in the number of immigrants from other States.

5.391 Anantnag and Doda districts are situated deep in the interior of the State and have, therefore, absorbed a limited number of immigrants from outside the State. Further, except for the Jawahar Tunnel which has been built at a height of 7,250 feet on Pir Panchal mountains to ensure uninterrupted communication between the State and other parts of India throughout the year, no developmental projects worth the name have been executed in either of these districts or in Baramulla which has now been transformed into a border district owing to the closure of the old Jhelum Valley road beyond Uri.

5.392 Srinagar district which includes the city of Srinagar, the summer capital of the State Government and a tourist resort, has changed its complexion owing to the large expansion of activities in industrial, commercial and educational spheres etc. The construction of a large size airport in the suburbs of the city has facilitated the immigration of people from outside the State, some of whom were scared in the past by the frequent blockade of Srinagar-Jammu road. Several regional and other technical institutions, which are designed to cater not only to the local inhabitants but also outsiders, have sprung up. A number of Central Government offices which are manned, among others, by persons

born in other States are headquartered in the district. Besides a large size Industrial Estate, the activities of the private sector in which outsiders also participate have increased considerably. These are some of the reasons which account for the relatively high proportions of immigrants from outside the State.

5.393 Due to its diffcult topography and consequent inaccessibility, Ladakh district has been making negligible recruitment from other States in India in the past. With the extension of the National Highway from Srinagar to Kargil and Leh and growth of its economic activities, the district has registered in 1961 a phenomenal increase in the proportions of its male and female immigrants when compared with the previous decades.

5.394 In the case of Udhampur, the increase in the proportions of male and female immigrants is due on the one hand to the fixation of Corps Headquarters in the district and, on the other, to the absorption of displaced persons from West Pakistan. Another reason for increase in the number of immigrants is the construction by the Central Government of Dhar-Udhampur road which by-passes Jammu district and connects Pathankot direct with Udhampur.

5.395 As already stated, Jammu has been recruiting both male and female immigrants from outside the State in high proportions all along in the past when compared with other districts. The corresponding increase in 1961 has, however, been of a much larger size due to the incursion of displaced persons and others from Pakistan. Besides, with the closure of the old Srinagar-Kohala-Rawalpindi road and the transformation of the Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar National Highway into the sole trade route of the State, Jammu city has acquired great importance as a distribution centre for imports made from outside. Further, several new projects which have a direct impact on immigration from outside have also been executed in the district. These include, among others, the construction of an air port, the setting up of a broad-casting station, building of an industrial estate and the establishment of several educational and technical institutions.

5.396 Like Jammu, Kathua has also returned an unusually high proportion of immigrants from outside the State. While the proportions of female immigrants for the period ending 1941 have remained, more or less, static, male immigrants have been shrinking in size. In 1961, the proportion of male immigrants has almost doubled when compared with 1941, but in the case of females, the corresponding increase has been comparatively low. Most of these consist of displaced persons and others from West Pakistan as also migrants belonging to the contiguous States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. Several new industries have sprung up in the district many of which have been housed in the newly built industrial estate. Some of these are owned and administered jointly by the local inhabitants and outsiders.

5.397 In Poonch district also, there has not been any significant change in the proportion of female immigrants before 1961 which has more than doubled during the inter-censal period 1941-61. In the case of males, the proportion has been progressively decreasing from 1921 to 41 but has shot up from 0.4% to 1.4% in 1961. The total population of male immigrants stands at 2,430 of whom 829 have migrated from West Pakistan and 1,598 from other States in India. The female immigrants include 701 from West Pakistan and 1,658 from other States in a total population of 2,361.

Sex-ratios of Immigrants and Emigrants

5.398 The following statement gives the proportion of females per 1,000 males in respect of the actual population of the State, immigrants from adjacent States, immigrants from States other than adjacent States, emigrants to adjacent States, emigrants to States other than adjacent States and the natural population inhabiting the State as a whole and its rural and urban sectors. For facility of reference, the total, rural and urban population of each category has also been indicated in brackets immediately after the sex-ratio :—

STATEMENT V.36

Females per 1,000 males in rural and urban areas of the State, 1961

Description	Females per 1,000 Males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Actual population of the State	878(1,896,633 males, 1,664,343 females)	884(1,574,946 males, 1,392,715 females)	844(321,687 males, 271,628 females)
Immigrant population from adjacent States	1,160(10,849 males, 12,587 females)	1,220(5,957 males, 7,269 females)	1,087(4,892 males, 5,318 females)
Immigrant population from States other than adjacent States	791(8,996 males, 7,118 females)	756(6,103 males, 4,612 females)	866(2,893 males, 2,506 females)
Emigrant population from State to adjacent States	592(27,597 males, 16,330 females)	518(21,284 males, 11,017 females)	847(6,233 males, 5,282 females)
Emigrant population from State to States other than adjacent States	553(22,406 males, 12,381 females)	378(10,335 males, 3,908 females)	701(12,013 males, 8,424 females)
Natural population of the State	865(1,902,864 males, 1,646,306 females)	872(1,577,617 males, 1,376,202 females)	831(325,109 males, 270,024 females)

Note :— The figures of emigrants do not include 80 males and 31 females enumerated in the adjacent States and 58 males and 49 females enumerated in non-adjacent States as it is not known whether they were born in rural or urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

5.399 The statement shows that if there had been no immigration from and emigration to other States in India, the natural population of the State should have stood at 3,549,170, consisting of 1,902,864 males and 1,646,306 females. The actual population as returned at the Census, however, stands at 3,560,976 of whom 1,896,633 are males and 1,664,343 females. The net effect of immigration and emigration from and into other places outside the State has, therefore, been a fall of 6,231 in the natural population of males and an increase of 18,037 in the female population.

5.400 The total immigrant population in the State is estimated at 90,520, consisting of (i) 23,436 from adjacent States, (ii) 16,114 from States other than adjacent States and (iii) 50,970 (23,927 males and 27,043 females) from foreign countries. Against this, the emigrant population enumerated in other States in India (adjacent and others) stands at 50,003 males and 28,711 females or 78,714 persons in all. No information is available regarding the number of persons who have migrated to the State territory on the other side of Cease-fire Line, West Pakistan and other foreign countries although there are good reasons to believe that they claim a sizable number. Due to this deficiency in the data, it would appear that the State has absorbed more population from outside than that exported by it.

5.401 It will be seen from the statement that the adjacent States have made larger contribution of immigrants than others situated at a greater

distance from the State. Further, in the case of adjacent States, the number of female immigrants exceeds that of males whereas the population of males from other States is larger than that of the females. Due to these disparities, the sex ratios of these two categories of immigrants disclose a very large variation.

5.402 As a result of the immigrations and emigrations, the sex ratio has improved in the State as a whole as also in its rural and urban sectors. This is a natural sequence of the excess of females over males in the immigrant population hailing from the adjacent States and foreign countries on the one hand and smaller number of females than male emigrants enumerated in adjacent and other States in India on the other.

Mother-tongue of Immigrants

5.403 The following statement gives the sex-wise population of immigrants from other States and the language returns for the numerically predominant language of the respective States in 1961 :—

STATEMENT V.37

Immigrants into the State from other States compared to the language returns for the numerically predominant languages of the respective States, 1961

State of origin	Immigrants into the State		Population speaking the numerically predominant language of the State of origin as mother-tongue		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	
Andra Pradesh	77	37	130	42	
Assam	27	31	3	2	
Bihar	225	81			
Madhya Pradesh	158	122			
Rajasthan	385	200	14,381	7,942	
Uttar Pradesh	2,623	1,181			
Delhi	721	741			
Gujarat	47	43	34	45	
Kerala	145	49			
Laccadive, Minicoy &			110	46	
Amindiv Islands	...	...			
Madras	316	226			
Pondicherry	...	...	268	81	
Maharashtra	178	213	144	82	
Mysore	152	90	14	...	
Orissa	39	23	26	...	
Punjab	10,273	11,948	14,381	7,942	(Hindi)
			58,317	50,857	(Punjabi)
West Bengal	190	181			
Tripura	...	...	191	209	
Himachal Pradesh	576	639	128,269	115,438	
Goa, Daman & Diu	3	8	4	...	
Sikkim	...	...	371	252	

Note :- In the case of Punjab, both Hindi and Punjabi have been retained as State languages vide Registrar General, India's letter No. 9/6/62-RG (v) dated 28th December, 1963.

5.404 The statement shows that in certain cases, the number of speakers of the numerically predominant language of the State of origin as mother-tongue is much larger both in the case of males and females than the population of immigrants from such States. This is because the statement gives the aggregate population of the speakers of each language, irrespective of their birth place, and not only of immigrants speaking the predominant language of their States of origin. For instance, while there are only 1,215 immigrants (576 males, 639 females) from Himachal Pradesh, the population of speakers of Pahari, the predominant language of that State, stands at 243,707. The disparity is due to the inclusion, with Pahari speakers, of the population of 242, 492 persons majority of whom are permanent inhabitants of the State who have returned Pahari as their mother-tongue. Similarly, Hindi is not the mother - tongue of immigrants from Punjab only but also of a section of the inhabitants of Jammu and Kashmir as well as of immigrants from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. Again, Punjabi is claimed as mother-tongue not only by immigrants from Punjab but also by many people who have been inhabiting the State since long.

5.405 One reason accounting for the excess of speakers of the numerically predominant language of the State of origin as mother-tongue over the immigrant population can be that the children born to the immigrants in the State of of enumeration, though not classified as immigrants, speak the mother-tongue of the State of origin of their parents. This may possibly be true in the case of such of the States which have sent a limited number of immigrants to Jammu and Kashmir and in whose case the disparity between the speakers of the predominant language of the State of origin and the immigrant population is not large. Thus, the difference between the immigrant population from Andhra Pradesh and the speakers of Telugu, the numerically predominant language of that State may, among other reasons, be due to the children born to immigrants in Jammu and Kashmir who still retain Telugu as their mother-tongue.

5.406 The statement shows that there is another set of States which have despatched a larger number of immigrants than the number of speakers of the numerically predominant languages of such States enumerated in Jammu and Kashmir. As the variation between the population of such immigrants and speakers of the predominant language of the State of origin is not large in such cases, it is possible that the immigrants may be including people who, though born in a particular State, claim some other language as their mother-tongue. Thus, besides others, the children of the permanent residents of the State who are employed in Central and provincial services in various States or who may have migrated from the State in connection with commercial activities, if born in such States, have been treated as immigrants though their mother-tongue is Kashmiri or Dogri etc.

Rural to Rural Immigration from other States by sex

5.407 The following summary statement gives the sex-wise population of immigrants born in the rural areas of adjacent and other States and enumerated in the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir as also the percentages of rural immigrants from all States to the rural population of the State :—

STATEMENT V.38

Immigration in rural areas of the State from rural areas of other States of India classified by sex (thousands), 1961

State / District	Rural population of State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States of India (Totals of 4+6 and 5+7)		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States of India to rural population of State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir	**1574.946**	**1392.715**	**4.857**	**6.364**	**1.998**	**.525**	**6.855**	**6.889**	**.435**	**.495**
Anantnag	327.129	281.666	.021	.007	.007	.012	.028	.019	.009	.007
Srinagar	188.005	157.322	.083	.033	.017	.001	.100	.034	.053	.022
Baramulla	293.564	253.731	.195	.009	.651	.016	.846	.025	.288	.010
Ladakh	43.123	41.808	.083	.012	...	...	.083	.012	.192	.029
Doda	132.557	120.356	.104	.173	.015	.002	.119	.175	.090	.145
Udhampur	124.063	113.581	.273	.167	.072	.046	.345	.213	.278	.188
Jammu	203.177	185.979	1.908	2.176	1.065	.378	2.973	2.554	1.463	1.373
Kathua	100.598	91.297	2.075	3.704	.132	.044	2.207	3.748	2.194	4.105
Poonch	162.730	146.975	.115	.083	.039	.026	.154	.109	.095	.074

5.408 It will be seen from the statement that the rural areas of Kathua district have absorbed the largest number of immigrants of both sexes born in the rural areas of adjacent States. As already explained, this is due to the contiguity of the district with East Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and the social, economic and cultural ties which the peoples of these States have developed among them. Anantnag has, on the other hand, returned the smallest number of both male and female immigrants born in States adjacent to Jammu and Kashmir.

5.409 In so far as immigrants from rural areas of States other than adjacent States are concerned, Jammu leads all the districts, having absorbed even a larger number of male and female immigrants from these States than that enumerated in the rural areas of all other districts of the State put together. Anantnag again ranks last in so far as male immigrants from this source are concerned. As for females, the smallest number of immigrants has been returned from the rural sector of Srinagar district.

5.410 On the whole, the largest number of male immigrants from adjacent and other States has been enumerated in the rural areas of Jammu district. Kathua has the distinction of having recruited the largest number of females. The smallest number of male immigrants is claimed by Anantnag district and of females by Ladakh.

5.411 The highest percentages of male and female immigrants to the rural population have been returned from Kathua. The disparity

between the two proportions is, however, strikingly large, that of females being almost twice the corresponding proportion of males. The lowest percentages are claimed by Anantnag.

5.412 Summing up, it is evident that an overwhelmingly large majority of the immigrants of either sex hail from the rural areas of adjacent States and are mostly concentrated in the districts of Jammu and Kathua only. Both the districts include large well developed agricultural areas in which thousands of holdings of the evacuees were available. This also appears to be the main incentive accounting for the influx of the immigrants in a sizable number from the rural areas of non-adjacent States into the rural areas of Jammu district.

5.413 There are some other districts also which are equally and even more prosperous in agricultural produce. These include Anantnag and Srinagar, but as both are situated far away from the State border, the volume of infiltration into these districts has been comparatively very small.

Urban to urban immigration from other States by sex

5.414 The following complementary statement gives similar data in respect of immigrants in the urban areas of the State from urban areas of other States in India :-

STATEMENT V.39

Immigration in urban areas of the State from urban areas of other States of India classified by sex (thousands) 1961

State and District	Urban population of the State		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States of India (Totals of 4+6 and 5+7)		Percentage of urban immigrants from urban areas of States of India to urban population of State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir	**321.687**	**271.628**	**2.669**	**3.094**	**1.772**	**1.747**	**4.441**	**4.841**	**1.381**	**1.782**
Anantnag	24.803	20.770	.017	.006	.002	.003	.019	.009	.077	.043
Srinagar	158.429	136.655	.507	.431	.446	.379	.953	.810	.602	.593
Baramulla	31.108	26.256	.023	.022	.093	.042	.116	.064	.373	.244
Ladakh	1.849	1.871	.006	.006	...	...	.006	.006	.324	.321
Doda	8.576	6.914	.022	.031	.024	.017	.046	.048	.536	.694
Udhampur	8.873	7.544	.255	.246	.206	.164	.461	.410	5.196	5.435
Jammu	70.930	56.846	1.618	2.036	.943	1.042	2.561	3.078	3.611	5.415
Kathua	8.301	7.234	.133	.220	.019	.035	.152	.255	1.831	3.525
Poonch	8.818	7.538	.088	.096	.039	.065	.127	.161	1.440	2.136

5.415 The urban areas have recruited in all 9,282 persons (4,441 males and 4,841 females) or about 1.4% and 1.8% of the male and female urban population of the State. As in the case of immigrants from rural areas, the adjacent States have made larger contribution of either sex than the number sent by non-adjacent States. A noticeable feature of the data is that the aggregate population of immigrants from all States includes a larger number of females than that of males. The disparity is particularly reflected in the immigrant population received from the urban areas of adjacent States which have been supplementing the female population of the State by marriage and birth migrations.

5.416 Among the districts, Jammu has attracted more male and female immigrants from the

urban areas of other States than all other districts put together. With a few exceptions, all of these have been enumerated in Jammu city, the principal urban area of the district and the winter headquarter of the State Government. The break-up of these immigrants by adjacent and non-adjacent States shows that the former have despatched a much larger number of both males and females than those received from the latter. As observed previously, the city has made considerable recruitment from other States also to make up the deficiency in the man-power required for its growing economic activities. With the closure of the old Jhelum Valley road, it is now the sole distributing centre for the State for goods imported from abroad and othe States in India.

5.417 Even so far as immigrants from non-adjacent States are concerned, Jammu district again claims the largest number of males and females. In this case also, the population of females exceeds that of males, though the disparity is not as large as among immigrants from adjacent States. The immigrants consist mostly of members of Central Services and their families. They also include females born in urban areas of other States and married in Jammu city and other towns of the district.

5.418 Srinagar district has recruited the next largest number of male and female immigrants both from the adjacent and non-adjacent States. In either case, the male immigrants claim larger population than the females. Majority of the immigrants are employees of Central Services and businessmen from Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh etc., and their families. The main motive prompting them to infiltrate into the city of Srinagar, the principal urban area of the district in which they are concentrated, is employment. As Srinagar is situated at a much greater distance from these States than Jammu, many immigrants are not accompanied by their families.

5.419 Ladakh has absorbed the smallest number of immigrants and that too from adjacent States only. The reason is obvious. There is only one urban area in the district, namely, the town of Leh, which is situated at a distance of over 525 miles from the nearest railhead at Pathankot. The major part of this road passes through difficult mountainous terrain and involves an arduous journey. Further, the urban area of the district has yet to be developed to attract people from other States. The few belonging to adjacent States enumerated in Leh town consist exclusively of Central Government employees.

Dimensions of Immigration into the State

5.420 The dimensions of immigration into the State as a whole and in its rural and urban sectors from other States in India classified by sex and expressed as percentages of the total, rural and urban population of the State in 1961 are indicated in the following statement :—

STATEMENT V.40

Immigration from other States of India into the State, classified by sex, expressed as percentage of total, rural and urban population of the State, 1961

	Total population of State-Rural population of State-Urban population of State	Percentage of total immigration from other States of India to actual population of State			Percentage of immigration from States adjacent to the State to actual population of State			Percentage of immigration from States other than those adjacent to State to actual population of State		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	3,560,976	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Rural	2,967,661	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Urban	593,315	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9

Note :—Persons whose state of origin is not known have been included in the immigrant population from non-adjacent States.

5.421 The statement shows that the immigrant population from all States put together claims 1.1%, 0.8% and 2.6% of the population inhabiting the State as a whole and its rural and urban sectors respectively. While the proportions of male and female immigrants to the rural population of the two sexes are equal female immigrants claim higher proportions than males not only in the urban areas but also in the entire State. The disparity is reflected among the immigrants from adjacent States in particular. In rural areas, however, the immigrant population from non-adjacent States includes a slightly higher proportion of males than that of females.

5.422 It is further evident that the contribution made by the adjacent States to the overall population of the State is much larger than that claimed by the non-adjacent States. The proportions of male immigrants from the two sources to the total male population are equal but in the case of females, the corresponding proportion of immigrants from adjacent States is twice that of non-adjacent States. This is also true of immigrants enumerated in the rural areas except that the proportion of females from adjacent States is not as large when compared with the proportion of immigrants from non-adjacent States. The urban immigrants, however, include much higher proportions of both males and females from adjacent States than those hailing from States situated at greater distance.

Economic classification of Immigrants

5.423 The distribution of immigrants from other States of India in nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers expressed as percentage of total population under each category in 1961 will, as indicated in the following statement yield fruitful results :—

STATEMENT V.41

Distribution in districts of immigrants from other States of India in the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers expressed as percentages of total population under each category, 1961

State/District		Industrial Classification of Workers									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir	**a)**	**1153.403**	**18.417**	**25.479**	**95.628**	**33.451**	**8.734**	**33.620**	**13.230**	**141.657**	**2037.355**
	b)	1.515	0.110	0.423	0.362	0.592	0.634	0.595	0.180	6.429	21.108
	c)	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.4	1.8	7.3	1.8	1.4	4.5	1.0
Anantnag	a)	234.821	4.385	3.899	19.577	3.490	1.025	4.903	1.376	13.551	367.341
	b)	0.022	0.001	...	...	...	0.002	0.008	0.001	0.048	0.067
	c)	N	N	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	N
Srinagar	a)	136.233	2.453	3.617	15.452	20.158	1.494	10.455	6.302	46.588	397.569
	b)	0.012	...	0.005	0.004	0.036	...	0.079	0.037	0.825	1.705
	c)	N	...	0.1	N	0.2	...	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.4
Baramulla	a)	237.214	4.017	4.586	10.670	2.762	0.638	3.705	0.811	17.714	322.542
	b)	0.012	...	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.008	...	1.099	0.162
	c)	N	...	N	N	N	0.3	0.2	...	0.2	0.1
Ladakh	a)	49.969	0.283	0.766	4.477	0.165	0.622	0.435	0.046	1.811	30.077
	b)	0.005	...	0.002	0.004	...	0.001	0.022	...	0.075	0.015
	c)	N	...	0.3	0.1	...	0.2	5.1	...	4.1	0.1
Doda	a)	124.217	0.615	3.789	13.019	0.485	0.394	1.094	0.136	4.681	119.973
	b)	0.211	0.003	0.007	0.013	0.004	0.002	0.009	0.002	0.083	0.183
	c)	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.8	0.2

STATEMENT V.41—*Concld.*

State/District		Industrial Classification of Workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IV	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Udhampur	a)	103.812	0.524	1.810	13·712	0.409	0.402	1.757	0.265	6.457	124.913
	b)	0.089	0.002	...	0.011	0.047	0.066	0.033	0.021	0.391	1.387
	c)	0.1	0.4	...	0.1	11.5	16.4	1.9	7.9	6.1	1.1
Jammu	a)	97.108	4.276	2.257	4.972	4.966	3.172	8.493	3.462	38.285	349.941
	b)	0.272	0.039	0.039	0.072	0.418	0.394	0.321	0.072	3.103	11.527
	c)	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.4	8.4	12.4	3.8	2.1	8.1	3.3
Kathua	a)	64.236	0.983	2.523	5.995	0.581	0.680	1.625	0.496	7.493	122.818
	b)	0.839	0.064	0.367	0.243	0.066	0.142	0.107	0.039	0.698	5.416
	c)	1.3	6.5	14.5	4.1	11.4	20.9	6.6	7.9	9.3	4.4
Poonch	a)	105.793	0.881	2.232	7.754	0.437	0.307	1.153	0.246	5.077	202.181
	b)	0.053	0.001	0.002	0.014	0.020	0.025	0.008	0.008	0.107	0.646
	c)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.6	8.1	0.7	3.3	2.1	0.3

Note :—1. a) Total population in thousands
b) Immigrant population (thousands)
c) (b) expressed as percent of (a)
2. The Census population of 1961 includes 7,602 persons whose birth place is not known. Like several other statements, this population has not been included with immigrants from other States in the above statement also.
3. N=Negligible

5.424 The principal motive which should possibly have induced the inhabitants of other States to migrate to Jammu and Kashmir is the prospect of employment in some economic activity or other. The agricultural sector of the State is already under considerable strain and there is no scope for the employment of immigrants desirous of making their living by cultivation. Another important factor which operates against recruitment of immigrants for employment in cultivation is the ban imposed by the State constitution on the transfer of land to non-permanent residents of the State. That is why the proportion of immigrants working as cultivators does not exceed 0.1% of the total population of the State in Category I.

5.425 In the circumstances stated, it is difficult to explain how any immigrants no matter how small their number may be, could engage themselves in the State as cultivators with or without proprietory rights. Females born in other States in India, if married to a permanent resident of the State, can, however, acquire according to the law in force in the State, the status of a permanent resident and become eligible to hold land in proprietory rights or as tenant. So far as males are concerned, it appears that the workers referred to are not immigrants actually but have been classified as such due to their having born in other States in India although they are permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir. This is particularly true of Kathua district which claims as many as 839 immigrants engaged in cultivation. The district, as already stated, is contiguous with Punjab and inter- marriages between the inhabitants of the two States living in the border areas are more common than those contracted within the respective States. This is also the reason why 211 immigrants in Doda district which is contiguous with Himachal Pradesh are engaged in cultivation. Jammu is the only other district in the State where the number of immigrants engaged in cultivation exceeds 100. Unlike the districts of Kashmir where matrimonial alliances are normally confined to the valley only, people of Jammu district freely

intermarry with the inhabitants of other States in India. Further, as the road between Jammu and Pathankot remains open to traffic throughout the year, people belonging to Jammu frequently migrate to other States for social and other reasons. It is possible that the immigrants may include persons who, though permanent inhabitants of Jammu, were born during the course of such migrations in other States.

5.426 There are in all 110 immigrants employed as agricultural labourers (Category II) in the State as a whole. Of these, 64 have been returned from Kathua and 39 from Jammu, and only seven from the other districts. Those in Kathua appear to be the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts of Punjab whereas the immigrants enumerated in Jammu seem to have strayed into the district to make their living by being employed as agricultural labourers.

Likewise, 367 of the 423 immigrants employed in mining, quarrying, livestook, forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards and allied activities (Category III) have been enumerated in Kathua district alone. Majority of these appear to be cases of marriage migrations from the adjoining districts of Punjab. For the same reason, the number of immigrants working in household industry (Category IV) in Kathua district stands at 243 as against 362, the total population of immigrant workers engaged in this activity in the State.

5.427 Immigrants engaged in manufacturing other than household industry (Category V) are conspicuous by their absence in Anantnag and Ladakh districts. Even in many other districts, the number of such immigrants is negligible. Jammu has, however, recruited 418 immigrants from various States in India to make up the deficiency in the man-power required for new industries, such as, manufacturing of insulated wires and cables, electronic equipment like radios and microphones and tyres and tubes etc. for which necessary technical talent was not locally available. The immigrants in Doda and Kathua who have migrated from the neighbouring areas of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab are engaged in rural industries like handloom weaving, production of rice, flour, atta by milling etc.

5.428 There are 634 immigrants in all who work in construction (Category VI). Of these, only five have been returned from the three valley districts and Ladakh. Majority of the other immigrants are concentrated in Jammu and Kathua districts. In both cases, the reason for the relatively high incidence of such workers is the widening and improvement of and the construction of new bridges on the 68-mile long Pathankot-Jammu National Highway built by the Central Public Works Department. An equally important project, namely, the construction of Dhar-Udhampur road which by-passes Jammu district and substantially reduces the distance between Pathankot and Udhampur also accounts for the large number of immigrants in Kathua and Udhampur districts.

5.429 Category VII (trade and commerce) also discloses a larger concentration of immigrants in Jammu and Kathua districts. Jammu, as already stated, is an important commercial centre of the State for the distribution of consumer goods. Kathua being an adjoining district of Punjab, some people have infiltrated into Lakhenpur town and other places on Pathankot-Jammu road where they have set up petty shops for sale of articles of daily use to passengers and visitors. It is also evident from the data given in the table that there are 79 immigrants in Srinagar district who work in trade and commerce. They are engaged in the sale of woollen fabrics and other types of clothings for which there is a great demand in the valley in winter.

5.430 The number of immigrant workers engaged in transport, storage and communication (Category VIII) is very small in all the districts of the State. The largest number has been returned from Jammu but even here it does not exceed 72. At any rate, the relatively larger concentration in Jammu and Kathua is explained by the fact that the National Highway

on which thousands of vehicles ply passes through both these districts.

5.431 The total number of immigrants engaged in other services (Category IX) in the State as a whole stands at 6,429. About half of these are concentrated in Jammu district alone. These include, among others, Central Government employees working in Audit and Accounts, Information, Broadcasting, Income Tax, Telegraph Telephones, Post Offices and administrative services. As Jammu was the headquarter of the State Government during the month of February when the Census was taken, it is possible that some other Central Government employees may also have been present in the district in connection with meetings and conferences. This also explains the proportionately smaller number of immigrants enumerated in Srinagar. Central Government employees who are headquartered for the whole year round in Srinagar usually proceed on leave in winter to escape the severe cold which hits the valley almost every year. Another reason for the low incidence of immigrants of this category in the valley districts is the difficulty of communications experienced during winter. The air service between Delhi and Srinagar and Jammu and Srinagar is suspended for days together due to inclemency of weather. The surface route from Jammu to Srinagar also remains closed on account of frequent landslips and heavy snowfalls. This is why the disparity between the number of immigrants enumerated in the various districts of Jammu province and the districts of Kashmir is fairly large.

5.432 Over 1% population of non-workers in the State consists of immigrants from other States. The corresponding proportions in Kathua, Jammu and Udhampur districts are, however, higher than the State average. The non-workers mostly consist of the dependents of immigrants engaged in one or other activity given in the table. These include housewives, infants, children and boys attending schools and colleges.

Immigrants classified by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of Industry and Non-workers

5.433 The data discusssed in the preceding paragraphs can further be analysed with the help of the following statement giving the population of the State and of immigrants from adjacent and other States crosstabulated by the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of workers and the industrial categories represented by them :—

STATEMENT V.42

Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers among the general population and among immigrants from other States of India, 1961

		Population of State (in thousands)	Immigrants from States in India (in thousands)	Immigrants from States adjacent to State (in thousands)	Immigrants from States other than adjacent States (in thousands)	Percentage of immigrants from States of India to population of State			Percentage of population aged 15 to 59 to total of its categories		
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total		3,560.976	31.948	23.436	8.512	0.90	0.85	0.95	54.1	54.1	54.2
Primary Sector		1,197.299	2.048	1.966	0.082	0.17	0.16	0.19	85.6	85.5	86.8
Industrial Category	I	1,153.403	1.515	1.451	0.064	0.13	0.11	0.17	85.8	85.8	86.3
	II	18.417	0.110	.107	0.003	0.60	0.61	0.42	87.3	87.1	90.6
	III	25.479	.423	.408	0.015	1.66	1.88	1.11	73.5	71.8	90.2

STATEMENT V.42—*Concld.*

		Population of State (in thousands)	Immigrants from States in India (in thousands)	Immigrants from States adjacent to State (in thousands)	Immigrants from States other than adjacent States (in thousands)	Percentage of immigrants from States of India to population of State			Percentage of population aged 15 to 59 to total of its categories		
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Secondary Sector		137.815	1.588	1.451	0.137	1.15	1.74	0.27	83.9	82.0	88.1
Industrial	IV	95.628	0.362	0.343	0.019	0.38	0.55	0.24	81.5	80.7	86.3
	V	33.453	0.592	.546	0.046	1.77	1.81	1.16	88.1	88.0	88.2
	VI	8.734	.634	.562	0.072	7.26	7.47	0.38	94.0	94.1	93.9
Tertiary Sector		188.507	7.204	4.003	3.201	3.82	3.81	4.14	93.1	92.7	93.4
	VII	33.620	0.595	.537	0.058	1.77	1.78	0.90	90.2	89.1	90.8
	VIII	13.230	0.180	.160	0.020	1.36	1.44	...	92.7	94.7	91.9
		141.657	6.429	3.306	3.123	4.54	4.52	4.88	93.9	93.3	94.3
Non-workers	IX	2,037.355	21.108	16.016	5.092	1.04	0.81	1.18	30.0	27.9	38.2

Note :—The immigrant population excludes unclassifiable persons

5.434 It will be seen from this statement that over one-third of the immigrant population consists of workers; majority of whom fall in the tertiary sector. Column 6 of the statement shows that immigrant workers in this sector claim 3.82% of the total number of workers in the State engaged in Categories VII,VIII and IX. The corresponding proportions of workers in primary and secondary sectors are comparatively low and stand at 0.17% and 1.15% respectively. The disparity is due to the concentration of immigrants in other services (Category IX) which accounts for a larger number of workers than that claimed by all the remaining categories put together.

5.435 The data given in the statement also reveals that adjacent States have contributed a much larger number of immigrants working in each of the three sectors than those received from non-adjacent States. The variation is particularly striking in the primary sector in which the number of immigrant workers from non-adjacent States stands at 82 only as against 1,966 from adjacent States. This is, as it should be, in view of the nature of the activities represented by the industrial categories comprising this sector which are closely related to agriculture.

5.436 It is also clear from the statement that the highest proportion of immigrants from adjacent and non-adjacent States put together is engaged in Category VI (construction). Except for one female, all the remaining 633 immigrants are males. These consist of engineers and the labour mostly employed on the construction of :—

1) Kathua Feeder Canal,
2) Banihal Tunnel,
3) The new Secretariat buildings in Srinagar, and
4) Dhar-Udhampur road.

Worker and Non-worker Emigrants

5.437 The following statement gives the distribution of emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir to other States of India classified by industrial categories of worker and non-worker and by sex :—

STATEMENT V.43

Emigrants from the State to other States of India classified by industrial category of workers and non-workers and sex, 1961

Emigrants to	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Males	1,773	421	1,602	1,025	5,834	3,291	3,611	4,261	16,288	11,897
	(3.55%)	(0.84%)	(3.20%)	(2.05%)	(11.67%)	(6.58%)	(7.22%)	(8.52%)	(32.58%)	(23.79%)
Females	762	70	113	553	134	63	77	22	754	26,163
	(2.65%)	(0.24%)	(0.39%)	(1.93%)	(0.47%)	(0.22%)	(0.27%)	(0.08%)	(2.63%)	(91.12%)
Total	2,535	491	1,715	1,578	5,968	3,354	3,688	4,283	17,042	38,060
	(3.22%)	(0.63%)	(2.18%)	(2.01%)	(7.58%)	(4.26%)	(4.68%)	(5.44%)	(21.65%)	(48.35%)
States										
1 Andhra Pradesh										
Males	1	...	1	...	4	4	8	2	463	204
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	236
Total	1	...	1	...	4	4	8	2	465	440
2 Assam										
Males	2	2	129	...	66	1	6	8	107	91
Females	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	50
Total	3	2	129	2	66	1	6	8	108	41
3 Bihar										
Males	1	...	17	9	55	21	54	24	94	269
Females	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	266
Total	1	...	17	11	56	21	54	24	99	535
4 Gujarat										
Males	2	...	6	4	40	5	25	30	115	17
Females	1	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	3	42
Total	3	...	6	6	40	5	25	30	118	59
5 Kerala										
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	50
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	85
6 Madhya Pradesh										
Males	17	9	29	7	85	77	56	110	943	571
Females	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	14	386
Total	18	9	29	9	86	77	57	111	957	957

STATEMENT V.43—*Contd.*

Emigrants to	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7 Madras										
Males	1	1	2	...	12	1	20	8	31	216
Females	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	121
Total	1	1	2	1	13	1	20	8	36	337
8 Maharashtra										
Males	8	4	24	29	303	29	272	164	1,070	586
Females	1	1	...	4	9	1	8	3	24	1,179
Total	9	5	24	33	312	30	280	167	1,094	1,765
9 Mysore										
Males	1	1	...	...	5	3	8	7	79	62
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	66
Total	1	1	...	...	5	3	8	7	85	128
10 Orissa										
Males	2	1	5	...	152	19	7	3	150	188
Females	1	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	50
Total	3	1	5	...	153	33	7	3	150	238
11 Punjab										
Males	820	244	789	669	3,203	2,588	1,632	2,536	7,594	5,057
Females	293	19	35	345	39	27	42	5	278	14,302
Total	1,113	263	824	1,014	3,242	2,615	1,674	2,541	7,872	19,359
12 Rajasthan										
Males	299	6	8	2	46	12	28	154	289	394
Females	127	1	...	1	7	...	3	4	15	627
Total	426	7	8	3	53	12	31	158	304	1,021
13 Uttar Pradesh										
Males	153	72	132	112	504	175	534	434	1,669	1,779
Females	28	44	2	66	5	21	11	1	89	2,938
Total	181	116	134	178	509	196	545	435	1,758	4,717
14 West Bengal										
Males	27	1	39	4	205	27	89	66	459	228
Females	18	...	57	1	2	...	6	...	17	936
Total	45	1	96	5	207	27	95	66	476	1,164

STATEMENT V.43—*Contd.*

Emigrants to	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Union Territories & Other Areas										
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
Males	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	7
2 Delhi										
Males	...	...	7	24	788	71	818	655	2,445	1,871
Females	...	...	...	1	13	...	6	4	279	4,084
Total	...	...	7	25	801	71	824	659	2,724	5,955
3 Himachal Pradesh										
Males	439	80	414	165	365	237	50	56	455	204
Females	291	5	19	126	55	...	...	4	16	429
Total	730	85	433	291	420	237	50	60	471	633
4 Manipur										
Males	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	1
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	3
5 Tripura										
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3
6 Goa, Daman & Diu										
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
7 Pondicherry										
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8 N. E. F. A.										
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	1
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	1

STATEMENT V.43—*Concld.*

Emigrants to	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9 Nagaland										
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3
Females	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4
10 Sikkim										
Males	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	2	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	2	...

Note :—

1. Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications and IX=In Other Services.
2. Figures in brackets show percentages to the total population.

5.438 The data given in the Statement shows that the number of persons who migrated from Jammu and Kashmir to other States in India stands at 78,714 of whom 50,003 or about 64% are males. The emigrant population includes 52% or 40,654 persons who are workers. The fact that the population of males by far exceeds that of females and that about 94% workers are males suggests that the migrations have been prompted more by economic prospects than social and other reasons.

5.439 The distribution of workers as disclosed by the figures given in the Statement shows that :-

a. the tertiary sector has absorbed more workers than the primary and secondary sectors put together,

b. the number of female workers is very small when compared with the males in all the three sectors and in each of the industrial categories represented by them, and

c. non-workers include a much larger number of females than males.

5.440 It is a known fact that many inhabitants of the State migrate to other States to secure employment in other services, transport, storage etc. or for the disposal of their commercial products which do not find an easy market in many parts of the State owing to the slump usually prevailing in winter. This is why the number of workers in the tertiary sector is as high as 25,013 or about 32% of the total emigrant population. All these except 853 are males.

5.441 The secondary sector ranks next and claims 10,900 workers of whom 10,150 are males and 750 females. The proportion of workers employed in activities represented by this sector to the total emigrant population, however, stands at 14% approximately. A noticeable feature of the sector is that it includes a proportionately larger number of female workers than those falling in tertiary sector.

5.442 Only 6% of the emigrant population consists of workers engaged in primary sector constituting of Categories I, II and III. The actual number of these workers being 3,796 males and 945 females, it is evident that the disparity between the workers of the two sexes is even smaller in this sector than that between the male and female workers engaged in Categories IV, V and VI.

5.443 The above statistics further disclose that the tertiary sector claims about 62% of the total number of workers. The most important industrial category in this sector is other services (Category IX) in which 17,042 persons or about 42% workers are engaged. The number of workers in trade and commerce (Category VII) and transport, storage etc. (Category VIII) which also fall in tertiary sector is, however, smaller than even those engaged in manufacturing other than household industry (Category V).

5.444 We shall now attempt a more detailed analysis of the male and female workers in each of these three sectors.

Primary Sector

5.445 The sector includes workers belonging to Category I (cultivators), II (agricultural labourers) and III (mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities). As will be seen from the table, except Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh which have attracted sizable number of emigrants engaged in cultivation, only a negligible number of emigrants is engaged in this activity in other States. Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are both contiguous to Jammu and Kashmir and it is only natural that they should claim larger number of male and female emigrants working as cultivators than Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Having regard to the social and cultural ties which exist between the people of these States with those inhabiting Jammu and Kashmir, it would not be correct to assume that the emigrants engaged as cultivators necessarily represent those who have migrated temporarily to these States. The matrimonial alliances into which the inhabitants of Kathua district and the people living in the neighbouring districts of Puujab frequently enter provide a satisfactory explanation for the relatively large number of emigrants engaged in cultivation. An important fact which need not be lost sight of in this context is that whereas people born in other States cannot under law acquire agricultural lands in Jammu and Kashmir, there is no ban on the emigrants from the State to purchase agricultural and non-agricultural areas in other states in India.

5.446 Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh claim smaller number of emigrants working as cultivators. Most of these seem to have migrated since long and to have permanently settled in these States. It is necessary to state here that the Rajput families inhabiting the State trace their ethnic relationship with Rajputs of Rajasthan and regard that State as their recognised stronghold. For this reason, numerous marriages are contracted from year to year between the Rajputs of the two States and as a result intermigrations usually take place.

5.447 It will be seen from the data that there is a large disparity between the numbers of male and female emigrants working as cultivators not only in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh but also in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. In statement V.25 it has already been indicated that the emigrant population of the State enumerated in Uttar Pradesh includes 1,457 males and 553 females whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration has been less than one year. It is possible that some of these emigrants may have been on a casual visit in connection with performance of religious rituals at Hardwar and that cultivation may be the activity in which they were engaged in Jammu and Kashmir. On the other hand, it is also clear from the statement referred to above that there are 552 male and 392 female emigrants whose duration of residence in Uttar Pradesh is 16 years and above. This shows that some of the emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir may have permanently settled in that State and taken to cultivation. Likewise, the emigrant population in

Rajasthan includes 266 males and 94 females and 206 males and 128 females whose duration of residence in Rajasthan was less than one year and 11 years and above respectively at the time of 1961 Census. It is not unlikely that the emigrants engaged in cultivation may include some who have permanently settled in Rajasthan and a few others who were casual visitors to that State.

5.448 The number of emigrants employed as agricultural labourers is very small in all the States except Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The fact that Uttar Pradesh has returned 44 females against only 72 males engaged as agricultural labourers also lends support to the assumption that these emigrants may have been present in the place of enumeration in connection with the pilgrimage to Hardwar. As for Punjab, reasons for the high incidence of emigrants engaged as agricultural labourers are not far to seek. The sex-wise composition of these emigrants consisting of 244 males as against only 19 females suggests that they are mostly Kashmiri peasants who move in search of employment to the plains every winter. The female workers seem to be cases of marriage migrations from the adjoining districts.

5.449 This is also true of Himachal Pradesh where the number of male and female emigrants engaged as agricultural labourers stands at 80 and 5 respectively.

5.450 In most of the States, the number of emigrants engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities (Category III) is negligible. Assam, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh are the only States in which the number of such emigrants is about 100 or more. A noticeable aspect of these emigrants is that except West Bengal, the number of females engaged in mining, quarrying etc. in other States is extremely low when compared with males. A possible explanation for the number of female workers being larger than that of males in West Bengal is that some of the female workers may be bonafide inhabitants of West Bengal but may have been classified as emigrants because of their having born in Jammu and Kashmir. West Bengal is one of the principal States which contributes a substantial number of visitors to Kashmir every year. It is possible that some of these may, because of the incidence of their birth, have been treated as emigrants.

5.451 No precise explanation is, however, available to account for migration of the people of the State to Assam. The Cultural and Migration tables of Assam show that the emigrants include 39 males whose mother-tongue is Kashmiri and 92 others who have been residing in that State for 16 years and more. It is possible that the latter may have permanently settled in Assam and be engaged in the activities represented by Category III.

5.452 Punjab has absorbed the largest number of emigrants in mining, quarrying etc. Majority of these are Kashmiris who make their living by working as manual labourers in mines, quarries etc. Some of the emigrants, particularly the females, appear to have migrated from the adjoining district of Kathua. This also holds good in the case of emigrants said to be working in mining, quarrying etc. in Himachal Pradesh.

5.453 In so far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, while it is possible that some of the emigrants may include migratory labour from Kashmir, others may have been classified as emigrants merely because of their birth having taken place in the State. Like West Bengal, the number of visitors which the State receives from Uttar Pradesh is also large every year.

5.454 The foregoing statement gives the figures of emigrants of Jammu and Kashmir State as a whole and not separately of each of its districts. There are, however, reasons to believe that some of the districts in the State have despatched emigrants in larger proportions than others. This will be clear from the following :-

1. Many people from Ladakh migrate every year to Simla and other parts of Himachal

Pradesh where they are employed on road construction and are paid high rates of wages. A few others run small commercial establishments at Simla etc., for the sale of footwear and Tibetan products.

2. Professional beggars of Baramulla district, known as kul-faqirs, migrate to Punjab in winter in large numbers and collect money in the form of alms.

3. Brahmins hailing from Katra, Poni etc. of Udhampur district move to Punjab in winter where they are employed as cooks, water bearers, coolies etc.

4. A large number of Kashmiri Pandits of Srinagar district have migrated along with their families to many parts of India, particularly Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bombay etc. where they have secured employment, in Central and Provincial services.

5. Kashmiri peasants belonging to Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla districts migrate every year in winter to plains for employment as wood-cutters, coolies, load carriers etc. Most of them are found in Amritsar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and other adjoining States.

6. Economic activity in Srinagar district is comparatively very slack in winter due to the absence of visitors. Handicraft dealers, therefore, migrate to different places, like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc. for the sale of their goods.

7. The various organisations of Trade Agencies and Government Arts Emporia set up in important towns and cities are manned almost exclusively by persons born in Jammu and Kashmir.

8. Before 1947, timber which was one of the principal sources of State revenue was being floated down to Punjab via river Jhelum at a nominal cost. With the closure of this route, timber is now being exported by trucks to Pathankot where a large net-work of depots has been established by the forest lessees. The personnel looking after the depots and conducting the sales consists mostly of people born in the State.

Secondary Sector

5.455 Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are the only States which have returned relatively sizable number of emigrants engaged in household industry (Category IV). In this case also, the number claimed by Punjab is the largest both so far as males and females are concerned. Reasons already given above in respect of emigrants engaged in Primary sector apply with greater emphasis to those working in household industry. The long standing practice of inter-marriages among the people of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir accounts for the high incidence of female workers in this category. The emigrants in Punjab include, among others, a number of families from Kashmir whose traditional occupation is arts and crafts. Though born in Jammu and Kashmir, they are not in effect emigrants as they have permanently settled in the place of enumeration. The emigrants in Uttar Pradesh possibly include pilgrims to Hardwar.

5.456 Like Category IV, the number of female workers in Category V (manufacturing other than household industry) is also very small when compared with the males. Even so far as male workers are concerned, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh alone claim more than 100 workers. The number of emigrants enumerated in Punjab is, however, disproportionately high and stands at 3,242, consisting of 3,203 males and 39 females. Most of these are engaged in spinning and weaving of silk textile, embroidery and making of crepe laces, fringes and embroidery and art work in woollen textiles and manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur. Many others make their living by sawing and planing of wood at Pathankot where a net-work of depots for the sale of timber exported from Kashmir has been established. The possibility of the inclusion in the emigrant population of people born in the adjoining district of Kathua who may be making their living by employment in various industries under the Five Year Plans cannot also be ruled out.

5.457 The next largest number of emigrants engaged in manufacturing other than household industry is claimed by Delhi where according to General Economic Tables of that State the number of workers employed in embroidery and making of crepe laces and fringes stands at 1,550. As this is one of the important industries of Jammu and Kashmir, it is possible that most of the workers may be emigrants from the State. The above compilation also indicates that there are 41 and 18 workers engaged in embroidery and art work in woollen textiles and manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel made of leather and fur respectively. The fact that the number of these workers is very small in Delhi suggests that they must be emigrants from Kashmir where the number of such workers is comparatively very large.

5.458 Uttar Pradesh has returned 509 emigrants engaged in manufacturing other than household industry. For the same reasons as given in the case of Punjab and Delhi, it is presumed that the emigrants are engaged either as furriers or working in embroidery in woollen textiles. The total number of workers in these two categories in Uttar Pradesh is limited to 167 and 1,448 respectively.

5.459 Like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh also includes rich forest areas and supplies timber to other States in India. The State is contiguous with Doda and Kathua districts of Jammu and Kashmir and it is possible that some of the emigrants may be engaged in sawing and planing of wood, an industry which is very common in both these districts.

5.460 The total number of workers engaged in embroidery in woollen textiles and manufacturing of clothing and wearing apparel made of leather and fur in Maharashtra stands at 133 and 244 respectively. It is not improbable that most of these may consist of emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir. Further, Maharashtra is also one of the States from which visitors in large number pour into Kashmir every year. The possibility that some of the emigrants may by reason of their birth in Jammu and Kashmir have been classified as such although in actual effect they may be bonafide residents of Maharashtra, cannot be ruled out.

5.461 Category VI (construction) which also falls in the secondary sector claims sizable number of emigrants only in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. As in other categories, the workers include an overwhelming number of males even in the case of contiguous States like Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Those enumerated in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh consist mostly of the migratory labour from Kashmir employed on construction of roads, bridges, buildings etc. This will be evident from the fact that of the total male emigrant population of 25,132 in Punjab, the duration of residence of no less than 11,395 is less than one year. Similarly, the emigrant male population of 2,465 in Himachal Pradesh includes 1,413 males with less than one year's duration of residence. These must, therefore, be identified with migrants from districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Doda etc., who move down to the plains in winter in search of work.

5.462 The number of emigrants in Uttar Pradesh engaged in construction is comparatively very small. Presumably, these either consist of migrants who have settled in Uttar Pradesh since long or who have been casual visitors to that State in connection with their pilgrimage to Hardwar or both.

Tertiary Sector

5.463 Of the three categories comprising tertiary sector, other States in India seem to have recruited the smallest number of emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir who are engaged in Category VII, viz. trade and commerce. Like many other activities, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi are the only States where a sizable number of these emigrants is engaged in trade and commerce. In this category also the *number of female emigrants from Jammu and* Kashmir is negligible.

5.464 It has already been stated in the preceding paragraphs and elsewhere in the Report

that a large number of businessmen from Kashmir migrate every winter to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and other important commercial centres for the sale of handicraft goods. Emigrants enumerated in Maharashtra and engaged in trade and commerce appear to consist mainly of these. It may be remarked here that the State Government have set up a number of emporia in important cities all over India for the sale of Kashmir products. The personnel of these institutions is almost entirely manned by people born in the State.

5.465 The emigrants in Punjab include, besides businessmen and the staff of the emporium and trade agencies at Pathankot and Amritsar, a large number of forest lessees and their establishments engaged in the sale of timber exported from Jammu and Kashmir.

5.466 Likewise, there are two State Government emporia in Delhi. In addition, many emigrants from the State run business establishments in important commercial centres of the city for the whole year round. In Uttar Pradesh also, the personnel of the emporium set up at Lucknow consist of emigrants from Kashmir. Besides, there are sale depots and commercial establishments set up by private individuals for the disposal of goods manufactured in Kashmir.

5.467 Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have returned comparatively larger number of emigrants engaged in Category VIII (transport, storage and communication). The number enumerated in Punjab, however, exceeds the emigrant population engaged in this category in all other States put together. With the transfer of the nearest railhead of the State to Pathankot and the growing importance of Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar road, the sole trade route of the State, the number of vehicles operating between Pathankot and Jammu and Pathankot and Srinagar has enormously increased. In consequence, many people born in the State, particularly members of Sikh community, have migrated to Pathankot where loading and unloading of goods destined for or received from Jammu and Kashmir is undertaken. Further, because of their special aptitude for employment in transport service, members of Sikh community have migrated in hundreds to various other States in India including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and even West Bengal where they make their living by being engaged as drivers and cleaners.

5.468 With a few exceptions, majority of the emigrants in all the States in India are employed in Category IX, Other services. Important among the States in which the number of emigrants employed in this category is fairly large are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. As usual, the number of female workers is very small in every State when compared with the males. At any rate, most of the emigrants are employed in public services, particularly administrative departments of State and Central Governments. As observed previously, with the integration of a number of State services with the Centre, many inhabitants of the State have been posted to different parts of the country and replaced by others. Another reason for the high proportion of workers of this category is the large scale migration of educated Kashmiri Pandits who could not, because of the limited scope in the State, be absorbed in Government services. They have managed to secure jobs in State and Central services almost in every State in India. Further, many Kashmiri Pandit priests tour the country during winter to receive offerings from the devotees who cannot undertake pilgrimages to the sacred temple at Martand of which they are the custodians.

5.469 Another reason for the high incidence of emigrants engaged in Category IX is that Kashmir contributes a substantial number of domestic servants who are engaged by foreigners and others as cooks, bearers, shikarees and the like.

Non-workers

5.470 A closer scrutiny of the data given in the Statement will show that most of the male and female non-workers are the dependents of

emigrants employed in other services. For instance, the number of workers and non-workers in Andhra Pradesh stands at 485 and 440 respectively. The former include 463 male workers falling in Category IX (Other services). Similarly, in Assam the number of non-workers stands at 141 as against 325 workers of whom 108 are employed in other services. Again, the sex-wise break-up of non-workers shows that in almost every State the number of male workers is much larger than that of non-workers whereas female non-workers have been returned in greater strength than workers. This is true even of adjacent States like Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

5.471 The non-workers, however, include not only the dependents of workers engaged in one activity or the other, but also a very large number of the inhabitants of the State receiving technical and non-technical education in Universities and institutions imparting training in medicine, engineering and other sciences.

Industrial Classification of Worker and Non-worker immigrants from other States

5.472 The distribution pattern of immigrants is indicated in the following statement which gives the district-wise total, rural and urban proportions of workers by industrial categories and of non-workers from other States in India per 10,000 of all immigrant population in Jammu and Kashmir in 1961:—

STATEMENT V.44

Distribution by industrial category of workers and non-workers of immigrants from other States of India, per 10,000 of all immigrant population (total / rural / urban) in the State, 1961

State and District	Total Rural Urban	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to :-									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu and	**Total**	**474**	**35**	**133**	**113**	**185**	**199**	**186**	**56**	**2,012**	**6,607**
Kashmir	Rural	**866**	**64**	**239**	**191**	**79**	**137**	**98**	**44**	**2,201**	**6,081**
	Urban	**34**	**1**	**13**	**26**	**304**	**267**	**286**	**70**	**1,801**	**7,198**
Anantnag	Total	1,477	67	...	...	...	134	537	67	3,221	4,497
	Rural	1,068	97	...	...	...	194	97	...	3,398	5,146
	Urban	2,391	...	...	...	...	...	1,522	217	2,826	3,044
Srinagar	Total	44	...	19	15	133	...	292	137	3,052	6,308
	Rural	326	...	...	...	93	...	...	93	3,907	5,581
	Urban	20	...	20	16	137	...	318	141	2,978	6,370
Baramulla	Total	93	...	8	8	8	15	62	...	8,546	1,260
	Rural	91	...	10	10	...	...	51	...	8,895	943
	Urban	100	...	...	...	33	67	100	...	7,400	2,300
Ladakh	Total	403	...	161	323	...	81	1,774	...	6,048	1,210
	Rural	447	...	...	179	...	89	1,518	...	6,696	1,071
	Urban	...	...	1,666	1,667	...	...	4,167	...	...	2,500
Doda	Total	4,081	58	135	252	77	39	174	39	1,605	3,540
	Rural	5,616	82	192	329	...	27	55	...	1,315	2,384
	Urban	395	...	...	66	263	66	460	131	2,303	6,316

STATEMENT V.44—*Concld.*

State and District	Total Rural Urban	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to :- I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Udhampur	Total	435	10	...	54	230	322	161	102	1,910	6,776
	Rural	856	20	...	109	70	239	169	129	2,587	5,821
	Urban	29	...	...	...	384	403	153	77	1,257	7,697
Jammu	Total	167	24	24	44	257	242	198	44	1,909	7,091
	Rural	386	56	40	75	141	112	88	32	2,396	6,674
	Urban	4	...	12	21	344	339	279	54	1,546	7,401
Kathua	Total	1,051	80	460	304	83	178	134	49	875	6,786
	Rural	1,234	93	549	346	38	180	91	50	913	6,506
	Urban	122	15	8	91	312	168	351	46	678	8,209
Poonch	Total	600	11	23	158	226	283	91	90	1,210	7,308
	Rural	1,002	20	40	281	40	120	20	80	1,343	7,054
	Urban	78	...	...	...	468	493	182	104	1,039	7,636

Note : The immigrant population excludes unclassifiable persons.

5.473 As pointed out in the preceding paragraphs about two-third of the immigrant population from other States consists of non-workers. The corresponding proportion in rural areas is slightly less but higher among immigrants enumerated in the urban sector.

5.474 The preponderance of non-workers is discernible in all the districts of the State, except Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh and Doda where workers are in a majority. Anantnag is the only district in which the proportions of rural and urban non-workers are respectively higher and lower than the corresponding average for the district as a whole. In other districts, the incidence of non-workers is more pronounced in the urban areas than in the whole district and its rural sector.

5.475 It is also apparent that except for Doda and Kathua districts, the immigrant workers engaged in other services (Category IX) claim higher proportions than the number of immigrants working in cultivation. Further, besides Doda and Kathua, Poonch is the only other district in which the proportion of workers in Category IX does not exceed the aggregate average of workers in all other categories put together in the district as a whole and in its rural sector.

5.476 Another striking feature of the data given in the statement is that the proportions of immigrants engaged as cultivators in the rural areas of Anantnag and Baramulla districts alone are smaller than the corresponding averages of workers of this category in the urban areas. The actual number of immigrants engaged in cultivation in the various districts of the State shows that these high proportions have only a statistical value except so far as Doda, Jammu and Kathua are concerned. According to Table D—VI giving the number of workers of immigrant population by industrial categories, there are in all 22, 12, 12, 5, 89 and 53 immigrants engaged in cultivation in Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla, Ladakh, Udhampur and Poonch districts respectively. For reasons already stated in paragraph 5.24, they are not immigrants in the accepted sense of the word and have presumably been classified as such because of their birth having taken place in other States though they are bonafide residents of Jammu and Kashmir. Doda and Kathua are contiguous with Himachal Pradesh and Punjab respectively and marriage migrations between the inhabitants of the contiguous rural areas of these States, who do not because of their long standing social relations recognise the inter-State boundaries, are common. No precise explanation is available for the

relatively large number of immigrants engaged in cultivation in Jammu district. It is possible that the females may have migrated to this district due to marriage and the males may have been categorised as immigrants because of their birth in other States.

5.477 This is also why the proportions of immigrants engaged in activities closely allied to cultivation, such as agricultural labour (Category II), mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards, plantation and allied activities (Category III) and household industry (Category IV) are comparatively very high in the rural areas of Doda and Kathua districts only.

5.478 Like many other parts of the Country, the rural economy of the State has not as yet changed its complexion. While the prospects of heavy industries being set up in the State appear to be remote, even medium and small scale industries are conspicuous by their absence in its rural sector. As a result, the total immigrant population engaged in manufacturing other than household industry in the non-urban areas of the State is limited to 134 persons only. Of these, no less than 98 are concentrated in Jammu district alone. The urban sector claims higher proportions of such workers in all the districts but even in this case, 320 out of 458 workers in the State have been returned from Jammu.

5.479 So far as construction (Category IV) is concerned, the proportions of immigrant workers in rural areas are, when compared with other districts, high in Anantnag, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch. As indicated earlier, the concentration of immigrant workers in these districts is due to the construction of Banihal Tunnel (Anantnag district), Kathua Feeder canal (Kathua district) and Dhar-Udhampur road (Udhampur district). Further all these districts, except Poonch, are situated on the Pathankot - Srinagar National Highway which is under constant repair providing employment to technical personnel imported from outside the State. There are altogether 25 workers in Poonch and they are presumably working on Akhnoor-Nowshehra-Rajouri-Poonch road which has been built by the Army.

5.480 Except for Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua, the actual number of immigrants working in trade and commerce (category VII) is very small in all the districts ranging from 8 to 33. The largest number (280) has been enumerated in the urban sector of Jammu district which as stated previously, is the distribution centre of all imported goods for the entire State. The high proportion of Ladakh has only a statistical value as the actual number of the workers in the district does not exceed 22. Of these, 17 have been returned from village Kargil, the headquarter of Kargil tehsil.

5.481 The proportions of immigrant workers employed in transport, storage and communication (Category VIII) are also very low in the rural areas of all the districts, the only exceptions being Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua. The probable reason for the high incidence of these workers in Srinagar and Jammu is the employment of immigrants as drivers and cleaners for the vehicles owned by the Army. Besides, the personnel of the transport workshops, particularly in the private sector, include, among others, technicians recruited from other States. So far as Kathua is concerned, reasons already given in respect of workers of other industrial categories hold good in this case also.

5.482 The proportions of immigrant workers engaged in other services (Category IX) in the rural areas are higher than similar proportions of urban workers in all the districts of the State except Doda. The total number of immigrant workers engaged in other services in Doda district stands at 73, of whom 48 have been returned from its rural sector. These consist mostly of forest lessees and their employees.

5.483 As already stated, majorty of the immigrants in most of the districts make their living by employment in other services. This is because notwithstanding the growth of economic activities as a result of the successive Five Year Plans, the State is still in its primitive stage of development and there is not much scope for the absorption of outsiders in industrial and commercial establishments.

CHAPTER VI

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

Question on Age

Question 2 of the Individual Slip was designed to ascertain the age of the person enumerated. Instructions were issued that the age should be given in completed years upto the last birthday ignoring the additional period from the last birthday to the date of enumeration. In pursuance of these instructions, the age of an infant who had not completed one year from his birth was recorded as zero.

6.2 The field staff was alerted about the possibility of incorrect ages being returned by the persons enumerated due to their being illiterate or because of weak memory. In such cases, the enumerating agency was advised to stimulate the memory of the respondents by referring them to historical events or religious festivals etc. In the case of areas which are predominantly inhabited by Muslims, they were advised to determine the age by ascertaining whether the birth had taken place before or after the month of fasts. Similarly, the enumerators deployed in Jammu Province were instructed to help the respondents in recollecting the date of birth by referring to important festivals such as Dussehra, Baisakhi and Shivratri etc.

6.3 The determination of correct age was found easy in the urban areas than the rural sector, the reason being that the incidence of literacy in the former is comparatively high and most of the inhabitants are in a position to calculate their ages without any assistance. In rural areas, another device employed for eliciting correct date of birth was to refresh the memory of the respondent by referring to the sowing and harvesting seasons which proved even more helpful than reminding him about the celebration of different religious festivals.

6.4 In addition, every enumerator was supplied by the District Census Officer with a calendar of important events which he made use of while ascertaining the age. This proved of considerable help in Kashmir Province, where literacy percentage being very low, even a fairly grown up person when asked to state his age invariably remarks that he may be 30 to 40 years old. In such cases, it would have been impossible to collect correct data if the enumerators had not in advance been provided with comprehensive instructions and if they had not made use of the calendar.

6.5 No Census was taken in Jammu and Kashmir in 1951 owing to disturbed conditions then prevailing in the State. The definition adopted at that Census in other parts of the country did not, however, vary either in substance or in form from the one prescribed for 1961. In both Censuses, the age of children who had not yet completed one year from the date of their birth was reckoned as 0 while in all other cases, the age as on the last birthday was recorded ignoring the fraction of a year, if any.

6.6 The question on age, though appearing, simple, is not in actual practice so easy. The reason is that the masses who are dominated by illiterate persons do not attach much importance to their age nor preserve any records in relation to the same. In Kashmir Province in particular, where majority of the inhabitants are Muslims, records such as horoscopes, etc. are not being maintained even in the urban areas. In the rural areas of Jammu Province also,

very few people have correct idea of their age both because of illiteracy as also due to the reason that no horoscopes were got prepared.

6.7 In the circumstances, the enumerators had to be given comprehensive schooling in canvassing the question on age to ensure correct replies being obtained. During the course of training camps organised at central places of different regions of the State, considerable emphasis was laid on the desirability of eliciting correct reply to the question on age. Practical illustrations were also given while conducting pretests in adjoining areas by ascertaining ages of male and female infants, children, middle aged or old persons.

6.8 It is not contended that the age returns of the Census of 1961 are free from any error. Enumerators who exercised proper care generally succeeded in eliciting correct replies while others who took less pains may not have been able to obtain correct information in all cases. At any rate, the extent of error, if any, could not in view of the elaborate precautions, be taken large.

Bias in Age Returns

6.9 The Age Tables of 1961 Census published in Paper No. 2 of 1963 reveal that "the pattern of age biases is uniform throughout the country but minor differences are shown due to State variations in the extent of distortion at the same age. The age returns of seven States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Punjab are comparatively the most distorted, while those of Assam, Kerala and West Bengal are comparatively the least distorted among the States. The remaining five States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Bihar and Orissa fall in between".

6.10 A few important causes which account for the inaccuracy of age returns in Jammu and Kashmir are briefly discussed below :-

1. There is a strong tendency among all the communities to understate the age of unmarried girls for fear of social obloquy. It is apprehended that the disclosure of the correct age of a girl may operate as a bar against the prospect of securing a suitable match for her.

2. In their anxiety to remarry, widowers invariably understate their age as the disclosure that they are in advanced years is bound to have an adverse effect on the prospect of striking a matrimonial bargain. While this applies to all communities, among Muslims, widows also return lesser ages so that they may be able to marry a second time. Non-Muslim widows do not generally remarry.

3. People in advanced years generally exaggerate their age so as to claim greater experience and elicit more respect towards them.

4. In the large majority of cases, neither any personal record, such as horoscope etc., is maintained nor the births are got registered by the village chowkidar or the registrar of the municipality or town area.

5. The practice of celebrating birthdays is not followed by Muslims in any part of the State. Even so far as non-Muslims are concerned, birthdays are celebrated mostly by well-to-do families in urban areas only.

6. According to the procedure followed at the Census, the head of the household answers all questions relating to himself and other members of the family. He is, no doubt, in a position to give accurate information about his children, brothers, cousins, nephews, etc. but in so far as the wives of his sons, brothers, etc. about whom he has no direct knowledge are concerned, the possibility of committing an error cannot be eliminated.

7. Last but not the least, the age returns are distorted due to digital preference *i. e.* a deliberate preference for certain digits in returning ages and avoiding others. It has been observed that an average person shows a special preference for stating his age in numbers which end in zero or which are multiples of 5. There is a further bias for even over odd numbers

possibly due to superstition. The data published in Census Paper No. 2 of 1963. Age Tables 1961 Census shows that in Jammu and Kashmir members of both sexes prefer to return ages ending in digits 0, 5, 2 and 8. Digits 1, 3, 7 and 9 which are all odd numbers are most disliked and returns in respect of these are very few. Digits 4 and 6 fall in between.

6.11 During the course of the supervision of the Census count, the verification of age returns led to interesting experiences occasionally. It was found in one case that Razak Dar, an inhabitant of village Haworah, had claimed that he was 175 years old. On being questioned whether he had maintained any record of his date of birth, he replied in negative. He, however, contended that he was 45 years old when Col. Lawrence (the first Settlement Commissioner of Kashmir) visited his village and after tasting a little clay prophesied that there existed a hot spring within or in the vicinity of the village. Razak Dar claimed that he had promptly confirmed the statement of Col. Lawrence and showed him the hot spring in the village. Since Col. Lawrence was appointed as Settlement Commissioner of the State in 1887, it was estimated that Razak Dar could not have been more than 119 years old by 1st March, 1961. Even if it is assumed that the age claimed by Razak Dar had been reckoned according to lunar year, he could at best have been 123 years old in 1961.

6.12 In Handwara tehsil of district Baramulla, a woman presented an application requesting that her age as recorded in her enumeration slip may be reduced by ten years. On being interrogated, she admitted that the entry already made was correct but that she would not be able to find a suitable match for her grown up daughter if her own age was fairly high.

Question on Sex

6.13 The last question to be answered by the person enumerated related to sex. The enumerators were instructed to record M for males and F for females against this question. In the case of eunuchs and hermaphrodites also, the symbol M was used.

6.14 There has been no change in 1961 in the manner of recording the sex of the person enumerated which has been the same as followed in 1961.

Question on Marital Status

6.15 Question No. 3 of the Individual Slip related to the marital status of the person enumerated. Each person was according to the answer given by him to the question to be treated as belonging to one of the following four categories :—

1) Never Married
2) Married
3) Widowed
4) Separated or Divorced

6.16 The following instructions were issued to the enumerators for recording the replies to the question :—

"For never married	write	NM
Married	wirte	M
Widowed	write	W
Separated or Divorced	write	S

6.17 For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for 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 divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her."

6.18 The classification adopted at the 1961 Census is free from ambiguities and is a definite improvement on the form used in 1951. This will be clear from the perusal of the following instructions issued in 1951.

"Question 3, Civil condition-Write '1' for unmrrried, '2' for married and '3' for widowed. If divorced write '0'. An entry should be made in respect of everybody including a small child. If the child has not been married the appropriate contraction, namely, '1' should be entered.

6.19 A person should be recorded as married if he has married in accordance with a religious rite or by registration or according to the recognised custom of the country. If without any such formality a person is simply attached to a woman or man, he or she should be treated as unmarried. If a person who after being widowed or divorced has again married, he should be treated as a married person and not as a widowed or divorced person."

6.20 It is obvious that the implication of the term 'Unmarried' is not as clear as of 'Never Married' as the former does not necessarily exclude widowed or divorced persons. Likewise, it is possible that there may have been cases in which persons who may not have been divorced in a lawful manner or in accordance with religious or social custom and who may be separated from wife or husband and may be living apart with no apparent intention of living together again. With the amendment made in 1961 replacing the term 'divorced' by 'separated or divorced', everyone who has been separated and not only those who have been divorced has been accounted for.

Inaccuracies in Age

6.21 It is a known fact that inaccuracies in age returns are even now traceable in countries which are statistically very much advanced. No wonder, therefore, that the age returns of our Census also suffer to some extent from similar inaccuracies.

6.22 A closer study of the data has disclosed that the bias in age may be due to one of the following reasons :—

1) The person enumerated may not be knowing his age and he may be only giving an estimate of it according to his guess work.

2) The person enumerated may be making a deliberate misstatement. Thus, an unmarried girl may be wilfully understating her age to improve the prospect of her marriage. Similarly, elderly persons may be deliberately exaggerating their age so as to claim more respectability. There may be others who may be prompted to mis-state their ages due to the apprehension that the disclosure of the correct age may operate as a bar against their employment.

3) In determining the age on last birthday, the possibility of age being reckoned upto the next birthday cannot be eliminated.

4) The manner of obtaining reply to the question on age. As stated earlier, information on the question relating to age as also to other questions listed in the enumeration slip is usually given by the head of the household on behalf of the members of the family. Some of the members consist of immigrants about whose date of birth he is not supposed to possess first hand knowledge.

6.23 The preponderance of illiterate persons is one of the principal causes which distort the age return in a large majorty of the cases. As a result, the age returned is usually the estimate of an illiterate and ignorant person who may display a bias in favour of certain digits and a dislike for others.

6.24 Several methods have been evolved for making an assessment of the extent of distortion in the age returns and of age biases. Important among these are (a) Whipple's Index of Concentration at ages in multiple of 5, (b) Myer's Index of Preference and (c) Zelnik's Age Ratio. Each of these methods has a formula of its own which when applied to unadjusted data as returned at the Census brings out the extent of distortion.

Comparison of the Adjusted and Unadjusted Age Distribution

6.25 A comparison of the unadjusted and adjusted age distributions yields more specific conclusions about the extent of distortion in the Census count. Shri S. P. Jain, the Actuary of the 1961 Census, has with the help of the above methods brought out certain interesting results regarding distortions in the age returns of the Censuses of 1951 and 1961. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, however, the distortions have been worked out in respect of the 1961 Census count only and no comparison has been possible with the distortions of 1951 as no Census was then held in the State. It is still worthwhile to study the biases in the age returns of 1961 as worked out by the Actuary by comparing the unadjusted and the adjusted age returns.

6.26 The following statement gives the sex-wise unadjusted population by single year age as returned at the Census and the corresponding adjusted population as worked out by the Census Actuary.

STATEMENT VI.1

Adjusted and un-adjusted figures of male and female population by single year of age, 1961 (Figures in '00')

Single year age	Males			Females		
	Un-adjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between Cols. 2 & 3	Un-adjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between Cols. 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**18,966**	**18,967**	+ 1	**16,643**	**16,643**	—
0	549	702	+153	538	688	+150
1	406	627	+221	401	613	+212
2	539	577	+ 38	522	562	+ 40
3	591	542	— 49	584	527	— 57
4	583	516	— 67	556	501	— 55
0-4	**2,668**	**2,964**	**+296**	**2,601**	**2,891**	**+290**
5	594	497	— 97	564	481	— 83
6	615	486	—129	576	463	—113
7	496	475	— 21	501	449	— 52
8	581	464	—117	512	435	— 77
9	426	454	+ 28	395	421	+ 26
5-9	**2,712**	**2,376**	**—336**	**2,548**	**2,249**	**—299**
10	540	443	— 97	464	408	— 56
11	288	432	+144	265	396	+131
12	570	422	—148	453	383	— 70
13	308	412	+104	282	373	+ 91
14	398	402	+ 4	366	363	— 3

STATEMENT VI.1—*Contd.*

Single year age	Males			Females		
	Un-adjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between Cols. 2 & 3	Un-adjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between Cols. 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10-14	**2,104**	**2,111**	+ 7	**1,830**	**1,923**	+ 93
15	430	392	− 38	345	354	+ 9
16	369	382	+ 13	321	346	+ 25
17	210	373	+163	186	340	+154
18	501	365	−136	477	333	−144
19	186	356	+170	164	328	+164
15-19	**1,696**	**1,868**	+172	**1,493**	**1,701**	+208
20	580	349	−231	641	323	−318
21	169	344	+175	138	320	+182
22	350	339	− 11	344	317	− 27
23	156	334	+178	138	314	+176
24	235	330	+ 95	229	311	+ 82
20-24	**1,490**	**1,696**	+206	**1,490**	**1,585**	+ 95
25	792	326	−466	869	308	−561
26	226	320	+ 94	215	301	+ 86
27	167	314	+147	146	294	+148
28	270	308	+ 38	268	286	+ 18
29	118	301	+183	100	278	+178
25-29	**1,573**	**1,569**	− 4	**1,598**	**1,467**	−131
30	921	295	−626	892	269	−623
31	74	289	+215	49	258	+209
32	246	282	+ 36	186	247	+ 61
33	89	275	+186	58	236	+178
34	113	268	+155	85	224	+139
30-34	**1,443**	**1,409**	− 34	**1,270**	**1,234**	− 36
35	797	260	−537	643	213	−430
36	174	252	+ 78	130	203	+ 73
37	78	242	+164	51	192	+141
38	134	233	+ 99	101	182	+ 81
39	78	224	+146	58	172	+114

STATEMENT VI.1—*Concld.*

Single year age	Males			Females		
	Un-adjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between Cols. 2 & 3	Un-adjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between Cols. 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35-39	**1,261**	**1,211**	**— 50**	**983**	**962**	**— 21**
40	803	215	—588	645	162	—483
41	43	206	+163	26	154	+128
42	110	197	+ 87	68	145	+ 77
43	44	188	+144	27	137	+110
44	62	180	+118	36	130	+ 94
40-44	**1,062**	**986**	**— 76**	**802**	**728**	**— 74**
45	523	171	—352	369	122	—247
46	55	164	+109	35	116	+ 81
47	40	156	+116	21	109	+ 88
48	85	149	+ 64	59	103	+ 44
49	48	141	+ 93	32	97	+ 65
45-49	**751**	**781**	**+ 30**	**516**	**547**	**+ 31**
50	593	135	—458	434	92	—342
51	29	128	+ 99	14	87	+ 73
52	54	122	+ 68	28	82	+ 54
53	26	116	+ 90	13	77	+ 64
54	36	110	+ 74	20	73	+ 53
50-54	**738**	**611**	**—127**	**509**	**411**	**— 98**
55	249	104	—145	159	69	— 90
56	36	99	+ 63	20	65	+ 45
57	22	94	+ 72	9	62	+ 53
58	31	88	+ 57	17	58	+ 41
59	32	83	+ 51	20	55	+ 35
55-59	**370**	**468**	**+ 98**	**225**	**309**	**+ 84**
60	433	78	—355	312	52	—260
61	17	73	+ 56	9	49	+ 40
62	25	69	+ 44	13	46	+ 33
63	13	64	+ 51	6	43	+ 37
64	14	59	+ 45	9	40	+ 31
60-64	**502**	**343**	**—159**	**349**	**230**	**—119**
65	112	54	— 58	77	37	— 40
66	15	50	+ 35	8	34	+ 26
67	8	45	+ 37	4	30	+ 26
68	11	40	+ 29	6	27	+ 21
69	12	36	+ 24	8	24	+ 16
65-69	**158**	**225**	**+ 67**	**103**	**152**	**+ 49**
70 & over	402	349	— 53	292	254	— 38
Age not stated	36	...	...	34	...	...

6.27 The statement also indicates the difference between the unadjusted and adjusted population of each age and of different age-groups. This difference if multiplied by 100 and divided by the corresponding adjusted population gives the extent of distortion in the age return. Thus, the variation between the Census count and the adjusted population of males at the age of 0 being 15,300 in a total adjusted population of 70,200 of this age, the distortion works out to - 21.7%, implying thereby that the Census count falls short of the actual population by 21.7%.

6.28 On this basis, the Actuary has vide page 24 of Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963-Age Tables worked out the following percentages of distortion for each sex and at each age from 0-60 in the Census count of 1961.

STATEMENT VI.2

Percentage Distribution of Individual Ages in Jammu and Kashmir in 1961
Age (Unit digit)

Age Cycle		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—9	M	-21.7	-35.3	-6.6	9.1	12.9	19.5	26.6	4.4	25.2	-6.2
	F	-21.8	-34.6	-7.1	10.8	11.0	17.2	24.5	11.6	17.8	-6.1
10—19	M	22.0	-33.4	35.0	-25.3	-1.0	9.8	-3.5	-43.8	37.3	-47.7
	F	13.9	-33.2	18.4	-24.4	0.7	-2.5	-7.4	-45.4	43.2	-49.9
20—29	M	66.0	-51.0	3.3	-53.2	-28.7	142.9	-29.5	-46.9	-12.4	-60.8
	F	98.5	-57.0	8.4	-56.0	-26.4	182.3	-28.6	-50.4	-6.3	-64.0
30—39	M	212.2	-74.4	-12.9	-67.6	-57.8	206.8	-30.9	-67.6	-42.6	-65.3
	F	231.6	-81.1	-24.8	-75.2	-62.1	202.0	-36.1	-73.3	-44.8	-66.5
40—49	M	273.7	-79.3	-44.0	-76.7	-65.6	206.0	-66.6	-74.3	-43.1	-66.2
	F	297.9	-82.9	-53.5	-80.1	-72.0	202.8	-69.6	-80.8	-42.8	-67.2
50—59	M	339.1	-77.6	-55.5	-77.7	-67.0	139.2	-63.7	-76.4	-64.3	-62.0
	F	371.8	-84.0	-66.1	-83.4	-71.9	130.3	-70.0	-85.0	-70.7	-63.6
60—69	M	454.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	499.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

Note:— The negative sign indicates deficiency and the figures without any sign represent excess in the Census count.

6.29 The above data shows that there is a sharp depression in the age cycle 0-9 at the age of one both among males and females. The deficit at the age of 0 is also a marked one. As against these, the populations at the ages of 2 and 9 are in slight deficit in both the sexes.

6.30 It is also apparent that there is a distinct concentration at the ages of 5, 6 and 8. The ages 3, 4 and 7 do not disclose marked excesses.

6.31 The next age cycle of 10-19 shows prominent heapings at the ages of 12 and 18. Compared to these, the heapings at the age of 10 are not so prominent. Ages 11, 17 and 19 disclose sharp deficits while the gap between the adjusted and unadjusted population at the age of 14 is exceedingly small in the population of both males and females.

6.32 The distortions in the age cycle 20-29

indicate prominent heapings at the age of 25. Compared to these, the heapings at the age of 20 are less pronounced. The variation between the adjusted and unadjusted population at the age of 22 is very small indicating that the Census count is very near the actual population. The population in all other ages of this cycle is in deficit but the depressions in the case of ages 24, 26 and 28 are when compared with others small.

6.33 The distortions in the age cylce 30-39 show prominent heapings at the ages of 30 and 35 in both the sexes. In all other ages except 32, the Census count is in considerable deficit when compared with the adjusted population. The population at the age of 32 is also in deficit which is not, however, as large. In this case, the deficit in the female population is when compared with that of males of this age fairly high.

6.34 It is evident that the deficit in most of the ages of this cycle is the inevitable effect of large concentration at the ages of 30 and 35.

6.35 As in the age cycle 30-39, there are heavy concentrations at the ages of 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 in the higher age cycles of 40-49, 50-59 and 60-69 also. This shows that there is a strong bias in favour of the ages being returned in multiples of 0 and 5 in preference to others. It is also evident that with the increase in the age cycle, the heapings at ages ending at 0 are much heavier when compared with those of the multiples of 5 which steadily tend to decrease. Evidently, the bias for returning the age in multiples of 10 grows with every successive age cycle and eventually the return after the age of 60 is dominated only by multiples of 10.

6.36 Two diagrams, one indicating the sex-wise ungraduated population by small age-groups and the other depicting the corresponding graduated population, have also been prepared and are given on the next page. The variations by age-groups are the same as shown under columns 4 and 7 of statement VI. I. The fluctuations between the ungraduated and graduated single year age-returns have also been exhibited by two graphs, one relating to males and the other to females. The dotted curve represents the graduated return while the continuous curve indicates the total Census population at each age.

6.37 The differences between the ungraduated population of the two sexes in each age-group as also between the corresponding graduated population of males and females have also been graphically depicted in another diagram.

Ratio of Female deaths to Male deaths

6.38 The subjoined statement gives the number of registered female deaths per 1,000 registered male deaths for each year of the decade preceding the Census of 1961.

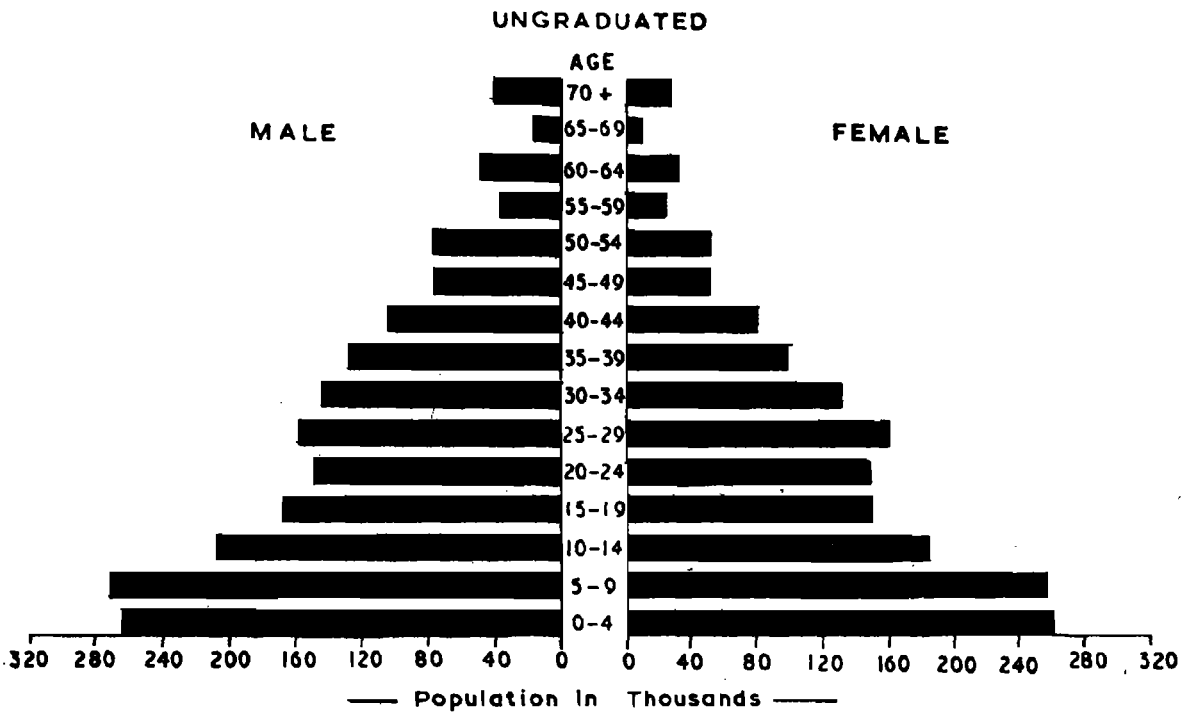
STATEMENT VI.3

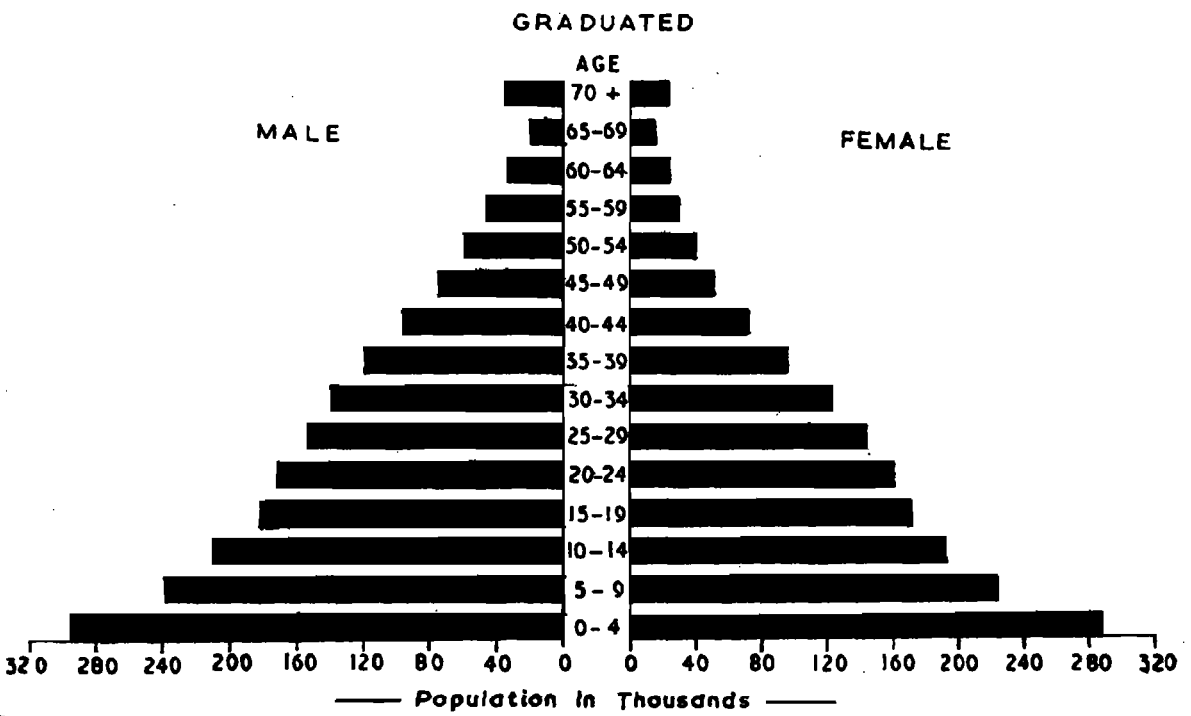
Number of registered female deaths per 1,000 registered male deaths during the decade in the State and districts, 1951—60

State/District	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir	**1,025**	**863**	**760**	**892**	**1,045**	**1,021**	**1,018**	**895**	**997**	**912**
Anantnag	1,082	790	577	923	776	960	1,022	857	929	921
Srinagar	1,203	940	567	1,169	1,033	1,125	1,126	797	996	880
Baramulla	1,017	926	900	857	1,400	944	1,160	921	950	937
Ladakh	953	939	1,000	719	1,045	916	1,017	1,083	1,077	732
Doda	760	847	852	1,076	895	1,050	1,061	733	1,657	948
Udhampur	1,185	1,123	939	1,153	1,278	1,015	1,092	854	891	928
Jammu	948	681	894	492	1,026	1,061	576	1,159	967	850
Kathua	959	765	1,048	812	1,004	1,263	1,133	1,066	1,044	947
Poonch	798	846	809	825	1,002	857	759	796	796	937

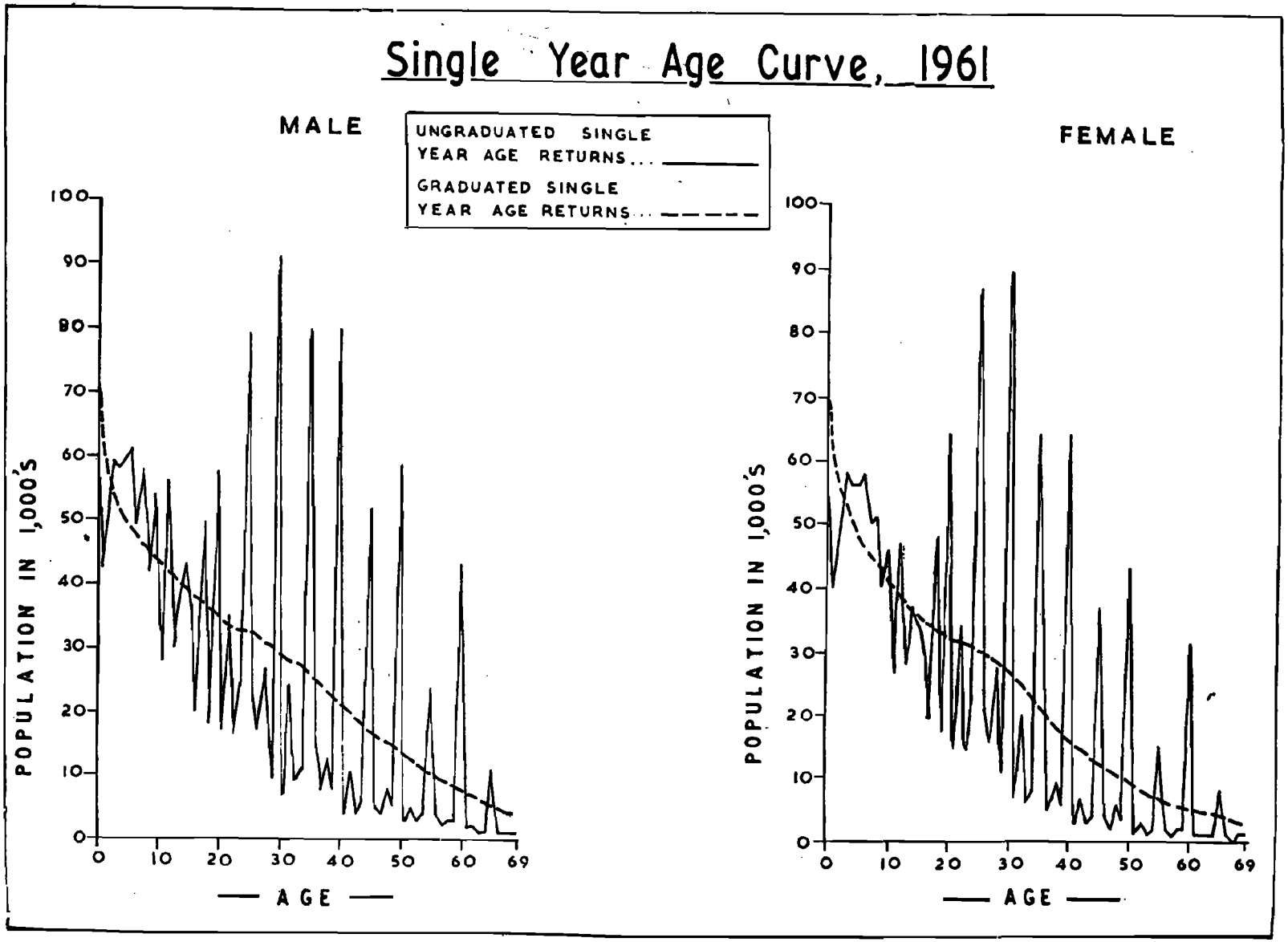
Age Pyramids For Jammu & Kashmir

1961

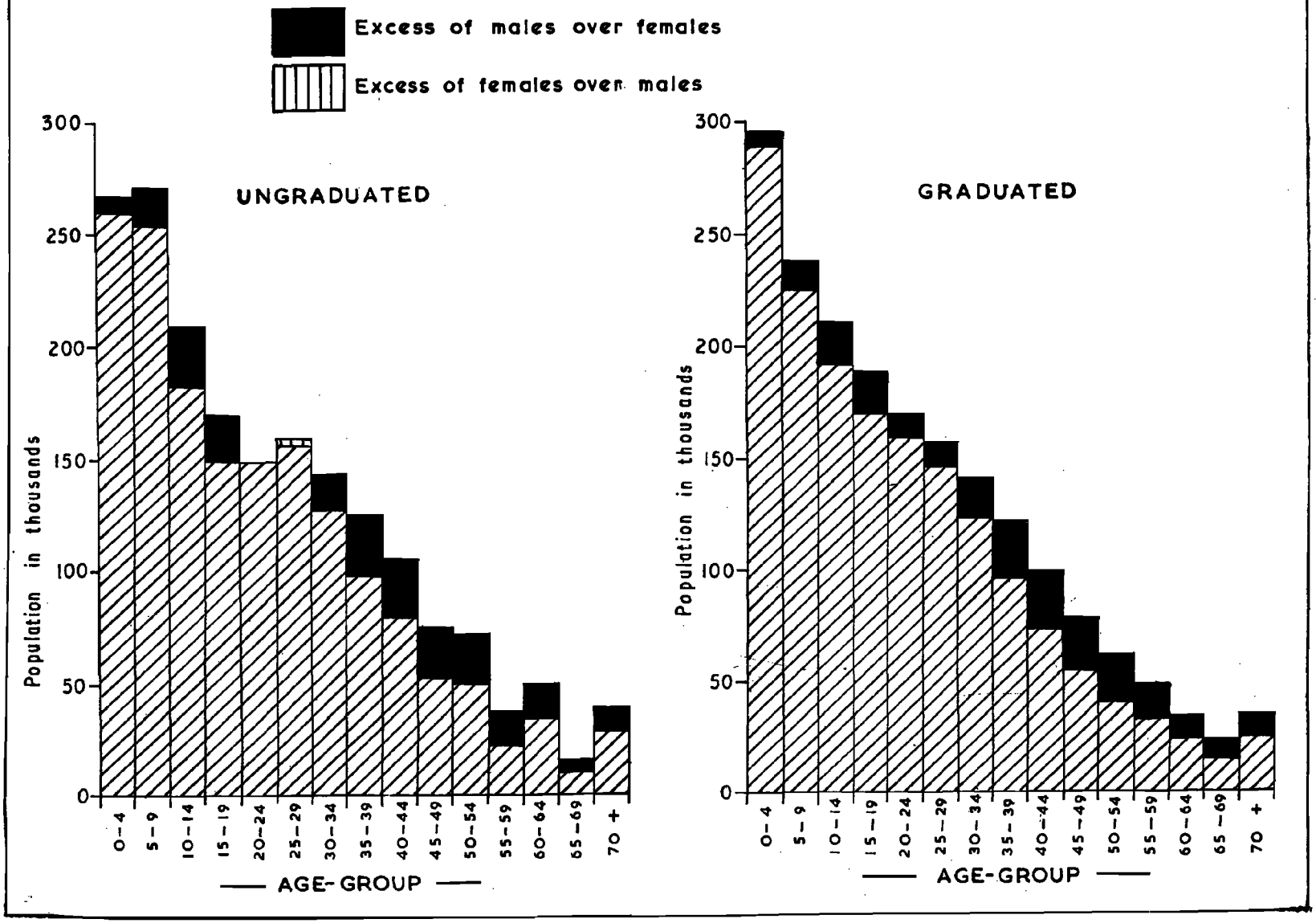




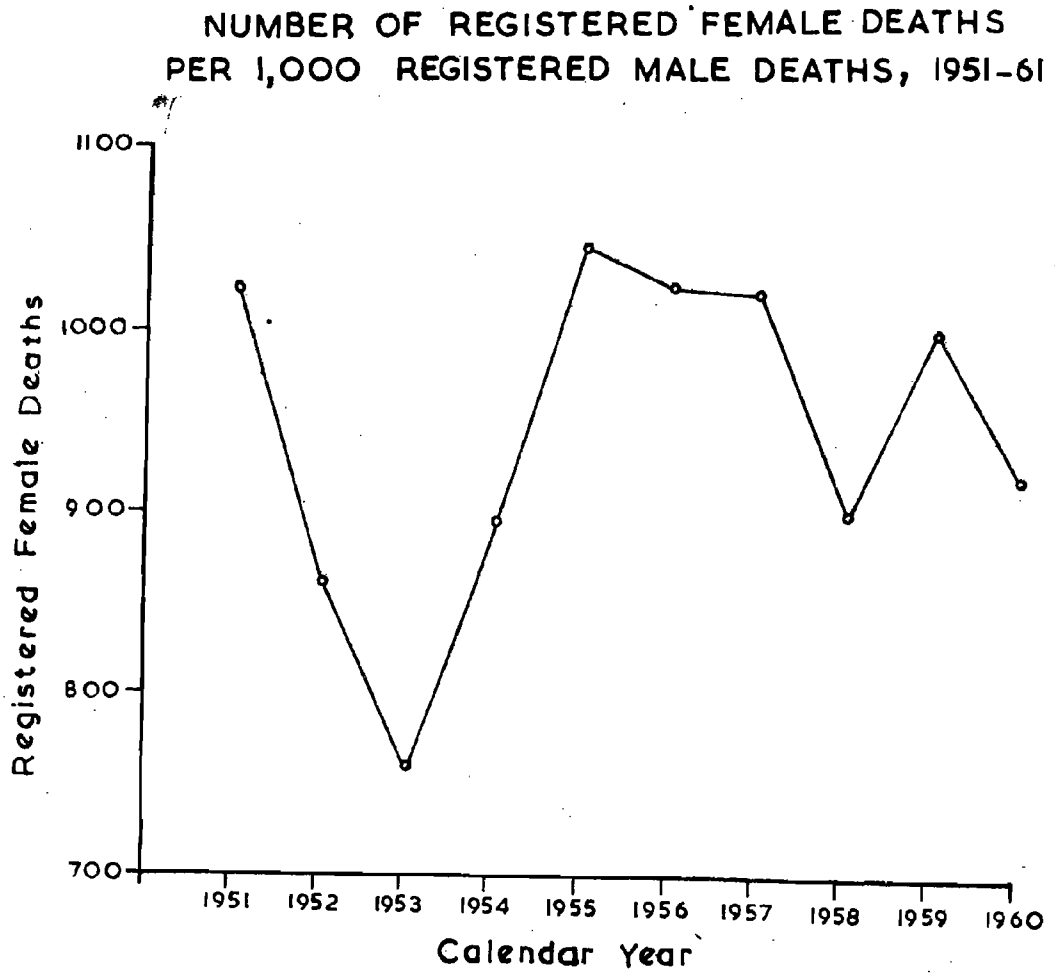
Single Year Age Curve, 1961



MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS IN JAMMU & KASHMIR, 1961



6.39 The data which has also been represented by a diagram shows that mortality has been more pronounced among females than in males during 1951, 1955, 1956 and 1957. During the remaining six years, the proportions of female deaths have been smaller than those of males.



SECTION 2

AGE AND SEX RATIO

Sex Ratio in India, States and selected Foreign countries.

6.40 The disparity in the population of the two sexes constitutes an integral factor in determining the socio-economic character of a country. Thus, if the male population is larger than that of the females, many males may remain unmarried. On the other hand, if the females are in excess, the proportion of unmarried women will increase. The effect of these fluctuations is exhibited in the crude birth and death rates and in the growth of population as a whole.

6.41 Statistics showing the sex-ratio in Jammu and Kashmir and in other States of India as also in some of the important foreign countries have already been given in chapter II (Part I-A (i) of the General Report). These show that the

female population in the State is in deficit to the extent of 122 per 1,000 males. In West Bengal also, the number of females per 1,000 males does not exceed 878 against the All-India average of 941. The lowest proportion among the major States is claimed by Punjab (864) and in Union Territories by Andaman and Nicobar Islands (617). Kerala is inhabited by a much larger number of females than males (1022) when compared with many states but the corresponding proportion in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is even higher (1071).

6.42 The district-wise proportions of females per 1,000 males in the State indicate that while there is no district in the State which is not predominantly inhabited by males, the sex-ratios in the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla are smaller than those of the other six districts of the State. According to the above theory, therefore, the proportion of never married males in the valley districts ought to be higher than the corresponding averages of other districts. As will be seen from the following statement, this is not necessarily so.

District	Percentage of never married to total population	
	Males	Females
Anantnag	51	42
Srinagar	55	46
Baramulla	51	42
Ladakh	51	46
Doda	54	45
Udhampur	54	42
Jammu	57	46
Kathua	55	44
Poonch	57	47

6.43 It will not be, however, correct to assume that the disparity between the populations of the two sexes is not reflected in the proprotions of never married persons. There are certain other factors also at work which have a direct impact on the proportions of unmarried persons. The districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla are predominantly inhabited by Muslims among whom widow marriages are permissible and who can terminate matrimonial alliance by the process of divorce. On the other hand, widow marriage is not permissible among Hindus who are mostly concentrated in the districts of Jammu Province. Although the female population inhabiting these districts is smaller when compared with that of the males, the proportion of married females is not high. This will be further clear from the following statement giving the proportions of males and females who were not married at the time of Census (never married + widowed + divorced or separated) as also of those whose marital status was returned as widow.

District	Sex-ratio	Proportions of unmarried persons of each sex		Proportions of widowed persons of each sex	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anantnag	859	58	49	6	7
Srinagar	849	60	53	5	7
Baramulla	862	57	49	5	6
Ladakh	971	56	55	4	7
Doda	902	59	54	5	9
Udhampur	911	59	54	5	11
Jammu	886	61	56	4	10
Kathua	905	61	56	5	11
Poonch	901	61	55	4	8

6.44 The above data shows that in the valley districts where the sex ratios are smaller than in other parts of the State, the proportions of unmarried males vary from 57% to 60% and of unmarried females from 49% to 53%. In striking contrast with these proportions, 59% to 61% males and 54% to 56% females are unmarried in the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch notwithstanding the fact that the sex ratio in each of these districts is higher than the corresponding proportion of any of the three valley districts.

6.45 Columns 5 and 6 of the statement giving the proportions of widowed persons, however, show that the percentages claimed by female widows in all the five districts of Jammu province are higher than those the three valley districts

and vary from 8% to 11%. This is why the proportions of unmarried females which include widows also are high in these five districts though as a result of the smaller disparity between the male and female populations, the proportions should have been small. In Kashmir Province, however, the eligibility of widowed or divorced females to remarry is reflected in the proportions of married males and unmarried females.

6.46 There are one or two other reasons which equally contribute to raise the percentage of never married and unmarried males and females in the districts of Jammu Province. Unlike Muslims, Hindus cannot marry among their blood relations nor enter into matrimonial alliances with all gotras and castes. The scope of selection being thus limited, many males and females remain unmarried for long periods. Further, except for rare cases, marriages of both boys and girls are generally postponed till they attain majority in age. In particular, the question of marrying a male arises only when he is settled in life and is able to contribute to the income of the family.

6.47 An important method of studying the distribution of population is to compare the respective proportions of the younger and older age-groups, namely 0-15 and 50 and above, with those of adult and middle aged persons whose age varies from 15-50 years.

6.48 According to Swedish Statistician, Sundburg, half of the total population inhabiting a country falls in the age-group 15-50 while the percentages of the other two groups fluctuate due to their being more vulnerable to mortality than the intermediate group of 15-50. Sundburg has come to this conclusion after examining the distribution of population in European countries. As we shall see from Statement VI. 4, the proportion of Indian population in the age-group 15-50 exceeds 47% mainly because the span of life in this country is shorter due to the mortality rate among persons of the age of 50 and above being higher when compared with those of less than 15 years of age.

STATEMENT VI.4

Females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age-groups 0-14, 15-49 and 50 + expressed as percent of the total population of each sex, in the 1961 Census

Country	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as percent of total population of the sex							
		0 — 14		15 — 49		50 +		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All India	**941**	**40.92***	**41.14***	**47.20***	**47.13***	**11.84***	**11.69***	**0.04***	**0.04***
States									
Andhra Pradesh	981	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79	0.01	0.01
Assam	876	42.70	47.23	46.93	44.42	10.29	8.29	0.08	0.06
Bihar	994	43.40	41.20	45.36	46.79	11.21	11.99	0.03	0.02
Gujarat	940	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03
Jammu and Kashmir	*878*	*39.46*	*41.94*	*48.90*	*48.98*	*11.45*	*8.87*	*0.19*	*0.21*
Kerala	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	953	40.93	40.67	48.23	47.65	10.79	11.63	0.05	0.05

STATEMENT VI.4—*Concld.*

Country	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as percent of total population of the sex							
		0 — 14		15 — 49		50 +		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra	936	40.18	41.15	48.66	47.70	11.12	11.11	0.04	0.04
Mysore	959	41.48	42.82	46.67	45.72	11.80	11.42	0.05	0.04
Orissa	1,001	39.30	38.83	48.45	48.20	12.17	12.89	0.08	0.08
Punjab	864	42.92	44.27	43.48	44.66	13.55	11.02	0.05	0.05
Rajasthan	908	42.59	42.67	46.04	46.43	11.29	10.82	0.08	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	909	40.62	40.32	46.24	47.11	13.09	12.53	0.05	0.04
West Bengal	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03
Union Territories and other Areas									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	29.81	46.75	63.15	47.08	7.04	6.17	...	...
Delhi	785	38.06	43.56	52.66	47.96	9.25	8.45	0.03	0.03
Himachal Pradesh	923	37.16	39.06	47.13	48.26	15.68	12.66	0.03	0.02
L. M. & A. Islands	1,020	42.76	39.08	45.89	49.92	11.35	10.98	...	0.02
Manipura	1,015	43.84	42.42	44.84	45.79	11.11	11.57	0.21	0.22
Tripura	932	42.12	43.67	46.11	46.24	11.76	10.08	0.01	0.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	963	43.41	43.95	46.93	46.92	9.62	9.04	0.04	0.09
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,071	39.23	35.41	47.00	46.96	13.77	17.63	0.00	0.00
N. E. F. A.*	894	12.40	37.29	84.17	57.71	2.51	4.67	0.92	0.33
Nagaland	933	37.90	39.54	49.29	48.68	12.69	11.60	0.12	0.18
Pondicherry	1,013	37.04	36.29	48.41	49.73	14.54	13.96	0.01	0.02
Sikkim	904	37.99	41.24	51.32	48.44	10.59	10.23	0.10	0.09
Foreign Countries									
U. S. A.	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	...	...
U. K. including Northern Ireland	1,068	24.37	21.75	48.15	45.24	27.48	33.01	...	...
France	1,085	26.80	24.42	46.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	...	...
Japan	1,036	31.14	28.94	52.19	53.07	16.67	17.99	...	...

Note :— * The classification of 297,853 persons (M 147,100 and F 150,753) of N. E. F. A. into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age-groups for N. E F. A. and India.

6.49 The data relating to U.K. and France shows that about 27% male and 33% female population of these countries is of the age of 50 and above as against less than 12% males and females in India as a whole. In Jammu and Kashmir, the corresponding proportion is even smaller and stands at 10.5% of the total population. Among the districts, 15.1% of the population of Ladakh is of the age of 50 and above. This is the highest average but is nevertheless by far smaller when compared with U. K. and France. On the other hand, the proportions of population in the age-group 50 and above in the three valley districts vary from 7.8% to 9.1% and does not exceed 8.6% in Jammu.

6.50 Further, over 40% male and more than 41% female population of India falls in the age-group 0-14. The corresponding proportions in U. K. stand at 24% and 22% approximately. Even in France, only 27% male population and slightly over 24% female population is of the age of 0-14. The disparities are significant and indicate that the mortality rate in the age-group 0-14 as also the fertility rate is not as high in European countries as in India.

6.51 Sundburg has further classified the population into three broad categories, namely, progressive, stationary and regressive. The population is said to be progressive if about 40% of it falls in the age-group 0-14. Where, however, the corresponding proportion is about 33% only, the population is regarded as stationary. If, however, not more than 20% of the total population falls in the age-group 0-15, it is termed as regressive. The subjoined statement giving the total population as also the population in the age-group 0-14 in the State and its constituent districts will show that except for Ladakh, the population in all other districts is fairly progressive. In the case of Ladakh, however, the population is of a stationary character. The district is economically most backward in the State and the growth of population is also checked by polyandry which is still being practised in many of its parts.

State/District	Total Population	Population in age-group 0-14	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	**3,560,976**	**1,446,420**	**40.6**
Anantnag	654,368	259,109	39.6
Srinagar	640,411	259,276	40.5
Baramulla	604,659	233,236	38.5
Ladakh	88,651	29,597	33.5
Doda	268,403	109,927	40.5
Udhampur	254,061	103,487	40.7
Jammu	516,932	219,949	42.5
Kathua	207,430	86,795	41.8
Poonch	326,061	145,044	44.4

6.52 The above analysis is further confirmed by comparing the population in the age-group 0-14 and the population of 50 and over as indicated in the following statement :—

State / District	Population in the age-group 0-14	Population 50 and over	Difference (Cols.2 and 3)
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	**1,446,420**	**364,807**	**1,081,613**
Anantnag	259,109	57,925	201,184
Srinagar	259,276	54,887	204,389
Baramulla	233,236	55,943	177,293
Ladakh	29,597	12,566	17,031
Doda	109,927	29,820	80,107
Udhampur	103,487	31,863	71,624
Jammu	219,949	61,763	158,186
Kathua	86,795	25,457	61,338
Poonch	145,044	34,583	110,461

6.53 It is evident that the disparity between the two population groups is fairly large in all the districts of the State but comparatively small in Ladakh. This is a natural corollary of a growing population in which the age-group 0-14 claims considerably large population than those whose age is 50 years and more.

Age Composition and Sex Ratio in the State and Districts

6.54 There is hardly any state in India where the male population is not larger than

that of the females. In fact, the gap between the population of the two sexes goes on widening after the age of 10-14 and is never made up in middle or old ages. The question was examined at some length in 1951 by the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal who came to the following conclusions :—

"(a) That a larger proportion of boys than girls seems to be born in this country than in Western countries.

(b) That girls, in the first few years of their life still seem to suffer from comparative neglect than boys, as a result of which Nature's balancing action of taking away more boys than girls in the first years of life does not properly come into play, and the survival of girls never seems to draw even with the survival of boys.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Age-group		Jammu & Kashmir State			Anantnag Disttric			Srinagar District			Baramulla District			Ladakh
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	(a)	29	30	24	25	25	28	22	26	18	26	26	27	21
	(b)	32	34	26	29	29	31	25	29	20	30	30	27	23
	(c)	980	989	923	976	980	937	957	956	958	991	1,005	869	1,047
1	(a)	21	22	18	19	20	19	17	18	15	17	17	17	18
	(b)	24	24	22	23	23	25	19	21	18	20	20	20	20
	(c)	987	985	1,003	999	994	1,065	1,002	996	1,010	1,017	1,020	989	1,074
2	(a)	28	29	27	25	25	27	26	25	27	25	26	22	21
	(b)	31	32	30	29	29	38	28	28	28	29	29	29	22
	(c)	969	978	921	1,007	992	1,183	916	957	873	996	986	1,101	998
3	(a)	31	31	31	29	29	32	30	28	31	29	29	29	27
	(b)	35	35	35	34	34	33	33	33	33	34	34	35	28
	(c)	988	992	964	984	994	861	957	981	931	1,005	1,006	1,001	1,004
4	(a)	31	31	32	29	28	33	31	28	34	27	27	28	24
	(b)	33	33	35	32	32	37	34	32	37	31	30	32	23
	(c)	954	961	919	967	968	953	945	960	929	969	970	966	921
5-9	(a)	143	142	150	141	141	146	145	131	162	135	134	142	125
	(b)	153	151	166	156	155	165	161	147	176	145	144	158	124
	(c)	940	941	934	951	951	945	940	938	941	927	926	939	957
10-14	(a)	111	109	120	112	112	113	119	110	131	115	114	121	96
	(b)	110	106	130	110	110	117	123	106	142	111	109	126	96
	(c)	870	860	913	845	843	871	873	805	940	832	827	878	972
15-19	(a)	89	87	99	84	83	87	93	89	97	92	92	98	90
	(b)	90	89	95	85	86	80	91	88	95	93	93	96	86
	(c)	880	895	815	875	883	769	834	823	846	868	873	824	924
20-24	(a)	79	77	88	76	75	82	83	82	83	78	78	84	97
	(b)	90	90	88	91	91	89	89	94	83	92	92	89	104
	(c)	1,000	1,037	845	1,036	1,047	903	912	959	857	1,010	1,024	895	1,050

(c) That a very heavy toll of female lives is taken in the earlier period of the reproducing ages, that is, between the ages of 15-34. The toll is so heavy that the difference between the male and female population grows remarkably rapid and wide and this gap is never made up in middle or old age.

(d) That proportionately greater deaths occur among females even between the ages 35-54 than is usually imagined".

6.55 We will now try to determine how far these conclusions are corroborated by the data relating. to Jammu and Kashmir. The subjoined statement gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and by the number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and its constituent districts in 1961.

VI.5

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

District		Doda District			Udhampur District			Jammu District			Kathua District			Poonch District				
R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U		Age-group
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		1
22	21	35	35	26	34	34	31	35	37	30	34	34	35	36	36	32	(a)	0
23	23	37	38	29	36	36	37	38	39	33	39	40	36	40	40	31	(b)	
1,042	1,158	970	973	900	984	983	1,004	954	970	897	1,046	1,061	881	989	997	835	(c)	
18	17	21	21	22	27	27	31	27	29	22	28	28	25	27	27	30	(a)	1
20	24	24	24	26	29	29	29	28	29	27	29	29	28	30	29	43	(b)	
1,060	1,406	1,013	1,017	948	987	1,003	794	938	927	981	942	939	975	994	981	1,213	(c)	
21	24	31	31	32	32	32	34	32	34	28	32	32	31	36	36	32	(a)	2
22	21	34	33	39	35	35	34	34	35	32	32	32	33	39	40	26	(b)	
1,002	909	988	988	996	1,001	1,013	844	940	949	912	910	910	911	986	1,001	690	(c)	
27	16	31	32	26	33	33	28	34	36	30	33	33	32	37	37	35	(a)	3
28	26	35	36	29	35	35	40	38	39	38	35	35	36	41	41	40	(b)	
989	1,600	1,020	1,026	909	980	965	1,218	998	989	1,027	968	966	989	993	994	971	(c)	
24	25	31	31	32	32	32	29	34	35	28	31	32	29	37	37	34	(a)	4
23	24	34	34	35	33	33	32	35	36	30	34	34	32	40	40	39	(b)	
920	957	967	972	893	936	937	920	915	933	850	980	983	934	979	979	980	(c)	
125	137	141	141	138	138	138	143	149	155	131	144	144	139	157	157	150	(a)	5-9
125	87	149	150	148	145	144	155	156	158	150	148	148	148	163	163	172	(b)	
972	638	954	960	867	953	955	923	929	932	917	935	936	926	937	935	984	(c)	
96	78	107	107	122	103	103	111	104	105	102	108	107	113	109	110	107	(a)	10-14
95	111	109	107	131	104	103	116	107	105	112	111	111	111	98	98	111	(b)	
956	1,438	910	914	865	914	916	894	907	916	880	934	941	861	808	804	886	(c)	
91	81	90	89	103	85	84	95	91	86	108	89	89	93	88	88	101	(a)	15-19
86	95	91	90	100	92	92	93	90	86	102	90	90	93	87	87	89	(b)	
914	1,188	914	924	784	984	996	840	868	916	757	917	921	870	890	898	752	(c)	
97	82	77	76	91	75	75	75	80	71	105	78	77	85	74	73	89	(a)	20-24
105	83	89	88	99	87	87	90	86	83	98	86	85	95	90	90	93	(b)	
1,051	1,026	1,037	1,050	879	1,054	1,057	1,017	954	1,058	750	994	995	973	1,096	1,109	894	(c)	

STATEMENT

Age-group		Jammu & Kashmir State			Anantnag District			Srinagar District			Baramulla District			Ladakh
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25-29	(a)	83	83	83	85	85	83	85	91	78	93	93	85	65
	(b)	96	97	89	103	104	95	96	107	85	109	109	105	64
	(c)	1,016	1,037	915	1,049	1,055	956	960	973	940	1,016	1,013	1,046	960
30-34	(a)	76	77	73	86	87	83	80	87	71	83	84	80	70
	(b)	76	77	71	87	87	86	81	88	73	84	85	67	73
	(c)	880	891	825	869	870	868	861	846	883	866	881	715	1,022
35-39	(a)	67	67	62	77	77	70	70	77	62	74	74	73	82
	(b)	59	59	57	65	65	66	62	65	58	65	65	65	82
	(c)	779	780	771	730	726	791	746	708	800	756	758	744	970
40-44	(a)	56	56	56	66	66	66	61	63	58	59	59	59	54
	(b)	48	49	46	52	52	44	50	52	48	52	53	49	53
	(c)	755	767	696	675	684	560	697	683	714	769	776	695	951
45-49	(a)	40	39	40	41	41	40	40	39	41	38	37	42	54
	(b)	31	31	33	29	28	29	32	30	34	30	30	33	54
	(c)	688	689	680	601	600	606	676	644	712	690	693	671	956
50-54	(a)	39	39	37	40	40	38	38	38	37	39	39	35	40
	(b)	31	31	29	28	28	25	29	29	28	29	30	26	37
	(c)	690	695	661	592	595	559	642	642	642	660	664	629	913
55-59	(a)	20	19	20	16	16	18	18	16	20	17	17	19	25
	(b)	14	13	14	10	10	11	13	12	14	11	11	13	25
	(c)	607	608	603	555	559	516	608	599	617	565	563	579	968
60-64	(a)	26	28	21	24	25	20	21	24	19	26	26	19	37
	(b)	21	22	17	18	18	15	17	18	15	18	18	16	38
	(c)	694	694	700	613	612	626	672	641	721	602	595	687	992
65-69	(a)	8	9	7	6	6	5	6	6	7	6	6	7	18
	(b)	6	6	6	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	15
	(c)	651	649	659	624	613	797	640	642	638	616	608	678	829
70+	(a)	21	23	11	17	17	9	13	18	8	20	21	12	25
	(b)	18	19	10	12	12	7	10	13	7	12	13	8	24
	(c)	725	720	780	611	610	647	644	610	737	512	508	568	939
Age not stated	(a)	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	11
	(b)	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	9
	(c)	953	955	939	1,211	1,185	2,500	860	875	801	593	586	652	853
Total	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c)	878	884	844	859	861	837	849	837	863	862	864	844	971

Note :— Under each age = a) Denotes ratio of males in that age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together.
b) Ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together.
c) Number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group.

VI.5—*Concld.*

District		Doda District			Udhampur District			Jammu District			Kathua District			Poonch District				Age-group
R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		1
64	89	85	85	90	79	79	80	77	71	93	75	75	79	77	77	74	(a)	25-29
63	94	96	96	91	90	90	94	86	85	90	88	87	89	92	92	95	(b)	
954	1,067	1,020	1,035	811	1,034	1,037	997	1,000	1,103	776	1,051	1,056	988	1,070	1,068	1,095	(c)	
69	89	73	73	69	72	71	76	64	61	71	63	63	63	69	69	71	(a)	30-34
72	88	69	69	66	68	68	66	66	66	66	66	66	67	69	69	66	(b)	
1,023	1,000	859	864	774	866	876	737	908	978	736	944	945	926	901	906	801	(c)	
82	78	65	65	56	60	60	63	54	54	56	55	55	59	53	52	54	(a)	35-39
83	65	56	56	54	54	54	49	51	51	50	52	52	49	48	48	49	(b)	
976	840	782	782	773	819	831	661	834	874	724	850	860	733	818	821	775	(c)	
54	65	52	52	49	52	52	55	48	47	49	49	50	49	47	47	47	(a)	40-44
53	51	45	46	40	45	45	41	44	43	44	46	47	45	43	44	37	(b)	
959	800	793	802	656	783	795	632	812	847	715	848	852	804	836	846	669	(c)	
55	55	40	40	40	40	40	40	39	40	38	43	43	45	33	33	38	(a)	45-49
54	48	31	31	28	31	31	31	32	32	31	33	33	33	26	26	29	(b)	
960	881	699	707	579	707	710	663	719	742	649	698	703	636	719	723	661	(c)	
40	37	38	38	33	41	42	32	39	40	36	40	40	39	38	38	38	(a)	50-54
37	49	32	32	31	36	36	34	33	33	32	34	34	34	30	30	26	(b)	
896	1,333	757	758	740	792	788	880	747	760	704	756	755	763	711	718	583	(c)	
25	29	21	21	21	24	24	25	23	24	20	27	27	26	17	17	21	(a)	55-59
24	51	15	15	16	16	16	13	17	17	15	16	16	16	11	11	14	(b)	
927	1,778	629	630	613	612	624	443	642	654	600	546	547	528	607	610	573	(c)	
37	29	27	27	26	32	32	26	30	31	25	30	30	26	29	29	19	(a)	60-64
37	42	23	24	15	27	28	23	24	25	22	24	25	21	23	23	15	(b)	
976	1,463	781	801	466	785	787	741	722	730	691	731	733	704	712	713	686	(c)	
17	26	9	9	8	11	11	8	13	14	10	13	13	10	8	8	9	(a)	65-69
15	10	7	7	4	8	8	8	9	10	8	10	9	9	5	5	5	(b)	
857	396	693	709	429	656	644	889	635	624	680	668	661	779	629	637	494	(c)	
25	18	26	27	11	28	28	16	26	29	17	26	26	19	27	28	15	(a)	70+
25	4	24	24	12	27	28	14	24	26	19	26	26	21	23	23	15	(b)	
962	235	820	820	816	893	899	750	820	804	896	896	891	975	744	742	815	(c)	
11	4	N	N	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	(a)	Age not
10	4	N	N	7	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	5	(b)	stated
848	1,143	806	364	1,022	852	863	625	1,690	1,903	1,057	596	517	1,250	1,029	1,047	949	(c)	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	Total
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	
970	1,012	902	908	806	911	916	850	886	915	801	905	908	871	901	903	855	(c)	

6.56 The data given in the statement shows that except for the age-group 20-29, the male population in all other age-groups exceeds that of the females both in the State as a whole as also in its rural sector. In the urban areas, females of the age of 1 alone out-number males of this age while in all other cases, the male population is much larger. The difference between the male and female urban population of the age of 1 is actually very small, the populations of the two sexes being 5,918 and 5,936 respectively. There can, therefore, be no denying the fact that the number of male births is larger than that of females in the rural as well as the urban areas of the State. The disparity is not made up even during the ages of 1 to 9 in spite of Nature's balancing action apparently because the girls continue to suffer from neglect and are not being looked after as well as the boys. The only exceptional instance is the urban female population of the age of 1 which is slightly larger than that of males. The corresponding sex ratio at the age of 2 which is by far smaller shows that the excess of female population at the age of 1 may be due to age distortions which is likely in view of the tendency to return the age of 1 for infants who may be 10 or 11 months old.

6.57 According to the data given in the statement, the decline in the female population as compared to that of males starts at the age of 10 and is prominently noticeable from the age of 30 onwards. The age-groups 20-24 and 25-29, however, disclose excess of females over males in the rural sector of the State. As these are the ages at which marriages usually take place, the excess of female over male population is attributable to the tendency of the parents to understate the ages of their marriageable daughters. Besides, as has been stated earlier in this chapter, the bias to return the age in multiples of 5 also accounts for the disparity. A reference to table C-IV 'Single Year Age Returns' (Part II-C, Vol. VI, Cultural and Migration Tables of Jammu and Kashmir State) shows that there are heavy heapings at the ages of 20 and 25 in the age-returns of both sexes. For facility of reference, the sex-wise population at each age from 20-29 is reproduced below :-

Single year age	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	57,934	64,115	48,356	55,149	9,578	8,966
21	16,854	13,749	13,347	11,166	3,507	2,583
22	35,026	34,380	28,314	28,662	6,712	5,718
23	15,628	13,829	11,981	10,991	3,647	2,838
24	23,517	22,905	18,590	19,041	4,927	3,864
25	79,194	86,945	67,715	75,698	11,479	11,247
26	22,572	21,481	18,229	17,658	4,343	3,823
27	16,680	14,587	13,361	11,729	3,319	2,858
28	26,982	26,810	21,675	22,149	5,307	4,661
29	11,814	10,000	9,716	8,303	2,098	1,697

6.58 The above data shows that the populations of the two sexes at the ages of 20 and 25 are disproportionately high when compared with the corresponding populations at the ages of 19, 21, 24 and 26.

6.59 Actually, however, female population shrinks in the reproducing ages of 15-34 and their mortality rate increases with the advancing of years due to low resistance and absence of medical aid. The proportion of male population decreases at the age of 1 but tends to increase during the succeeding three years. The quinary proportions, however, disclose a progressive fall in the male proportions.

6.60 In the rural and urban areas also, the size of male population is reduced by the time it attains the age of 1 year. As in the state as a whole, the proportions decline after the age of 5 and register further falls in each succeeding quinquennium.

6.61 The loss of male population between the ages of 0 and 1 is discernible in all the districts without exception though in some of these, such as Doda, the decrease is fairly large. This is also true of the rural and urban sectors of the district except that the disparity between the urban males of 0 and 1 year of age is fairly small when compared with the difference between the rural males of these ages.

6.62 In almost all the districts, the proportion of male population starts shrinking from the age of 10-14 years. In a few districts, the decline is noticeable even in the age-group 5-9. There is, however, a slight deviation from this pattern in Ladakh district, where the urban male population of the age of 3 years is fairly small when compared with males of the age of 2 and 4 years.

6.63 What has been stated above in relation to the proportion of male population in the State as a whole in higher age-groups is equally true of the districts and their respective rural and urban areas. A conspicuous feature of the data is that in rural areas, the proportions of male population upto the age of 3 years are higher than the corresponding proportions of urban males but from the fourth year, the rural population tends to register greater fall than the urban. Males of the age of 25-29 claim equal proportions in the two sectors and from the 30th year onwards, this parity is more or less maintained till the age of 59. The succeeding age-groups show that the proportions of rural males are higher than those of the urban males. This is obviously due to the hardy life to which the rural inhabitants are accustomed and the comparatively low resistance found in urban males.

6.64 Female infants whose age varies from 0 to less than 2 years register even higher mortality rate than the males of the same age. The fall is particularly reflected in the rural areas where the proportion of females has come down from 34 to 24 per 1,000 as against only 30 to 22, the corresponding decrease in rural males. The incidence of mortality at the ages of 2 and 3 is not as pronounced as at the age of 1 with the result that the proportions of females of these ages disclose a marked appreciation when compared with the population at the age of 1.

6.65 The data further shows that the population of rural females tends to decline from the age of 4 and progressively decreases till the age of 25. In urban areas, however, the depression starts from the age-group 5-9 and the size of population gets thinner and thinner with the passage of time right upto the age of 59 years. The proportion of rural females of the age of 25-29 is no doubt higher than that of the next lower age-group but this appears to be due mainly to the heapings at the age of 25. The two age-groups, as already stated, correspond to the marriageable age and therefore the possibility of the ages of some of the females having been deflated cannot be ruled out. In this case also, the proportion of the population of higher age-groups decreases steadily and is almost the same as that of males at the age of 55-59.

6.66 The fluctuations in the proportions of females at different ages as given above for the State and its rural and urban areas also hold good generally so far as the districts are concerned. In a few cases, however, such as Srinagar, the proportions of females of both rural and urban areas increase upto the age

of 4 years and the decline starts from the age-group 5-9 years.

6.67 The sex ratios at each of the ages from 0 to 4 and of each of the age-groups mentioned in the previous paragraph have been depicted on the next page by a diagram in respect of the State as a whole as also for the cities of Jammu and Srinagar, the only urban areas with more than 100,000 population. Similar diagrams have also been drawn separately in respect of each district of the State.

6.68 It will be seen from the diagram relating to the State that the sex ratio is equal in the age-group 20-24 and abnormally high during the ages of 25-29 years. From the age of 30 onwards, the proportion of females goes on declining upto the age of 59 years till it comes down to 607 females per 1,000 males. It then improves gradually until at the age of 70 and above, the deficiency of females per 1,000 males is reduced to 275.

6.69 It is also clear from this diagram that the mortality rate among females is fairly high between the ages of 4 and 9 when compared with males. There is no significant improvement in the sex ratio during the ages of 10 to 14 years but thereafter the proportion of females increases steadily until at the ages of 20-24, the population of the two sexes is at par.

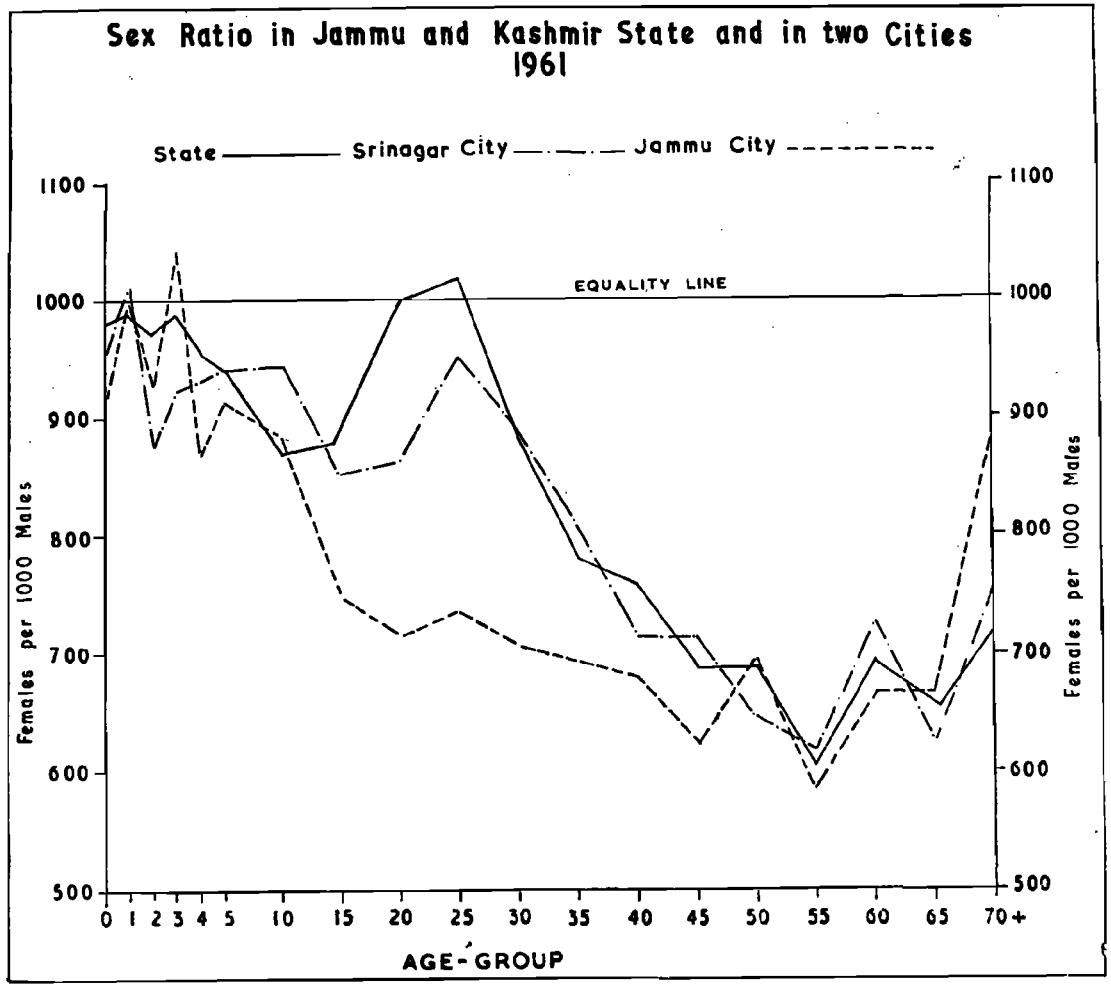
6.70 It so far as the two cities are concerned, the diagram relating to Jammu shows that the sex-ratio at the age of 3 is abnormally high, there being 1,044 females of this age per 1,000 males. Except for a few slight fluctuations, the proportion of female population progressively decreases from the age of 4 onwards till the age of 45-49 years when the number of females per 1,000 males does not exceed 636. During the following quinquennium, the proportion of females improves to some extent but the population again shrinks during the age of 55-59 and the proportion is reduced to 586 females only per 1,000 males. It appears that mortality rate among males of the age of 60 and above is comparatively higher than that of females as a result of which the sex ratio at the age of 70 and over is merely normal and stands at 879 females per 1,000 males.

6.71 In the case of Srinagar city, the depression in the female population between the ages of 1 and 2 years is more pronounced than in Jammu. The diagram for the city indicates that there is no stage of life at which the females out-number the males. Further, the decline in the female proportion actually starts in this case after the age of 25-29 years though there are some fluctuations in the sex ratio in the earlier age-groups. The decrease in the female proportions which starts at the age of 30 grows on with the passage of time until at the age of 55-59 years the disparity between the male and female population is as wide as 1,000 to 617.

6.72 The diagrams relating to districts indicate that Jammu is the only district in the State in which the female population does not exceed that of males at any age. Even here, the population of the two sexes is equal at the age of 25-29 and nearly equal at the age of 3. Except for a small excess of females over males at the age of 1, the sex-ratio in Srinagar district is nearly normal till the age of 25-29 years. From the age of 30 onwards, however, the proportion of females goes on decreasing steadily right upto the age of 55-59 years.

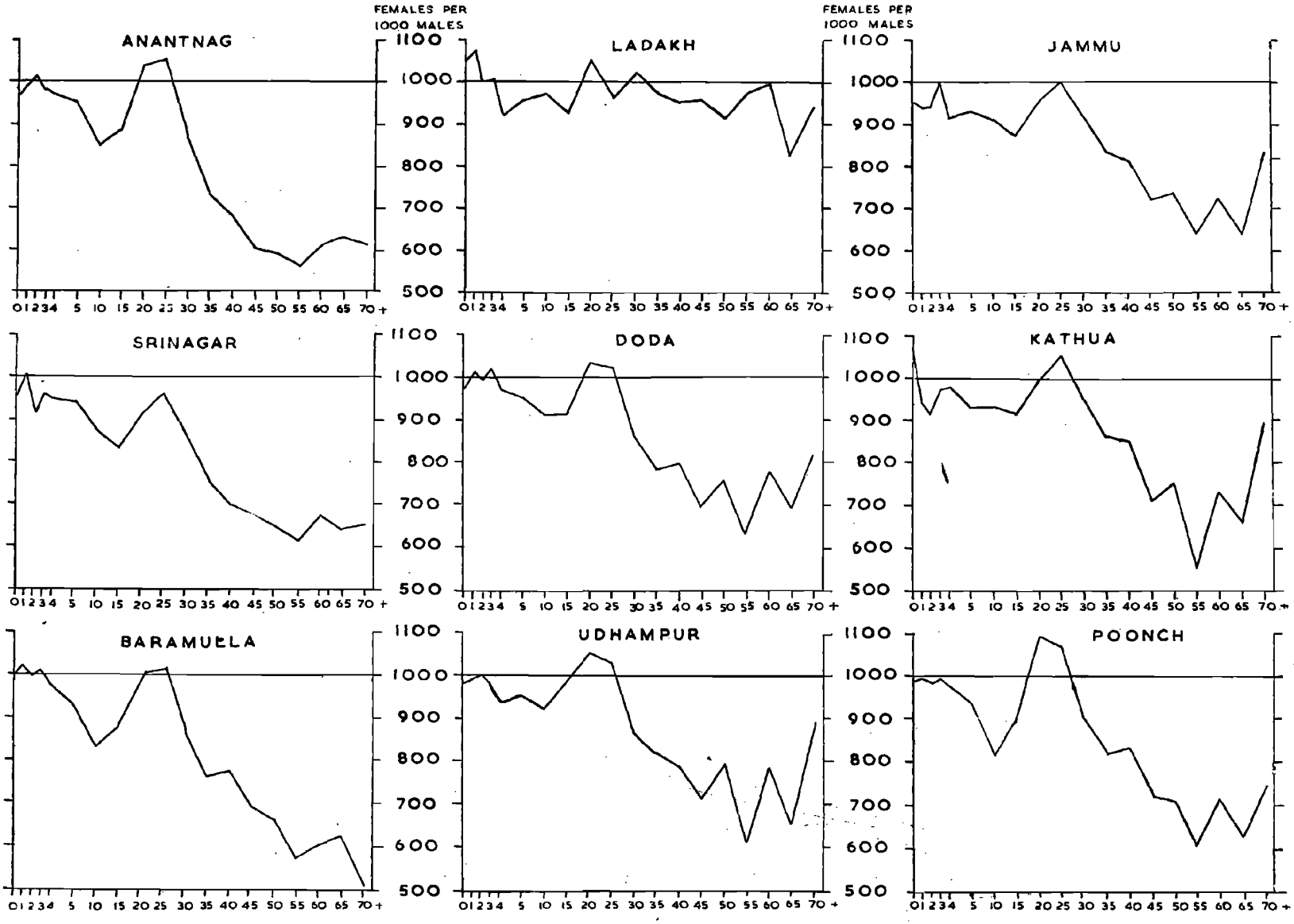
6.73 In Baramulla District also, the sex ratio follows more or less the same pattern as in Srinagar except that the female populations of the ages of 1, 3, 20-24 and 25-29 are slightly larger than those of males of the same age. In this case also, the proportion of females declines from the age of 30 onwards till it shrinks to 565 per 1,000 males at the age 55-59.

6.74 In Anantnag district also, females of the age of 2 and of the age-group 20-24 and 25-29 out-number the males of these ages. As in Srinagar and Baramulla, the proportion of female population decreases from the age of 30-34 until it is eventually reduced to 555 at the age of 55-59.


Sex Ratio in Jammu and Kashmir State and in two Cities
1961
State
Srinagar City
Jammu City
EQUALITY LINE
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
Females per 1000 Males
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70+
AGE-GROUP

SEX RATIO, 1961

(Districtwise)



6.75 Ladakh is distinguishable from all other districts of the State on account of its high sex ratio. In this district, the proportion of females is at no stage of life less than 829 per 1,000 males. On the other hand, females of the ages of 0, 1, 3, 20-24 and 30-34 claim larger populations than males.

6.76 The diagrams relating to Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch do not disclose any significant variations in their sex ratios. In all the four districts, the population of females of the age of 25-29 exceeds the corresponding male population. Doda, Udhampur and Poonch are further characterised by excess of females over males in the age-group 20-24. In all the four districts, females claim lowest proportion when compared with males at the age of 55-59. A distinguishing feature of Poonch district is, however, that the sex ratio in the age-group 10-14 is only 808 per 1,000 males, the lowest when compared with corresponding sex ratios of all other districts of the State.

Sex Ratio at birth and death

6.77 The following statement gives the general sex ratio as returned at the 1961 Census as also the average number of female births and deaths per 1,000 male births and deaths during the decade in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and other States and Union Territories in India :—

STATEMENT VI.6

Ratio of females to males in the general population at birth and at death, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Number of females per 1,000 males in the general population	Average number of female births to 1,000 male births during the decade	Average of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths during the decade
1	2	3	4
India	**941**	**N.A.**	**N A.**
States			
Andhra Pradesh	981	933	937
Assam	876	960	933
Bihar	994	915	876
Gujarat	940	906	935

STATEMENT VI.6—*Concld.*

India/State/ Union Territory	Number of females per 1,000 males in the general population	Average number of female births to 1,000 male births during the decade	Average of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths during the decade
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	*878*	*901*	*935*
Kerala	1,022	937	961
Madhya Pradesh	953	932	907
Madras	992	928	1,022
Maharashtra	936	N.A.	N.A.
Mysore	959	938	957
Orissa	1,001	930	945
Punjab	864	878	894
*Rajasthan	908	830	837
Uttar Pradesh	909	831	814
West Bengal	878	923	872
Union Territories and other areas.			
A and N Islands	617	693	606
Delhi	785	907	858
†Himachal Pradesh	923	899	899
L. M. & A. Islands	1,020	N.A.	N.A.
Manipur	1,015	N.A.	N.A.
Tripura	932	N.A.	N.A.
‡Dadra and Nagar Haveli	963	923	928
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,071	869	955
¶Pondicherry	1,013	915	989
N. E. F. A.	894	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	933	N.A.	N.A.
Sikkim	904	N.A.	N.A.

*The figures in cols. 3 and 4 pertain to the years 1955 to 1959.

†In working out the figures of cols. 3 and 4, number of births and deaths of Chamba district have not been taken into account as these are not available.

‡Figures in cols. 3 and 4 relate to the period 1955 to 1960 only

¶Figures in cols. 3 and 4 relate to the period 1958 to 1961 only

N.A. —Not available

6.78 The data given in the statement shows that while the State is at par with West Bengal in respect of sex ratio, it claims larger proportion of females than the corresponding averages in Assam and Punjab. In so far as the average number of female births is concerned, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are the only States where the average number of female births per 1,000 male births is smaller than that of Jammu

and Kashmir. In five States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore nd Orissa, the proportions of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths are higher than those of Jammu and Kashmir. In other States, the incidence of female deaths when compared with males is comparatively less pronounced.

Distribution of persons of each sex (graduated and ungraduated)

6.79 We now reconstruct the statement referred to in para 6.55 and the diagram at para 6.67 for ungraduated and graduated population of males and females and for the sex ratio in the State as a whole as indicated in the following statement :-

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State

Age group	Males per 1,000 of total males		Females per 1,000 of total females		Sex ratio	
	Census population	Graduated population	Census population	Graduated population	Census population	Graduated Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	29	37	32	41	980	980
1	21	33	24	37	987	978
2	28	31	31	34	969	974
3	31	29	35	32	988	972
4	31	27	33	30	954	971
5-9	143	125	153	135	940	947
10-14	111	111	110	115	870	911
15-19	89	99	90	102	880	911
20-24	79	89	90	95	1,000	935
25-29	83	83	96	88	1,016	935
30-34	76	74	76	74	880	876
35-39	67	64	59	58	779	794
40-44	56	52	48	44	755	738
45-49	40	41	31	33	688	700
50-54	39	32	31	25	690	673
55-59	20	25	14	19	607	660
60-64	26	18	21	14	694	671
65-69	8	12	6	9	651	676
70+	21	18	18	15	725	728
Age not stated	2	...	2	...	953	...
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	878	877

6.80 It is not possible to prepare similar statements for the districts as the graduated population by age-groups has not been separately worked out by the Actuary for each district of the State.

Sex Ratios in the State and Districts (1911 to 1961)

6.81 In any case, it is apparent that the secret of declining sex ratio over the years is that unlike western countries, in India the hazards of life are more favourable for males than for females in certain age-groups. With the help of the above data and a comparison of the growth of sex ratio by broad age-groups during the five decades ending 1961 as in the following

statement and the accompanying graph, it should be possible for us to locate the age-groups which contribute to the widening of the disparity between the male and female populations.

STATEMENT VI.8

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and districts, 1911-61.

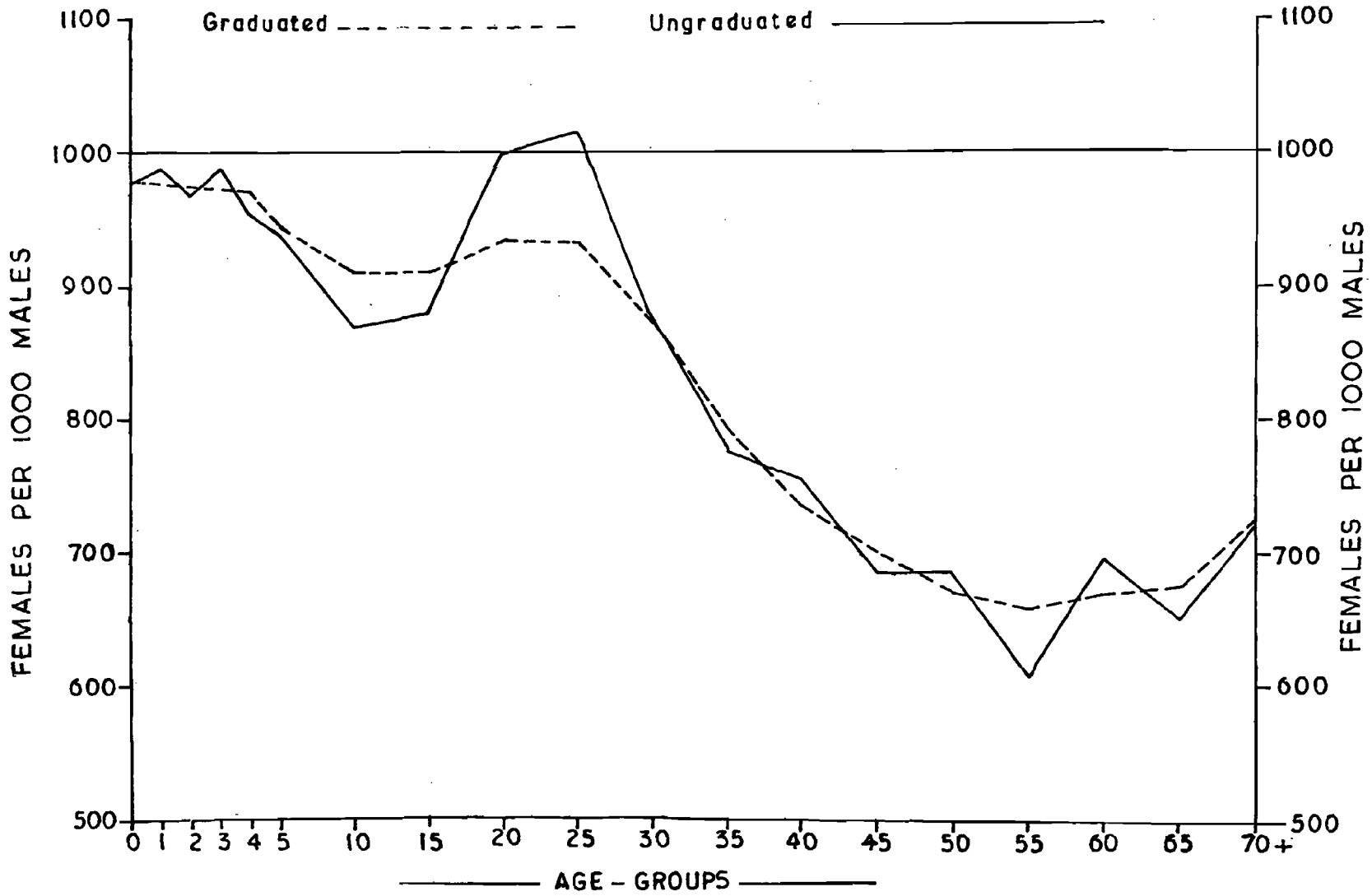
State and district	Census year	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group									
		Total	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu and	**1961**	**878**	**975**	**940**	**875**	**1,008**	**833**	**727**	**662**	**699**	**953**
Kashmir	**1941**	**869**	**979**	**893**	**872**	**937**	**857**	**739**	**708**	**718**	...
	1931	***865***	***979***	***849***	***889***	***934***	***788***	***759***	***736***	***733***	...
	1921	**870**	**972**	**916**	**834**	**1,003**	**786**	**822**	**719**	**732**	...
	1911	**876**	**976**	**934**	**838**	**899**		**803**		**715**	...
Anantnag	1961	859	985	951	858	1,043	804	647	582	614	1,211
	1941	837	972	893	846	875	777	739	677	657	...
	1931	848	968	850	886	918	739	716	704	717	...
	1921	847	953	921	802	997	725	797	653	678	...
	1911	868	968	939	820	891		783		677	...
Srinagar	1961	849	951	940	856	936	807	688	631	658	860
	1941	836	969	871	838	895	794	740	654	626	...
	1931	834	945	827	867	909	745	710	680	646	...
	1921	855	968	908	813	1,007	738	819	670	636	...
	1911	865	964	920	824	894		784		658	...
Baramulla	1961	862	994	927	848	1,014	814	738	631	568	593
	1941	864	990	867	855	954	853	767	644	604	...
	1931	865	967	841	887	956	804	748	695	598	...
	1921	864	985	885	826	1,016	764	840	707	603	...
	191	885	981	917	854	921		810		648	..
Ladakh	1961	971	1,004	957	948	1,014	994	954	934	939	853
	1941	1,011	1,028	938	871	1,004	1,121	996	1,171	1,299	...
	1931	1,022	1,067	951	948	1,088	1,041	1,017	1,015	1,044	...
	1921	1,029	1,055	956	907	1,163	1,061	1,013	865	1,246	...
	1911	997	1,048	930	869	1,077		967		1,098	...

STATEMENT VI.8—*Concld.*

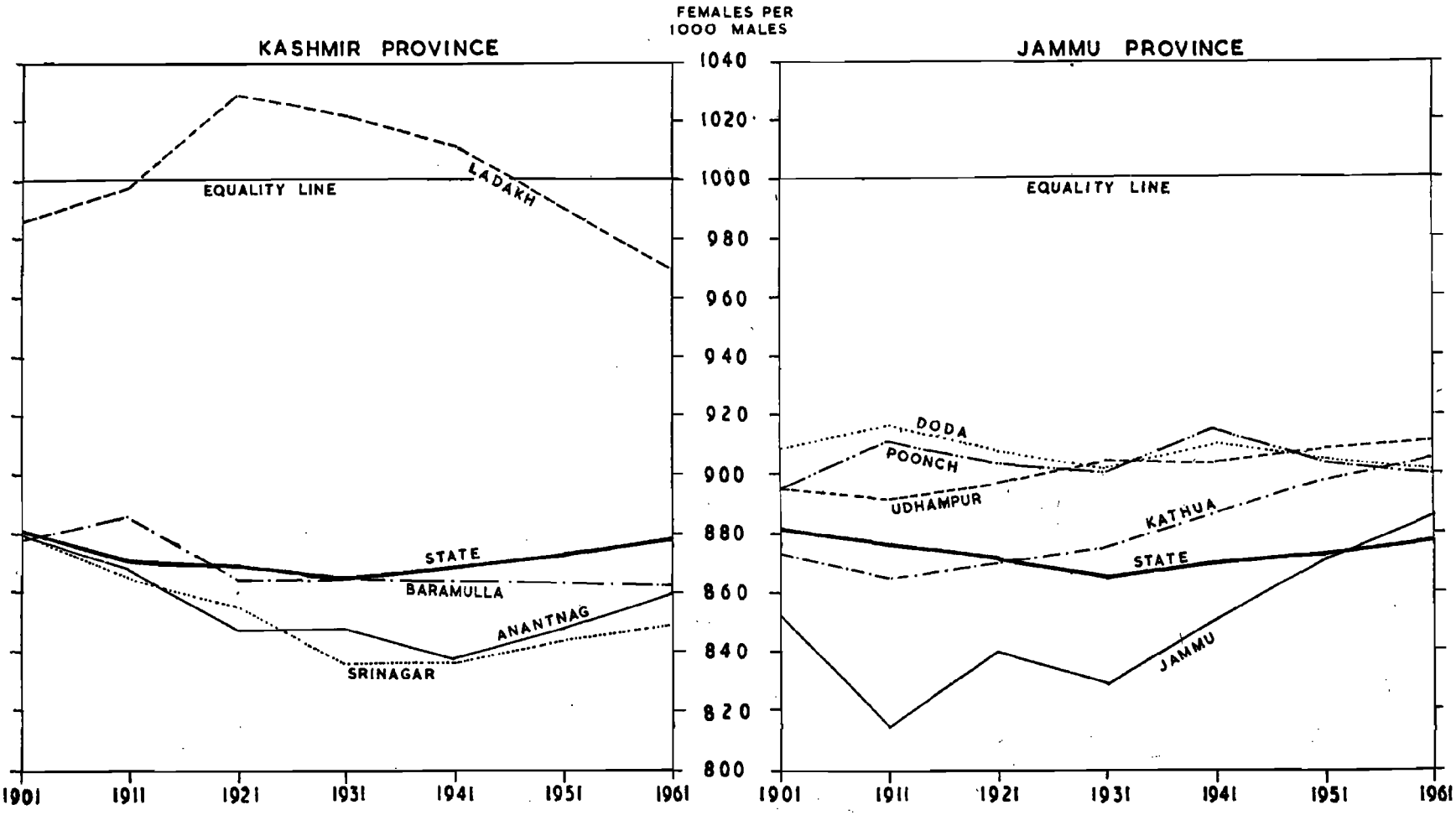
State and district	Census year	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group									
		Total	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Doda	1961	902	990	954	912	1,029	822	752	710	785	806
	1941	909	1,000	955	942	1,003	1,247	513	765	812	...
	1931	901	998	892	947	959	828	804	769	819	...
	1921	907	969	968	913	1,035	828	848	725	816	...
	1911	916	991	963	904	937		858		790	...
Udhampur	1961	911	977	953	946	1,044	845	750	725	807	852
	1941	903	995	939	927	999	854	772	738	778	...
	1931	903	1,009	883	947	985	827	786	752	796	...
	1921	896	965	960	889	1,052	822	809	731	782	...
	1911	891	994	983	902	903		800		712	...
Jammu	1961	886	930	929	889	977	874	770	708	743	1,690
	1941	850	968	887	881	889	818	738	691	688	...
	1931	828	1,022	830	841	832	740	762	724	722	...
	1921	839	984	913	817	851	795	799	739	731	...
	1911	814	961	900	750	816		764		698	...
Kathua	1961	905	971	935	927	1,022	900	778	672	782	596
	1941	887	980	901	929	936	846	781	731	813	...
	1931	875	951	882	929	907	800	791	773	803	...
	1921	870	983	955	821	970	774	794	784	808	...
	1911	865	962	945	849	846		813		809	...
Poonch	1961	901	988	937	844	1,082	865	788	680	716	1,029
	1941	916	974	896	879	1,076	952	835	741	743	...
	1931	900	979	836	893	1,043	870	800	766	762	...
	1921	903	955	891	858	1,136	879	833	807	757	...
	1911	911	982	957	886	967		832		700	...

6.82 The diagram which depicts the behaviour of sex ratio by two curves, one representing the proportions of females per 1,000 males for ungraduated and the other for graduated ages shows that the main slump in the female population starts at the age of 25-29 and goes on increasing progressively till the age of 55-59. In other words, the female population shrinks in size when compared with the males mostly during the reproduction age. Females who survive beyond the age of 59 are no more exposed to the hazard of life than the males. On the other

SEX RATIO IN JAMMU & KASHMIR



CHANGES IN SEX RATIOS OF DISTRICTS 1901-61



hand, their proportion when compared with that of males, tends to improve.

6.83 The two curves also indicate that in either case the number of males born is larger than females. and that mortality among males is slightly more pronounced than in the females till the age of three or four years. During the next six years or so, the female population again shrinks, presumably because of neglect on the part of parents in looking after their health. From the age of 10 to 25 years, the sex ratio is not only steady but also improves though not to the same extent as at the age of 4. The curve representing the ungraduated ages, however, denotes that the female population which is at par with that of males at the age of 20 steadily increases during the following five years. This is doubtful as it is somewhat inconceivable that the proportion of females should, as indicated by the curve, shoot up from 880 per 1,000 males at the age of 15 to 1000 at the age of 20 years. In that event, the mortality rate among males should have been very high between the ages of 15 to 20 which, however, is not the case.

6.84 A comparison of the sex-wise graduated and ungraduated population shows that there is no significant disparity in the proportions of male population at the ages of 2, 3, 4, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49. In fact in some of the age-groups, such as 10-14 and 25-29, the graduated and ungraduated proportions, are equal. In other age-groups, particularly at the ages of 1,5-9, 20-24, 50-54 and above, the gap between the two proportions is comparatively large.

6.85 In the case of females, the two proportions are not at par in any age-group. There are however, several age-groups which do not disclose any material variation between the graduated and ungraduated proportions. These include the ages of 2, 3, 4, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, and 45-49. Ages 0,1 and 5-9, however, disclose sizable variations between the two proportions.

6.86 It will be seen from statement VI.8 that the sex ratio in the age-group 0-4 has always been normal in the State as a whole, being more than 97% of the male population in each decade. The incidence of mortality is, however, more pronounced among females than in the males between the ages of 5 and 19 years with the result that the female proportions steadily decline during this period. The next higher age-group, viz. 20-29, discloses a marked improvement in the female proportions. The increase is, however, temporary as with the setting in of the age of re-production, the size of female population is thinned down progressively in all the five decades.

6.87 It is not possible to locate precisely the various factors which have been operating to reduce the female proportion in the age-group 5-19 for all the five decades. One of the reasons which may account for the large disparity between the sex ratios of the age-groups 10-19 and 20-29 could be the distortion of age return as a result of which females of the age of 19 who should have been actually classified in the age-group 10-19 may have been included among those of the age of 20-29 years. Other causes which appear to have contributed to the fall of sex ratios in the age-group 5-19 include the incidence of repeated epidemics which have wiped out sizable proportions of the population during each of the five decades. The Census Report for 1911 shows that the decade witnessed four severe epidemics in the form of cholera, pneumonia, plague and malaria. Of these, cholera alone accounted for a death toll of 17,118 lives in Kashmir province. During the following decade, a number of epidemics played havoc with the population. According to the Census Commissioner of 1921, influenza and cholera alone caused as many as 62,578 deaths in 1911-21 in Kashmir. In Jammu Province, plague broke out and had its own share of 9,134 lives. Small-pox also visited the whole State resulting in the loss of 16,504 human lives.

6.88 Another reason responsible for the diminishing of female population of the age of 5-19 has been the extraordinary drought experienced

in 1920 due to which the mortality rate was very high.

6.89 While no statistics are available about the number of deaths caused by epidemics during the decade 1921-31, there is sufficient recorded evidence available to indicate that cholera was rampant in Kashmir and plague in Jammu. In addition, the State also witnessed unprecedented floods in 1928 which created famine conditions and inflated the death rate.

6.90 In the next decade also, cholera raged in Kashmir while plague and malaria claimed large number of deaths in Jammu. During 1951-61, there were no epidemics worth the name but the State was repeatedly visited by floods which thinned down the population considerably.

6.91 The statistics relating to individual districts also indicate that the proportions of females per 1,000 males have been generally normal in the age-group 0-4 during all the five decades from 1911 to 1961. In Ladakh district, female population in this age-group has all along been larger than that of the males. Data relating to Udhampur and Jammu also discloses excess of females over males in this age-group in 1931. It appears that in striking contrast with the corresponding rates obtaining in other districts of the State, the mortality rate among females of Ladakh is smaller than that of males. This may be due to more robust physical build up of Ladakhi infants whose parents are used to hardy life under most uncongenial climatic conditions. Reasons which account for the excess of females over males in Udhampur and Jammu in 1931 are not available. The fact, however, remains that the climate of the districts falling in Sub-montane and Outer Hills regions which include, among others, Udhampur and Jammu is dry and the incidence of deaths caused by pneumonia and bronchitis which are so common in Kashmir in winter and claim a heavy toll of infant lives is small.

6.92 As in the State as a whole, the sex ratio in the age-group 5-9 is smaller in most of the districts in 1931 and 1941 when compared with the corresponding proportions of the previous and the following decades. This may possibly be due to the diminution of female population as a result of larger number of female deaths caused by cholera in Kashmir and plague in Jammu.

6.93 The sex ratios for 1911 and 1921 in the age-group 10-19 also do not compare favourably with the corresponding proportions of the subsequent decades either in the State as a whole or in many of its constituent districts. Further, the proportions of females of this age-group have been smaller in all the five decades when compared with the sex ratios of the next lower age-group, namely 5-9 years. Obviously, this is due to high mortality rate among females caused by early marriages. It appears that with the imposition of the legal ban on the marriages of minors, the incidence of deaths among females has been gradually declining resulting in corresponding improvement in the sex ratios of the subsequent decades.

6.94 Except for Jammu, there is no district in the State in which in one decade or the other the female population in the age-group 20-29 does not exceed that of males. The data relating to Ladakh and Poonch shows excess of females over males in the age-group 20-29 in every decade. Reasons which account for disparity in the populations of the two sexes are quite different in Ladakh from those obtaining in Poonch and other districts of the State. The mortality rate among females of Ladakh is much smaller than in other parts of the State due to the persistence of polyandry in consequence of which many females remain unmarried and do not fall victims to the after-effects of reproduction. What is more, except for a very small percentage, females in Ladakh consist of workers who engage themselves in cultivation and other activities to augment the family income. They are not used to the comforts available to females in other parts of the State and the habit of working under difficult

conditions which would be repulsive to many has developed their power of resistance and reduced the incidence of mortality among them. The data collected at the 1961 Census shows that in Ladakh 69% females are workers, the highest proportion when compared with corresponding averages of other districts. These are apparently the reasons which explain the excess of females over males in almost all the higher age-groups.

6.95 In Poonch and other districts, the main reason for the excess of females in the age-group 20-29 is the age distortion as a result of which the sex ratios in the next lower and higher age-groups show a comparative fall in female population.

Distribution of persons of each sex by broad age-groups

6.96 We shall now examine the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by broad age-groups in the State, its districts and the principal cities so as to ascertain how far these corroborate the differences in the sex ratio. This will be apparent from the following statement :—

STATEMENT VI.9

Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961

State, District and City	Age-Groups														
	0-14			15-34			35-59			60 +			Age not stated		
	Males per 1,000 of all males a	Females per 1,000 of all females b	Females per 1,000 males c	Males per 1,000 of all males a	Females per 1,000 of all females b	Females per 1,000 males c	Males per 1,000 of all males a	Females per 1,000 of all females b	Females per 1,000 males c	Males per 1,000 of all males a	Females per 1,000 of all females b	Females per 1,000 males c	Males per 1,000 of all males a	Females per 1,000 of all females b	Females per 1,000 males c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jammu and Kashmir	**395**	**419**	**933**	**327**	**352**	**944**	**220**	**182**	**726**	**56**	**45**	**699**	**2**	**2**	**953**
Anantnag	381	413	931	331	367	955	239	183	658	47	34	614	2	3	1,211
Srinagar	389	423	923	341	357	891	227	185	692	41	32	658	2	3	860
Srinagar city	419	454	937	328	396	885	219	182	720	33	27	712	1	1	743
Baramulla	374	399	920	347	378	939	226	188	717	52	34	568	1	1	593
Ladakh	333	335	977	321	328	990	256	251	954	79	77	939	11	9	853
Doda	398	422	956	324	345	959	215	179	749	62	54	785	1	N	806
Udhampur	399	417	953	311	337	987	218	182	762	70	62	807	2	2	852
Jammu	415	437	932	312	328	930	203	176	768	69	57	743	1	2	1,690
Jammu city	361	422	917	388	360	727	201	171	669	49	46	736	1	1	932
Kathua	409	429	949	306	330	975	215	181	764	68	59	782	2	1	596
Poonch	439	451	925	309	328	987	187	159	765	64	51	716	1	1	1,029

6.97 It is clear from the data given above that the numbers of females in the age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 per 1,000 females of all ages in the State as a whole are higher than the corresponding proportions of males in these two age-groups. Notwithstanding this disparity, the sex ratios of the two age-groups disclose that the aggregate male populations of these ages are larger than the corresponding populations of females. This is because of the biological

phenomenon of larger number of males being born than those of females. While there is no denying the fact that Nature herself neutralizes, this imbalance to some extent in early stages of life, the neglect of female children by their parents which is common in this country operates as a bar to bring the population of the two sexes at par.

6.98 As a result of reproduction and married life, the proportion of females in the higher age-groups shrinks not only in comparison with the corresponding proportion of next lower age-groups but also when compared with the number of males per 1,000 males of all ages. The result is that the sex ratio further diminishes until it is as low as 699 per 1,000 males.

6.99 This is also generally true of the individual districts. The data relating to Ladakh, however shows that the disparity between the number of males and females per 1,000 males and females respectively is very small in all the age-groups. As may therefore be expected, there is no age-group in which the sex ratio is not quite normal. In some of the districts also, such as Jammu, Poonch, etc., the disparity between the male and female proportions in the age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 is not large. Reasons accounting for larger female population in these age-groups when compared with the corresponding proportions of the valley districts etc. have already been discussed above.

6.100 In Srinagar city, the proportion of females in the age-group 0-14 per 1,000 females of all ages is 454 as against only 419, the corresponding proportion of males. The proportions of the next higher age-group viz. 15-34, however show that the disparity between the number of males and females per 1,000 males and females of all ages is extremely small. This leads to the inference that the female population begins to shrink as soon as it enters the marriageable age. In Jammu, the disparity between the number of males and females per 1,000 males and females of all ages which is fairly large in the age-group 0-14 is not only wiped out in the next higher age-group but the proportion of males is even higher than that of the females. In consequence, the sex ratio which stands at 917 per 1,000 males at the ages of 0-14 abruptly falls to 727 only in this age-group.

Age composition in younger age-groups by districts.

6.101 It would be worthwhile to compare the variations in the 1961 and 1941 proportions of males and females belonging to younger age-groups per 1,000 males and females of all ages as also the proportion of the total population of each age-group per 1,000 of total population in the State and in each of its constituent districts and principal cities. The following statement gives these proportions for the age-groups 0-4 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 :-

STATEMENT VI.10

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex, 1941 and 1961

(a) Males of the age-group per 1,000 of all males
(b) Females of the age-group per 1,000 of all females
(c) Total persons of the age-group per 1,000 of total population

State, District and City	Census year	Proportion of males, females, and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population, 1941 and 1961											
		0—4			5—9			10—14			15—19		
		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
Jammu and Kashmir	**1961**	**148**	**141**	**156**	**148**	**143**	**153**	**110**	**111**	**110**	**90**	**89**	**90**
	1941	**131**	**124**	**139**	**142**	**140**	**144**	**120**	**120**	**119**	**102**	**101**	**103**

STATEMENT VI.10—*Concld.*

Proportion of males, females, and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population, 1941 and 1961

State, District and City	Census year	0—4			5—9			10—14			15—19		
		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
Ar antnag	1961	137	128	147	148	141	156	111	112	110	84	84	85
	1941	127	119	138	141	137	146	122	121	122	105	104	106
Srinagar	1961	132	125	140	152	145	161	121	119	123	92	93	91
	1941	129	120	139	141	138	144	120	121	120	106	105	107
Srinagar City	1961	130	125	134	169	162	177	137	131	143	97	98	96
	1941	121	113	130	154	142	167	131	126	137	108	107	108
Baramulla	1961	133	124	143	140	135	145	113	115	111	93	92	93
	1941	134	125	144	143	142	143	120	122	118	108	107	108
Ladakh	1961	114	112	116	124	125	124	96	96	96	88	90	86
	1941	117	116	118	124	129	119	112	119	105	101	110	92
Doda	1961	156	150	164	145	141	149	108	107	108	90	90	91
	1941	124	118	130	136	133	140	113	112	115	95	93	97
Udhampur	1961	162	157	168	142	139	145	103	103	104	88	85	92
	1941	128	123	135	141	139	144	118	118	118	97	94	100
Jammu	1961	168	162	173	153	149	156	105	104	107	91	91	90
	1941	137	129	147	142	139	145	119	116	122	99	98	100
Jammu City	1961	143	131	158	137	128	149	107	101	114	108	111	105
	1941	128	112	150	121	110	137	110	106	117	109	111	108
Kathua	1961	163	158	169	146	144	148	109	108	111	90	89	90
	1941	126	120	133	140	139	141	116	114	118	97	95	100
Poonch	1961	181	173	189	160	157	163	104	110	98	88	88	87
	1941	138	134	142	155	157	154	128	133	122	98	97	99

6.102 The data given in the above statement shows that in the State a as whole, the 1961 proportions of both males and females of the ages of 0-4 and 5-9 exceed the corresponding averages of the two sexes in 1941. The position is, however, reversed in the next two higher age-groups which claim larger male and female proportions in 1941 than those returned at the Census of 1961.

6.103 The statistics relating to the districts also exhibit a similar pattern except so far as Baramulla and Ladakh are concerned. In both these districts, the 1941 proportions of males and females of the age of 0-4 are higher than those of 1961 though the disparity is fairly small in either case. In so far as the age-group 5-9 is concerned, the 1961 proportions of males of both Baramulla and Ladakh districts are smaller than those returned in 1941. The female proportions of 1941 are, however, smaller when compared with the corresponding proportions of 1961 as is the case in all other districts of the State.

6.104 It will also be seen from the above data that in Srinagar City, the 1961 proportions of the two sexes exceed the corresponding proportions of 1941 not only in the case of age-groups 0-4 and 5-9 but also so far as males and females of the age of 10-14 are concerned. In 1941, however, the proportions of males and females of the age of 15-19 exceed the 1961 proportions claimed by the population of each sex belonging to this age-group.

6.105 Jammu city follows the same pattern as that of the State and its various districts except Baramulla and Ladakh.

Marital status by quinquennial age - groups.

6.106 We give below a comprehensive statement indicating the proportions claimed per 1,000 sex-wise population of each age-group by males and females of each category of marital status.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital

(A) Males per 1,000 males at each age-group by category of marital status.
(B) Femals per 1,000 females at each age-group by category of marital status.
(C) Females per 1,000 males in each age-group by each marital status.

Age-group	Marital Status	J & K State			Anantnag District			Srinagar District			Baramulla District			Ladakh District		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-9	(a)	1,000	1,000	957	1,000	1,000	967	1,000	1,000	945	1,000	1,000	959	1,000	1,000	979
	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	(a)	973	876	783	966	840	734	976	892	797	961	871	754	989	981	965
	(b)	24	120	4,391	32	156	4,093	20	102	4,503	37	129	2,899	11	19	1,592
	(c)	1	1	790	1	1	600	2	3	1,278	2	N	64	...	...	...
	(d)	N	1	5,808	N	2	11,000	N	1	3,636	N	N	1,333	...	...	...
	(e)	2	2	1,136	1	1	1,963	2	2	806	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	(a)	814	279	301	769	203	231	827	348	352	780	282	314	765	641	774
	(b)	179	703	3,467	224	779	3,042	166	637	3,201	201	692	2,986	231	340	1,361
	(c)	4	6	1,078	3	3	1,203	3	3	757	17	12	597	12	10	9,250
	(d)	2	9	3,944	3	13	3,421	3	10	3,034	2	14	8,422	3	9	2,500
	(e)	1	3	2,115	1	2	1,583	1	2	1,378	N	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	(a)	466	41	88	435	24	56	482	69	131	446	32	73	377	240	668
	(b)	512	936	1,827	541	954	1,826	498	906	1,660	520	948	1,843	590	720	1,281
	(c)	11	10	844	12	7	624	10	10	904	17	8	452	16	8	544
	(d)	10	11	1,192	11	14	1,357	8	14	1,554	17	12	721	17	32	2,000
	(e)	1	2	1,842	1	1	1,400	2	1	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-29	(a)	204	18	88	208	8	39	251	19	75	193	34	180	252	198	756
	(b)	759	953	1,276	744	970	1,367	712	956	1,289	764	946	1,258	718	749	1,002
	(c)	23	18	801	28	11	417	22	13	552	28	11	376	13	18	1,342
	(d)	13	9	664	19	10	527	14	11	726	15	9	642	14	35	2,256
	(e)	1	2	2,304	1	1	1,625	1	1	730	...	...	...	3	...	...
30-34	(a)	96	13	115	102	17	148	118	17	126	100	6	54	166	111	684
	(b)	850	939	973	827	952	1,002	830	944	980	842	959	987	800	825	1,054
	(c)	39	39	887	50	22	379	36	31	736	42	27	554	20	32	1,656
	(d)	14	7	439	20	7	284	15	7	405	16	8	408	14	32	2,267
	(e)	1	2	1,890	1	2	1,265	1	1	563	...	...	...	...	...	...

3

S T A T U S

The statement gives the data for the State as a whole and for each of its constituent districts and shows, in addition, the proportions of females of each marital status in each age-group per 1,000 male population of the corresponding marital status in that age-group.

VI.11

status and females per 1,000 males at age-group

Doda District			Udhampur District			Jammu District			Kathua District			Poonch District			Marital Status	Age-group
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	1
1,000	1,000	973	1,000	1,000	966	1,000	1,000	940	1,000	1,000	954	1,000	1,000	964	(a)	0—9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	
988	937	863	983	835	777	970	864	809	985	870	825	983	902	742	(a)	10—14
9	61	6,508	13	159	11,028	27	130	4,267	11	126	10,542	13	91	5,570	(b)	
N	N	750	N	1	4,500	...	1	...	...	N	...	N	N	429	(c)	
...	N	...	...	1	...	N	N	2,000	...	...	...	N	2	5,500	(d)	
3	2	435	4	4	1,043	3	5	1,728	4	4	1,024	4	5	1,014	(e)	
791	269	310	833	150	177	886	332	325	798	225	259	845	241	254	(a)	15—19
203	715	3,219	160	831	5,097	111	656	5,112	200	764	3,509	149	737	4,400	(b)	
1	4	3,000	2	8	3,917	N	4	13,000	1	5	10,250	2	4	2,125	(c)	
3	8	3,379	3	7	2,406	1	2	2,667	N	1	2,000	2	14	5,083	(d)	
2	4	1,593	2	4	2,087	2	6	3,000	1	5	4,500	2	4	2,071	(e)	
435	33	78	432	11	27	556	37	64	500	15	29	437	27	67	(a)	20—24
543	945	1,805	545	956	1,848	435	944	2,070	489	967	1,966	539	949	1,929	(b)	
10	8	870	14	20	1,541	6	10	1,557	7	13	1,877	11	8	800	(c)	
11	12	1,107	6	10	1,694	2	3	1,744	4	3	824	11	11	1,035	(d)	
1	2	4,333	3	3	1,000	1	6	3,500	N	2	3,167	2	5	2,960	(e)	
187	10	51	182	3	16	193	6	33	192	2	10	157	8	54	(a)	25—29
770	961	1,275	783	944	1,247	790	959	1,214	782	960	1,289	808	958	1,268	(b)	
28	19	690	22	42	1,974	13	27	2,203	19	33	1,864	22	20	1,007	(c)	
14	9	616	11	8	769	3	2	701	6	2	269	12	8	710	(d)	
1	1	2,429	2	3	1,318	1	6	4,179	1	3	4,286	1	6	5,467	(e)	
99	9	80	86	2	20	68	3	38	79	1	9	58	7	115	(a)	30—34
843	936	953	860	901	908	902	936	943	868	909	989	893	932	939	(b)	
40	44	939	39	85	1,897	26	53	1,890	43	84	1,848	37	48	1,175	(c)	
17	9	439	13	9	602	3	3	724	9	3	267	10	6	566	(d)	
1	2	2,500	2	3	1,471	1	5	3,619	1	3	2,000	2	7	3,182	(e)	

STATEMENT

Age-group	Marital Status	J & K State			Anantnag District			Srinagar District			Baramulla District			Ladakh District		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
35-39	(a)	56	10	134	58	3	38	74	16	168	37	15	314	111	63	552
	(b)	870	902	808	852	931	797	850	910	798	873	918	796	845	856	984
	(c)	58	79	1,048	70	56	584	58	66	845	71	60	632	32	49	1,462
	(d)	15	7	374	19	8	313	17	7	304	19	7	267	11	32	2,850
	(e)	1	2	1,681	1	2	1,760	1	1	459	N	...	...	1	...	...
40-44	(a)	48	8	132	46	4	58	57	5	66	33	16	381	109	72	630
	(b)	847	816	728	816	836	692	836	827	689	845	842	766	836	820	933
	(c)	91	167	1,388	121	153	857	91	159	1,209	103	136	1,013	42	72	1,637
	(d)	13	7	410	16	6	235	13	8	434	19	6	245	13	36	2,625
	(e)	1	2	1,015	1	1	1,000	3	1	194	N	...	...	...	...	...
45-49	(a)	42	5	88	35	2	24	49	5	72	25	3	98	91	60	635
	(b)	833	723	597	798	737	555	824	732	600	835	760	629	845	753	852
	(c)	115	263	1,576	154	254	994	117	255	1,479	131	231	1,217	59	158	2,545
	(d)	9	7	514	13	6	276	9	8	542	9	6	412	5	29	5,667
	(e)	1	2	1,333	N	1	2,400	1	N	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
50-54	(a)	37	9	164	31	17	317	37	13	230	28	6	138	106	59	505
	(b)	787	565	495	733	552	447	784	549	449	791	596	498	788	747	866
	(c)	165	419	1,750	225	425	1,119	167	432	1,660	173	393	1,502	95	166	1,598
	(d)	10	5	378	11	5	263	11	5	279	8	5	421	11	28	2,421
	(e)	1	2	1,359	N	1	2,750	1	1	818	...	...	...	...	...	...
55-59	(a)	35	14	250	25	21	469	31	29	564	26	17	379	108	67	597
	(b)	755	482	388	710	464	363	742	459	376	761	527	391	756	705	903
	(c)	200	496	1,503	255	510	1,111	213	505	1,440	203	452	1,259	122	194	1,540
	(d)	9	6	382	10	5	259	11	6	369	10	4	237	14	34	2,375
	(e)	1	2	875	N	N	500	3	1	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
60-64	(a)	31	5	115	21	1	16	30	8	189	9	7	446	83	35	420
	(b)	687	315	318	626	277	272	665	278	281	677	336	299	697	554	788
	(c)	272	673	1,714	343	716	1,279	295	708	1,612	299	652	1,312	203	388	1,899
	(d)	9	6	415	9	6	408	9	5	377	15	5	181	17	23	1,321
	(e)	1	1	1,567	1	N	600	1	1	600	...	...	..	...	...	...
65-69	(a)	35	9	166	26	3	73	33	16	324	7	22	2,000	100	55	456
	(b)	641	268	272	592	265	280	613	217	227	645	348	332	630	512	675
	(c)	312	714	1,489	370	717	1,211	332	751	1,447	341	626	1,130	244	412	1,399
	(d)	10	7	441	11	14	818	13	16	750	7	4	385	26	21	667
	(e)	2	2	571	1	1	500	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 +	(a)	26	6	163	15	3	122	20	24	780	6	5	381	87	37	406
	(b)	542	162	217	480	170	217	511	174	220	537	218	207	506	360	669
	(c)	421	826	1,422	488	822	1,029	457	795	1,118	451	772	877	392	575	1,376
	(d)	10	4	258	16	5	179	11	6	340	6	5	421	15	28	1,706
	(e)	1	2	1,455	1	N	333	1	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age not stated	(a)	850	859	963	802	901	1,361	862	803	801	811	788	576	940	898	815
	(b)	105	76	693	96	42	529	94	162	1,476	141	61	259	46	49	909
	(c)	9	26	2,727	8	12	1,667	13	12	818	10	29	1,750	4	2	500
	(d)	2	6	3,167	...	21	...	3	...	...	2	4	1,000	...	...	...
	(e)	34	33	926	94	24	313	28	23	708	36	118	1,933	10	51	4,200

Note:— a=Never married
b=Married
c=Widowed

VI.11—*Concld.*

Doda District			Udhampur District			Jammu District			Kathua District			Poonch District			Marital Status	Age-group
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	1
63	3	40	60	2	19	48	1	18	63	1	18	32	5	121	(a)	35—39
860	912	828	876	852	797	909	879	806	870	852	833	913	902	808	(b)	
54	78	1,117	47	133	2,311	38	112	2,426	59	143	2,065	45	81	1,485	(c)	
22	7	255	14	9	570	4	2	475	7	2	250	8	5	557	(d)	
1	N	125	3	4	1,091	1	6	7,182	1	2	1,500	2	7	2,650	(e)	
54	4	59	54	2	21	50	3	53	57	1	13	31	9	251	(a)	40—44
850	826	770	857	751	686	879	789	728	858	755	746	897	813	758	(b)	
80	163	1,617	77	235	2,401	65	199	2,489	78	241	2,625	63	166	2,202	(c)	
15	7	372	11	10	767	4	3	660	6	1	233	8	7	721	(d)	
1	...	...	1	2	1,222	2	6	2,739	1	2	1,000	1	5	4,143	(e)	
53	3	40	57	1	7	39	1	27	59	1	11	24	4	112	(a)	45—49
832	720	605	831	641	546	865	700	581	827	675	570	885	739	600	(b)	
103	265	1,805	100	348	2,461	91	294	2,328	106	321	2,116	83	247	2,145	(c)	
11	11	694	11	6	373	4	2	340	6	2	172	7	6	703	(d)	
1	1	1,667	1	4	2,143	1	3	2,667	2	1	417	1	4	2,000	(e)	
43	2	27	53	...	...	42	5	78	48	2	24	16	2	83	(a)	50—54
789	606	581	790	500	502	813	542	498	778	503	489	866	613	503	(b)	
155	382	1,861	139	490	2,786	139	450	2,420	165	493	2,265	109	375	2,456	(c)	
13	8	471	16	6	303	5	1	154	7	1	63	7	6	644	(d)	
N	2	5,000	2	4	1,364	1	2	1,357	2	1	556	2	4	1,385	(e)	
34	1	19	50	...	...	35	2	36	45	4	46	25	1	27	(a)	55—59
773	485	394	767	391	312	764	481	404	751	410	298	805	515	389	(b)	
181	507	1,763	171	601	2,157	194	511	1,692	195	583	1,630	164	474	1,760	(c)	
11	6	353	10	5	273	5	1	91	6	2	167	5	5	533	(d)	
1	1	1,000	2	3	857	2	5	1,900	3	1	286	1	5	4,500	(e)	
43	5	93	56	1	8	38	2	32	45	...	...	18	5	180	(a)	60—64
700	305	340	680	288	333	724	334	333	690	234	248	768	337	312	(b)	
247	683	2,156	250	702	2,209	232	662	2,061	261	762	2,135	208	646	2,210	(c)	
10	6	528	13	6	345	5	1	171	3	2	400	5	8	1,120	(d)	
N	1	1,500	1	3	1,667	1	1	1,400	1	2	1,500	1	4	5,000	(e)	
37	...	...	45	...	...	36	1	16	55	...	...	21	4	107	(a)	65—69
660	291	305	643	208	212	669	223	212	614	118	204	693	308	279	(b)	
297	708	1,655	300	785	1,719	285	772	1,719	325	804	1,653	276	684	1,559	(c)	
5	1	167	10	2	133	9	1	33	6	3	375	7	2	222	(d)	
1	...	...	2	5	1,667	1	3	1,400	...	5	...	3	2	500	(e)	
38	4	79	47	N	6	30	1	42	45	2	39	18	3	118	(a)	70 +
540	132	201	548	203	331	568	104	150	536	94	157	625	166	198	(b)	
412	862	1,716	394	791	1,791	387	892	1,892	412	901	1,960	353	822	1,735	(c)	
10	2	194	9	1	97	13	...	...	5	1	214	3	3	643	(d)	
N	...	...	2	5	2,000	2	3	1,063	2	2	667	1	6	4,400	(e)	
701	852	979	806	929	981	910	865	1,607	929	873	560	795	778	1,006	(a)	Age not
269	74	222	173	43	211	83	15	304	45	60	800	176	171	1,000	(b)	stated
...	37	...	6	14	2,000	7	103	24,000	22	52	1,400	5	9	2,000	(c)	
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	(d)	
15	37	2,000	15	14	800	...	17	...	4	15	2,000	19	42	2,250	(e)	

d=Divorced or separated
e=Unspecified
N=Negligible

6.107 As will be seen from the above data, there is no married male or female in the age-group 0-9 either in the State or any of its districts. The fact that the proportion of never married females per 1,000 never married males in the age-group 0-9 (column 5) is 957 in the State merely implies that the male population in this age-group is larger than the corresponding population of the females to the extent of 43 per 1,000.

6.108 The data pertaining to the State also shows that even as late as 1961, the practice of early marriages which is prohibited under law since long still persists and that both males and females of less than 15 years age continue to be married. It is further apparent that the incidence of early marriages is not so much pronounced in males as in the females among whom married females of the age of 10-14 years claim about 5 times the population of married males of this age. As a sequence to this large disparity, the proportion of married females per 1,000 married males is as high as 4,391.

6.109 The data also shows that while widowed males and females claim equal proportions per 1,000 population of each sex in the age-group 10-14, the proportion of widowed females per 1,000 widowed males is 790 only. The variation is explained by the actul number of widowed males and females which though not equal being 195 and 154 respectively, constitute in either case only 1 per 1,000 of the respective populations of the two sexes.

6.110 Similarly, the actual number of divorced males of the age of 10-14 is limited to 26 only while divorced females of this age number 151. The proportion of divorced females per 1,000 divorced males is, therefore, more than 5,800.

6.111 The data relating to the districts shows that the practice of marrying males and females of below 15 years of age is very rarely followed in Ladakh district where not more than 11 and 19 per 1,000 males and females of the age of 10-14 have been returned as married. It is therefore that we find that there ase no widowed or divorced males or females of this age in this district.

6.112 The highest proportion of married males of the age of 10-14 has been returned from Baramulla at 37 per 1,000 males of the age of 10-14. Anantnag ranks next followed by Jammu, the corresponding proportions being 32 and 27 respectively.

6.113 In so far as females are concerned, Udhampur leads all other districts of the State with as many as 15.9% females of the age of 10-14 being married. In Anantnag district also, the incidence of married females of the age of 10-14 is fairly high, being no less than 156 per 1,000 females of this age.

6.114 In any case, according to the above data there is no district in which the proportion of married females of the age of 10–14 per 1,000 females of this age is not much larger than the corresponding proportion of married males of the same age. Further, the incidence of widowed males and females of the age of 10-14 is more pronounced in the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Barnmulla than in any other part of the State. Srinagar leads all other districts with proportions of 2 and 3 per 1,000 widowed males and females respectively.

6.115 The proportions of divorced females are negligible in all the districts except Anantnag, Srinagar, Udhampur and Poonch. Divorced males are conspicuous by their absence in some of the districts while in others they claim nominal proportions only.

6.116 The male population of the next higher age-group, viz. 15-19, is dominated in the State as a whole by unmarried males who represent 814 per 1,000 male population of this age as against only 179, the corresponding proportion married males. In the case of females, however, as many as 703 per 1,000 are married, the proportion of those among them who have never married being 27.9% only. As a result of this large disparity between the proportoins

of married males and females, widowed and divorced females also claim higher proportions when compared with similar proportions of the male population. As may therefore be expected, the sex ratio of married females per 1,000 married males of the age of 15-19 is no less than 3,467.

6.117 There is no district in the State in which the proportion of married females of the age of 15-19 per 1,000 females of this age is not much higher than the corresponding proportion of the males. Even in Ladakh, 340 per 1,000 females aged 15-19 are married as against only 231, the proportion of males. It is, however, clear that the disparity between the two proportions is not as large as in other districts.

6.118 Udhampur leads all other districts in so far as the proportion of married females of the age of 15-19 which stands at 831 per 1,000 females of this age is concerned. Anantnag ranks next followed by Kathua, the corresponding proportions being 779 and 764 respectively. These disparities are also reflected in the proportions of widowed and divorced males and females.

6.119 The data relating to the next four higher age-groups (20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39) also shows that married females are not only in majority in every age-group when compared with females of other marital statuses but also in relation to the corresponding proportions of males in each age-group. The proportions of widowed and divorced males and females are almost at par in the age-group 20-24 but that of females tends to decrease when compared with males during the age of 25-34 years.

6.120 Married males of the age of 40 and above claim higher proportions than those of females in all the higher age-groups. On the other hand, the incidence of widowed females progressively increases right upto the age of 70 and above. These variations are partly due to the comparatively higher mortality rate among females after the age of 40 as also to some extent because of steady increase in the number of widowed females.

6.121 The data relating to the districts also shows that the large majority of females are married between the ages of 15 and 24 while most of the males marry between the ages of 25 and 35 years.

6.122 The proportions claimed by unmarried, married and widowed males and females of each of the above age-groups to the total male or female population of that group, as the case may be, have also been depicted by a graph which appears on the next page.

Marital Status by broad Age-groups.

6.123 The following abstract statement which has been prepared by broad age-groups presents a more vivid picture of the above analysis.

STATEMENT VI.12

Distribution by Marital Status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups.

State/District/City	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
		Males					Females				
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu and Kashmir	**Never married**	**993**	**408**	**46**	**30**	**850**	**968**	**89**	**9**	**6**	**859**
	Married	**7**	**562**	**833**	**625**	**105**	**31**	**882**	**761**	**248**	**76**
	Widowed	**N**	**19**	**108**	**335**	**9**	**N**	**18**	**221**	**739**	**26**
	Divorced	**N**	**10**	**12**	**9**	**2**	**N**	**9**	**7**	**5**	**6**
	Unspecified status	**N**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**34**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**33**

STATEMENT VI.12—*Contd.*

State/District/City	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
		Males					Females				
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Anantnag	Never Married	990	374	44	20	802	957	59	6	2	901
	Married	10	587	804	570	96	42	918	791	238	42
	Widowed	N	24	136	398	8	N	11	195	753	12
	Divorced	N	14	15	12	...	1	11	7	6	21
	Unspecified status	N	1	1	N	94	N	1	1	1	24
Srinagar	Never married	993	433	55	27	862	969	116	12	14	803
	Married	6	539	822	607	94	30	859	769	236	162
	Widowed	1	17	108	354	13	1	14	211	742	12
	Divorced	N	10	13	10	3	N	10	7	7	...
	Unspecified status	N	1	2	2	28	N	1	1	1	23
Srinagar City	Never married	994	533	79	46	631	976	191	25	34	481
	Married	5	453	832	652	291	22	783	741	189	353
	Widowed	1	9	79	283	11	2	16	229	772	53
	Divorced	N	3	7	14	...	N	9	5	5	...
	Unspecified status	N	2	3	5	67	N	1	...	...	113
Baramulla	Never married	988	384	31	8	811	964	88	12	8	788
	Married	11	578	837	618	141	36	887	798	296	61
	Widowed	1	26	117	364	10	N	14	184	692	29
	Divorced	N	12	15	10	2	N	11	6	4	4
	Unspecified status	...	N	N	N	36	...	...	...	...	118
Ladakh	Never married	997	415	106	88	940	995	308	64	40	898
	Married	3	560	825	623	46	5	650	795	485	49
	Widowed	...	12	59	271	4	...	16	109	451	2
	Divorced	...	12	10	18	...	...	26	32	24	...
	Unspecified status	...	1	N	...	10	...	...	...	...	51
Doda	Never married	997	393	52	40	701	984	84	3	4	852
	Married	2	576	831	626	269	16	887	767	227	74
	Widowed	N	19	100	324	...	N	17	221	765	37
	Divorced	...	11	16	9	15	N	9	8	4	...
	Unspecified status	1	1	1	1	15	N	3	1	N	37

STATEMENT VI.12—*Concld.*

State/District/City	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
		Males					Females				
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Udhampur	Never married	996	398	56	51	806	959	45	1	N	929
	Married	3	573	835	622	173	40	907	681	241	43
	Widowed	N	19	95	314	6	N	36	307	752	14
	Divorced	...	8	12	11	...	N	9	8	3	...
	Unspecified status	1	2	2	2	15	1	3	3	4	14
Jammu	Never married	992	464	44	35	910	967	103	2	1	865
	Married	7	523	859	654	83	32	868	724	219	15
	Widowed	...	10	92	301	7	N	22	267	777	103
	Divorced	N	2	4	9	...	N	2	2	1	...
	Unspecified status	1	1	1	1	...	1	5	5	2	17
Jammu City	Never married	998	544	46	42	898	991	219	3	4	927
	Married	1	447	879	658	102	6	757	739	195	37
	Widowed	...	6	72	299	...	...	15	249	799	...
	Divorced	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	3	1	...
	Unspecified status	1	2	1	N	...	3	7	6	1	36
Kathua	Never married	996	424	56	47	929	966	66	1	1	873
	Married	3	555	827	618	45	33	898	691	166	60
	Widowed	...	15	109	330	22	N	30	304	828	52
	Divorced	...	5	6	4	...	...	2	2	2	...
	Unspecified status	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	2	3	15
Poonch	Never married	996	398	27	19	795	979	73	5	4	778
	Married	3	574	885	698	176	20	893	768	258	171
	Widowed	N	17	80	278	5	N	18	216	728	9
	Divorced	N	9	7	4	5	N	10	6	5	...
	Unspecified status	1	2	1	1	19	1	6	5	5	42

N=Negligible

Never Married

6.124 Except for a small percentage of males in the age-group 0-14, every other male of this age is unmarried. Among females, the proportion of never married females is not as high, being less than 97% as against over 99% of the males. This shows that the practice of early marriages persists on a com-

paratively larger scale among females than in the males. In so far as the districts are concerned, the proportion of never married males of the age of 0-14 is slightly less in Anantnag, Baramulla and Jammu than the State average but in most other districts it is even higher. In the case of females also, the proportion of never married exceeds the average of the State in majority of the districts, the only exception being Anantnag, Baramulla and Udhampur. The proportions returned from Jammu and Kathua are almost the same as that of the State. So far as the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu are concerned, the proportions of never married males of the age of 0-14 exceed the State average in both cases.

6.125 The data relating to the age-group 15-34 shows that in the State as a whole about 41% of the total male population of this age consists of bachelors only. In striking contrast with this high proportion, never married females claim only about 9% of the total female population of the age of 15-34. The disparity is explained partly by the variation in the marriageable ages of the two sexes and partly by the urge among the parents to marry their daughters as early as possible. On the other hand, many males decline to be married until they are properly settled in life. Other reasons accounting for the high incidence of never married males may be physical disabilities, want of financial resources, migration from Pakistan etc. etc.

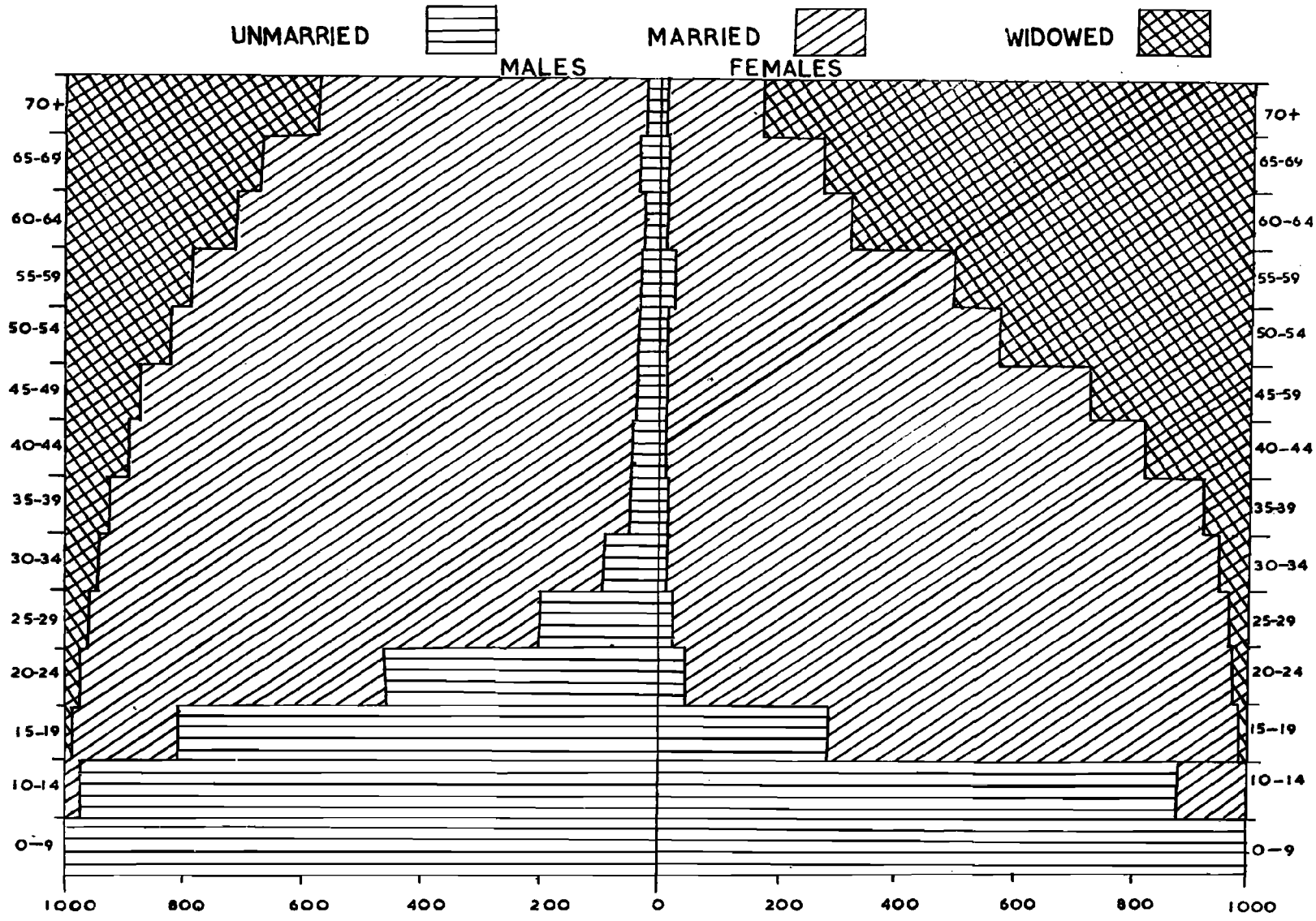
6.126 The State average is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar, Ladakh, Jammu and Kathua only. The proportion of never married males of the age of 15-34 is highest in Jammu city followed closely by the city of Srinagar. This is because the incidence of unemployment is more pronounced in both these places than elsewhere in the State. Anantnag, Baramulla, Doda, Udhampur and Poonch have returned smaller proportions of never married males than the average of the State. In these districts, majority of male adults consist of illiterate persons who work as cultivators and do not postpone their marriages for long. That females of the age of 15-34 do not in the State as a whole include more than 9% who have not been married is in keeping with the prevailing practice of females being married immediately after they enter the marriageable age. The position obtaining in the districts is, however, not uniform. In Ladakh, about 31% females of the age of 15-34 consist of virgins only, an inevitable sequence of the persistence of polyandry as a result of which many females remain unmarried even in advanced age.

6.127 The only other distrtcts in which the proportions of never married females of the age of 15-34 exceed the State average consist of Srinagar and Jammu. A cogent reason for the high incidence of never married females in these districts is the awareness among the educated sections of the harms done by early marriages. This is corroborated by the data relating to the cities of Jammu and Srinagar in which the proportions of never married females of the age of 15-34 are much higher than the corresponding averages of the two districts. This shows that the proportions of the two districts have been inflated by the inclusion of the data relating to the two cities.

6.128 The male population of the age-group 35-59 includes 46 per 1,000 who have never married. By and large, most of these consist of beggars, vagrants, eunuchs, convicts serving long sentences, lunatics etc. and persons who cannot enter into matrimonial alliances due to physical disabilities. The corresponding proportion of females is fairly low and almost negligible.

6.129 Among the districts, Ladakh is conspicuous for very high proportion of unmarried males of the age of 35-59 who constitute 10.6% of the total male population of this age. This high proportion may be partly due to the concentration of boys belonging to the neighbouring areas who are reading in the solitary high school of the tehsil headquartered at Leh, and partly because of the newly appointed persons recruited from other parts of the state who may be unmarried.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH AGE GROUP BY CATEGORY OF MARITAL STATUS



6.130 Other districts in which the proportions of never married males of this age exceed the State average consist of Udhampur, Kathua, Srinagar and Doda. In the remaining districts, the corresponding proportions are smaller than that of the State. The lowest proportion has been returned from Poonch at 27 per 1,000 of the total male population of this age.

6.131 In so far as females are concerned, Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh are the only districts which have returned higher proportions of never married females than the corresponding average for the State as a whole. Ladakh leads all other districts with a proportion of 64 never married females out of every 1,000 females aged 35-59. In Srinagar and Baramulla, the corresponding proportions are relatively small and do not exceed 12 per 1,000 of the total female population. So far as other districts are concerned, the proportions are almost negligible.

6.132 The city of Srinagar is in this case also conspicuous for the high incidence of never married males of the age of 35-59. There are as many as 79 per 1,000 males of this age who have never been married. The corresponding proportion in Jammu is comparatively small and equal to the average of the State as a whole.

6.133 Srinagar city is also distinguishable from Jammu on account of its high proportion of never married females of the age of 35-59. In Jammu, not more than 3 per 1,000 females of this age have been returned as never married whereas the corresponding proportion in Srinagar stands at 25.

6.134 The proportion of never married males of the age of 60 and above in the State as a whole is fairly high when compared with the corresponding average of females. The disparity is explained by the inclusion in the male population of persons like saints, sadhus, convicts serving life imprisonments, lunatics etc. who claim larger population than the females.

6.135 The State proportion is exceeded by the districts of Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur Jammu and Kathua only. In Ladakh, 88 per 1,000 males of the age of 60 and above have never been married. The tehsil-wise figures show that there are 2,021 males of the age of 60 and above in Leh tehsil who include, among others, 241 never married males. In Kargil tehsil, the population of the males of the age of 60 and above stands at 1,538 of whom only 72 have never been married. This shows that the incidence of never married males is very high in Leh which has a predominant Buddhist population while in Kargil where the majority of population consists of Muslims, the proportion of never married males of the age of 60 and above is comparatively small. This large disparity is accounted for by the inclusion in the population of Leh of Buddhist monks and lamas who do not enter into matrimonial alliances and live in monasteries.

6.136 No specific reasons are available for the high incidence of never married males of the age of 60 and above in the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua and the cities of Srinagar and Jammu but it is presumed that most of the males consist of Sadhus, faqirs, convicts, lunatics and disabled persons.

6.137 There is no district in Jammu Province in which the proportion of never married females of the age of 60 and above is not less than that of the State. On the other hand, the number per 1,000 population of females of the age of 60 and above who have preferred to remain virgins is very high in Srinagar and Ladakh. The corresponding proportion in Baramulla is slightly larger than that of the State as a whole.

6.138 It is not surprising to find that Ladakh district claims the highest proportion of never married females of the age of 60 and above among all the districts of the State. As has been stated earlier, the prevalence of polyandry still continues to operate as a bar against the marriage of many females who eventually turn into nuns and make their permanent abode in monasteries and gumpas.

6.139 The proportions of the two cities, however, indicate that while in Srinagar, 34 per 1,000 females of the age of 60 and above have never been married as against only 6 of the State as a whole, the corresponding proportion in Jammu is limited to 4 per 1,000 only. It may be remarked that the population of females of Srinagar city includes, among others, nuns working in the Mission Hospitals and females who have dedicated their lives to the church and are engaged in philanthropic activities, such as serving in charitable and educational institutions. The Convent, for instance, is manned by female missionaries who prefer to live as spinsters all their life. In Jammu, there are very few institutions of this type and consequently the incidence of never married females of the age of 60 and above is comparatively small. Another reason which has a bearing on the high proportion of never married females in Srinagar is provided by the social custom prevalent even among Muslims which bans inter-marriages between high and low castes. This reduces the scope of selection and many females thus fail to find suitable spouses until they are of advanced age. There are many others who suffer from physical infirmities and are not able to marry. According to table B-IX, the city is inhabited by no less than 1,082 disabled females who are dependent for their maintenance on their relatives even at the age of 60 and above. The table also shows that some of the females of the age of more than 60 years consist of women of independent means and those who maintain themselves on pensions and rents.

Married / Widowed

6.140 The male population of the State in the age-group 0-14 includes 7 per 1,000 who are married. There is no district in which some proportion or other of boys of the age of less than 15 years is not married. The highest proportion has been returned from Baramulla at 11 per 1,000 followed closely by Anantnag where the corresponding proportion stands at 10. In Jammu, the proportion of married boys of this age is the same as the State average. So far as the other districts are concerned, the incidence of married boys of the age of 0-14 is less pronounced than in the State as a whole.

6.141 Among females, 31 per 1,000 girls of the age of 0-14 are married in the entire State. This proportion is exceeded by the districts of Anantnag, Baramulla, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua. The data relating to Jammu and Kathua does not disclose any significant disparity when compared with the State average. In Ladakh, the proportion of married females of this age is the lowest in the State and is limited to 5 per 1,000 only.

6.142 The proportion of married females of the age of 0–14 is neither high nor small in Srinagar city. Of the total female population in this age-group, 22 per 1,000 are married. Jammu city is almost at par with Ladakh district the proportion of married females of this age being only 6 per 1,000.

6.143 The above analysis shows that the practice of marrying minor girls is more prevalent in the districts of Kashmir valley, Udhampur, Kathua and Srinagar city and is comparatively less pronounced in Ladakh, Doda, Poonch and Jammu city.

6.144 Over 56% male population of the age-group 15-34 in the State consists of married persons. The corresponding averages in most of the districts also stagger round about this figure. In the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu, however, the proportions of married males of this age are, when compared with the State and the districts, fairly low, being 453 and 447 per 1,000 males respectively.

6.145 Age-group 15-34 claims the highest proportion of married females at 882 per 1,000 females when compared with the corresponding proportions in other age-groups. Districts which have returned more or less the same proportions as that of the State include Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch. The highest proportion has been returned from Anantnag at 918 per 1,000 females followed by Udhampur

where the corresponding proportion stands at 907. Ladakh is conspicuous among all the districts for the lowest proportion of married females of the age of 15-34. Reasons accounting for this large disparity have already been mentioned while analysing the previous statement.

6.146 The proportions of married females of the age of 15-34 in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu are also very low when compared with other districts except Ladakh. The inhabitants of the two cities do not generally approve of early marriages, which are more common in the rural sector of the district.

6.147 The highest proportion of married males when compared with other age-groups is claimed in the State and each of its districts by those whose age varies from 35-59 years. There are 833 per 1,000 males of this age married in the State as a whole. This averge is exceeded by Jammu and Poonch districts only while Baramulla, Doda, Udhampur and Srinagar city have returned more or less the same proportions as that of the State. In Jammu city, the proportion of married males of the age of 35-59 stands at 879 per 1,000 males as against 832 of Srinagar.

6.148 The State proportion of married females of the age of 35-59 to the total female population of this age stands at 761 per 1,000 females. This is exceeded by all the districts of Kashmir Province, Doda and Poonch. The lowest proportion has been returned from Udhampur at 681 per 1,000 females followed closely by Kathua where the corresponding proportion stands at 691 per 1,000 females. Even the proportions of Doda and Poonch disclose only minor disparities when compared with the State average. The proportions of married females of the age of 35-59 in the two cities are slightly less than the average for the State as a whole.

6.149 According to the data given in the statement, about 63% males of the age of 60 and above are married in the entire State as against the corresponding proportion of less than 25% in the case of females. The disparity is explained by the comparatively low proportion of widowed males who comprise only 33.5% of the total male population of the age of 60 and above. Among females, however, about 74% consist of widows only. This leads to the inference that there is greater longevity after the age of 60 among the females than in the males.

6.150 The only districts of the State which have returned lower proportions of married males of the age of 60 and above than the State consist of the three valley districts and Kathua. The proportions of Ladakh, Doda and Udhampur are very near the State average and do not disclose any significant disparities.

6.151 In Jammu and Srinagar cities also, the proportions of married males of the age of 60 and above exceed the State average. It is possible that these high proportions may when compared with the districts be due to better dietary habits, larger facilities of medical aid and other amenities not available in rural areas. This is corroborated by the fact that the proportions of widowed males of the age of 60 and above are very low in the two cities when compared with the corresponding proportions of other districts except Poonch.

6.152 A significant feature of the data is that the proportions of widowed males exceed the State average in all the three districts of Kashmir valley but are comparatively smaller or nearly equal to the State average in other districts. This shows that the incidence of mortality among the females of the age of 60 and above is not as high in the districts of Ladakh and Jammu Province as in Kashmir.

6.153 So far as females are concerned, the State average of those among them who are of the age of 60 and above and are married is exceeded by the districts of Baramulla, Ladakh and Poonch only. In Ladakh, the proportion is as high as 485 per 1,000 females indicating that the rate of mortality among males of the age of 60 and above is not as high as in other districts. The data relating to the cities

of Srinagar and Jammu shows that the proportions of married females of the age of 60 and above are fairly low, an index of greater longevity among males of this age. As stated earlier, this is because of the amenities which the urban life makes available and are scarce in the rural areas.

6.154 Similarly, the proportions of widowed females of the age of 60 and above are very near the State average in the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Udhampur and smaller in Baramulla, Ladakh and Poonch. Ladakh has the lowest average of 451 widows per 1,000 females of the age of 60 and above. Reasons for this have already been explained in the previous paragraphs. The highest proportion of widowed females of the age of 60 and above has been returned from Kathua at 828 per 1,000 females of the age of 60 and above. This leads to the irresistible inference that the longevity among the males of 60 and above in the districts of Jammu Province except Poonch is small when compared with the districts of Kashmir and Ladakh.

Sex Ratio by Marital Status and age.

6.155 We shall now attempt to ascertain the ratios of females per 1,000 males in each age-group for each type of marital status. The following statement gives this data for the State and its cities and districts.

STATEMENT VI.13

Ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status at broad age-groups

(a) Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors
(b) Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands
(c) Ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers
(d) Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males

State/District/City	Description of ratio	Age-groups				
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60 +	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	**a**	**909**	**206**	**138**	**140**	**963**
	b	**4,391**	**1,480**	**664**	**278**	**693**
	c	**790**	**867**	**1,485**	**1,544**	**2,727**
	d	**5,808**	**913**	**404**	**358**	**3,167**
Anantnag	a	900	151	91	55	1,361
	b	4,093	1,491	648	256	529
	c	600	441	942	1,163	1,667
	d	11,000	759	276	342	...
Srinagar	a	901	238	149	356	801
	b	4,503	1,422	648	256	1,476
	c	1,278	701	1,352	1,379	818
	d	3,636	955	369	435	...

STATEMENT VI.13—*Concld.*

State/District/City	Description of ratio	Age-groups				Age not stated
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60 +	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Srinagar city	a	921	318	224	530	566
	b	4,101	1,531	641	206	904
	c	1,333	1,506	2,095	1,943	3,500
	d	3,667	2,796	533	250	...
Baramulla	a	898	216	280	581	576
	b	2,899	1,442	684	272	259
	c	64	495	1,130	1,081	1,750
	d	1,333	851	286	247	1,000
Ladakh	a	975	735	582	425	815
	b	1,592	1,148	919	732	909
	c	...	1,322	1,772	1,563	500
	d	...	2,171	2,941	1,212	...
Doda	a	943	204	42	75	979
	b	6,508	1,478	691	284	222
	c	750	867	1,663	1,853	...
	d	...	838	377	346	...
Udhampur	a	918	111	12	6	981
	b	11,028	1,562	621	313	211
	c	4,500	1,921	2,458	1,930	2,000
	d	...	1,029	485	238	...
Jammu	a	908	206	42	32	1,607
	b	4,267	1,544	647	249	304
	c	...	2,027	2,240	1,917	24,000
	d	2,000	1,101	363	48	...
Jammu city	a	910	293	49	67	962
	b	6,333	1,231	563	218	333
	c	...	1,791	2,315	1,966	...
	d	...	1,214	778	500	...
Kathua	a	920	152	19	14	560
	b	10,542	1,576	638	210	800
	c	...	1,922	2,127	1,965	1,400
	d	...	440	183	313	...
Poonch	a	909	181	144	144	1,006
	b	5,570	1,534	664	265	1,000
	c	429	1,087	2,068	1,876	2,000
	d	5,500	1,112	643	813	...

Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors

6.156 It is clear from the above data that the population of spinsters of the age of 0-14 is smaller than that of bachelors of the same age. Further with the advancing of years, this disparity increases with the result that the number of spinsters of the age of 35-59 per 1,000 bachelors is limited to 138 only. Even in the next higher age-group of 60 and above, the corresponding proportion of females does not exceed 140.

6.157 The data relating to Ladakh district shows that the disparity between spinsters and bachelors of the age of 0-14 is very small. In the contiguous district of Doda also, spinsters of the age of 0-14 claim a proportion of 943 against every 1,000 bachelors of this age. In the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla, the proportions of never married females of the age of 0-14 are even smaller than the average of the State indicating a larger incidence of early marriages of females of this age than that obtaining in other districts. The proportion of spinsters in Jammu city is almost the same as that of the State but in Srinagar city, never married females claim a comparatively higher proportion.

6.158 In most of the districts, such as Anantnag Ladakh, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch, the proportion of spinsters in the higher age-groups progressively declines, the lowest being returned from Udhampur at 12 and 6 in the age-group 35-59 and above 60 respectively per 1,000 bachelors of each of these two age-groups. In Srinagar and Doda districts, while spinsters of the age of 35-59 per 1,000 males of this age claim even smaller proportions than of never married females of the age of 15-34, the sex-ratios f 'spinster' females of the age of 60 and above per 1,000 males of this age are fairly high. This is also true of the cities of Srinagar and Jammu with the difference that while in Srinagar the proportion of never married females of the age of 60 and above is 530 per 1,000 bachelors of this age, the corresponding proportion in Jammu city is limited to 67 only.

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands

6.159 The data giving the ratio of wives to husbands in the State shows that married females of the age of 0-14 claim about 4.4 times the population of married males of the same age. Even in the next higher age-group of 15-34, the proportion of married females per 100 married males of this age is 148. In the next two higher age-groups, however, married females are out-numbered by married males in varying proportions.

6.160 Among the districts, the highest proportion of married females of the age of 0-14 per 1,000 married males of this age has been returned from district Udhampur followed closely by Kathua. In Udhampur the ratio is as high as 11,028 females per 1,000 males indicating that for every married male of this age, there are as many as 11 married females. In Kathua district, the corresponding proportion is also fairly high and stands at 10,542 per 1,000 married males. The State average is also exceeded by the districts of Doda and Poonch. In Jammu, however, the proportion of wives to 1,000 husbands of the age of 0-14 is nearly the same as the average for the State.

6.161 The lowest proportion has been returned from Ladakh where only 1,592 females of the age of 0-14 are married as against 1,000 married males of the same age. It is, however, doubtful whether in view of the prevalance of polyndary the proportion as worked out for the district is correct as it seems to have been arrived at on the assumption that each married female is wedded to one person only.

6.162 A conspicuous feature of the data is that the ratios of wives to 1,000 husbands in the age of 0-14 are very high in the districts of Jammu Province when compared with the corresponding proportions of Kashmir. The disparity is accounted for by larger incidence of early marriages of girls in the districts of Jammu Province than in Kashmir.

6.163 In Srinagar city, the proportion of wives per 1,000 husbands of the age of 0-14 is even smaller than the average of the State. On the other hand, the corresponding proportion of married females of the age of 0-14 in Jammu city is fairly high and stands at 6,333 per 1,000 married males.

6.164 Unlike the age-group 0-14, the disparities between the district ratios of wives per 1,000 husbands of the age of 15-34 are fairly small when compared with the State average of 1,480 per 1,000 married males. Even in this case, the ratios returned from the districts of Jammu Province (except Doda) are much higher than the State average and the corresponding proportions of the three valley districts and Ladakh. The highest proportion has been returned from Kathua at 1,576 married females per 1,000 married males and the lowest from Ladakh at 1,148.

6.165 Curiously enough, however, the proportion of married females to 1,000 males in Srinagar city stands at 1,531 as against only 1,231 of Jammu. Besides the fact that in Srinagar marriages of females are not postponed for long, in Jammu a larger proportion of females of the age of 15-34 attend schools and colleges and many among them are not married till they complete their education and are settled in life.

6.166 In so far as the age-group 35-59 is concerned, Ladakh stands out among all the districts on account of its high ratio of wives per 1,000 husbands which stands at 919 as against 664 of the State as a whole. The corresponding proportions in most of the districts also stagger around the State average. The proportion of married females of this age per 1,000 married males in Srinagar city is slightly less than the average of the State and stands at 641. In Jammu, however, the corresponding proportion is low and does not exceed 563 per 1,000 married males.

6.167 The ratio of wives per 1,000 husbands in the age-group 60 and above is highest in Ladakh, there being 732 married females of this age per 1,000 married males. In all other districts except Doda and Udhampur, the corresponding proportions are smaller than the average of the State. The ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands in Doda is slightly larger than the average of the State. Even in the case of Udhampur, the variation between the district and the State proportions is moderate.

6.168 The ratios returned from the cities of Jammu and Srinagar are in both cases much smaller than the average of the State.

Ratio of Widows to 1,000 Widowers

6.169 The data giving the ratio of widows to widowers shows that there are 790 widows per 1,000 widowers in the age-group 0-14 in the State as a whole. This is very significant and implies that early marriages are more effective in raising the mortality rate of females than that of males. Even in the age-group 15-34, only 867 females are said to have lost their husbands as against 1,000 males of this age whose wives have passed away. The proportions of the next two higher age-groups show that the incidence of deaths among married males of these ages is more pronounced than among the females.

6.170 The statistics giving the ratios of the districts show that except for Srinagar and Udhampur, the proportions of widows per 1,000 widowers in the age-group 0-14 are even smaller than the average of the State in all other districts. According to the Census data, there are neither any widows nor any widowers in this age-group in Ladakh. In Jammu and Kathua districts also, no widowers of this age-group have been returned although there are 14 and 4 widows of the age of 0-14 in the two districts respectively. The fact that Srinagar and Udhampur claim 1,278 and 4,500 widows per 1,000 widowers in each of the two districts is indicative of higher mortality rates among married males of this age than in the females.

6.171 There are no widows or widowers of the age of 0-14 in Jammu city. In Srinagar, the proportion of widows per 1,000 widowers

stands at 1,333, the actual number being 92 widows and 69 widowers.

6.172 So far as the age-group 15-34 is concerned, the State proportion of widows per 1,000 widowers is exceeded by Ladakh and all the districts of Jammu Province except Doda which has the same average as that of the State. The ratios in the three valley districts of Kashmir are fairly small when compared with that of the State as a whole. These variations lead to the inference that the rate of mortality among married males of the age of 15-34 is very high in the districts of Jammu Province as compared with Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla. The highest proportion of widows per 1,000 widowers has been returned from Jammu at 2,027 followed closely by Kathua, the corresponding proportion being 1,922.

6.173 In Srinagar and Jammu cities, however, the ratios of widows per 1,000 widowers are by far larger than the average of the State. It is also clear that the mortality rate among married males of the age of 15-34 in Srinagar city is much higher not only when compared with the married females of the same age in the city but also when compared with rural married males of the district. In Jammu, however, the disparity between the proportions of the city and of the district is not as large.

6.174 Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla are the only districts in which the ratios of widows of the age of 35-59 per 1,000 widowers of the same age are smaller than the average of the State. In all other districts including Ladakh, the corresponding proportions are very high. Udhampur leads every other district with a proportion of 2,458 widows of the age of 35-59 per 1,000 widowers. Jammu ranks next followed by Kathua, the corresponding proportions being 2,240 and 2,127 respectively. The data further shows that Anantnag is the only district in the State in which even on proportionate basis there are more widowers of the age of 35-59 than widows of the same age.

6.175 Srinagar city, however, stands out among all the districts of Kashmir province on account of its high incidence of widows when compared with widowers. According to the data given in the statement, there are 2,095 widows per 1,000 widowers of the age of 35-59 in the city. In Jammu, the corresponding proportion is even higher and stands at 2,315 per 1,000 widowers.

6.176 It is clear from the above that the rate of mortality among males of the age of 35-59 is not as high in the districts of Kashmir Province as in other parts of the State. Further, in Anantnag district mortality rate among married females continues to be greater at the age of 35-59 also as in the earlier ages when compared with the males. Another characteristic discernible from this data is that the mortality rate among married males of the age of 35-59 is higher in Srinagar city than among the males of the rural areas of the province.

6.177 The proportions in respect of the widows and the widowers of the age of 60 and above also disclose a similar pattern as in the age-group 35-59. In this case also, the ratios of widows to 1,000 widowers are very high in all the districts of Jammu Province and Ladakh and fairly small in the valley districts when compared with the average of 1,544 widows per 1,000 widowers in the State as a whole. The fact, however, remains that there is no district in the State in which widows do not claim a higher proportion than widowers or in which the rate of mortality among males is not higher than in the females.

6.178 The proportion of widows to widowers in Srinagar city is, however, very high when compared with the State average and stands at 1,943 per 1,000 widowers. The corresponding proportion in Jammu works out to 1,966.

Ratio of Divorced Females to 1,000 Divorced Males

6.179 The ratio of divorced/separated females per 1,000 males of similar marital status is very high in the age-group 0-14 in the State as a whole, there being as many as 5,808 such

females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio in the age-group 15-34 discloses a phenomenal fall which decreases further with the advancing of years. According to the data, there are only 913, 404 and 358 divorced / separated females per 1,000 males in the age-groups 15-34, 35-59 and 60 and above respectively.

6.180 It is evident that a substantial proportion of matrimonial alliances of females of less than 15 years age is dissolved shortly after marriage. A significant feature of these marriages is that the females who are of minor age have no voice in accepting or rejecting a proposal or in the dissolution of the marriage as these are the exclusive privileges of their guardians. The data further shows that as the females grow in age, the incidence of divorces and separations is less pronounced for the obvious reason that their guardians cease to function on their behalf and the females take their own decisions.

6.181 The only district in which the ratio of divorced/separated females per 1,000 divorced/ separated males of the age of 0-14 is very high, when compared with the State average, is Anantnag where the number of divorced/ separated females of the age of 0-14 is eleven times the corresponding number of males of this age and of similar marital status. It is also apparent that divorces are more common in the valley districts and Poonch than in other parts of the State. This is because the districts are predominantly inhabited by Muslims among whom divorce is permissible. It, however, appears that there is some mistake in the data relating to Doda district which has also a predominant Muslim Population but where only one divorced female of the age of 0-14 has been returned.

6.182 In Srinagar city, a predominantly Muslim area, the number of divorced females of the age of 0-14 is 11 as against only 3 such males. This explains the high ratio of the city when compared with Jammu where no divorced males/females of the age of 0-14 have been returned.

6.183 As in the State as a whole, the sex ratios of divorced/separated females per 1,000 males of similar marital status in the districts also generally tend to decrease with the advancing of years. In Anantnag, Srinagar, Kathua and Poonch districts, however, the ratios of divorced/separated females per 1,000 divorced/ separated males are higher in the age-group 60 and above when compared with the corresponding ratios of 35-59. These deviations from the general pattern are partly due to age distortions and partly because of fluctuations in the number of divorced/separated persons of each sex which are very small in the two age-groups but appear large when represented by proportions.

6.184 It is also clear from the data that unlike the age-group 0-14, in which there are no divorced females in Ladakh and Kathua, there is no district in the State where divorced females have not been returned in every other age-group. Among these, the proportions of divorced/ separated females per 1,000 males of similar marital status are very high in all the age-groups in Ladakh and in the age-group 15-34 in Udhampur, Jammu and Poonch.

6.185 So far as Srinagar city is concerned, the proportion of divorced/separated females of the age of 15-34 is 2,796 per 1,000 divorced/ separated males. The corresponding proportion in Jammu does not, however, exceed 1,214.

6.186 It will also be of interest to study the ratios of males and females of each marital status by age-groups per 1,000 male or female population, as the case may be, in each age-group. These have been depicted by six curves in the accompanying graph in respect of never married, married and widowed males and females.

6.187 A cursory glance at the continuous black and red lines representing never married males and females will show that the proportions of both never married males and females tend to decline even at the age of 10-14 but the fall in the case of females is more sharp than among the males. It is further apparent that

the proportion of never married females per 1,000 females is extremely low at the age of 20-24 while in the case of males, such a low proportion is traceable only at the age of 35-39.

6.188 The graph relating to married males and females shows that not more than 24 per 1,000 males are married at the age of 10-14 as against the corresponding proportion of 120 in the case of females. The disparity is more strikingly noticeable at the age of 15-19 when the proportion of married males to the total male population of this age does not exceed 179 per 1,000. In the case of females, over 700 per 1,000 females of the age of 15-19 are married.

6.189 It is also evident from the graph that the proportion of married females tends to decline from the age of 25-29 and progressively comes down to 162 per 1,000 females at the age of 70 and above. The proportion of married males on the other hand commences to fall at the age of 35-39 but the rate of decline is so slow that even at the age of 70 and above no less than 542 per 1,000 males of this age continue to be married.

6.190 Similar disparities are also discernible in the curves representing widowed males and females. The ratio of widows per 1,000 females increases at a comparatively much higher rate from the age of 35-39 while in the case of males, the increase in the proportion is more steady and gradual. Another distinctive feature of the two curves is that the proportion of widowed females per 1,000 females of the age of 70 and above is as high as 826 whereas in the case of males, the corresponding proportion is limited to 421 only.

Ratio of wives to husbands at different ages

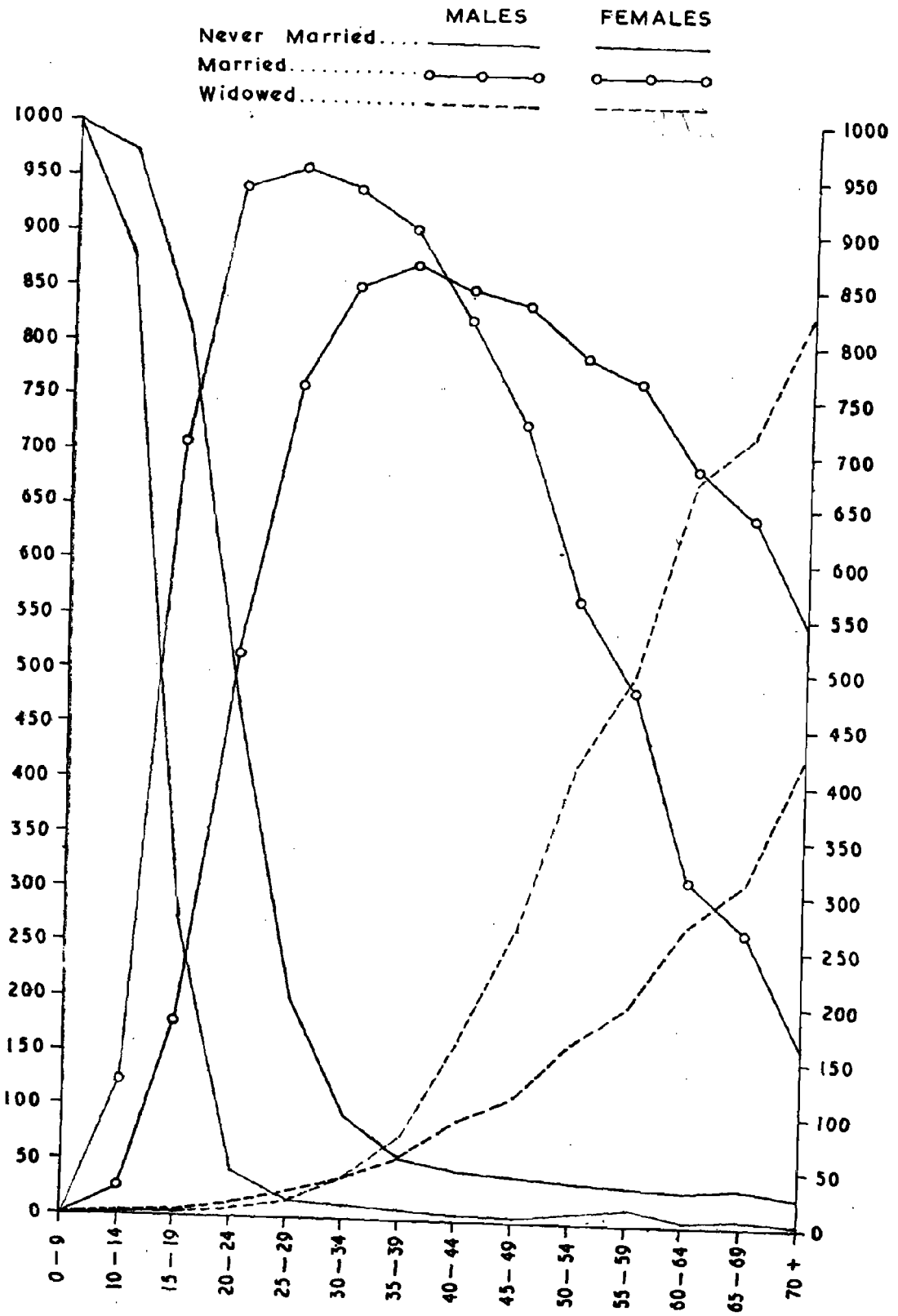
6.191 We shall now attempt to ascertain the age-groups in which the proportions of married women to married men tend to decline as this would provide an additional corroboration of over-declining sex-ratio. The study will be facilitated by the data given in the following statement regarding ratio of wives per 1,000 husbands by age-groups in the State, its cities and districts :—

STATEMENT VI.14

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group

State/District/ City	0—9	10—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
Jammu and Kashmir	...	**4,391**	**3,467**	**1,827**	**1,276**	**895**	**674**	**461**	**278**	**693**
Anantnag	...	4,093	3,042	1,826	1,367	904	640	423	256	529
Srinagar	...	4,503	3,201	1,660	1,289	893	654	426	256	1,476
Srinagar city	..	4,101	4,771	1,838	1,388	923	654	388	206	904
Baramulla	...	2,899	2,986	1,843	1,258	895	713	465	272	259
Ladakh	...	1,592	1,361	1,281	1,002	1,015	892	880	732	909
Doda	...	6,508	3,219	1,805	1,275	894	699	514	284	222
Udhampur	...	11,028	5,097	1,848	1,247	857	626	433	313	211
Jammu	...	4,267	5,112	2,070	1,214	880	662	464	249	304
Jammu city	...	6,333	6,590	2,062	954	709	567	422	218	333
Kathua	...	10,542	3,509	1,966	1,289	916	666	414	210	800
Poonch	...	5,570	4,400	1,929	1,268	882	693	470	265	1,000

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES & FEMALES AT EACH AGE-GROUP BY MARITAL STATUS



6.192 As is clear from the above data, wives claim very high proportion when compared with husbands in the age-group 10-14 in all the districts of the State. The highest proportion has been returned from Udhampur where the population of wives is eleven times the number of husbands of the age of 10-14. Kathua ranks next, the corresponding proportion being 10,542 wives per 1,000 husbands. The lowest proportion has been returned from Ladakh but even here, the number of wives per 1,000 husbands is 1,592.

6.193 These disparities are not real in view of the fact that the age of husband is normally higher than that of his wife and not a few of the husbands of married females of the age of 10-14 have been included among married males of the age of 15-19. This is why in Ladakh the number of husbands of the age of 10-14 is less than two-third the number of wives of this age even though the practice of polyandry still persists and many females continue to be husbanded by more than one male each.

6.194 The excess of wives over husbands progressively declines in the higher-age-groups but there is no district in which the proportion of wives when compared with that of males does not continue to be greater even upto the age of 29. From the 30th year onwards, the ratio of wives to husbands decreases further and except for Ladakh the number of wives in all other districts is smaller than that of husbands. In Ladakh, the population of wives is smaller when compared with husbands from the age of 40 onwards

6.195 In so far as the two cities are concerned, the pattern of the proportion of wives to husbands is the same as in districts upto the age of 25-29 in the case of Srinagar and upto 20-24 so far as Jammu is concerned. In Srinagar, wives claim smaller populations than husbands from the age of 30 onwards but in Jammu, excess of husbands over wives is noticeable even at the age of 25-29.

CHAPTER VII

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

SECTION 1

DEFINITIONS

Definition of Literate Person

The urgent need of collecting data on Literacy and Education in under-developed countries is too evident to require any elaboration. In Jammu and Kashmir, which is economically one of the backward states in India and ranks last among them in respect of the incidence of literacy, the need of collecting sufficient statistics on literacy and education is still greater for formulating schemes of educational expansion and for planning a phased programme of economic development.

7.2 It is important to note here that while Jammu and Kashmir is conspicuous for its very low percentage of literate population, it will not be correct to presume that the level of literacy in every other State in India is satisfactory. The 1961 Census therefore aimed, among, other things, to collect comprehensive information on literacy with particular reference to educational standards attained by literate persons. A literate person was accordingly defined as one who possessed the ability to read with understanding any simple letter either in print or in manuscript and if he could futher write with understanding a simple letter in any language. It was made clear that mere ability to read did not qualify a person for being classified as literate. Similarly, a person who could only write and was unable to read was not also treated as a literate.

7.3 Literates possessing the ability to both read and write with understanding were further asked to specify the name of written examination / examinations, if any, passed by them. In such cases, the name of the highest examination passed was ascertained and recorded against question 6 of the Enumeration Slip, viz. literacy and education, instead of writing the letter 'L' used for literates and 'O' for illiterate persons.

7.4 It would appear that the definition of literates as used at the 1961 Census is somewhat drastic when compared with the criterion applied in many foreign countries. Even in the last Census held in India in 1951, persons who could only read were treated as semiliterates whereas those who could both read and write were classified as literates. In 1961, however the category of partially literate persons has been dispensed with and persons only able to read or only to write have been merged with illiterates. In the conditions obtaining in our country, the adoption of this definition was necessary in view of the fact that due to economic backwardness many people lapse into illiteracy as a result of taking up some vocation after receiving brief education in childhood.

7.5 In many foreign countries, where the incidence of literacy is very high, the classification of the population into literates and illiterates is of secondary importance and emphasis is laid on the collection of statistics regarding the level of education with particular reference to age, sex and school attendance. The United Nations Organisation, therefore, found it necessary to recommend the collection of three-fold data on literacy and education, namely, literacy, level of education and school attendance. The definition of each of these as laid down in the United Nations Handbook of Population Census Methods is reproduced below:-

"Literacy :

For Census purpose, literacy is defined as the ability both to read with understanding and to write a short statement on everyday life in any language. A person capable of reading only should be considered illiterate. Also, a person capable only of reading and writing figures and his own name should be considered illiterate. Since literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write, a single questionnaire item on this topic is considered adequate".

... ...

"Level of Education :

Data on level of education should be collected so as to show the highest level of instruction which the individual has completed in the country's regular educational system or its equivalent. For international purposes, this information should be collected so as to show the highest year or grade completed within the most advanced of the following educational levels achieved :

(1) nursery, infant school or kindergarten;
(2) elementary or primary
(3) secondary, high school or middle;
(4) university or higher professional".

... ...

"School Attendance :

Data on school attendance should refer to fulltime attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, during a well-defined and recent time period." *

... ...

7.6 It will thus be seen that the definition of literacy as adopted at the 1961 Census in India does not disclose much divergence from the recommendations made by the United Nations Organisation. The data collected gives information both in respect of literacy and educational levels and is wanting only so far as school attendance is concerned.

Difficulties in the Application of Test of Literacy

7.7 As has been explained in the preceding paragraphs, the canvassers were instructed to collect two sets of statistics, one about literacy and the other regarding levels of education. It will be too much to expect that the enumerators succeeded in every case to verify whether the person enumerated and claiming to be literate could read and write with understanding. The number of people to be canvassed by him was proportionately large when compared with the brief space of time during which the work had to be completed. In most cases, information about the various members of the household was usually supplied by the head of houshold because the concerned person was absent from his house at the time of the visit of enumerator and could not be contacted. There were others like females who though present in the household declined being interviewed by the enumerator due to social and religious restrictions. This was particularly true of urban housdholds. In rural areas, however, the application of the test was comparatively easier but even here, it would not be correct to suggest that the person enumerated invariably agreed to demonstrate that he possessed the ability to read and write with understanding.

7.8 In so far as collection of data relating to educational levels is concerned, the enumerators experienced fewer difficulties comparatively. It was not necessary in the case of persons possessing high educational qualifications to subject them to any test for being classified as literates. Some of the literates, however, furnished vague replies about their educational attainments and this caused some inconvenience initially in their classification. It was, for instance, found that the enumerator had recorded "non-matric", "upto B. A." etc. in the Individual Slip of the person enumerated. There were also instances in which the standard or class in which the person enumerated was studying had been recorded

* United Nations Handbook of Population Census Methods, Volume 111, P. 31,

instead of specifying the highest examination passed. In some of the Enumeration Slips relating to children under the age of 5 years, the enumerators had made the entry 'literate' against Question 6, presumably because they were attending schools and were regarded by their parents as literates.

7.9 Most of these discrepancies were set right in the Tabulation Offices by referring to the replies given to other questions. In a few cases, the entries were got verified on spot and corrected, where necessary. Such persons in whose cases the entries could neither be set right in the Tabulation Office nor after a fresh enquiry were treated as unclassified.

SECTION 2

CENSUS TABLES ON LITERACY AND EDUCATION

7.10 The Tabulation Plan adopted for the Census of 1961 is fairly elaborate and is designed not only to bring out the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the people but also to co-relate them by cross-tabulation. The tables in which the data on literacy and education have been cross-tabulated with other characteristics are listed below :—

Primary Census Abstracts — Columns 17 and 18.

B-III Part A-Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III Part B-Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels is Rural Areas only

B-VI-Occupational Divisions of Persons at Work other than Cultivation by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-VIII Part A-Persons Unemployed Aged 15 and above by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-VIII Part B-Persons Unemployed Aged 15 and above by Sex and Educational Levels in Rural areas only

B-IX-Columns 8 and 9 relating to Full-time Students or Children attending School

C-III Part A-Age, Sex and Education in All Areas

C-III Part B-Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only

C-III Part C-Age, Sex and Education in Rural Areas only

C-VIII Part A-Classification by Literacy and Industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

D-IV-Migrants to Cities Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups, Educational Levels and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups

SCT-III Part A (i) -Education in Urban Areas only for Scheduled Castes

SCT-III Part B(i) - Education in Rural Areas only for Scheduled Caste

SC -I - Persons not at Work Classified by Sex, Type of Activity and Educational Levels for Scheduled Castes

7.11 Besides the above, the following subsidiary tables which give the proportions and not the absolute figures have also been prepared :

B-III Part A.1 - Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III Part A.2 - Distribution of 1,000 workers in each Industrial Category and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III Part A.3 - Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III Part B.1 - Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Industrial Category and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Rural areas only

B-III Part B.2 - Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

B-VI.1 - Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Occupational Division and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-VIII Part A.1 - Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are Unemployed in each Age-Group according to Educational Level in Urban Areas only

B-VIII Part B.1 - Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are Unemployed by Educational level in Rural Areas only

B-IX.1 - Number per 1,000 of Population Aged 15+ and of Population of each Age-group 15-34, 35-59, 60+ and Age not Stated who are Unemployed, separately for Persons, Males and Females

B-IX.3 - Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Sex and Type of Activity

C-III Part B.1 - Distribution of 1,000 Persons in each Age-group and Sex by Educational Level in Urban Areas only

C-III Part C.1 - Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age - group and sex by Educational Levels in rural areas only

C-VIII Part A.1 - Distribution of 1,000 Persons of all Scheduled Castes by Sex and Literacy

D-IV.2 - Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to cities by Sex and Educational Level

7.12 Another set of tables numbering 8 and relating to technically qualified personnel has also been compiled and incorporated as appendix to table C-III. They are known as Special tables and contain the following data :—

Union and State Table I - Classification by each branch and Sub-branch of Science or Technology

State Table II- Type of activity and Marital status of Persons in each branch of Science or Technology

State Table III- Year of obtaining Post-Graduate Degrees in Physical Sciences and Graduates and Doctorates and degrees in Engineering and Technology and selected branches of medicine

State Table IV - Persons holding degrees in Engineering Technology and selected branches of medicine and also holding degrees in selected branches of Physical Sciences

State Table V- Nature and Sector of Employment of Persons in each branch of Science or Technology

State Table VI- Total monthly income of persons employed in each branch of Science or Technology classified by Sector of Employment

State Table VII- Tenure and Sector of employment of persons in each branch of Science or Technology

State Table VIII- Age and period of unemployed persons qualified in each branch of Science or Technology

7.13 It is also important to remark here that owing to the large disparity in the incidence of literacy between the inhabitants of rural and urban areas, two different patterns of classification of educational levels have been adopted. In urban areas, where educational institutions of all grades and types are functioning and many facilities such as boarding houses, hostels, etc. are available, the literate population include persons possessing varying qualifications both on the technical and non-technical side. Majority of the rural areas, on the other hand, are catered by primary and similar other institutions of low grade. Higher institutions such as those in which students can be admitted in middle or matriculation/higher secondary classes are very rare. There is no rural area, at least in Jammu and Kashmir, in which a college designed to provide education upto intermediate and degree classes may have been established. Accordingly, the following levels of education have been prescribed for the literate persons inhabiting the rural and urban areas who have passed one examination or the other :—

Urban

1. Literate (without educational level)
2. Primary or Junior Basic
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree
5. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
6. University degree or Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
8. The last category has further been sub-divided into seven divisions, viz., Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying, Technology, Teaching and others.

Rural

1. Literate (without educational level)
2. Primary or Junior Basic
3. Matriculation and above

SECTION 3

GROWTH OF LITERACY IN THE STATE

Past History

7.14 The educational backwardness of the State was more or less proverbial before Independence. Appreciating the urgent need of providing greater facilities for education, the State Government decided as early as 1930 to introduce a scheme of compulsory education for boys upto 4th Primary standard. They accordingly enacted a law entitled "The Primary Education Act 1930" (Act No. 3 of 1986) but it was made applicable in the first instance to the cities of Jammu and Srinagar and the towns of Sopore and Udhampur only. The Act made it obligatory for the parents residing within these areas to cause their children between the age of 6 and 11 years to attend a recognised school for Primary education. In actual effect, however, it was neither extended to other areas subsequently nor implemented even in the cities and towns to which it was made applicable initially. The Commission of Enquiry set up by the State Government in 1942, therefore, emphasised in its recommendations the urgent necessity of introducing compulsory education upto the Primary standard. No action appears to have been taken to implement these proposals.

7.15 The very low percentage of literacy in the State is a legacy of the past and the cumulative effect of several factors. The dearth of educational institutions, the economic backwardness of the people to finance the cost of educating their children and, above all, the preachings of religious leaders who advised against the admission of children in schools where modern education was being taught co-operated to retard the growth of literacy in the State. It was only during the post-independence period that the Government took a serious view of this question and launched a campaign of building up a net-work of educational institutions. As stated above, even now the State has the lowest literacy when compared not only with other major States in India but also with Union Territories except Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Literacy in Natural Regions

7.16 To begin with, we may examine the literacy percentages in the various natural regions constituting the State of Jammu and Kashmir. While the diversity of physical characteristics is so pronounced throughout the State that it is not possible to demarcate the natural regions

with such precision as to ensure the homogeneity of the characteristics in any region, geologists have broadly divided the State into four regions or zones, each with a dominant topographic pattern. The names of the regions and the areas of which each is constituted together with the literacy percentages of the total, rural and urban population (excluding age-group 0-4) of each region are given below separately for persons, males and famles :—

STATEMENT VII.1

Percentage of literates to total population (excluding age-group 0-4) in the four natural regions of Jammu and Kashmir State, 1961

Region	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literates to total male and female population respectively excluding 0-4 age-group		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sub-Montane and Semi-Mountainous region (tehsils Kathua, Hiranagar, Nowshehra and Jammu district)	T	20.47	28.78	11.03
	R	13.20	21.19	4.38
	U	47.43	55.16	37.61
2. The outer Hills (tehsils Bashohli, Haveli, Mendhar, Rajouri and Doda and Udhampur districts)	T	10.07	16.31	3.03
	R	8.12	14.02	1.51
	U	43.07	53.84	29.97
3. The Jhelum Valley (Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla districts)	T	11.79	18.28	4.05
	R	7.88	13.50	1.17
	U	26.51	36.35	14.86
4. The Indus Valley or the Tibetan and Semi-Tibetan tract (Ladakh District)	T	9.37	17.30	1.18
	R	8.69	16.23	0.89
	U	24.87	42.01	7.63

7.17 The data shows that the Sub-montane region claims the highest proportions of literate persons in the region as a whole and in its rural and urban sectors when compared with corresponding averages of similar territorial units of other regions. This is not unexpected as the region includes the district of Jammu where the proportion of literate persons is the highest in the State. Further, the incidence of literacy in the tehsils of Kathua and Hiranagar which also fall within this region is more pronounced than in many other tehsils.

7.18 The Sub-montane region also leads other regions in respect of literacy percentages of males and females inhabiting it and its rural and urban areas. The proportion of literate males in the urban areas of the region exceeds 55% and that of females stands at 37.6%. The rural areas are, however, inhabited by 21.2% male literates only and in so far as females are concerned, the corresponding percentage, the highest when compared with other regions, is less than 4.4%.

7.19 The Outer Hills rank next after Sub-montane region in so far as urban literacy is concerned. In rural areas and in the region as a whole, the corresponding percentages are smaller and higher than those of Indus Valley

but slightly larger and smaller when compared with Jhelum Valley. The region has also the next highest proportion of urban male literates which stands at 53.84% or 1.3% less than that of Sub-montane region. Similarly, the urban females also claim second position among the four regions and include about 30% literates. The proportions of literate males and females in rural areas, however, stand at 14% and 1.5% respectively.

7.20 The Jhelum Valley region which comprises the three valley districts has a literacy percentage of 11.8% only as against about 20.5% of Sub-montane region. The proportion of literate persons in the rural areas of this region is the lowest when compared with the corresponding proportions of other regions and is limited to 7.9% only. Even so far as the urban areas are concerned, only 26.5% people are literate. Further, the literacy percentages of both rural and urban males are lowest among all the regions and about 2.7% and 5.7% less than the corresponding proportions of Indus Valley. The females, however, claim higher proportions than the averages of Indus Valley both in the rural and urban areas.

District-wise Literacy Percentages from 1901-61

7.21 The sub-joined statement gives the number of literate persons per 10,000 population in the State and in each of its districts for the six decades 1901-61 in respect of persons, males and females :—

STATEMENT VII.2

Number of total, male and female literates per 10,000 of total, male and female population respectively in the State, 1901-61

State/District	1961			1941			1931			1921			1911			1901		
	P	M	F	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	17	18	19
Jammu and Kashmir	**1,295**	**1,975**	**505**	**717**	**1,132**	**231**	**428**	**734**	**67**	**279**	**490**	**33**	**267**	**484**	**13**	**240**	**426**	**11**
Anantnag	931	1,569	171	903	1,411	284	453	791	44	356	630	26	334	613	7	Not available		
Srinagar	1,680	2,370	852	746	1,183	212	367	640	32	278	494	20	242	504	6	,,		
Baramulla	916	1,532	186	480	801	100	230	412	16	166	293	14	157	289	5	,,		
Ladakh	938	1,730	119	263	510	18	208	407	14	154	303	10	152	296	7	,,		
Doda	1,015	1,714	228	581	948	172	457	821	44	257	473	15	240	449	10	,,		
Udhampur	1,065	1,642	424	488	799	140	358	640	40	199	337	43	206	380	7	,,		
Jammu	2,234	3,067	1,280	1,153	1,652	552	871	1,352	267	461	768	86	436	740	52	,,		
Kathua	1,376	2,119	545	620	1,018	166	430	755	53	331	601	16	290	525	12	,,		
Poonch	963	1,585	258	559	927	155	300	528	42	167	278	43	154	286	8	,,		

Note :— (i) No census was conducted in Jammu and Kashmir State in 1951.
(ii) District-wise break-up not available for 1901.

7.22 It will be seen from the data given in the above statement that the overall literacy percentage of the state has increased by about 6% during the period of 20 years preceding the Census of 1961. The increase is reflected in every district except Anantnag where the percentage of 1941 has been more or less stabilized. The data relating to this district shows that the literacy percentage among males has increased by about 1.6% only and has declined by over 1% so far as the females are concerned.

7.23 In Jammu district, the increase in literacy percentage has been the highest when compared with other districts of the State. The data shows that during the twenty years preceding 1961 the proportion of literate persons has increased from 1,153 to 2,234 per 10,000 population. This increase is particularly reflected among males of whom about 30.7% have been returned as literates in 1961 as against only 16.5% in 1941. Even so far as the proportion of literate females is concerned, Jammu leads all other districts of the State.

7.24 The population of literates in Srinagar district has increased by over 9.3% during 1941-61. As in Jammu, this increase is reflected mainly among males of whom 23.7% have been returned as literates in 1961 as against 11.8% only in 1941. In the case of females, there has been an increase of 6.4% only.

7.25 The only other district which claims to have registered a relatively larger increase in its literate population is Ladakh. In this case, the proportion af literates has increased by about 7% and this has been mainly contributed by the male population which includes 17.3% literates as against 5.1% only in 1941.

7.26 Kathua also holds a distinct position among other districts of the State in so far as the increase in literacy percentage during the last twenty years is concerned. The data given in the statement shows that the proportion of literate persons is now about 13.8% as against only 6.2% in 1941. As in other districts, the increase is contributed mostly by the male population whose proportion has gone up by 11% during the two decades.

Pattern of Distribution of Literates among the Districts, 1911—61

7.27 The following statement gives the distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates among the districts of the State for each of the five decades from 1911 to 1961 :—

STATEMENT VII.3

Distribution of 10,000 Total, Male and Female literates among the districts of the State 1911—61

State/District	Literates among the districts of State, 1911—61														
	1961			1941			1931			1921			1911		
	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
Jammu and Kashmir	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Anantnag	1,339	1,497	623	2,262	2,281	2,158	1,972	2,031	1,207	2,382	2,434	1,472	2,333	2,366	937
Srinagar	2,378	2,232	3,037	1,756	1,798	1,513	1,401	1,450	759	1,542	1,577	942	1,488	1,508	614
Baramulla	1,222	1,353	628	1,138	1,209	731	908	946	414	988	1,003	714	980	990	547
Ladakh	188	215	65	96	109	22	132	138	64	158	162	93	170	170	166
Doda	585	639	342	558	564	527	758	779	482	635	652	334	656	658	572
Udhampur	577	572	602	491	498	447	612	624	451	542	514	1,022	598	603	398
Jammu	2,448	2,189	3,619	2,322	2,133	3,401	2,843	2,645	5,427	2,305	2,233	3,581	2,386	2,314	5,423
Kathua	608	604	628	524	539	442	615	624	494	769	795	309	738	741	630
Poonch	655	699	456	853	869	759	759	763	702	679	630	1,533	651	650	713

Note:— 1) No Census was conducted in 1951.

2) District-wise breakup not available for 1901.

7.28 The statment shows that Poonch is the only district in the State which has disclosed a progressive increase in the literacy percentage of its population at least during the three decades, 1911-41. Ladakh has shown a uniform lack of enterprise till 1941 and it is only for the first time in 1961 that there has been a marked improvement in the proportion of its literate population. In all other districts, there has been an uneveness and the incidence of literacy has fluctuated from decade to decade.

7.29 The previous Census Reports do not contain any explanation for the fluctuations in the literacy percentages of various districts from decade to decade. All the reports emphasise that the State is educationally most backward and that very limited facilities have been made available for the expansion of education. The 1901 Report shows that of a total population of 1,010,029 of the school going age (5-20), only 5,423 boys attended schools. It has further been pointed out that there were 2,687 schools in Punjab to cater 140,759 students or 55 per school and that on this basis there should have been 18,037 institutions in Jammu and Kashmir against the insignificant number of 74 only.

7.30 There was hardly any improvement worth the name during the following decade. The Census Commissioner for 1911 while commenting on the literacy figures of the State observed as under :-

"Compared with other States and Provinces, this State stands last in point of literacy. The Christianized and Westernized Travancore (15 percent) and Baroda with its compulsory and free education (10) are indeed much above the common level, but Kashmir State presents no edifying results when compared with Mysore (6) or even Hyderabad (3). Education is, no doubt, very deficient all over Northern India as compared with the Southern Provinces, but it is nowhere so small as in this State, and the remark made in the last India Report that Kashmir was, in educational matters the most backward tract in the whole of India, holds good even to the present day, although ten more years of general progress have elapsed. Even of the two percent literate that we have the majority is composed of outsiders, men from the Punjab and elsewhere engaged in State Service, trades and professions ....."

"Persian knowledge that prevailed so much in the length and breadth of Kashmir Valley during the Mohammedan period, more especially the Moghul rule, has fallen in desuetude, and the worst of it is that nothing has come in even as a substitute for it. In the Frontier the Budhists of Ladakh have a smattering of the Tibetan language and one or two men may be found in every big village who can read and write the Bodhi character. All the rest of the State is simply steeped in ignorance and matters are at their worst in Baltistan and the interior of the Jammu Province. Of this state of general ignorance none has had a more bitter experience than the Census Department. The putting together of the requisite number of literate men to act as enumerators, copyists, sorters and compilers has been a work of no small difficulty in this State, and the troubles that the inefficiency of these ill-equipped workers created in the subsequent stages of the work have, indeed, been formidable".

7.31 The 1921 Census Report shows that the proportion of literate persons of the age of 5 and over was 2.6% only. Among males, the corresponding proportion stood at 4.6% but so far as the females are concerned, not more than .3% were literate. The Census Commissioner has accordingly remarked that, "this State with its preponderance of illiterate village folk is still very backward in education and is unable to stand comparison with the Indian provinces and other leading Indian States".

7.32 The Census Commissioner for 1931 has focussed his attention on the numerical increase in the literate population when compared with 1921 and has applauded the State Government for having been "so munificently encouraging" the expansion of education. If, however, the corresponding increase in population during the previous decade had also been taken into account

and the literacy percentage of 1931 compared with those obtaining in other States, there would not have perhaps been any occasion for taking a complacent view of the position. In any case, it has been conceded that there were only eight female literates against every 100 male literates which, as stated by the Census Commissioner could not be regarded as a very bright State of affairs. While discussing the causes accounting for the low incidence of literacy among females, he has observed as under :-

"The growth of literacy amongst females is hedged round by numerous difficulties. The Purdah system is prominent amongst them. It debars the women particularly in the adolescent ages from attending classes. Early marriage is another serious obstacle, for as soon as the girl attains a marriageable age, her nuptial rites have got to be performed which means a goodbye to her education. The bridegroom's house is not the place from where attendance at a school is possible for household duties and social customs forbid any such diversion. The laissez faire policy in production of children encumbers the newly wedded girl with a child so soon after the marriage that she cannot continue her studies even if she had the inclination and necessary leisure to do so. The children following closely upon the heels of one another provide occupation for her maternal instincts which monopolise her time and energy to the exclusion of everything else. The conservative attitude of the people and their general indifference if not active opposition to the education of females has also to be taken into account. The difficulties in starting girls' schools in rural areas and staffing them efficiently are greater than in the case of boys' schools. All these and several other factors operate against the swift spread of literacy amongst females".

7.33 During the following decade, there was, no doubt, a marked improvement in the literacy percentages of both the sexes, being 11.1% in the case of males and 2.2% so far as females are concerned. The Census Commissioner for 1941 has observed that the State Government realised the educational backwardness of the people inhabiting the State by the very low percentages of 1931 which stood at 5.9% and 0.5% for males and females respectively. As stated by him, this gave birth to the movement to accelerate educational expansion and the masses realised the value of education to a greater extent than previously.

7.34 The literacy percentages of 1961 are, no doubt, encouraging at least so far as the males are concerned. According to the Census data, 19.8% of the male population (excluding age group 0—4) is literate. The increase in the proportion of literacy among females has been comparatively small and only 5.1% females as against 2.2% in 1941 have been returned literate in 1961.

7.35 Before 1951, the valley of Kashmir consisted of two districts only, namely Kashmir North (Baramulla) and Kashmir south (Anantnag). The district of Srinagar came into existence for the first time in 1951 and almost all the areas of which it is constituted at present then formed part of Anantnag district. For administrative convenience, however, the headquarter of this district was transferred during the decade 1921-31 to Srinagar city. Later, it was found that the transfer of the district headquarter was not conducive to public interest and as before, all the district offices were re-transferred to the town of Anantnag (Islamabad).

7.36 The data given in the foregoing statement shows that the proportion of literate persons claimed by Anantnag district in the total literate population of the State in 1911 was the next highest ranking only after Jammu. In 1921 the district held the first position and contributed 23.82% of the literate population of the State. The district offices of Anantnag were, as stated above, concentrated in Anantnag (Islamabad) town till 1921 but were transferred to Srinagar city during the following decade. This is why the proportion of literate persons of Anantnag district to the total literate population of the State got reduced to 19.72% only in 1931. With

the re-transfer of the district headquarter to Islamabad in 1941, the proportion of literate persons again went up though not to the same extent as in 1921. The district, however, lost in 1961 the second position which it held in 1931 and 1941. This is not to say that there was any decline in the literacy percentage though the increase was insignificant and limited to .28% only. The main cause accounting for the smaller number of persons per 10,000 literate population of the State being contributed by Anantnag district in 1961 is that during the post-independence period, there was an extraordinary increase in the number of educational institutions and Government Offices in district Srinagar. A large number of schools, colleges and institutes preparing students for technical and non-technical diplomas and degrees were set up in Srinagar city. Several Central Government Offices and institutions, such as Information and Broadcasting, Telegraphs and Telephones, Income Tax, Central Excise, Geological Survey also started functioning in the city during the decade ending 1961. As a result, the proportion per 10,000 literate persons of the State contributed by Srinagar district went from 1,756 of 1941 to 2,378 in 1961. Such phenomenal increase is not discernible in any of the districts of the State.

7.37 The proportions shown against Srinagar district have been worked out by a re-adjustment of the literate population of the erstwhile district of Kashmir South (Anantnag) between Anantnag and Srinagar districts in respect of their 1961 jurisdictions. It is clear that the proportion of literate persons of the district per 10,000 literate population of the State has been steadily increasing from decade to decade except that there has been a fall of 1.41% in 1931. Reasons accounting for this decrease are not traceable from the Census Roport. It, however, appears that the districts of Anantnag and Srinagar together claimed 3,924 literate persons out of every 10,000 literates in the State in 1921 and this proportion shrank to 3,373 only during the following decade. Actually, there was no decline in the literacy percentage which went up from 3.56% to 4.53% in the case of Anantnag district and from 2.78% to 3.67% so far as Srinagar is concerned. The data given in the statement, however, shows that there was a phenomenal increase in the literate population of Jammu district during the decade when its share per 10,000 literate population of the State shot up from 2,305 of 1921 to 2,843 in 1931.

7.38 The data relating to Baramulla district shows that there has been a progressive increase in the proportion of its literate population from 1931 onwards. The literacy percentage of 1931 which stood at 2.3% was more than doubled in 1941 and during the following two decades, the proportion registered further increase and stood at 9.16% in 1961.

7.39 The district has, however, been outpaced by many other districts of the State in so far as the number of its literate persons is concerned. It is, therefore, that the contribution made by it to the literate population of the State declined in some of the decades preceding 1931.

During the following decade, the decline was arrested and there was also an increase of 230 in the number of its literate persons per 10,000 literates in the State. The 1961 data which represents the increase during twenty years however, shows that the district claimed only 1,222 persons per 10,000 literates of the State as against 1,138 contributed by it in 1941.

7.40 The literacy percentage of Ladakh district has remained almost unchanged during the decade 1911-21. In the following two decades also, there was no significant improvement in the proportion of literacy population which stood at 2.08% in 1931 and 2.63% in 1941. As a result, however, of the splitting up of the State by the Cease-fire Line and the strategic importance of the district, a number of civil and military offices were set up after 1947 in various parts of the district. Further being the most backward area of the State, Ladakh has been receiving special attention of the Government and a number of developmental

schemes designed to raise the educational and economic levels of the people have been implemented during the successive Five year plans. As may therefore be expected, the literacy percentage in 1961 has gone up by 6.75% and stands at 9.38%. It would, however, be wrong to assume that this high percentage has been achieved only due to the expansion of education in the district. The literate population enumerated in 1961 includes a large number of immigrants from other parts of the country who are employed in Central Services and State Government Offices etc.

7.41 Notwithstanding the gradual but slow increase in its literacy percentage, the proportion claimed by the literate persons of the district per 10,000 literate population of the State has declined from decade to decade right upto 1941. This, as has been explained in the case of other districts, is not due to any fall in the literate population but only because the district has not been able to keep pace with other districts in so far as the decennial increase in the literacy percentage is concerned. Reasons for the larger contribution made by Ladakh district to the literate population of the State in 1961 have already been given above.

7.42 Doda became a district for the first time in 1948. The data given against the district has been worked out by a redistribution of the literacy figures of the old Udhampur district between the newly constituted district of Doda and the areas falling within the reduced jurisdiction of Udhampur district. In any case, it will be clear from the statement giving the number of literate persons per 10,000 population that there was a nominal increase in the literacy percentage of the district during 1911-21. In the following decade, when Bhaderwah Jagir was resumed and merged with the State, a number of new Government offices manned by literate persons recruited from other districts were set up in Bhaderwah town. This had the effect of increasing the literacy percentage from 2.57% of 1921 to 4.57% in 1931. Compared to this, the corresponding increase during the decade 1931-41 has been slow and limited to 1.24% only. With the formation, however, of Doda as a separate district and setting up of an additional tehsil with Doda town as its headquarter, a large number of district and tehsil offices were established. Side by side, new institutions like schools, dispensaries, Community Development Blocks, Police Stations and posts etc. were set up at a number of places in connexion with the implementation of five yearly plans. This had the inevitable effect of inflating the literacy percentage in 1961, which stood at 10.15% as against 5.81% of 1941.

7.43 Like Ladakh, Doda district has not also been able to compete with other districts in the rate of increase of literacy percentage from decade to decade. In fact, as will be seen from the data, the growth of literacy in the district has had a chequered history. In 1911, the district claimed 656 per 10,000 literate persons of the State, while the corresponding proportion in 1921 stood at 635 only. During the following decade, however, there was some increase in the literate population and the district contributed 758 per 10,000 literate persons of the state. This increase was for reasons not available in the relevant Census report more than wiped out in the following decade when the share of the district per 10,000 literate persons of the State was again reduced to 558. The 1961 data also shows that notwithstanding the establishment of new district and tehsil offices and the implementation of numerous developmental projects, the district has not been able to return more than 585 per 10,000 literate persons in the State. This is obviously because the district has not been able to keep pace with the rate at which the literate population increased in other districts.

7.44 For reasons not known, the literacy percentage of Udhampur district suffered a slight decline during the decade 1911-21 when it was reduced from 2.06% to 1.99%. The sex-wise data shows that there was an appreciable increase in the proportion of literate females but this was more than neutralised by the decrease in the literate male population. During

the following two decades, the literacy percentage steadily increased and stood at 4.88% in 1941. The corresponding percentage in 1961 being 10.65%, it is evident that the proportion of literate population has more than doubled during this period. This increase has been mainly contributed by literate females who claim a proportion more than 200% higher than that of 1941. These phenomenal increases were the cumulative effect of several factors. During the interval, a number of educational institutions, dispensaries, police stations and posts and community development blocks were set up in various parts of the district. The town of Udhampur where district and tehsil offices were already concentrated became the corps headquarter of the army installations operating in the State.

7.45 The statement giving the distribution of 10,000 literates among the districts of the State, however, shows that except for the year 1931, the contribution made by Udhampur district to the literate population of the State tended to decline during the other decades. Curiously enough, the statement shows that in 1911 the district claimed only 398 per 10,000 literate females of the State whereas in 1921, their corresponding proportion stood at 1,022. In 1931, this average shrank to 451 only which was again reduced to 447 in 1941. According to the data given in the statement, notwithstanding the various measures resulting in the large increase in the literacy percentage in 1961, the proportion of literate persons of the district to the total literate population of the State is still smaller than what it was in 1911. As usual, the incompatibility between the share of the district in the literate population of the State and the growth of its literacy from decade to decade is explained by the slow rate of increase in its literate population.

7.46 Jammu leads all other districts of the State in so far as the proportion of literate population is concerned. The increase in the literacy percentage of the district has been rather slow during the decade 1911-21 but it almost doubled during the following ten years. In the next decade also there was an increase of about 3% in its literate population. In 1961, however, the proportion of literate persons to the total population of the district registered a sizable increase and stood at 22.3% as against 11.5% only of 1941. The sex-wise data also shows that the proportion of literate females was more than trebled and doubled during 1921-31 and 1931-41 respectively. The corresponding increase in 1961 was almost equally large being 12.8% as against 5.5% only of 1941. Compared to females, the rate of increase among literate males has been smaller all along from 1911 to 1961.

7.47 The proportion of literate persons claimed by the district per 10,000 literate population of the State has fluctuated from decade to decade. In 1931, it claimed 2,843 out of every 10,000 literate persons in the State while in 1961 the corresponding proportion stands at 2,448 only. This is because there has been an abrupt fall in its share in the total literate population of the State in 1941 when the three valley districts made larger contribution to the population of the State than what they did in 1931. The statement also shows that in 1911 as many as 5,423 per 10,000 literate females of the State were returned by Jammu district alone. This proportion declined in 1921 to 3,581 only but again increased to 5,427 during the following decade. In 1941, there was a heavy fall in the proportion of literate females claimed by the district in the aggregate literate population of the State. Though the position has been retrieved to some extent in 1961, the proportion is even now only 2/3rd of what it was in 1931.

7.48 In the case of males also, the district made the largest contribution of 2,645 in 1931. The proportion was, however, reduced to 2,133 in 1941 and to 2,189 in 1961.

7.49 Among the districts of the State, Kathua alone has not suffered any jurisdictional change during the last sixty years. Its literacy percentage has steadily increased from decade to

decade, rising from 2.9% of 1911 to 13.8% in 1961. The increase is reflected in the successive literacy percentages of the two sexes as returned at the various Censuses from 1911 onwards. The proportion claimed by the district in the total literate population of the State has, however, declined during 1921-1941. The district claimed 738 and 769 per every 10,000 literate persons in the State in 1911 and 1921 respectively while the corresponding proportions in 1931 and 1941 stood at 615 and 524 only. In 1961, the district has, no doubt, subscribed a higher proportion to the literate population of the State but it is still lower than the averages of 1911 and 1921.

7.50 The sexwise data shows that the district has not been able to produce in 1931 and 1941 literate males in the same proportion as it did in previous decades. The proportion of literate females also was reduced in 1921 to less than half of the corresponding average in 1911. During the following decade, there was some improvement but in 1941 the proportion was again reduced and the district contributed only 442 per 10,000 literate females of the State as against 494 in 1931. Reasons accounting for these fluctuations are not traceable from the relevant census Reports.

7.51 As in Kathua, the overall literacy percentage of Poonch district has also increased progressively from decade to decade. In the case of females, the literacy percentage has all along disclosed an upward tendency but the rate of increase has been very slow, being 2.50% in fifty years from 1911 to 1961. The males have, however, shown better results and their literacy percentage has increased by about 13% during the same period.

7.52 The proportion in which the literate population of the State has been returned from Poonch district has increased from decade to decade right upto 1941. In 1911, 651 out of every 10,000 literate persons of the State inhabited the district of Poonch. The corresponding proportion in 1941 which stood at 853, however, shrank to 655 only in the present Census. Reasons accounting for the decrease are not far to seek. Poonch district has been the worst sufferer as a result of the tribal raids on the State which culminated in its 1941 jurisdiction being split up by the Cease-fire Line. Further compared to other districts, fewer educational institutions have been set up in Poonch during the post-Independence period.

7.53 This is one of the reasons why the proportion per 10,000 literate females of the State which stood at 1,533 in 1921 has come down to 456 only in 1961. The highest proportion of literate males was returned in 1941 at 869 but according to 1961 data, the district now claims only 699 out of every 10,000 literate males.

Proportion of Literates in the State and District and in their Rural and Urban Areas, 1961

7.54 The subjoined statement gives the total and sexwise proportions of literates for the State and its constituent districts in relation to the total, rural and urban population (excluding age-group 0-4) inhabiting these units.

STATEMENT VII.4

Proportion of Total, Male and Female Literates in Rural and Urban areas of the State, 1961

State and District	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total population			Urban literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of Rural population		
	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
Jammu and Kashmir	**1,295**	**1,975**	**505**	**742**	**1,248**	**154**	**553**	**726**	**351**	**892**	**1,507**	**185**
Anantnag	931	1,569	171	794	1,358	123	137	211	48	852	1,460	132
Srinagar	1,680	2,370	852	363	617	58	1,317	1,753	794	673	1,135	109
Baramulla	916	1,532	186	714	1,236	96	202	296	90	789	1,367	106
Ladakh	938	1,730	119	833	1,556	86	105	174	33	870	1,623	90
Doda	1,015	1,714	228	797	1,410	105	218	304	123	846	1,503	111
Udhampur	1,065	1,642	424	758	1,263	197	307	379	227	810	1,354	209
Jammu	2,234	3,067	1,280	1,001	1,572	347	1,233	1,495	933	1,340	2,143	455
Kathua	1,376	2,119	545	1,097	1,758	358	279	361	187	1,187	1,904	386
Poonch	963	1,585	258	742	1,299	111	221	286	147	782	1,370	117

State and District	Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban literates per 10,000 of total literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jammu and Kashmir	**3,281**	**4,238**	**2,127**	**5,732**	**6,322**	**3,052**	**4,268**	**3,678**	**6,948**
Anantnag	1,997	3,034	720	8,531	8,655	7,173	1,469	1,345	2,827
Srinagar	2,853	3,837	1,700	2,159	2,602	680	7,841	7,398	9,320
Baramulla	2,121	3,082	957	7,800	8,069	5,169	2,200	1,931	4,831
Ladakh	2,487	4,201	764	8,883	8,991	7,249	1,117	1,009	2,751
Doda	3,745	4,926	2,244	7,847	8,228	4,610	2,153	1,772	5,390
Udhampur	4,749	5,653	3,663	7,116	7,691	4,635	2,884	2,309	5,365
Jammu	4,873	5,616	3,921	4,480	5,125	2,709	5,520	4,875	7,291
Kathua	3,698	4,703	2,529	7,975	8,298	6,568	2,025	1,702	3,432
Poonch	4,355	5,517	2,970	7,705	8,192	4,316	2,295	1,808	5,684

Note:— Population in the age-group 0 - 4 is excluded.

7.55 It will be seen from the data given in the above statement that Jammu, Srinagar and Kathua are the only districts in which the proportion of literates per 10,000 of total population (excluding age-group 0—4) exceeds the state average. In Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh and Poonch, the corresponding proportions are very low. The proportions of Doda and Udhampur are also smaller than that of the State but in their cases the disparity is not large.

7.56 Jammu, Srinagar and Kathua also lead other districts in so far as literacy among males and females is concerned. In all other districts, the corresponding proportions are smaller than that of the State. The lowest percentage of male literates has been returned from Baramulla and that of females from Ladakh.

7.57 The data given in columns 5 to 7 shows that the proportions of rural literates per 10,000 of total population of the district are fairly high in Jammu and Kathua Districts. In Srinagar, the proportion of rural literates is the lowest and by far below the State average. So far as males are concerned, the highest proportion has been returned from Kathua. Jammu ranks next followed closely by Ladakh. In this case also, Srinagar is the only district in which the corresponding proportion is exeedingly low when compared with the average for the State.

7.58 The state average of literate rural females is exceeded by Kathua, Jammu and Udhampur only. Srinagar ranks last with a shockingly low proportion of 58 per 10,000. Ladakh and Baramulla are the only other districts in which the corresponding proportions are fairly small being 86 and 96 respectively.

7.59 Srinagar leads all other districts of the State in so far as the proportion of urban literates to the total district population is concerned. Jammu which ranks next also claims a high proportion. In the remaining seven districts, the corresponding proportions are fairly below the State average. In the case of males also, Srinagar and Jammu are the only districts which have returned high proportions than the average of the State. The proportion of literate females in Jammu district not only exceeds the State average but is also higher than that of Srinagar. As in the case of males, the proportions of female literates in all other districts of the State are smaller when compared with that of the State as a whole.

7.60 Columns 11 to 13 of the statement indicate the proportions of rural literates per 10,000 rural population. According to the data given in column 11 the highest proportion has been returned from Jammu district. Kathua ranks next and in other districts, the corresponding proportions are below the State average. The highest proportion of literate rural males has been returned from Jammu. Other districts which have returned higher proportions than the State average consist of Kathua and Ladakh. Doda has almost the same proportion as that of the State.

7.61 There are only three districts which claim higher proportions of literate rural females than the corresponding average for the entire State. These consist of Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur. Ladakh ranks last with a proportion of 90 per 10,000 rural population as against the State average of 185.

7.62 Columns 14 to 16 give the proportions of urban literates per 10,000 urban population of each district. The data under column 14 shows that the State average is exceeded by all the five districts of Jammu Province, namely Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch. On the other hand, the corresponding proportions in the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla and in Ladakh are fairly small when compared with the State average. This is also true of the proportions of literate males and females of the districts of Jammu Province when compared with corresponding averages of the State and its other districts.

7.63 Columns 17 to 19 contain proportions of rural literates per 10,000 of total literates in the State and each district. The data shows that of every 10,000 literate persons in the State, 5,732 inhabit the rural areas. The highest proportion has been returned from Ladakh at 8,883 per 10,000 literates of the district. The other districts which have returned higher proportions than the State average consist of Anantnag, Baramulla, Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch. The proportions of rural literates in Srinagar and Jammu districts where most of the literate population is concentrated in the cities of Srinagar

and Jammu are below the State average. These remarks hold equally good in the case of males and females who claim higher proportions than that of the State in all districts except Srinagar and Jammu

7.64 The last three columns of the statement indicate the proportions of urban literates per 10,000 total literates in the State and its districts. As may be expected, Srinagar and Jammu are the only districts in which the State average is exceeded both by the total urban literates as also by male and female literates inhabiting their urban areas.

Distribution of 10,000 Literate Persons, Males and Females among the Districts and their Rural and Urban Areas.

7.65 The subjoined statement giving the distribution per 10,000 total, male and female literates among the districts as also in their rural and urban areas will further elaborate the data given in columns 2 to 4 of statement VII.3.

STATEMENT VII.5

Distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates in the rural and urban areas of the districts of the State, 1961

State/District	Total literates			Male Literates			Female Literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Anantnag	1,339	1,993	461	1,497	2,049	547	623	1,465	254
Srinagar	2,378	895	4,369	2,232	919	4,491	3,037	676	4,073
Baramulla	1,222	1,663	630	1,353	1,727	710	628	1,064	437
Ladakh	188	291	49	215	305	59	65	153	25
Doda	585	801	295	639	832	308	342	516	265
Udhampur	577	717	390	572	695	359	602	914	465
Jammu	2,448	1,913	3,165	2,189	1,775	2,902	3,619	3,214	3,798
Kathua	608	846	289	604	792	280	628	1,353	310
Poonch	655	881	352	699	906	344	456	645	373

7.66 It is clear from the above that the largest number of literate persons is claimed by Jammu district followed closely by Srinagar. The only other districts which have returned more than 1,000 literates per 10,000 literate population of the State consist of Anantnag and Baramulla.

7.67 The highest proportion of rural literates per 10,000 literates inhabiting the rural sector of the State as a whole has been returned from Anantnag district. The corresponding proportion in Jammu district is almost equally high. Except Baramulla where the proportion per 10,000 rural literates is 1,663, the respective proportions in all other districts are below 1,000.

7.68 The urban area of Srinagar district is inhabited by 49.7% of the total urban population of the State. The district, therefore, claims about 44% of urban literates in the State, the highest when compared with other districts. The corresponding proportion in Jammu does not exceed 3,165 per 10,000 of the urban literates of the State. In other districts, the proportions vary from 6.3% of Baramulla to 0.49% of Ladakh which ranks last.

7.69 Srinagar also leads other districts so far as male literates are concerned. The corresponding proportion in Jammu is almost as high as in Srinagar. Other districts in which the proportions of male literates are high include Anantnag and Baramulla.

7.70 In the rural areas, the number of male literates is largest in Anantnag district. Jammu and Baramulla districts also claim high proportions but in other districts including Srinagar, the respective averages are below 1,000.

7.71 The urban sector of Srinagar district also claims the highest proportion of male literates per 10,000 urban literates of the State. In Jammu, the proportion is comparatively small but very high when compared with other districts.

7.72 The largest number of literate females has been returned from Jammu at 3,619 per 10,000 literate females in the State. Except for Srinagar where the proportion of literate females is 3,037, other districts claim very small averages.

7.73 The highest proportion of literate rural females has been returned from Jammu district Anantnag ranks next but the disparity between the proportions of two districts is fairly large. Other districts which have returned sizable proportions consist of Kathua and Baramulla only.

7.74 Srinagar and Jammu together claim about 79% of literate urban females inhabiting the urban areas of the State. Srinagar, however, ranks first with a proportion of 4,073. As the incidence of literacy among urban females in other districts is not as pronounced as in Jammu and Srinagar, their respective proportions are fairly low.

Total, Rural and Urban Literacy per 10,000 population in Districts in descending Order.

7.75 The following statement gives in descending order the total, rural and urban literacy per 10,000 population in the State and its constituent districts.

STATEMENT VII.6

Total, Rural and Urban Literacy in Districts arranged in decreasing order, 1961

Sl.	Total literacy in decreasing order Names of Districts	Per 10,000 of total population	Sl.	Rural literacy in decreasing order Names of Districts	Per 10,000 of rural population	Sl.	Urban literacy in decreasing order Names of Districts	Per 10,000 of urban Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jammu and Kashmir	**1,295**		**Jammu and Kashmir**	**892**		**Jammu and Kashmir**	**3,281**
1.	Jammu	2,234	1.	Jammu	1,340	1.	Jammu	4,873
2.	Srinagar	1,680	2.	Kathua	1,187	2.	Udhampur	4,749
3.	Kathua	1,376	3.	Ladakh	870	3.	Poonch	4,355
4.	Udhampur	1,065	4.	Anantnag	852	4.	Doda	3,745
5.	Doda	1,015	5.	Doda	846	5.	Kathua	3,698
6.	Poonch	963	6.	Udhampur	810	6.	Srinagar	2,853
7.	Ladakh	938	7.	Baramulla	789	7.	Ladakh	2,487
8.	Anantnag	931	8.	Poonch	782	8.	Baramulla	2,121
9.	Baramulla	916	9.	Srinagar	673	9.	Anantnag	1,997

Note:— Population in the age-group 0—4 is excluded.

Distribution of 10,000 Literates among the Districts and their Rural and Urban Areas in descending order.

7.76 Next we arrange the districts as in the following statement in decreasing order of their sizes of total, rural and urban literate population per 10,000 literate persons in the State as also in its rural and urban sectors.

STATEMENT VII.7

Distribution of 10,000 Total, Rural and Urban literates among the districts of the State in decreasing Order, 1961.

Sl.	Districts in decreasing order of total literacy	10,000	Sl.	Districts in decreasing order of Rural literacy	10,000	Sl.	Districts in decreasing order of Urban literacy	10,000
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jammu and Kashmir	**10,000**		**Jammu and Kashmir**	**10,000**		**Jammu and Kashmir**	**10,000**
1.	Jammu	2,448	1.	Anantnag	1,993	1.	Srinagar	4,369
2.	Srinagar	2,378	2.	Jammu	1,913	2.	Jammu	3,165
3.	Anantnag	1,339	3.	Baramulla	1,663	3.	Baramulla	630
4.	Baramulla	1,222	4.	Srinagar	895	4.	Anantnag	461
5.	Poonch	655	5.	Poonch	881	5.	Udhampur	390
6.	Kathua	608	6.	Kathua	846	6.	Poonch	352
7.	Doda	585	7.	Doda	801	7.	Doda	295
8.	Udhampur	577	8.	Udhampur	717	8.	Kathua	289
9.	Ladakh	188	9.	Ladakh	291	9.	Ladakh	49

7.77 The data given in statement number VII.6 shows that Jammu, Srinagar and Kathua are the only districts in which the proportion of literate persons per 10,000 population of the district exceeds the State average of 1,295. Of these, Jammu and Kathua are contiguous and constitute a cluster between themselves. Other districts in which the proportion of literate persons per 10,000 total population is less than the corresponding average for the State are also contiguous.

7.78 Jammu and Srinagar are the two seasonal capitals of the State Government and have all along from their inception been inhabited by much larger proportions of literate persons than the other districts. With the establishment of new educational institutions and Government offices and the execution of various developmental projects, the literacy percentages have registered substantial increases in both the districts. Kathua is bordered by Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and is the gateway of the State. During the post-independence period, it has made marked progress in industrial development.

7.79 In so far as rural literacy is concerned, Jammu and Kathua are the only districts in which the proportion per 10,000 rural population exceeds the State average. As already stated, the two districts are contiguous and constitute a cluster.

7.80 Other districts have returned small proportions of rural literates varying from 673 of Srinagar to 870 of Ladakh. All these are contiguous districts and form a category of their own extending to an area of 51,392 sq. miles.

7.81 The State average of urban literacy is exceeded by all the five districts of Jammu Province which are contiguous and form a

cluster. The remaining four districts consisting of Srinagar, Ladakh, Baramulla and Anantnag also comprise a compact zone.

7.82 We now take up statement no. VII.7 giving the distribution of 10,000 literate persons in the State and its rural and urban areas among the districts and their respective rural and urban sectors. The proportions given in the statement indicate that the districts are classifiable into three categories, namely (i) Jammu and Srinagar which claim high proportions of the total literate population of the State, (ii) Anantnag and Baramulla with moderate proportions and (iii) the remaining five districts in which the corresponding proportions are fairly low. Neither Jammu and Srinagar nor Anantnag and Baramulla form a cluster between themselves. The other five districts are, however, contiguous.

7.83 In the rural areas, Anantnag and Jammu where the proportions per 10,000 literate persons of the State are high, form a category but not a cluster. Baramulla is the only district which has a moderate proportion of rural literates per 10,000 rural literate population of the State. Among the remaining six districts, most of which have returned small proportions, Ladakh stands out conspicuously on account of its incomparably low proportion of 291 per 10,000 literates in the State. All the six districts are, however, contiguous and constitute a cluster.

7.84 Srinagar leads all other districts so far as its proportion of literate persons per 10,000 urban population of the State is concerned. Jammu which has also returned a very high proportion is not, as already stated, contiguous with Srinagar. In the remaining seven districts, the proportions of urban literates are exceedingly small, the lowest being claimed by Ladakh at 49 per 10,000 literate population of the State.

Classification of DistrictsAccording as their Rural and Urban Literacy Percentages are above or below the Corresponding Averages for the State

7.85 We now re-arrange the districts as in the following statements.

STATEMENT VII.8

Distribution of districts in relation to the average rate of literacy in rural and urban areas of the State as a whole, 1961.

Rate of rural literacy for the State per 10,000 of rural population = 892
Rate of urban literacy for the State per 10,000 of urban population = 3281

Districts which are above or below the rural average for the State

More than 50% above	25—50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25—50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu (13.40)	Kathua (11.87)		Anantnag (8.52)		
			Srinagar (6.73)		
			Baramulla (7.89)		
			Ladakh (8.70)		
			Doda (8.46)		
			Udhampur (8.10)		
			Poonch (7.82)		

Note : Population in the age-group 0-4 is excluded.

STATEMENT VII.9

Districts which are above or below the urban average for the State

More than 50% above	25—50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25—50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Udhampur (47.49)	Doda (37.45)	Srinagar (28.53)	Anantnag (19.97)	
	Jammu (48.73)	Kathua (36.98)	Ladakh (24.87)	Baramulla (21.21)	
	Poonch (43.55)				

Note : Population in the age-group 0-4 is excluded

7.86 It will be seen from the first of these statements that Jammu and Kathua alone have higher rural literacy percentages when compared with the State average of 892 literates per 10,000 rural population. In the remaining seven districts, the corresponding proportions are smaller and upto 25% below the average of the State.

7.87 The second statement presents somewhat brighter picture. It shows that while there is no district in which the urban literacy is more than 50% above the State average, there are five districts, three (Udhampur, Jammu, Poonch) with proportions exceeding the State average by 25-50% and two (Doda, Kathua) whose proportions are not more than 25% above it. All the five districts fall in Jammu Province and constitute two separate zones.

7.88 The statement further shows that the proportions of urban literacy in the three valley districts and Ladakh are below the State average. Of these, Srinagar and Ladakh costitute one cluster in which the proportion of urban literates is upto 25% below the average of the State. In the remaining two districts of Anantnag and Baramulla, the corresponding proportions are 25 to 50% below.

Classification of Tehsils and Towns According as their Literacy Percentages are above or below the Corresponding Averages for the State

7.89 We now go a step further and elaborate the statements by incorporating the distribution of tehsils and towns above or below the State average as indicated below :—

STATEMENT VII.10

Districts and tehsils in which Rural literacy is above or below the Rural average for the State

District	Tehsils with Rural literacy					
	More than 50% above	25—50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25—50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anantnag			Pulwama (8.4%)	Anantnag (7.3%) Kulgam (6.5%)		

STATEMENT VII.10—*Concld.*

District	Tehsils with Rural literacy					
	More than 50% above	25—50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25—50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Srinagar				Ganderbal (5.9%) Badgam (5.9%)	Srinagar (5.7%)	
Baramulla			Baramulla (7.8%) Karnah (8.2%)	Sopore (7.3%) Handwara (6.7%)	Sonawari (5.0%) Uri (5.5%)	
Ladakh		Leh (9.8%)		Kargil (5.9%)		
Doda		Bhaderwah (11.0%)		Doda (7.0%)	Ramban (5.5%) Kishtwar (5.7%)	
Udhampur			Udhampur (8.7%)	Ramnagar (6.7%)	Reasi (5.3%)	
Jammu	Jammu (12.1%) Samba (12.1%) Ranbirsingh-Pora (12.1)		Akhnoor (7.7%)			
Kathua	Hiranagar (13.4%)		Bashohli (8.1%) Kathua (9.3%)			
Poonch			Nowshehra (8.6%)	Haveli (7.2%) Mendher (6.3%)	Rajouri (5.2%)	

STATEMENT VII.11

Districts and tehsils in which Urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the State.

District	Tehsils with Urban literacy					
	More than 50% above	25—50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25—50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anantnag					Anantnag (17.8%) Kulgam (17.9%)	Pulwama (10.7%)
Srinagar				Srinagar (24.9%)	Badgam (15.6%)	
Baramulla				Baramulla (25.9%) Uri (27.4%) Leh (22.1%)	Sopore (17.8%)	Sonawari (8.3%)
Ladakh						
Doda		Bhaderwah (35.6%)	Ramban (30.2%) Doda (31.5%) Kishtwar (30.5%)			
Udhampur		Ramnagar (35.9%) Udhampur (42.2%) Reasi (35.8%)				
Jammu	Jammu (44.1%)	Samba (35.8%)	Akhnoor (33.3%)	Ranbirsingh Pora (21.5%)		
Kathua		Bashohli (37.5%) Hiranagar (39.3%)		Kathua (27.2%)		
Poonch		Rajouri (40.6%)	Haveli (34.7%) Nowshehra (33.7%)			

7.90 It will be seen from the above data that in Jammu tehsil alone, the proportions of both rural and urban literacies are more than 50% above the State average. Similarly, the proportions of literate persons to the total population inhabiting the rural and urban areas of Bhaderwah tehsil alone exceed the corresponding state average by 25-50%. If, however, we merge together the two class ranges, more than 50% and 25-50% above, it will be seen that Jammu, Samba, Hiranagar and Bhaderwah claim rural and urban literacies 25% above the average of the State. Of these, Jammu, Samba and Hiranagar are contiguous and form a cluster among themselves. The contiguous tehsils of Akhnoor and Nowshehra also constitute a cluster with rural and urban literacy percentages exceeding the corresponding state proportions by less than 25%.

7.91 It is also evident from the data given in the two statements that the proportions of the rural and urban literates to the total population of these sectors in the tehsils of Bhaderwah, Udhampur, Akhoor, Nowshehra and Bashohli are higher than the corresponding state averages and exceed the same by varying percentages upto

50%. Of these, Bhaderwah, Udhampur and Bashohli form one contiguous area while Akhnoor and Nowshehra constitute a separate cluster.

7.92 Tehsils which have returned both rural and urban literacies upto 50% below the State average consist of Anantnag, Kulgam, Budgam, Srinagar, Sopore and Uri. Anantnag and Kulgam constitute a cluster and so do Srinagar and Budgam. Sopore and Uri are situated close to each other but have an exceedingly small common border. It will not be, therefore, correct to treat these as a cluster.

7.93 There is no tehsil in the State in which the rural literacy percentage is higher than that of urban literacy. Even in Sonawari tehsil where the literacy percentages in rural and urban areas are lowest when compared with all other tehsils, the urban sector claims a higher proportion though the difference is limited to 3.3% only. The tehsil was entirely rural before 1960 when four of its villages were declared urban for the first time. There could not, therefore, be any material change in the incidence of literacy obtaining in the rural and urban areas of the tehsil from 1960 to 61 when the census was taken. The tehsil has been one of the deficit areas of the State all along in the past due to its being situated at a low level alongside river Jhelum as a result of which its crops were invariably being washed away with the slightest rise of water level in the river. The Government accordingly launched an intensive scheme of developing the area and reclaiming its cultivable lands. The impact of the developmental projects which are at present being executed in the tehsil will not, however, be known before the next Census. In the meanwhile the social compositions and growth of literacy in the rural and urban areas of the tehsil do not disclose any significant divergence.

7.94 In striking contrast with Sonawari, the rural and urban literacy percentages of Jammu tehsil are the highest among all the tehsils of the State except Hiranagar tehsil which has a slightly higher percentage of rural literates. This is because there are constant social intercourses between the people inhabiting the two areas which are interconnected by many roads, mostly built during the intercensal period.

7.95 Jammu, Samba and Hiranagar tehsils which constitute a cluster with rural and urban literacy percentages more than 25% above the State proportions are dominated by plain areas. Being situated on the National Highway and easily accessible by numerous roads, the inhabitants of the three tehsils enter into matrimonial alliances and share a common pattern of social characteristics.

7.96 Bhaderwah and Bashohli form another cluster of contiguous tehsils with higher rural and urban literacy percentages than the State. In Bhaderwah, the proportions of literates to the total population in the rural and urban areas exceed the corresponding State averages by 25-50%. The incidence of urban literacy in Bashohli is even more pronounced than Bhaderwah but its rural literacy exceeds the State average by less than 25% only. There is only one urban area in each of these which is also the tehsil headquarter. The high urban literacy percentages are, therefore, due to the concentration of Government Offices and commercial establishments in the two towns. Besides, unlike rural areas, educational Institutions of different grades are also functioning at the tehsil headquarters. The rural areas of the two tehsils are rich in forests which are being operated upon by lessees who engage sizable literate and illiterate labour. This accounts for the higher rural literacy percentages of the two tehsils when compared with the State.

7.97 The contiguous tehsils of Akhnoor and Nowshehra also comprise a cluster with more or less equal literacy percentages in their rural and urban sectors. Both are bordered by the Cease-fire Line and share similar social customs. Like Bhaderwah and Bashohli, the number of urban areas in Akhnoor and Nowshehra is limited to one town only which is the tehsil headquarter. The two towns are also important on account of operational activities of the army. This is why the urban literacies of the two tehsils exceed the State average.

7.98 The rural literacy in Akhnoor does not disclose much disparity with the State average. Nowshehra, however, claims a slightly higer percentage which has been contributed by displaced persons from across the Cease-fire Line who have settled in the tehsil.

7.99 Among the tehsils which have returned smaller rural and urban literacies than the average of the State, the contiguous tehsils of Anantnag and Kulgam comprise one cluster and Badgam and Srinagar another. The rural percentages of Anantnag and Kulgam are smaller than the State average and upto 25% below it. Although the urban percentages of the two tehsils are fairly high when compared with their rural proportions, they are still 25-50% below the State average. Anantnag tehsil includes three towns of which one (Pahalgam) is a summer resort which is inhabited in winter, when the Census is taken, by shepherds, chowkidars and watchmen only in which except Government servants and a few others, the large majority of the inhabitants is illiterate. As a matter of fact the district as a whole is educationally backward and the incidence of literacy both in its rural and urban areas is fairly low. Even the rural literacy percentage of Pulwama tehsil which is higher than that of the State does not exceed the corresponding percentage of Anantnag by more than 1.1%.

7.100 In so far as Badgam and Srinagar are concerned, both have returned lower rural percentages with the difference that the urban proportion in the case of Srinagar is upto 25% below and that of Badgam upto 25-50% below that of the State. In rural areas, the position is just the reverse. It is interesting to note that notwithstanding a large net-work of educational institutions, Government offices, commercial and industrial establishments etc., the literacy percentage of Srinagar city and Srinagar cantonment which together constitute the total urban area of the tehsil is below the State average. This is because the growth of literacy in the city does not keep pace with the increase in population. In other urban areas, which have returned higher literacy percentages than the State average, the size of population is comparatively very small and the literacy percentage proportionately high. The urban area of Badgam tehsil consists only of Natipora-Hyderpora, a satellite town of Srinagar city which is inhabited in a sizable proportion by migrants from the city. The original inhabitants of this town are by and large illiterate and have not made any contribution to improve the literacy percentage.

7.101 The rural areas of the two tehsils claim more or less equal literacy percentages not exceeding 5.9%. The main reason for the slow growth of literacy in these areas is the absence of educational institutions as also economic backwardness of the people which tempts to augment the family income by engaging school-aged children in different economic activities.

SECTION 4

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN RELATION TO AREA, POPULATION ETC.

7.102 As we have seen, the incidence of literacy in the tehsils of the State varies, some claiming higher and others lower percentages than the average for the State as a whole. These variations are explained by the diversity of primary and basic activity school enrolments, proportions of single and more than one teacher schools, proportions of scholars per teacher per school and per 1,000 population etc. as also the area catered on an average by each school. These statistics in respect of the rural areas which have been partly extracted from the Census data and partly collected from the State Education Department are given in the following two statements :

STATEMENT

Area per School, Scholars per 1,000 Population Scholars per Teacher,

State/District/Tehsil	Area per School (sq. miles)					Scholars per 1,000 population				Scholars per teacher				Scholars per school			
	Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5 and above	1-24	25-49	50-74	75 & over	1-19	20-39	40-49	50 & over	1-49	50-99	100-199	200 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	...	...	**22.7**	...	**33**	...	...	...	**35**	...	...	**42**	...	...	...
Anantnag District	...	...	...	5.0	...	...	31	...	...	...	34	...	...	45	..	...	...
Anantnag Tehsil	...	...	...	6.7	...	...	35	...		...	37	...	...	...	50	...	...
Kulgam ,,	...	...	4.5	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	33	...	...	47	...	...	...
Pulwama ,,	...	...	3.6	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	31	...	...	37	...	...	...
Srinagar District	...	...	4.8	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	32	...	...	40	...	...	...
Srinagar Tehsil	...	...	4.6	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	39	...	...	...
Ganderbal ,,	...	...	...	...	7.6	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	28	.	...	...
Badgam ,,	...	...	3.4	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	35	...	...	47	...	...	...
Baramulla District	...	...	...	5.1	..	...	34	...	...	...	33	...	...	37	...	...	...
Baramulla Tehsil	...	...	2.8	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	41	...	44	...	...	...
Sopore ,,	...	...	...	...	8.9	...	31	...	...	...	30	...	...	34	..	...	...
Handwara ,,	...	...	4.8	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	34	...	...	40	...	...	...
Sonawari ,,	...	1.8	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	30	...	...	33	...	...	...
Uri ,,	..	...	...	6.1	...	...	32	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...
Karnah ,,	...	...	...	...	9.2	...	27	...	...	...	24	...	...	29	...	...	...
Ladakh District	...	...	...	...	275.5	...	33	...	...	19	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
Leh Tehsil	...	...	...	...	437.3	...	38	...	...	19	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
Kargil ,,	...	...	...	...	91.0	...	30	...	...	...	20	...	...	21	...	...	...
Doda District	...	...	...	...	19.3	...	33	..	...	...	32	...	...	36	...	...	...
Ramban Tehsil	...	...	...	6.7	...	...	35	...	...	...	38	...	...	40	...	...	...
Doda ,,	...	...	...	...	10.2	24	...	...	.	...	32	...	...	33	...	...	...
Kishtwar ,,	...	...	...	...	44.4	...	32	...	...	...	28	...	...	34	...	...	...
Bhaderwah ,,	...	...	...	...	9.4	...	38	...	...	...	31	...	...	39	...	...	...
Udhampur District	...	...	...	...	10.2	...	25	...	...	...	34	...	...	35	...	...	...
Ramnagar Tehsil	...	...	...	..	8.0	...	29	...	...	...	30	..	...	31	...	...	...
Udhampur ,,	...	...	...	7.3		..	27	...	...	.	38			38	...	...	...
Reasi ,,	...	...	...	...	15.9	20	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...
Jammu District	...	...	4.3	..	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	62	...	...
Jammu Tehsil	...	...	4.1	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	74	...	...
Samba ,,	...	...	4.7	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	43		...	52	..	...
Ranbirsingpora ,,	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...		57	...	66	...	...
Akhnoor ,,	...	...	...	6.0	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	53	...	...
Kathua District	...	...	...	5.6	...	...	44	...	...	...	39	...	...	47	...	...	...
Bashohli Tehsil	...	...	...	...	8.7	..	30	...	...	...	35	...	...	36	...	...	...
Kathua ,,	...	...	4.1	...	...	...	...	61	...	..	...	40	...		60	...	...
Hirnagar ,,	...	...	3.2	...	.	...	...	50	...	...	...	41	...	47	...	...	...
Poonch District	...	...	...	...	8.1	...	26	...	...	...	35	...	...	38	...	...	...
Haveli Tehsil	...	...	...	7.1	...	...	31	. .	..	...	33	...	...	39	...	...	...
Mendhar ,,	...	...	...	...	8.4	22	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	43	...	...	...
Rajouri ,,	...	...	...	..	9.2	20	.	...	...	. .	35	...	...	37	...	...	...
Nowshehra ,,	..	...	...	7.2	...	. .	41	...	...	...	35	...	..	36	...	...	...

Scholars per School and Percentage of Population in Primary Schools, 1961

Population of age 5+ inclued age not stated also	Total literate and educated	percentage of population literate and educated to population of age 5 +	Percentage of population in primary schools to population of age 5-14	Sowing and harvesting months of principal crops				State/District/Tehsil
				Rice	Wheat	Barley	Maize	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1
2,523,038	**225,122**	**9**	**13**	...	...	...	...	**Jammu and Kashmir**
526,313	44,861	9	12	Sowing=15 April-30 May	1st Oct.-30th October	15th October-1st November	1st April-30th April	Anantnag District
190,866	16,193	8	14	Harvesting=1st	15th May-30th	15th June-31	15th August	Anantnag Tehsil
174,819	13,143	8	12	Sept.-15	June	July	15th Sept.	Kulgam ,,
160,628	15,525	10	10	October.				Pulwama ,,
299,364	20,159	7	12	Sowing=20th May-20th June	15th October-31 October	15th October-31 October	20th May-20th June	Srinagar District
52,794	3,492	7	8	Harvesting=1st	20th May-	20th May-	1st Sept.-	Srinagar Tehsil
68,750	4,661	7	11	Sept.-15th Oct.	30th June	20th June	15th October	Ganderbal ,,
177,820	12,006	7	14					Badgam ,,
474,342	37,438	8	13					Baramulla District
100,755	8,991	9	17	Sowing=15th	15th October-	15th October-		Baramulla Tehsil
109,277	9,316	9	13	April-31st May	1st November	1st November	15th April-	Sopore ,,
161,782	12,376	8	11	Harvesting=1st	15th June-	15th June-	31st May	Handwara ,,
51,343	2,967	6	16	Sept.-15 Oct.	31st July	31st July	1st Sept.-	Sonawari ,,
35 390	2,272	6	12				15th October	Uri ,,
15,795	1,516	10	11					Karnah ,,
75,256	6,546	9	15	Sowing=N.G.	N. G.	April-August	N. G.	Ladakh District
35,984	3,904	11	17	Harvesting=N.G.	N. G.	Aug.-October	N. G.	Leh Tehsil
39,272	2,642	7	13					Kargil ,,
213,188	18,040	8	13	Sowing=1st May-15th June	15th October-15th November	1st October-15th November	15th May-June	Doda District
58,189	3,834	7	13	Harvesting=15th Sept.-	1st May-15 June	1st May-June	15th Sept.	Ramban Tehsil
46,780	3,857	8	10				15th October	Doda ,,
60,062	4,021	7	13	15th October				Kishtwar ,,
48,157	6,328	13	14					Bhaderwah ,,
199,026	16,131	8	10	Sowing=May-July harvesting=October	October April-June	October April-June	April and June	Udhampur Disrict
58,722	4,687	8	12				15th Sept.-	Ramnagar Tehsil
64,572	6,642	10	11				30th October	Udhampur ,,
75,732	4,802	6	9					Reasi ,,
321,436	43,068	13	17	Sowing=15th June-31st July	October and November	October and November	April and May Sept.-	Jammu District
103,738	15,170	15	19	Harvesting=15th	April-May	April-May	October	Jammn Tehsil
62,072	9,042	15	18	October-15th				Samba ,,
78,464	11.625	15	16	November				Ranbirsinghpora ,,
77,162	7,231	9	15					Akhnoor ,,
160,492	19,052	12	17	Sowing=15th June-15th July	October and November	October and November	June 1st October-	Kathua District
71,202	6,879	10	13	Harvesting=15th Sept -	April-May	April-May	20th October	Bashohli Tehsil
44,818	4,997	11	23	15th October				Kathua ,,
44,472	7,176	16	18					Hiranagar ,,
253,621	19,827	8	10	Sowing=May and June Harvesting=Sept.	October and November April and May	October and November April	May and June September	Poonch District
44,192	3,790	9	12					Haveli Tehsil
75,014	5,765	8	8					Mendhar ,,
95,238	6,124	6	8					Rajouri ,,
39,177	4,148	11	16					Nowshehra ,,

Note :- N. G. denotes 'Not Grown'

STATEMENT VII.13

School enrolment, one and multi-teacher schools, percentage of agricultural labourers and scheduled Caste population, 1961

State/District/Tehsil	Percentage of literates			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in the age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having one and more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no schools	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu and Kashmir State	**8**	**13**	**2**	**13**	**21**	**5**	**87**	**73**	**81**	**70**	**28**	**4**	**1**	**19**
Anantnag district	7	13	1	12	18	5	78	60	83	71	24	7	2	0
Anantnag tehsil	7	13	1	14	21	6	75	57	67	61	31	12	2	0
Kulgam „	7	12	1	12	18	5	76	52	94	77	19	6	1	0
Pulwama „	8	14	2	10	15	4	85	75	93	73	25	5	1	0
Srinagar district	6	10	1	12	19	3	86	67	94	72	28	5	1	0
Srinagar tehsil	6	10	1	8	11	5	91	78	90	68	30	2	2	0
Ganderbal „	6	10	1	11	18	2	93	83	100	57	47	4	1	0
Badgam „	6	10	1	14	23	3	82	60	94	77	22	5	1	0
Baramulla district	7	12	1	13	22	3	90	78	97	62	38	5	1	0
Baramulla tehsil	8	13	1	17	30	3	93	80	92	64	33	3	3	0
Sopore „	7	13	1	13	20	4	90	78	95	55	45	5	1	0
Handwara „	7	12	1	11	18	3	85	71	100	68	30	6	1	0
Sonawari „	5	9	N	16	27	4	93	81	100	48	65	6	1	0
Uri „	6	10	1	12	20	4	100	100	100	56	44	0	2	0
Karnah „	8	14	N	11	18	2	76	65	100	65	23	8	1	0

STATEMENT VII.13—*Concld.*

State/District/Tehsil	Percentage of literates			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in the age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having one and more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no schools	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ladakh district	8	14	1	15	28	2	91	85	100	48	49	5	N	0
Leh tehsil	10	18	1	17	33	2	89	79	100	36	60	7	N	0
Kargil ,,	6	11	N	13	24	2	94	93	100	57	40	3	1	0
Doda district	7	13	1	13	21	4	90	80	60	71	28	3	N	10
Ramban tehsil	6	10	1	13	21	5	97	98	32	49	53	2	1	5
Doda ,,	7	13	1	10	16	3	98	93	100	75	29	1	N	12
Kishtwar ,,	6	10	1	13	23	4	84	73	77	64	33	6	N	6
Bhaderwah ,,	11	19	2	14	25	3	86	60	62	81	16	3	1	17
Udhampur district	7	11	2	10	15	5	98	98	96	75	25	N	N	20
Ramnagar tehsil	7	12	1	12	18	6	97	93	100	59	43	1	N	30
Udhampur ,,	9	14	3	11	16	5	98	100	89	78	21	N	N	23
Reasi ,,	5	9	1	9	12	4	100	100	100	81	19	0	N	11
Jammu district	11	18	4	17	25	9	83	68	67	77	20	5	3	35
Jammu tehsil	12	19	4	19	28	10	68	52	36	77	17	8	5	38
Samba ,,	12	19	4	18	26	8	87	70	78	80	19	3	2	36
Ranbirsinghpora ,,	12	19	5	16	22	10	85	75	80	78	20	4	4	41
Akhnoor tehsil	8	14	1	15	24	6	94	86	100	73	27	2	N	24
Kathua district	10	16	3	17	27	7	86	74	69	73	26	4	1	23
Bashohli tehsil	8	13	2	13	21	4	96	92	93	57	43	2	N	17
Kathua ,,	9	15	3	23	37	8	75	49	59	75	23	8	3	32
Hiranagar ,,	13	22	4	18	25	10	86	88	62	80	18	3	2	24
Poonch district	6	11	1	10	16	3	90	79	97	68	29	4	1	3
Haveli tehsil	7	13	1	12	20	3	81	72	100	57	36	10	1	0
Mendhar ,,	6	11	1	8	12	3	80	50	100	57	38	10	1	N
Rajouri ,,	5	9	1	8	14	1	95	93	84	76	21	1	1	2
Nowshehra ,,	9	15	2	16	24	8	98	95	100	66	36	1	N	14

Note : 'N' denotes negligible figure
'O' denotes nil figure.

7.103 The data given under the various headings of the two statements unfold in most cases the causes which may have contributed to the high or low literacy in a tehsil. Thus, the literacy percentage in a tehsil would, among other things, depend upon whether there are any schools and, if so, whether the area served on an average by a school exceeds or is below the corresponding average for the entire State. Again, if the tehsil proportion of scholars per school and per 1,000 population be higher than the State average, it may well be presumed that the literacy percentage in the tehsil will be high. These yardsticks do not, however,hold true invariably as there may be other circumstances which may exercise greater influence to accelerate or retard the growth of literacy in a tehsil. For instance, the preponderance of single teacher schools is a factor favouring high literacy but if the percentage of such schools is fairly above the State average, the literacy percentage may be low. The high incidence of single teacher schools need not, however, be necessarily regarded as an index of low literacy if adequate facilities for higher education are available in the same area. Similarly, even though the number of scholars per 1,000 population may be very large, it is possible that the literacy percentage may be low as the schools may have been set up only recently and the scholars may not have attained the status of literate persons.

7.104 Let us now examine tehsils of high and low literacy percentages and see how far the conditions mentioned above are satisfied by them.

7.105 With the exception of Udhampur tehsils which have returned literacy percentages above the State average also claim high percentages of school enrolment to their respective population in the age-group 5-14. Similarly, Pulwama Karnah, Udhampur and Nowshehra, alone, which, among others, also claim high percentages of literate males do not respond favourably to the principle that the proportion of school enrolment of male students to the population in the age-group 5-14 would be above the State average. In the case of females also, the percentages of school enrolment exceed the State average in respect of five of the six tehsils in which literacy percentage of females is high. Here again, Udhampur is the only exception where notwithstanding the high literacy percentage of females, the proportion of female students to the population in the age-group 5-14 is the same as the average of the State.

7.106 Among the tehsils which have returned high proportions of single teacher schools, Leh, Udhampur and Nowshehra alone claim high literacy percentages. The porportions of single teacher schools in Reasi, Rajouri, Srinagar, Ganderbal, Uri, Kargil and Ramban are also high but in all these cases, the literacy percentages are below the State averages.

7.107 Column 9 of the second statement gives the percentages of male scholars in single teacher schools to total population of male scholars in single and multi-teacher schools. Among the tehsils in which these percentages are higher than the State average, Pulwama, Leh, Udhampur, Ranbirsinghpora, Akhnoor, Hiranagar and Nowshehra have returned high percentages of literate males. There are six tehsils in which female literacy exceeds the State average and of these Udhampur alone claims a very high percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools. The percentages of enrolment in Ranbirsinghpora and Samba, two other tehsils with high literacy percentages, do not disclose any significant disparity when compared with the State average. In the remaining three tehsils, namely, Jammu, Kathua and Hiranagar, the proportions of enrolments are comparatively low when compared with the State average for the simple reason that the number of single teacher schools in these tehsils is proportionately small.

7.108 As will be seen from the data given in the second statement, there are 70% villages in the State which have not been as yet provided with any schools at all. This percentage is exceeded by fourteen of the aggregate number of thirty-two tehsils in the State. Among

these, Bhaderwah, Udhampur, Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Kathua and Hiranagar have returned high literacy percentages. This is explained by the fact that the deficiency in the literate population of these tehsils caused by the preponderance of villages with no schools has been more than made up by other sources. Large numbers of immigrants, particularly displaced persons, with a substantial proportion of literates have settled in Jammu, Udhampur, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Kathua and Hiranagar. Further, literate personnel engaged in different economic activities, like the forest lessees and their operative staff, employees of the various administrative departments engaged in the execution of various developmental projects, such as the construction of Sallal Hydro-electric Project have also contributed to raise the literacy percentage of the rural areas of these tehsils. In the case of all other tehsils, the presumption that the predominance of villages with no schools is apt to retard the growth of literacy is confirmed by the fact that tehsils claiming higher proportions of villages having no schools are no other than those having literacy percentages equal to or below the State average.

7.109 Except for Nowshehra and Leh tehsils, which have returned high literacy percentages and higher proportion of villages with one teacher schools, the literacy percentage of no other tehsil with larger proportion of one teacher schools than the corresponding average of the State claims higher proportion of literates. The anomaly is explained by the fact that there are no educational institutions of higher grades than the primary and the basic activity schools in almost any village provided with single teacher school with the result that with very few exceptions those who have completed the primary or basic activity course again lapse into illiteracy after a short duration.

7.110 Of the tehsils in which the percentages of villages with more than one teacher schools exceed the State average, Leh, Jammu and Kathua alone have returned high literacy percentages. Pulwama and Karnah have the same averages as that of the State but Anantnag, Kulgam, Badgam, Sopore, Handwara, Sonawari, Kishtwar, Haveli and Mendhar rank among the tehsils with low literacy percentages. It is true that the literacy percentages in the tehsils with more than one teacher schools should normally have been high but considering that the percentages of such villages are small, the highest being 12% of Anantnag, the overall literacy percentage of the tehsil as a whole would not undergo any material change by a few multi-teacher schools. It may be argued that the proportions of villages of this category in the tehsils of Leh, Jammu and Kathua are not also very high. The disparity is due to the fact that the literate population of Jammu and Kathua, includes among others, a high proportion of displaced persons who are conspicuous by their absence in most of the other tehsils mentioned above.

7.111 Among the various factors which influence the growth of literacy, the size of agricultural labour also plays an important role. Here again, the presumption that the high incidence of agricultural labour retards the literacy growth is confirmed by the literacy percentages of tehsils of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Uri. In five other tehsils, however, namely Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Kathua and Hiranagar, where the proportions of agricultural labourers to total workers not only exceed the State average but are even higher than the corresponding proportions of Anantnag, Srinagar, etc., the literacy percentages are higher than the averages of the State. These tehsils are the strongholds of displaced persons, some of whom though literate, are, for want of an alternate avenue of employment, working as agricultural labourers.

7.112 There are no scheduled castes in any of the districts of Kashmir Province. The State proportion has, therefore, been worked out in respect of the rural population of Jammu Province only. A comparison of the data given in column 15 with that of column 2 will indicate that except for Ramnagar, the literacy percentages of all other tehsils inhabited

by higher proportions of scheduled castes than the State average are high. The presumption that the predominance of scheduled castes is a factor favouring low literacy does not, therefore, hold good always. The fact, however, remains that the incidence of literacy among scheduled castes inhabiting these tehsils is much less pronounced than in the aggregate population of each tehsil. In Jammu district, for instance, only 5% scheduled castes are literate whereas the overall literacy percentage of the district as a whole stands at 11%. Likewise, while in Kathua district 10% of the rural inhabitants are literate, only 3% scheduled caste population consists of literate persons. As stated earlier, the incidence of high literacy in all these tehsils except Ramnagar is accounted for by the concentration on a large scale of displaced persons.

7.113 Unlike Udhampur, Jammu, Samba etc. which are situated in plain areas and on the National Highway or the district roads, Ramnagar is cradled in the interior of a mountainous region which is accessible by only one road connecting it with Udhampur. The rural sector of the tehsil has, therefore, been very sluggish in changing its complexion. The tehsil has not also absorbed any sizable number of displaced persons. In this case, therefore, the presumption that the preponderance of scheduled castes who constitute about 30% of the rural population has influenced the growth of literacy and restricted it to 7% is confirmed.

7.114 It is pertinent to remark in this context that while scheduled castes do not inhabit any of the districts of Kashmir province, there are instead many equally backward classes like Doom, Gujars, Watals, Hanjis (boatmen), Nais (Barbers), Cobblers, Artisans and the like. Being economically very backward, they prefer to engage their children in traditional vocations so as to augment the family income instead of admitting them in the schools. In fact, almost the whole of rural population engaged in cultivation is a backward class in view of the limited size and uneconomic character of their holdings and the non-availability of any alternate avenue of employment. This is why the rural percentages in all the tehsils of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla districts are shockingly low when compared with many other parts of the State.

7.115 The average area served by a school in the State as a whole is estimated at 22.7 sq. miles. This is inclusive of the district of Ladakh where the area catered by a school exceeds 275 sq. miles. If the data relating to this district is excluded, the average for the State would be reduced to 7.1 sq. miles. In that case, tehsils in which the average area per school exceeds the State everage would not be confined to Leh, Kargil and Kishtwar only but would also include Ganderbal, Sopore, Karnah, Doda, Bhaderwah, Ramnagar, Udhampur, Reasi, Bashohli, Mendhar, Rajouri and Nowshehra. Of these, except for Leh, Bhaderwah, Udhampur and Nowshehra, the literacy percentages in all the remaining tehsils are below the State average. The high incidence of literacy in the rural areas of Leh has a statistical value only as the tehsil has a total population of 39,867 of whom 3,904 are literate. Further, the high literacy percentage in Leh tehsil is also contributed to some extent by the inclusion of Buddhists who though able to read Buddhistic scriptures possess limited capacity of writing a letter in Bodhi.

7.116 Bhaderwah tehsil has been a jagir of the Dogra rulers for several decades and has been receiving special attention in the matter of education all along in the past. The high literacy percentage returned at the 1961 Census is, therefore, the cumulative effect of the efforts made before and after Independence for the expansion of education. Udhampur and Nowshehra have both absorbed displaced persons who have helped to improve the literacy percentage of the two tehsils.

7.117 Among the tehsils which have returned higher proportions of scholars per 1,000 population than the State average, the literacy percentages in Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Leh Bhaderwah, Kathua, Hiranagar and Nowshehra are high. The remaining tehsils, namely,

Anantnag, Baramulla, Handwara, Akhnoor and Ramban which though claiming higher proportions of scholars than the average of the State fall in the category of low literacy areas. The anomaly is explained by the fact that in these tehsils the larger recruitment of scholars has started in recent past and it will take sometime before the scholars enrolled attain the status of literate persons.

7.118 The State average of scholars per teacher which stands at 35 is exceeded by nine tehsils of Jammu Province and two tehsils, viz. Anantnag and Baramulla of Kashmir. Among the former, Ramban, Reasi and Akhnoor are the only tehsils in which the literacy percentages are lower than the State average. It is possible that the high proportion of scholars per teacher in these tehsils may have retarded the growth of literacy but as is clear from the data relating to Udhampur, Samba, Kathua, Hiranagar, Jammu and Ranbirsingh Pora, the larger proprtions of scholars per teacher need not materially effect the growth of literacy if other conditions are favourable.

7.119 The average number of scholars attending a school is much higher than the State average in the tehsils of Jammu, Ranbirsingh Pora, Kathua, Samba and Hiranagar which have also returned high overall literacy percentages. It is true that Anantnag, Kulgam, Badgam, Baramulla, Akhnoor and Mendhar also claim higher proportions of scholars per school but as most of the educational institutions in these tehsils are of recent origin, the literacy percentage continues to be below the State average. The proportion of scholars in Hiranagar is not, of course, as high as in the tehsils of Jammu district but the tehsil nevertheless claims a larger percentage of literate persons than the corresponding proportion of the State. This is, among other reasons, due to the concentration of displaced persons, accessibility of most of the areas and larger facilities of communication.

7.120 Tehsils in which the literacy percentages of the population of the age of 5 years and above exceed the State average are the same as those listed in column 2 of the second statement, with the difference that the former also includes Pulwama, Karnah and Bashohli Tehsils. These percentages have been worked out on the rural population less by the number of those in the age-group 0-4 whereas the overall literacy percentages referred to in column 2 of second statement are related to the entire rural population. Pulwama, Karnah and Bashohli which have the same overall literacy percentages as the State, however, claim higher proportions in the population of the age of 5 and above when compared with the corresponding average of the State

7.121 The percentage of primary students to the population in the age-group 5-14 is highest in Kathua. There are twelve other tehsils, seven in Jammu and five in Kashmir Province, in which the corresponding proportions are above the average of the State. Among the former, the literacy percentages in seven tehsils are higher than the average of the State as a whole. Udhampur is, however, the only exception from among the high literacy tehsils in which the percentage of primary students to the population of the age of 5-14 is lower than the average of the State.

7.122 In so far as the remaining five tehsils (Baramulla, Sonawari, Akhnoor, Anantnag, Badgam) are concerned, the larger recruitment of students of the age of 5-14 is a recent development and has not as yet improved the growth of literacy.

7.123 Among other reasons which account for the low literacy percentages of the tehsils of Kashmir valley and the hilly areas of Jammu Province, mention may be made of the fact that the educational institutions are not closed during the sowing operation which synchronizes with the opening of new classes. The peasant anxious to improve his meagre earnings prefers to utilize the services of his children in the fields rather than admit them in the schools which would impose an additional financial strain on him and yield no return is visible future. It is true that in these areas, the educational institutions are closed for a fortnight during the harvesting season but this helps only those who have already been enrolled in the schools.

SECTION 5

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT AND LITERACY AMONG URBAN WORKERS

Persons aged 15 and above Seeking Employment for the first-time (Urban Areas)

7.124 The State has a total population of 3,560,976 of whom 89% are illiterate. Among the remaining 11%, literates without educational qualifications are in a majority and represent 7% of the population of the State. Those with primary or junior basic qualification constitute another 3% whereas the proportion of all others with matriculation and higher technical and non-technical qualifications is limited to 1% only.

7.125 Among males who claim a population of 1,896,633, 83% are illiterate. Mere literates and those possessing primary or junior basic qualifications contribute respectively 10% and 4% of the State's male population. The remaining 3% have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.126 In so far as females are concerned, only 4% or 70,934 are literates. About 3/4ths of these are mere literates whereas those with primary or junior basic qualifications constitute 1% of the total female population. The proportion of females who have passed matriculation and higher examinations is negligible, their actual number being 7,420 only.

7.127 The subjoined statement based on the data given in Union Table B-VIII, Part A gives by age-groups the sexwise proportions of persons of either sex of the age of 15 and above in the urban areas seeking employment for the first time crosstabulated by educational levels :—

STATEMENT VII.14

Persons aged 15 and above seeking employment for the first time in urban areas classified by sex, educational level and broad age-groups (each age-group being expressed as percentage to all age-groups taken together), 1961

Age-Group	Persons seeking employment for the first time																	
	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or junior basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering		Medicine	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	109	100	...	...	...	100	100	100	..	100	...
15—19	42	11	30	26	41	49	34	72	...	...	...	..	13	13	...	...	...	...
20—24	19	...	31	51	32	24	38	24	...	...	...	..	44	31	...	...	100	...
25—29	16	34	9	23	12	7	9	N	...	...	...	...	35	54	...	...	...	...
30—34	7	33	6	N	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
35+	16	22	24	...	7	20	12	4	100	...	...	...	5	2	100	...	...	...
Age not stated	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note : N = Negligible.

7.128 The above statement shows that 77% illiterate males are of the age of 15-29. In the case of females, however, except for 11% whose age varies from 15-19 years, all others are of the age of 25 and above. It may be remarked here that the actual numbers of illiterate urban males and females of the age of 15 years and over who are seeking employment for the first time do not exceed 385 and 9 respectively. As against these, the numbers of literate males and females of the same age stand at 1,405 and 1,218 respectively. This shows that unemployment is by far more pronounced among the educated classes than in the illiterate population.

7.129 The main reason for the large disparity in the proportions of the two sexes so far as age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 are concerned is two-fold

(a) In the urban areas, females particularly those among them who are illiterate attend to domestic duties only and do not seek any work to augment the family income which is regarded as the sole responsibility of the male members. Widows and destitute women who have no means of maintaining themselves and their families, however, seek employment and this is why the illiterate females are concentrated in higher age-groups. Even as it is, their actual number is limited to 9 only.

(b) Illiterate females who used to be employed in domestic services in the past are now neither in demand nor available. Previously, such females were not engaged on daily wages or monthly salaries but were instead provided with board, lodging, clothing and other day to day expenses. Most of these women have now received training in different arts and crafts like tailoring, embroidery, knitting and the like which yield them larger and more attractive returns. On the other hand, domestic services are now manned mostly by males who are engaged on monthly salaries besides being provided with free board and lodging.

7.130 Literates without educational qualifications, whether males or females, overcrowd the age-groups 15-19 and 20-24. This appears to be due to the reason that many boys and girls discontinue their studies even before passing the primary or junior basic examination with the intention of supplementing the family income by working in vocations where literacy is not an indispensable qualification. Thus most of the literate males possessing no educational qualifications seek employment in occupations like,

(i) craftsmen and production process workers, spinners, knitters, tailors, embroiderers, darners, book-binders, dairy-workers etc.,

(ii) ticket sellers, muharrers, packers, office attendants,

(iii) brokers, manufacturer's agents, salesmen, shop assistants, hawkers,

(iv) drivers, firemen, conductors, guards, messengers, runners and

(v) policemen, patrollers, watchmen, chowkidars, house keepers, Cooks, butlers, sweepers, cleaners, etc.

7.131 In so far as females are concerned, most of them seek employment as (i) mid-wives, nursing attendants, teachers in nursery and kindergarten schools, social welfare workers and (ii) Fibre preparers, spinners, winders, tailors, dress makers, sewers, embroiderers, porters, bakery and basketry weavers etc.

7.132 It may be remarked here that males who join educational institutions at an early age and discontinue their studies without passing any standard examination are neither suitable to work in their traditional occupations which need previous training nor fit to hold assignments requiring academic qualifications. It is, therefore that 24% male literates without educational levels are unemployed even at the age of 35 and above.

7.133 As in the case of mere literates, the largest numbers of males and females with

primary or junior basic qualifications who seek employment for the first time belong to the age-group 15-24, each claiming 73% of the total number of unemployed persons with these qualifications. It appears that due to the larger out-turn of persons of either sex who pass matriculation or higher secondary examinations, those with primary or junior basic qualifications only find it difficult to secure work. Further, the proportion of males seeking employment after passing primary or junior basic examination is smaller when compared with the corresponding proportion of females. As the competition among males is more sharp than among females, most of the former join higher educational institutions and do not think of employment at this early stage. The females, on the other hand, very often succeed in securing jobs notwithstanding their low academic qualifications. This is why the actual number of males with primary or junior basic qualifications seeking employment for the first time is 271 against 429 females with similar qualifications.

7.134 The data relating to persons with matriculation and higher secondary qualifications shows that there are 591 males as against only 304 females seeking employment for the first time. The former include 72% in the age-group 15-24 while in the case of females, the proportion of those in the age-group 15-19 alone is as high as 72%. The two age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 together claim 96% of the total number of females with matriculation or higher secondary qualifications. There are several reasons accounting for the disparity between the proportions of unemployed persons of the two sexes of the age of 15-24. Firstly, the avenues of employment for the absorption of females possessing academic qualifications are very limited. According to the convention followed in the State so far, females are recruited only as teachers or as doctors, nurses, midwives, etc. and are conspicuous by their absence in all other services which are exclusively monopolised by the males. The practice obtaining in other States and in Central Government of appointing females as personal assistants, stenographers, clerks, typists, telephone operators and the like has not so far been introduced in any part of the State.

7.135 There are only 3 male and no female technical diploma holders (not equal to degree) seeking employment for the first time. All the three are of the age of more than 35 years and the reasons due to which they have not been able to get any work till this advanced age are not known.

7.136 The unemployed persons include 219 males and 92 females holding university or post-graduate degrees (other than technical degrees) who are of the age of 15 and above. This shows that notwithstanding the implementation of Five Year Plans, the incidence of unemployment in the educated classes inhabiting the urban areas is still fairly high. The presumption is confirmed by the fact that no less than 35% of the unemployed male degree holders are now in advanced age of 25-29. In the case of females, the corresponding proportion is still higher and stands at 54%.

7.137 The technical degree holders seeking employment for the first time include five males and no female. Of the former, one holds degree in engineering and the other four in medicine. The medical graduates belong to the age of 20-24 which is the normal stage of life in such cases for starting work. The graduate in engineering is however, 35 years old and the reason accounting for his having remained unabsorbed so far is difficult to locate.

Persons aged 15 and above Employed before but now out of Employment and Seeking work (Urban Areas)

7.138 There are in all 1,116 males and 51 females of the age of 15 and above in the urban areas of the State who were employed before but being now unemployed are again seeking work. Among males, 38% are illiterate and over 20% literate without any educational qualifications. Another 19% or so consist of males with primary or junior basic qualifications while the proportion of those with

matriculation or higher secondary qualifications is also 19%. The university degree holders (other than technical degree) claim another 3% as indicated in the subjoined statement which gives the proportions per 100 persons of either sex by educational levels classified by small age-groups :—

STATEMENT VII.15

Persons aged 15 and above employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in urban areas classified by sex, educational level and broad age-groups (each age-group being expressed as percentage to all age-groups taken together).

Age-group	Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation or higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100
15—19	25	...	17	15	10	...	20	7	...	...	13	100
20—24	10	...	18	...	18	8	36	7	...	...	32	...
25—34	26	64	34	8	49	8	27	...	...	...	47	...
35—44	21	...	14	77	7	84	8	86	100	...	3	...
45—59	15	9	14	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	5	...
60+	3	27	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Age not stated	N	..	...	...	..	...	N	...	...	...	...	...

Note : N = Negligible.

7.139 Majority of the illiterate males belong to the age of 25 and above who normally work in such industrial concerns where due to the non-availability of sufficient raw materials in winter months, some of the workers are ousted as a temporary measure. A conspicuous instance of this kind is the Government Silk Reeling Factory in which the labour employed is thinned down in winter when green cocoons are not available. Similarly, occupational classes which depend exclusively on the tourist industry are out of work in winter when there are no visitors.

7.140 This explanation holds more or less equally true of mere literates of whom 34% belong to the age-group 25-34. In this case also, 65% males are of the age of 25 and above.

7.141 About half the males with primary or junior basic qualifications who are seeking work for the second time belong to the age-group 25-34. The only possible reason which accounts for their unemployment is the slump in industrial and commercial activities which sets in every winter after the tourist season is over.

7.142 Males with matriculation or higher secondary qualifications who are out of work belong mostly to the age-group 15-19, 20-24 and 25-34 which together comprise 83% of the total number of males with these qualifications. Although the actual number of the males in these age-groups is about 180, it is nevertheless an indicator of the extent of educated unemployment in the urban areas of the State. Apparently, some of these males may be the employees of industrial cencerns and may be temporarily out of work for winter months. Many among them, may have previously been appointed aganist temporary vacancies in the State Government which may no more be available to them.

7.143 Of the 38 degree holders, 12 belong to the age-group 20-24 and 18 are of the age of 25-34 years. While the former may have just completed their college education and may have been ousted from temporary jobs secured by them, reasons for the unemployment of the latter are not available.

7.144 As stated earlier, there are only 51 females who are seeking work for the second time. Of these, 11 are illiterate, 13 mere literates and 12 and 14 possess primary/junior basic and matriculation and higher secondary qualifications respectively. In addition, one of the unemployed females is a non-technical degree holder.

7.145 Except for 7 whose ages vary from 25-34 years, all other illiterate females are more than 45 years old. It is possible that some of these may be destitute persons who work in summer and are unable to secure employment during winter.

7.146 The large majority of literate females are of the age of 35-44 years. Of these, 20 are either mere literates or have passed primary or junior basic examination. It seems that due to their poor educational qualifications, the females are unable to secure permanent assignments and are absorbed against seasonal jobs only which are not available during winter months. The reasons which have led to the unemployment of 12 matriculates who, even though in advanced age, have not been able to find any work are not known. Normally, females possessing academic qualifications do not remain unemployed for very long durations.

7.147 The solitary degree holder is of the age of 15 to 19 years and seems to have been ousted from some temporary job which she secured soon after taking her degree.

Industrial Classification of Workers by Educational Levels.

7.148 An examination of the data given in table B-III, Part A which relates to urban areas only will show that the highest proportions of male workers of all educational levels as also of illiterate male workers are engaged in activities represented by category IX (other services). Except for illiterate males and technical degree holders, the next important sector of employment of workers of all other educational levels is trade and commerce.

7.149 While other services provide employment to 35,914, manufacturing other than household industry also claims 19,144 illiterate males. Cultivation ranks third and trade and commerce fourth according to the number of illiterate males engaged in these activities The former includes 14,840 illiterate males whereas the strength of those engaged in the latter stands at 10,157.

7.150 Besides other services and trade and commerce in which 11,992 and 5,671 male literates without educational qualifications are engaged, other sectors of economy claiming workers of this class consist of manufacturing other than household industry (3,134), cultivation (1,852) and transport, storage and communications (1,669).

7.151 As indicated above, the largest and the next largest number of literate males with primary/junior basic qualifications is engaged in other services (6,566) and trade and commerce (2,953). Manufacturing other than household industry ranks next with 1,637 male workers followed by transport and storage in which 1,028 males with primary/junior basic qualifications are engaged

7.152 While the large majority of literate males with matriculation / higher secondary qualifications are engaged in other services and trade and commerce, the remaining work in construction, transport, storage etc. and manufacturing other than household industry. Of these, 620 are engaged in construction, 550 in transport, storage and communications and 522 in manufacturing other than household industry as against 13,648 and 1,999 engaged in other services and trade and commerce which appear to be their first and second preferences.

7.153 Similarly, besides other services and trade and commerce in which 3,686 and 221 university degree holders are employed, males with similar qualifications are also engaged in construction and manufacturing other than household industry but the number of such workers is fairly small and is limited to 79 and 44 respectively.

7.154 Technical degree holders are mostly concentrated in other services in which 990 males with these qualifications are engaged. The other sectors of employment consist of construction (54), mining, quarring, livestock, forestry, fishing etc. (9) and manufacturing other than household industry (6).

7.155 Let us now take up female workers and examine which of the industrial categories attract the largest number of workers of each educational level.

7.156 Except for illiterate female workers, who mostly cultivate land, majority of the females of all other educational levels are engaged in other services. The second preference of illiterate females is household industry which claims 2,582 workers as against 6,911 in cultivation. The third numerically large category of illiterate female workers consists of those working in other services.

7.157 The literate females without educational qualification include 355 in other services and 125 each in household industry and cultivation. Those with primary/junior basic and matriculation/higher secondary qualifications are mostly engaged in other services. The next important category is cultivation in which 59 and 9 females with primary / junior basic and matriculation/ higher secondary qualifications are engaged.

Occupational Classification of Workers by Educational Levels.

7.158 In like manner, we can also ascertain with the help of the data given in table B-VI the various occupational Divisions which absorb literate workers of different educational levels.

7.159 The table shows that male workers in urban areas include 60,507 literates belonging to different educational levels. Of these, 14,725 and 12,197 are respectively engaged in Division 2 (Clerical and Related Workers) and Division 7-8 (Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers etc.). Other important Divisions which claim large number of literate male workers consist of Divisions 0,3 and 9 in which 9,269, 8,407 and 5,377 literate male workers are engaged.

7.160 The classification of literate male workers engaged in occupations represented by Division 2 (Clerical and Related Workers) shows that majority of the workers, whether or not possessing any educational qualifications, are of the age of 15 to 34. The next numerically large category consists of workers in the age-group 35-59. In other age-groups, the number of workers is extremely small in all categories of literate males.

7.161 Majority of the literate male workers engaged in occupations represented by Division 2 are matriculates of whom 4,683 are of the age of 15-34 and 2,489 whose age varies from 35 to 59 years. Mere literates constitute the next numerically large category consisting, among a few others, of 1,995 and 1,564 males in the age - groups 15-34 and 35-59 respectively. Male literates numbering 2,320 with primary/ junior basic qualifications rank third in order of numerical strength and include 1,362 and 909 in the two age-groups referred to above respectively.

7.162 Non-technical degree holders are employed in larger numbers in the occupations re-

presented by Division 2 than in other Divisions, but even here their number is smaller than of those with primary / junior basic qualification. In any case, among them 876 are of the age of 15-34 and 513 whose age varies from 35-59 years.

7.163 Occupations represented by Division 7-8 are dominated by mere literates who claim a population of 7,374 against the aggregate number of 12,197 workers. The next large category consists of those with primary / junior basic qualifications numbering 3,331 followed by matriculates etc. whose population is limited to 1,368. As in the case of Division 2, more than 50% male workers of each of these three categories are of the age of 15-34 and all others except a few belong to the age of 35-59.

7.164 Male literate workers in Division 0 (Professional, Technical and Related Workers) number 9,269. Majority of these are matriculates belonging to the age-groups 15-34 (2,355) and 35-59 (1,443). The next numerically large category consists of literates without educational qualifications of whom 649 belong to the age-group 15-34 and 1,120 are of the age of 35-59 years. Degree holders rank next followed by males with primary / junior basic qualifications. The former include 621 and 467 and the latter 495 and 458 males in the two age-groups referred to above.

7.165 Division 3 which represents occupations connected with sale and purchase activities and allied services includes 8,407 literate male workers of whom 7,792 are more or less equally distributed in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. The largest number of workers in this Division consists of literates without educational qualifications, most of whom are of the age of 35-59 and a sizable number whose age varies from 15-34 years. The next numerically large category of workers in this Division consists of those with primary/ junior basic qualifications. Of these, 1,390 are of the age of 15-34 and 1,039 belong to the age of 35-59. Matriculates and degree holders are also engaged in occupation represented by Division 3 but their numbers are comparatively small. Matriculates include 775 and 747 and degree holders 103 and 82 in the two age-groups respectively.

7.166 The total number of literate male workers engaged in occupations which fall under Division 9 (Service, Sport and Recreation Workers) stands at 5,377. These include 2,693 mere literates, 1,562 with primary/junior basic qualifications, 693 matriculates and 224 degree holders whose age varies from 15 to 59 years. Except degree holders, who claim equal strength in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59, majority of the workers of other educational levels are of the age of 15-34.

7.167 Unlike males, occupations represented by Division 0 (Professional, Technical and Related Workers) tend to recruit larger number of female workers than Divisions 2 and 7-8. According to the data given in table B-VI, there are 1,800 literate female workers in this Division. Majority of these consists of matriculates of whom 556 and 81 fall in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. Females with primary/ junior basic qualifications constitute the next numerically large group. These include 327 of the age of 15-34 and 151 whose age varies from 35-59 years.

7.168 Mere literates hold the third position with 176 and 102 workers in the two age-groups. Females with degrees in teaching rank fourth followed by non-technical degree holders. The former number 184 consisting of 154 of the age of 15-34 and 30 belonging to the age-group 35-59. The non-technical degree holders include 18 in the age-group 35-59 and 139 of varying ages from 15-34 years.

7.169 The occupations represented by Division 7-8 provide employment to 226 literate females. These consist of mere literates and literates with primary/junior basic and matriculation/ higher secondary qualifications. Mere literates include, among a few others, 91 in the age-group 15-34 and 56 of the age of 35-59. Majority of the females with primary/junior basic and matriculation/higher secondary qualifications also belong to the two age-groups referred to above.

7.170 Division 2 provides employment to 187 literate females of whom the largest number consists of mere literates. Most of these are in the age-group 15-34. Matriculates rank next and consist, among others, of 51 in the age-group 15-34 and 6 with varying ages from 35-59 years. Females with primary/junior basic qualifications are in a minority and include 28 and 17 in the two age-groups referred to above.

7.171 The number of literate females working in occupations falling under Division 9 is limited to 71 only. These include 36 with primary/junior basic qualifications and 21 mere literates. The former consist of 28 in the age-group 15-34 and 8 of the age of 35-59 years. Among the latter, 13 belong to the age-group 15-34 and the remaining 8 are of varying ages from 35-59 years.

7.172 Occupations coming under Division 3 claim very few literate female workers. The Census data shows that the total number of females in these occupations is 6, most of whom are mere literates.

Persons aged 15 and above Seeking Employment for the first or second time (Rural Areas)

7.173 Let us now examine the corresponding data relating to the rural sector to ascertain the incidence of unemployment among persons of either sex of the age of 15 and above according to their educational levels.

7.174 Table B - VIII Part B shows that there are 2,964 persons in the State as a whole who are seeking employment for the first or second time. Of these, except for 128 females, all others are males.

7.175 The unemployed persons include 1,100 who are illiterate, 604 literates without educational qualifications and 592 and 668 with primary / junior basic and matriculation and higher qualifications respectively. Majority of the females numbering 74 are illiterate while among the remaining 54, 19 are mere literates, 25 have passed primary / junior basic examination and the remaining 10 are matriculates or diploma and degree holders.

7.176 Unlike females, majority of the males are literate though these include 1,152 who are either mere literates or have passsed primary/junior basic examinations only. The literate males include 658 who have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.177 It is evident from the above analysis that in rural areas unemployment is more pronounced among the males than in the females. Further, the proportion of illiterate males seeking employment is 36.2% only as against more than 57% of the females. Another striking feature of the data is that unemployed males include 658 persons or over 23% who have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.178 This shows that a sizable number of rural males consists of educated persons though most of them are either mere literates or have passed primary/junior basic examination only.

7.179 The data relating to districts indicates that there is practically no unemployment among the females of Srinagar, Ladakh, Udhampur and Jammu districts. Even in other districts except Kathua, where 67 females are unemployed, the number of unemployed females is very small.

7.180 The largest number of unemployed males has been returned from Jammu and consists of 755. Anantnag ranks next followed by Baramulla. The smallest number is claimed by Ladakh where only five males are unemployed. Even in Doda and Poonch, the numbers of unemployed males are, when compared with other districts, fairly small.

7.181 The unemployed males of Anantnag district numbering 660 include 237 who have passed matriculation and higher examinations. This is the largest number of qualified males reported to be unemployed in any district. The next important category of unemployed males consists of those with primary or junior basic qualifications who claim a population of

188 as against 135 and 100 mere literates and illiterate males respectively.

7.182 Baramulla ranks next after Anantnag so far as educated unemployment is concerned. There are 433 unemployed males of whom 122 and 152 have passed matriculation and higher and primary / junior basic examinations. The populations of mere literates and illiterates are limited to 82 and 77 respectively.

7.183 In Jammu district, 398 out of a total number of 755 unemployed males are illiterate and 197 literates without educational qualification. Among the remaining 160, 70 have passed primary/ junior basic examinations and 90 consist of matriculates and those with higher qualifications.

7.184 Unemployed males of Kathua district number 285 and include 81 who possess matriculation and higher qualifications. Among the remaining, illiterate males claim a population of 110 as against 51 and 43 mere literates and those with primary/junior basic qualifications respectively.

7.185 Srinagar and Udhampur also claim sizable numbers of unemployed males. In Srinagar, the total population of unemployed males is 288 consisting of 103 illiterates, 54 mere literates and 64 and 67 who have passed primary / junior basic and matriculation and higher examinations respectively.

7.186 So far as Udhampur is concerned, 205 out of the total number of 293 unemployed males are illiterate. Among the remaining, 26 have passed matriculation and higher examinations, 40 are mere literates and 22 possess primary/junior basic qualifications.

7.187 We now proceed a step further to locate the tehsils in which educated unemployment is more pronounced than in others. The following statement gives the total and sexwise number of unemployed persons according to educational levels in each tehsil of the State :—

STATEMENT VII.16

Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only

District	Tehsil	Total unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without educational levels)			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
		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	17
Anantnag	Anantnag	314	298	16	73	62	11	77	75	2	65	63	2	99	98	1
	Kulgam	191	189	2	9	9	...	33	32	1	69	68	1	80	80	...
	Pulwama	175	173	2	30	29	1	28	28	...	58	57	1	59	59	..
Srinagar	Srinagar	42	42	...	8	8	...	17	17	...	6	6	...	11	11	...
	Ganderbal	55	55	...	32	32	...	11	11	...	9	9	...	3	3	..
	Badgam	192	191	1	64	63	1	26	26	...	49	49	...	53	53	...
Baramulla	Baramulla	141	141	..	44	44	..	30	30	.	45	45	...	22	22	..
	Sopore	145	120	25	16	13	3	27	13	14	52	45	7	50	49	1
	Handwara	81	80	1	14	13	1	23	23	...	19	19	...	25	25	...
	Sonawari	69	69	...	...	..	...	13	13	...	34	34	...	22	22	..
	Uri	18	18	...	7	7	...	3	3	...	6	6	..	2	2	...
	Karnah	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...

STATEMENT VII.16—*Concld.*

District	Tehsil	Total unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without educational levels)			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
		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	17
Ladakh	Leh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kargil	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
Doda	Ramban	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Doda	22	22	...	16	16	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
	Kishtwar	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaderwah	12	12	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	6	6	...
Udhampur	Ramnagar	85	84	1	42	41	1	13	13	...	11	11	...	19	19	...
	Udhampur	113	113	...	76	76	...	21	21	...	9	9	...	7	7	...
	Reasi	96	96	...	88	88	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Jammu	Jammu	345	345	...	190	190	...	99	99	...	26	26	...	30	30	...
	Samba	234	234	...	125	125	...	61	61	...	19	19	...	29	29	...
	Ranbirsinghpora	112	112	...	40	40	...	25	25	...	21	21	...	26	26	...
	Akhnoor	64	64	...	43	43	...	12	12	...	4	4	...	5	5	...
Kathua	Bashohli	60	52	8	21	13	8	5	5	...	7	7	...	27	27	...
	Kathua	108	70	38	49	31	18	20	20	...	15	2	13	24	17	7
	Hiranagar	184	163	21	84	66	18	28	26	2	35	34	1	37	37	...
Poonch	Haveli	26	22	4	6	2	4	5	5	...	10	10	...	5	5	...
	Mendhar	34	33	1	5	5	...	7	7	...	8	8	...	14	13	1
	Rajouri	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
	Nowshehra	26	24	2	10	8	2	8	8	...	2	2	...	6	6	...

7.188 The data shows that the largest number of unemployed persons has been returned from the rural areas of tehsil Jammu. The distribution by educational levels, however, reveals that out of 345 unemployed males, only 30 are matriculates and of the remaining, 190 are illiterate and 125 either mere literates or those with primary / junior basic qualifications. The population of unemployed persons among the other three tehsils of the district is comparatively small and even here, the number of those who have passed matriculation or higher examinations varies from 5 to 29 only.

7.189 As will be seen from the statement educated unemployment is particularly discernible in the tehsils of Anantnag district, Badgam, Sopore and Hiranagar than in others. In Anantnag tehsil, the number of unemployed matriculates and persons of higher qualifications stands at 99 consisting of 98 males and one female in a total population of 314 unemployed persons. Kulgam ranks next with 191 unemployed persons of whom only two are females. The unemployed include 80 males possessing matriculation and higher qualifications. It is important to note here that the number of illiterate unemp-

loyed males is only 9 and that of mere literates does not exceed 33.

7.190 Like Kulgam, there are only two unemployed females in the contiguous tehsil of Pulwama also. Among males, 59 have passed matriculation and higher examinations and 57 possess primary/junior basic qualifications.

7.191 The population of Badgam includes 192 unemployed persons consisting of 191 males and one illiterate female. The males include 53 who have passed matriculation and higher examinations and 49 possessing primary or junior basic qualifications. Of the remaining, 63 are illiterate and 26 have not attained any educational level.

7.192 The total number of unemployed persons in Sopore tehsil stands at 145 consisting of 120 males and 25 females. These include 49 males and one female who have passed matriculation and higher examinations. The number of those possessing primary / junior basic qualifications stands at 52 consisting of 45 males and 7 females. Among the remaining, 13 males and 3 females are illiterate and all others are mere literates possessing no educational qualifications.

7.193 There are 184 unemployed persons in Hiranagar tehsil and of these 163 are males and 21 females. The males include 37 who have passed matriculation and higher examinanations and 34 who possess primary/junior basic qualification only. Among the remaining, 26 are mere literates and 66 illiterates. In so far as females are concerned, 18 are illiterates, 2 mere literates and one who has passed primary/ junior basic examination.

7.194 Other tehsils in which educated unemployment is somewhat pronounced consist of Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Handwara, Sonawari and Ramnagar.

SECTION 6

LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

Distribution of Scheduled Castes by Educational Levels in Urban areas

7.195 Before concluding this chapter, we give an analysis of the incidence of literacy and the extent of educated unemployment among the scheduled castes. A separate publication entitled 'Vol. VI Part V-A, Tables on Scheduled Castes of Jammu and Kashmir' giving the characteristics of scheduled castes only has already been brought out. There are no scheduled tribes in Jammu and Kashmir.

7.196 Although the scheduled castes claim a sizable proportion of the State's population, they are concentrated in the districts of Jammu Province only and are not found in any part of Kashmir or Ladakh. Table C-VIII, Part A which will be found in Vol. VI, Part II-C, Cultural and Migration Tables of Jammu and Kashmir does not, therefore, give any data in respect of the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh. The table shows that of the total scheduled caste population of 284,131, the urban sector of the State is inhabited by 20,895 persons only. The population of those enumerated in rural areas stands at 263,236 and more than 50% of these are concentrated in Jammu district only.

7.197 If we read the data given in this table along with the distribution of scheduled castes by educational levels available in table SCT-III Parts A (i) & B (i), we get an illuminating idea not only of the size of literate population but also of the proportions claimed by literate males and females with different educational levels.

7.198 According to table C-VIII Part A, the urban Scheduled Caste population consists of 11,072 males and 9,823 females. The former include 9,191 or 83% illiterate males and among the latter 9,455 or 96% are illiterate. Table SCT-III A (i) which deals with urban areas only shows that of every 100 males, 83

are illiterate, 13 literates without educational qualification and 3 who have passed primary/junior basic examinations. The remaining 1% consist of matriculates or those with higher secondary qualifications. The proportion of non-technical degree holders is negligible and their actual number is limited to 4 only.

7.199 In the case of females, only 4% are literate. Of these, 3% do not possess any educational qualifications and 1% consist of females with primary/junior basic qualifications. The proportions of females with matriculation and higher qualifications is negligible.

7.200 The subjoined statement gives the percentages of the total and sex-wise urban population of the State by educational levels as also the corresponding proportions of scheduled castes enumerated in the urban sector.

STATEMENT VII.17

Percentage distribution of scheduled castes by sex and educational level in urban areas, 1961

Educational level	Persons		Males		Females	
	General population	Scheduled castes	General population	Scheduled castes	General population	Scheduled castes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	72	89	63	83	82	96
Literate (without educational level)	14	8	18	13	11	3
Primary or Junior Basic	7	2	9	3	5	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	6	1	8	1	2	N
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	...	N	...	N	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	...	N	...	N	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1	N	2	N	N	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to post-graduate degree	N	...	N	...	N	...

7.201 It will be seen from the data given in the above statement that the incidence of illiteracy among scheduled castes is more pronounced than in the general population, the respective proportions being 89% and 72%. Even so far as literate population is concerned, the proportion af scheduled castes of each educational level is smaller than the corresponding average for the State.

7.202 Among male scheduled castes, 83% are illiterate as against only 63% of the general population. The proportions of scheduled castes who are mere literates and who have passed primary/junior basic examinations stand at 13% and 3% as against 18% and 9% of the entire State. It is also clear that only 1% scheduled castes have passed matriculation and higher examinations while the corresponding proportion

for the State as a whole stands at 8%. The actual number of scheduled castes with this qualification is, however, 158.

7.203 The proportions of females of different educational levels shows larger disparities when compared with the State averages. The female population inhabiting the urban areas of the State includes 18% who are literates as against only 4%, the proportion of literate scheduled caste females. Like-wise, the percentages of scheduled caste females who are mere literates or have passed primary/junior basic and matriculation/ higher secondary examinations are smaller than the proportions of females with similar qualifications in the State.

7.204 It may be remarked here that the urban areas of the State are inhabited by the following ten scheduled castes only :-

1) Barwala
2) Basith
3) Batwal
4) Chamar or Ramdasia
5) Chura
6) Dhyar
7) Doom or Mahasha
8) Jolaha
9) Megh or Kabir Panthi
10) Saryara

7.205 Among these, Chamar (Ramdasia), Doom (Mahasha) and Megh (Kabir Panthi) claim a total population of 18,683 while the aggregate population of the remaining seven castes is limited to 2,212 only. The latter include only 172 literate persons of whom 131 are mere literates. Among the remaining, 30 have passed primary/ junior basic examinations, 10 are matriculates and one is a non-technical degree holder.

7.206 Chamars also known as Ramdasias claim a total population of 4,991 consisting of 2,653 males and 2,338 females. These include 2,109 and 2,225 illiterate males and females respectively. The remaining males consist of 394 mere literates, 85 with primary / junior basic qualifications and 65 matriculates. So far as literate females are concerned, there is only one matriculate, 17 have passed primary/junior basic examinations and the other 95 are mere literates.

7.207 Dooms or Mahashas claim the largest population among scheduled castes inhabiting the urban areas of the State. The total male population of this caste stands at 3,573 of whom 3,145 are illiterate, 364 mere literates, 45 who have passed primary/junior basic examination and 19 matriculates. The female population of 3,316 includes 3,222 illiterates, 90 mere literates and 4 with primary/junior basic qulifications.

7.208 The total population of Meghs or Kabir Panthis stands at 6,803 consisting of 3,683 and 3,120 males and females respectively. The males include 64 matriculates, 181 with primary/junior basic qualification, 509 mere literates and three non-technical degree holders. The remaining 2,926 are illiterates. In the case of females, the number of illiterates stands at 2,979 and of mere literates at 109. Three of the females are matriculates and 29 have passed primary/junior basic examination only.

Distribution of Scheduled Castes by Educational Levels in Rural areas

7.209 As stated previously, the bulk of the scheduled caste population is concentrated in the rural areas. These include 139,294 males and 123,942 females giving a sex ratio of 890 as against 910, the corresponding average in the rural areas of Jammu Province.

7.210 Among males, all but 10,071 are illiterate. The literates include 8,133 who have not passed any examination and 1,621 who possess primary/junior basic qualifications only. The remaining 317 have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.211 The largest number of scheduled castes has been returned from Jammu district which is inhabited by 136,358 persons consisting of 72,926 males and 63,432 females. The males include 5,130 mere literates, 804 with primary/ junior basic qualifications and 194 who have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.212 Udhampur ranks next in so far as the population of scheduled castes is concerned. Its rural area is inhabited by 48,548 scheduled castes of whom 25,342 are males and 23,206

females. Among males, 16 have passed matriculation and higher examinations, 106 possess primary/junior basic qualifications and 913 are mere literates. The remaining 24,307 (about 96% of the total male population) are illiterate.

7.213 The rural area of Kathua district is inhabited by 44,830 scheduled castes of whom 23,734 are males. The latter include 22,361 who are illiterate and 970 possessing no educational qualifications. Of the remaining, 345 possess primary/junior basic qualifications and 58 have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.214 In Doda district, the male population of 12,582 consists among others of 11,308 illiterates and 896 literates without any educational qualification. The number of males possessing primary/junior basic qualifications stands at 336 and of those who have passed matriculation and higher examinations at 42.

7.215 Poonch district is inhabited by 9,217 scheduled castes only of whom 4,710 are males. The male population consists of 4,449 illiterates, 224 literates without educational qualification, 30 possessing primary/junior basic qualifications and 7 who have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.216 The scheduled caste female population returned from rural areas stands at 123,942 of whom 122,853 or over 99% are illiterates and 1,089 literates. The latter include 935 mere literates, 128 who possess primary/junior basic qualifications and 26 who have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.217 The large majority of females possessing educational qualifications have been returned from the rural area of Jammu district which is inhabited by 63,432 females. Among these, 23 have passed matriculation and higher examinations, 95 possess primary / junior basic qualifications and 781 are mere literates. Illiterate females number 62,533 and represent about 99% of the total female population.

7.218 The incidence of illiteracy is still more pronounced among the scheduled caste females inhabiting the rural areas of Udhampur district than among those of Jammu. In this district, 23,148 females out of a total population of 23,206 or 99.8% are illiterate. The 58 literate females include 53 without any educational qualifications and 5 who have passed primary/junior basic examinations only.

7.219 What is true of the incidence of literacy among the scheduled caste females of Udhampur holds equally good in the case of those of Kathua. The district has a population of 21,096 scheduled caste females in its rural areas of whom only 58 are literate. These consist of 40 without educational levels, 16 possessing primary or junior basic qualifications and 2 who have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.220 There are only 44 literates in a population of 11,701 scheduled caste females inhabiting the rural areas of Doda district. These consist of 34 mere literates, 9 with primary or junior basic qualifications and one matriculate.

7.221 In Poonch district, except for 30, all other scheduled caste females numbering 4,507 are illiterate. The literates include 3 with primary/junior basic qualifications and 27 who possess no educational qualifications.

7.222 We will now compare the incidence of literacy among scheduled castes of rural areas and their proportions by educational levels with the corresponding proportions of the entire population inhabiting the rural areas of the State. The subjoined statement gives the percentages of the total and the sexwise rural population of the State by educational levels and similar proportions in respect of schuduled castes :—

STATEMENT VII.18

Percentage distribution of scheduled castes by sex and educational level in rural areas, 1961

Educational level	Persons		Males		Females	
	General population	Scheduled castes	General population	Scheduled castes	General population	Scheduled castes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	92	96	87	93	99	99
Literate (without educational levels)	5	3	9	6	1	1
Primary/junior basic	2	1	3	1	N	N
Matriculation and above	1	N	1	N	N	N

7.223 The above statement shows that while the large majority of the rural population of the State is illiterate, the corresponding proportion of illiterate scheduled castes is even higher being 96% as against 92% of the State. Likewise, the proportions of scheduled castes without educational qualifications and of others who have passed primary/junior basic and matriculation and higher examinations are smaller than the corresponding averages of persons with similar qualifications in the rural areas of the State.

7.224 The sexwise proportions disclose that 93% of the male scheduled caste population is illiterate. The corresponding proportion of illiterate males in the State as a whole stands at 87% only. Among the remaining 7% males, 6% possess no educational qualifications and 1% have passed primary/junior basic examination only. The proportion of males who have passed matriculation and higher examination is negligible, their actual number being 317 only.

7.225 The scheduled caste females are at par in the matter of incidence of literacy with the female population inhabiting the rural areas of the State. In both cases, 99% are illiterate and 1% consists of females possessing no educational qualification. The proportions of females who have passed primary/junior basic and matriculation and higher examinations are negligible in both cases.

7.226 It has been stated above that the urban sector of the State is inhabited by only ten out of thirteen scheduled castes recognised for Jammu and Kashmir. In rural areas, however, all the thirteen castes are found. The remaining three consist of Gardi, Ratal and Watal.

7.227 Megh (Kabir Panthis) claim the largest population of 112,422 among scheduled castes inhabiting the rural areas. Chamars (Ramdasias) rank next with a population of 64,786 followed by Dooms (Mahashas) who number 50,982. Among the remaining ten castes, Batwals and Barwalas alone claim a population of more than 10,000. The former number 11,791 and the population of the latter stands at 10,465. Other important castes consist of Saryara, Dhyar and Basith, their respective populations being 4,365, 3,385 and 2,490. The aggregate population of Churas, Gardis, Jolahas, Ratals and Watals stands at 2,550 only.

7.228 Among Meghs (Kabir Panthis), 106,747 are illiterates and 4,470 literates possessing no educational qualifications. Of the remaining, 1,000 possess primary/junior basic qualifications and 205 have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.229 Chamars (Ramdasias) include 61,923 illiterates, 2,344 literates without educational qualifications and 432 possessing primary/ junior

basic qualifications. The remaining 87 have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.230 In so far as Dooms (Mahashas) are concerned, only 1,419 are literate consisting of 1,203 without educational qualifications, 187 and 29 who have passed primary/junior basic and matriculation and higher examinations respectively.

7.231 Among Batwals, 11,257 or over 95% are illiterate. Of the remaining, 464 are mere literates while the number of those with primary/junior basic qualifications stands at 58. In addition, there are 12 Batwals who have passed matriculation and higher examinations.

7.232 Illiteracy is still more pronounced among Barwalas than in Batwals. The Census data shows that 10,215 or about 98% persons of this caste are illiterate. Among the literates, only three have passed matriculation and higher examinations, 9 possess primary or junior basic qualifications and 238 are mere literates.

7.233 There are only 205 literate Saryaras in a total population of 4,365 of this caste. This gives a proportion of 4.7% only. The literates include 164 possessing no educational qualification, 38 and 3 who have passed primary/junior basic and matriculation and higher examinations respectively.

7.234 The population of Dhyars stands at 3,385 consisting of 3,310 illiterates and 75 literates. Among the latter, only one has passed primary/junior basic examination and the other 74 do not possess any educational qualification.

7.235 Similarly, only 75 Basiths are literate in a total population of 2,490. These include 61 mere literates, 13 possessing primary / junior basic qualifications and one matriculate.

Scheduled Castes seeking employment for the first or second time classified by Educational levels

7.236 The subjoined statement gives the distribution by educational levels of the sex-wise population of scheduled castes seeking employment for the first and second time in the rural and urban areas of the State.

Educational Levels	Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
RURAL				
Total	158	5	108	16
Illiterate	105	3	77	8
Literate (without educational level)	15	...	3	2
Primary or Junior Basic	22	2	19	5
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	6	...	...	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	10	...	9	...
URBAN				
Total	47	2	29	...
Illiterate	26	1	22	...
Literate (without educational level)	4	...	1	...
Primary or Junior Basic	6	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	11	1	6	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...

7.237 The above data shows that the large majority of unemployed persons, whether in the rural or urban areas, consists of illiterate males and females. In the rural sector, scheduled castes of both sexes with primary/junior basic qualifications constitute the second large category of those seeking employment for the first time or who were employed before and being now out of employment are again seeking work. In urban areas, where greater educational facilities are available, the second numerically large category consists of scheduled castes who have passed matriculation or higher secondary examinations.

7.238 An important feature of the data is that the number of females seeking employmant for the first or the second time in the urban areas is exceedingly small. Even so far as the rural sector is concerned, the aggregate number of unemployed females is limited to 21 of whom 16 are seeking work for the second time.

CHAPTER VIII

LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

SECTION 1

LANGUAGE

Definition of Mother-Tongue etc.

A reference to the Enumeration Slip used for the Census of 1961 will show that the persons enumerated were, among other questions, also asked to name their mother-tongues and to state whether they knew in addition any other language.

8.2 Mother - tongue was defined as a language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy, the enumerator was required to record after enquiry from the person concerned the name of the language mostly spoken in his home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother was treated as their mother-tongue.

8.3 After the name of the mother-tongue was written in the blank space provided against Question 7(a) Mother-tongue, the person enumerated was further asked whether he knew in addition any other language(s), Indian or foreign. If so, the names of such languages not exceeding two were to be recorded against Question 7(b)-any other language. Instructions were also issued to the enumerators that the languages recorded should be other than the mother-tongue which the person enumerated speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. The enumerators were further directed not to include in these languages the dialects of the same language.

8.4 The implications of Question 7(a) of the Individual Slip relating to mother-tongue were explained in detail for the guidance of enumerating agency in a circular letter. It was emphasized that the enumerators should faithfully record the answer returned by the person enumerated, bearing in mind all the time that the mother-tongue was the language spoken by the person concerned in his house during his childhood.

8.5 A news item however appeared in Hindustan Times issue of September, 1960 to the effect that Dogra Mandal, New Delhi had expressed regret on learning that the statistics relating to languages spoken in Jammu and Kashmir would not be collected at the Census of 1961. The Mandal also observed that the decision of the authorities to omit the columns meant for recording these languages from the Census forms had caused grave misgivings in the minds of Dogri people. A detailed resolution was also passed by the Dogra Mandal at its annual meeting held on September 10, 1960 and a copy thereof was sent to the Sadar-i-Riyasat of the State.

8.6 The allegation being entirely unfounded and baseless, a press note contradicting the news item was issued on 29th September, 1960 through the Information Bureau of the State Government and was broadcast by the two Radio Stations at Srinagar and Jammu and published by all local papers. In this note, it was pointed out that not only all the statistics regarding mother-tongue would be collected, but that Dogri had been included in the few important languages of the State and a special symbol 'Do' had been prescribed for recording Dogri against Question 7(a) of the Enumeration Slips of all those persons who returned Dogri as their mother-tongue or as an additional language spoken.

Steps taken to rectify errors and omissions

8.7 Some special steps were taken to rectify obvious errors and omissions in the answers against Questions 7(a) and 7(b). In a few enumeration slips, it was noticed that no entry had been made either against Question 7(a) "Mother-tongue" or Question 7(b) "Any other Language". The mistakes were set right during the sorting stage by incorporating the language of the district in the space provided for answering Question 7 (a) unless the scrutiny of the enumeration slips of other members of the same household provided a different indication. In like manner, letter X implying that the person enumerated did not know any other language was noted against Question 7 (b) if the enumerator had omitted to record any answer to it.

8.8 The slips were sorted according to languages recorded by the enumerators even if they were prima facie incorrect or unknown. The languages thus listed were then referred to the Linguist of the Office of the Registrar General, India for examination after which they were grouped by families, sub-families, etc.

8.9 During the sorting stage, instructions were received from the Office of the Registrar General, India, to the effect that of the two additional languages recorded against Question 7 (b), only the first should be taken note of and the second should be ignored. For this reason, the data collected at the Census does not indicate the number of persons who can speak two or more additional languages besides their mother-tongue.

Incorrect returns of Mother-Tongue

8.10 Except for the misunderstanding under which the Dogra Mandal laboured for a while and which was cleared immediately, there was no controversy regarding the mother-tongues and languages returned at the Census. Unlike 1941, no propaganda campaign was carried on by the supporters of Urdu and Hindi with the result that except for a few stray cases, the actual mother-tongue was recorded in every case. The enumerating agency had been repeatedly instructed to ascertain the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household and to record it in the space specified for the purpose in the individual slip. These instructions were faithfully complied with as no pressure from any political, social or religious organisation had been put either on the enumerated or on the enumerating agency to record a language other than the one which the person enumerated believed to be his mother-tongue.

8.11 There were, however, some slips in which the returns had been distorted due to the bias on the part of the persons enumerated. Thus, at least four persons in Ramnagar, one in Badgam and eight in Ganderbal tehsils who preferred to be known by their native places returned their mother-tongues as Ramnagari, Badgami and Ganderbali respectively. As the number of slips involved was very small, Ramnagari was replaced by Dogri while Badgami and Ganderbali were treated as Kashmiri, the former being the predominant language of Ramnagar tehsil and the latter of Badgam and Ganderbal tehsils of Srinagar district

8.12 In a few other cases, the persons enumerated gave vent to their bias for their castes by returning the castes as their mother-tongues. Some Jamwal and Samayal Rajputs got Jamwali and Samayali recorded as their respective mother-tongues. In like manner, one member of Watal Community (Sweepers) reported that his mother-tongue was Watli. As there are no such languages in the State and because the persons enumerated were prompted to return these mother-tongues out of sheer bias in favour of their castes, the entries were regarded as incorrect and replaced by the predominant language of the areas from which these had been returned. Jamwali and Samayali were, therefore, corrected to read as Dogri while Watli was regarded as Kashmiri. It may be remarked here that the number of slips in which Jamwali, Samayali and Watli had been declared as the mother-tongues did not exceed 16 in the aggregate.

8.13 Many people in Poonch district also returned Punchhi as their mother-tongue. This was left unchanged due to the number of speakers being fairly large.

Languages returned in the State

8.14 The following is an alphabetical list of the languages returned in the State in 1961 :—

STATEMENT VIII.1

List of languages arranged in alphabetical order as returned in 1961

S. No.	Language
1.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani
2.	Agarwali
3.	Arabic/Arbi
4.	Askardi
5.	Assamese
6.	Bahthi
7.	Bakerwali
8.	Balti
9.	Banarasi
10.	Bengali
11.	Bhadrawahi
12.	Bhalesi
13.	Bhali
14.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
15.	Bhili
16.	Bihari
17.	Bilni
18.	Boria
19.	Brokpa
20.	Budhi
21.	Bunjwali
22.	Chameali
23.	Champa
24.	Chetori
25.	Chilasi
26.	Dakani/Musalmani
27.	Dardi
28.	Darwi
29.	Desbadi
30.	Deshi
31.	Deswayi
32.	Dogri
33.	Dutch
34.	English
35.	French
36.	Garhwali
37.	German
38.	Gilgiti

STATEMENT VIII.1—*Contd.*

S. No.	Languages
39.	Gojri
40.	Gorkhali
41.	Gujarati
42.	Gurmukhi
43.	Hindi
44.	Hindustani
45.	Hungarian
46.	Italian
47.	Jatki
48.	Jord
49.	Kaghani
50.	Kalwi
51.	Kandiali
52.	Kangri
53.	Kannada
54.	Karnataka
55.	Kashmiri
56.	Khasal
57.	Khasbodi
58.	Kishtwari
59.	Kohistani
60.	Konkani
61.	Kumadri
62.	Kumauni
63.	Ladakhi
64.	Ladhari
65.	Logli
66.	Madrasi
67.	Madwali
68.	Malayalam
69.	Marajee
70.	Marathi
71.	Mehari
72.	Mirpuri
73.	Multani
74.	Nepali
75.	Ordial
76.	Oriya
77.	Padari
78.	Pahari-unspecified
79.	Pathlu
80.	Persian
81.	Poguli
82.	Punchhi
83.	Punjabi

STATEMENT VIII.1—*Concld.*

S. No.	Languages
84.	Punjwali
85.	Purbi
86.	Rajasthani
87.	Rajputi
88.	Rowdhari
89.	Sanskrit
90.	Sarodi
91.	Shina
92.	Sindhi
93.	Siraji-Kashmiri
94.	Spanish
95.	Tamil
96.	Telugu
97.	Tibetan
98.	Tilali
99.	Turkish/Turkistani
100.	Urdu
101.	Yagistani
102.	Yarkandi
103.	Zindhari

8.15 The list includes not only the main languages but also their dialects which have been incorporated in the respective languages in consultation with the Linguist. Of the three numerically important languages of the State, namely, Kashmiri, Punjabi and Pahari-unspecified, four dialects of Kashmiri and five of Punjabi alone were returned at the Census. The former consist of Bunjwali, Kishtwari, Poguli and Siraji-Kashmiri while the latter include Dogri, Gurmukhi, Kandiali, Kangri and Rajputi.

Mother - Tongues arranged according to Grierson's classification

8.16 The above languages and dialects have also been classified by families, sub-families, branches, groups and sub-groups according to Grierson's classification. In this connection, the following note prepared by the Linguist of the Office of the Registrar General, India will give the historic background of this classification.

"Sir George Abraham Grierson who entered Indian Civil Service in the year 1871, came to India in 1873. He was in this service for more than twenty years. From his student life he was very much interested in Linguistic Studies. In 1886, on his intiative the proposal of a Linguistic Survey of India was moved in the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists held at Vienna, by Prof. G. Buhler, after which the Executive Committee of the Congress requested the Government of India to take up the work. Then the Government of India entrusted Sir Grierson with this work by appointing him as the Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey in 1898".

"Grierson based his Survey work on the Census of 1891. His work started in early ninetees of the 19th Century and it took 31 long years to complete the work, although some of the work still remains to be completed. The year 1904 witnessed the First publication of his monumental work and subsequently the remaining ten volumes came out".

"Grierson classified the languages mainly on the basis of their structures for which purpose he exploited all the available materials. Broad groupings were made following the traditional geneological classifications. Thus he classified all the languages according to the four great families of India viz., Austric, Dravidian, Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese. He made further classifications such as Sub-family, Branch, Group etc. The present work on 1961 Census is also confined to the same classificatien except a very few cases which have been reclassified on the basis of the latest works".

8.17 Below is given the classification of the languages aud dialects of the State according to the pattern evoled by Grierson.

STATEMENT VIII.2

Languages and Dialects arranged under family, sub-family, branches, groups and sub-groups of the Grierson's classification

Family/sub-Family/Branch	Group/ sub-group	Language	No. of Speakers
Tibeto-Chinese Family	...	...	88,249

STATEMENT VIII.2—*Contd.*

Family/sub-Family/Branch	Group/sub-group	Language	No. of Speakers
Tibeto-Burman sub-Family	...	...	88,249
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch	...	...	88,249
	Tibetan group		88,249
		Askardi	1
		Balti	33,458
		Budhi	2,763
		Champa	1
		Ladakhi	49,950
		Tibetan	2,076
Indo-European Family	...	...	3,458,558
Aryan sub-Family	...	...	3,458,558
Dardic Branch	...	...	1,946,606
	Dard group	...	1,946,606
		Brokpa	544
		Bunjwali	550
		Chilasi	82
		Dardi	6,998
		Gilgiti	76
		Kaghani	152
		Kashmiri	1,896,149
		Kishtwari	11,632
		Kohistani	81
		Poguli	9,508
		Shina	856
		Siraji-Kashmiri	19,978
Indo-Aryan Branch	...	...	1,511,952
Sanskrit Sub-Branch	...	...	3
	Sanskrit group	...	3
		Sanskrit	3
(a) Outer Sub-Branch	...	...	2,772
	North Western group	...	2,096
		Jatki	3
		Mirpuri	98
		Multani	21
		Punchhi	1,878
		Sindhi	96
	Southern group	...	230
		Konkani	4
		Marathi	226
	Eastern group	...	446
		Assamese	5
		Banarasi	1
		Bengali	400
		Bihari	14
		Oriya	26

STATEMENT VIII.2—*Contd.*

Family/sub-Family/Branch	Group/sub-group	Language	No. of Speakers
(b) Inner Sub-Branch	...	...	1,509,177
	Central group	...	1,222,914
		Agarwali	2
		Bhili	134
		Dakani/Musalmani	172
		Dogri	869,199
		Gojri	209,327
		Gujarati	79
		Gurmukhi	3
		Hindi	22,323
		Hindustani	6
		Kandiali	2
		Kangri	14
		Punjabi	109,174
		Purbi	5
		Rajasthani	28
		Rajputi	1
		Urdu	12,445
	Pahari group	...	286,263
		Bhadrawahi	33,318
		Bhalesi	172
		Bharmauri/Gaddi	1,832
		Chameali	22
		Garhwali	197
		Gorkhali	85
		Kumauni	2
		Nepali	623
		Padari	6,305
		Pahari-Unspecified	243,707
Dravidian Family	...	...	876
	Dravida-group	...	520
		Kannada	14
		Karnataka	1
		Malayalam	156
		Tamil	349
	Andhra language	...	172
		Telugu	172
	Dravidam group	...	184
		Madrasi	184

Unclassifiable Languages

Language	No. of Speakers
Total	10,794
1. Bahthi	52
2. Bakerwali	5,941
3. Bhali	115
4. Bilni	10

STATEMENT VIII.2—*Contd.*

Language	No. of Speakers
5. Boria	208
6. Chetori	2
7. Darwi	88
8. Desbadi	388
9. Deshi	234
10. Deswayi	616
11. Jord	1
12. Kalwi	1
13. Khasal	778
14. Khasbodi	7
15. Kumadri	1
16. Ladhari	230
17. Logli	2
18. Madwali	30
19. Marajee	16
20. Mehari	4
21. Ordial	13
22. Pathlu	44
23. Punjwali	12
24. Rowdhari	531
25. Sarodi	1,354
26. Tilali	53
27. Zindhari	63

STATEMENT VIII.2—*Concld.*

Mother-tongues outside the Indian sub-Continent

Total	**2,499**
1. Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/ Pashto/Pathani	2,244
2. Arabic/Arbi	1
3. Dutch	7
4. English	200
5. French	1
6. German	2
7. Hungarian	18
8. Italian	2
9. Persian	12
10. Spanish	3
11. Turkish/Turkistani	1
12. Yagistani	4
13. Yarkandi	4

Numerically Small and lesser known Languages

8.18 The following statement gives the names of languages and dialects which are difficult of identification and claim less than 2,000 speakers.

STATEMENT VIII.3

Places from which numerically small and lesser known languages, which are, besides difficult of identification, have been returned, 1961

Languages, difficult to identify, spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking		District from which returned	Tehsil/City/Non-city urban from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
Punchhi	978	900	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
			Udhampur	Udhampur and Reasi Tehsils, Non-city urban
			Jammu	Jammu Tehsil and Jammu Municipality
			Kathua	Hiranagar Tehsil and Non-city urban
			Poonch	Haveli, Mendhar and Nowshehra Tehsils, Non-city urban
Bharmauri/Gaddi	889	943	Doda	Ramban, Doda and Bhaderwah Tehsils
			Udhampur	Ramnagar Tehsil
			Kathua	Bashohli and Kathua Tehsils
			Poonch	Rajouri Tehsil

STATEMENT VIII.3—*Contd.*

Languages, difficult to identify, spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking		District from which returned	Tehsil/City/Non-city urban from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
Sarodi	709	645	Doda	Kishtwar Tehsil
Khasal	221	557	Doda	Doda Tehsil
Deswayi	186	430	Doda	Doda Tehsil
Bunjwali	279	271	Doda	Kishtwar Tehsil
Rowdhari	369	162	Doda	Doda Tehsil
Desbadi	...	388	Doda	Doda Tehsil
Deshi	234	...	Doda	Doda Tehsil
Ladhari	97	133	Doda	Doda Tehsil
Boria	75	133	Jammu	Jammu Municipality
Dakani/Musalmani	95	77	Udhampur	Udhampur Tehsil
Bhili	134	...	Doda	Bhaderwah Tehsil
Bhali	53	62	Doda	Bhaderwah Tehsil
Mirpuri	59	39	Doda	Non-city urban
			Udhampur	Non-city urban
			Jammu	Jammu Municipality
			Kathua	Hiranagar and Non-city urban
Darwi	88	...	Ladakh	Leh Tehsil
Gorkhali	52	33	Anantnag	Pulwama Tehsil and Non-city urban
			Srinagar	Badgam Tehsil, Srinagar Municipality and Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Sopore and Handwara Tehsils
			Udhampur	Udhampur Tehsil
			Jammu	Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsil, Jammu Municipality and Non-city urban
Zindhari	63	...	Doda	Ramban Tehsil
Bahthi	38	14	Doda	Ramban Tehsil
Pathlu	44	...	Doda	Ramban Tehsil
Madwali	26	4	Doda	Bhaderwah Tehsil
Chameali	8	14	Doda	Doda and Bhaderwah Tehsils
Marajee	...	16	Srinagar	Non-city Urban
Ordial	13	...	Doda	Doda Tehsil
Punjwali	12	...	Doda	Non-city urban
Bilni	6	4	Doda	Bhaderwah Tehsil

STATEMENT VIII.3—*Concld.*

Languages, difficult to identify, spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking		District from which returned	Tehsil / City / Non-city urban from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
Dutch	7	...	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
Khasbodi	...	7	Doda	Doda Tehsil
Purbi	2	3	Udhampur	Reasi Tehsil
Mehari	...	4	Jammu	Jammu Tehsil
Yagistani	3	1	Srinagar	Ganderbal Tehsil
Jatki	3	...	Jammu	Jammu Tehsil
Agarwali	2	...	Srinagar	Non-city urban
Chetori	...	2	Jammu	Jammu Tehsil
Kandiali	1	1	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
Kumauni	2	...	Jammu	Jammu Tehsil
Logli	2	...	Doda	Ramban Tehsil
Askardi	1	...	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
Banarasi	...	1	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
Champa	1	...	Doda	Bhaderwah Tehsil
French	...	1	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
Jord	1	...	Doda	Ramban Tehsil
Kalwi	1	...	Ladakh	Leh Tehsil
Karnataka	1	...	Baramulla	Handwara Tehsil
Kumadri	1	...	Baramulla	Karnah Tehsil
Rajputi	...	1	Srinagar	Non-city urban

Numerically Small but identifiable Languages

8.19 A similar statetment in respect of languages and dialects which though identifiable are spoken by less than 2,000 persons in the State is given below :—

STATEMENT VIII.4

Identifiable languages and dialects claimed by less than 2,000 speakers

Identifiable languages spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking		District from which returned	Tehsil/City/Non-city urban from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
Shina	76	780	Baramulla	Sopore Tehsil
Nepali	371	252	Anantnag	Pulwama Tehsil
			Srinagar	Srinagar Tehsil, City and Non-city urban
			Ladakh	Leh Tehsil and Non-city urban
			Udhampur	Udhampur and Reasi Tehsils
			Jammu	Jammu and Akhnoor Tehsils City and Non-city urban
			Kathua	Bashohli Tehsil

STATEMENT VIII.4—*Contd.*

Identifiable languages spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking		District from which returned	Tehsil/City/Non-city urban from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
Brokpa	284	260	Ladakh	Kargil Tehsil
Bengali	191	209	Anantnag	Anantnag Tehsil
			Srinagar	Badgam Tehsil, Srinagar Municipality and Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Non-city urban
			Udhampur	Udhampur and Reasi Tehsils and Non-city urban
			Jammu	Jammu, Ranbirsingh Pora and Akhnoor Tehsils, city and Non-city urban
			Kathua	Bashohli, Kathua and Hiranagar Tehsils
			Poonch	Nowshehra Tehsil
Tamil	268	81	Anantnag	Pulwama Tehsil
			Srinagar	City and Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Handwara and Karnah Tehsils
			Udhampur	Ramnagar and Udhampur Tehsils
			Jammu	Jammu and Akhnoor Tehsils, City and Non-city urban
			Kathua	Kathua Tehsil and Non-city urban
Marathi	144	82	Anantnag	Anantnag Tehsil
			Srinagar	Srinagar and Ganderbal Tehsils, City and Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Handwara and Karnah Tehsils, Non-city urban
			Udhampur	Ramnagar and Udhampur Tehsils
			Jammu	Jammu, RanbirsinghPora, Akhnoor and Samba Tehsils, City and Non-city urban
			Poonch	Rajouri and Nowshehra Tehsils, Non-city urban
English	94	106	Anantnag	Non-city urban
			Srinagar	Srinagar Tehsil, City and Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Non-city urban
			Ladakh	Leh Tehsil
			Doda	Non-city urban
			Jammu	Jammu Tehsil and Jammu Municipality
Garhwali	96	101	Srinagar	Srinagar City and Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Karnah Tehsil

STATEMENT VIII.4—*Contd.*

Identifiable languages spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking		Districts from which returned	Tehsil/City/Non-city urban from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
			Doda	Bhaderwah Tehsil
			Udhampur	Udhampur Tehsil
			Jammu	Jammu and Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsils, City and Non-city urban
			Kathua	Bashohli, Kathua and Hiranagar Tehsils
Madrasi	76	108	Anantnag	Pulwama Tehsil
			Srinagar	Srinagar Tehsil and Non-city urban
			Udhampur	Udhampur and Reasi Tehsils and Non-city urban
			Jammu	Jammu and Akhnoor Tehsils, City and Non-city urban
			Kathua	Kathua and Hiranagar Tehsils
Bhalesi	..	172	Doda	Bhaderwah Tehsil
Telugu	130	42	Srinagar	City and Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Handwara and Karnah Tehsils
			Udhampur	Udhampur Tehsil
			Jammu	Jammu, Samba and Akhnoor Tehsils
Malayalam	110	46	Srinagar	Ganderbal Tehsil, City and Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Karnah Tehsil
			Ladakh	Leh and Kargil Tehsils
			Udhampur	Ramnagar and Udhampur Tehsils
			Jammu	Jammu, Ranbirsingh Pora and Akhnoor Tehsils, City and Non-city urban
			Poonch	Nowshehra Tehsil and Non-city Urban
Kaghani	47	105	Jammu	Jammu Tehsil
			Poonch	Mendhar Tehsil
Sindhi	10	86	Baramulla	Non-city urban
			Jammu	Jammu Municipality
			Kathua	Kathua Tehsil
			Poonch	Rajouri Tehsil and Non-city urban
Chilasi	41	41	Anantnag	Kulgam Tehsil
			Srinagar	Ganderbal Tehsil
Kohistani	52	29	Srinagar	Ganderbal Tehsil
Gujarati	34	45	Anantnag	Anantnag Tehsil
			Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
			Baramulla	Sonawari and Karnah Tehsils

STATEMENT VIII.4—*Concld.*

Identifiable languages spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking		District from which returned	Tehsil/City/Non-city urban from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
			Jammu	Jammu Tehsil, Jammu Municipality and Non-city urban
Gilgiti	14	62	Srinagar	Badgam Tehsil, Srinagar Municipality
			Doda	Ramban Tehsil and Non-city urban
			Udhampur	Udhampur Tehsil
			Jammu	Jammu Municipality
Tilali	22	31	Srinagar	Ganderbal Tehsil
Rajasthani	24	4	Jammu	Jammu and Akhnoor
Oriya	26	...	Anantnag	Anantnag Tehsil
			Baramulla	Karnah Tehsil
			Udhampur	Udhampur Tehsil
			Jammu	Jammu and Akhnoor Tehsils
Multani	9	12	Jammu	Jammu Municipality
Hungarian	13	5	Srinagar	Ganderbal Tehsil
Bihari	14	...	Baramulla	Karnah Tehsil
			Udhampur	Udhampur Tehsil
			Jammu	Jammu and Samba Tehsils
Kangri	13	1	Doda	Bhaderwah Tehsil
			Udhampur	Udhampur and Reasi Tehsils
			Poonch	Non-city urban
Kannada	14	...	Jammu	Jammu Tehsil and Non-city urban
Persian	7	5	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
			Jammu	Samba Tehsil and Non-city urban
Hindustani	6	...	Udhampur	Udhampur Tehsil
Assamese	3	2	Anantnag	Non-city urban
			Srinagar	Non-city urban
			Baramulla	Handwara and Karnah Tehsils
Konkani	4	...	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
			Jammu	Jammu Tehsil
Yarkandi	4	...	Ladakh	Kargil Tehsil and Non-city urban
Gurmukhi	3	...	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
Sanskrit	...	3	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality
Spanish	...	3	Baramulla	Non-city urban
German	1	1	Anantnag	Anantnag Tehsil
			Jammu	Jammu City
Italian	...	2	Baramulla	Non-city urban
Arabic/Arbi	1	...	Udhampur	Reasi Tehsil
Turkish/Turkistani	...	1	Srinagar	Srinagar Municipality

Mother-tongues and their Speakers 1961 and 1941

8.20 Let us now compare as in the subjoined statement the number per 10,000 total population speaking each recorded language as mother-tongue in the State in 1941 and 1961 :—

STATEMENT VIII.5

Number per 10,000 of total population speaking each recorded language as mother-tongue in the State, 1961 and 1941

S. No.	Languages	Number per 10,000 of total population	
		1961	1941
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	6	10 (Pashto only)
2.	Agarwali	N	
3.	Arabic/Arbi	N	N
4.	Askardi	N	
5.	Assamese	N	
6.	Bahthi	N	
7.	Bakerwali	17	
8.	Balti	94	33
9.	Banarasi	N	
10.	Bengali	1	N
11.	Bhadrawahi	94	
12.	Bhalesi	N	
13.	Bhali	N	
14.	Bharmauri/Gaddi	5	
15.	Bhili	N	
16.	Bihari	N	
17.	Bilni	N	
18.	Boria	1	
19.	Brokpa	2	
20.	Budhi	8	
21.	Bunjwali	2	
22.	Chameali	N	
23.	Champa	N	
24.	Chetori	N	
25.	Chilasi	N	
26.	Dakani/Musalmani	N	
27.	Dardi	20	
28.	Darwi	N	
29.	Desbadi	1	

STATEMENT VIII.5—*Contd.*

S. No.	Languages	Number per 10,000 of total population	
		1961	1941
1	2	3	4
30.	Deshi	1	
31.	Deswayi	2	
32.	Dogri	2,441	
33.	Dutch	N	N
34.	English	1	1
35.	French	N	N
36.	Garhwali	1	
37.	German	N	N
38.	Gilgiti	N	
39.	Gojri	588	
40.	Gorkhali	N	
41.	Gujarati	N	N
42.	Gurmukhi	N	
43.	Hindi	63	N (Eastern Hindi)
44.	Hindustani	N	444 (Hindi & Urdu)
45.	Hungarian	N	
46.	Italian	N	N
47.	Jatki	N	
48.	Jord	N	
49.	Kaghani	N	
50.	Kalwi	N	
51.	Kandiali	N	
52.	Kangri	N	
53.	Kannada	N	
54.	Karnataka	N	
55.	Kashmiri	5,325	3,853
56.	Khasal	2	
57.	Khasbodi	N	
58.	Kishtwari	33	
59.	Kohistani	N	3
60.	Konkani	N	N
61.	Kumadri	N	
62.	Kumauni	N	
63.	Ladakhi	140	117
64.	Ladhari	1	
65.	Logli	N	
66.	Madrasi	1	
67.	Madwali	N	
68.	Malayalam	N	

STATEMENT VIII.5—*Contd.*

S No.	Languages	Number per 10,000 of total population 1961	1941
1	2	3	4
69.	Marajee	N	
70.	Marathi	1	N
71.	Mehari	N	
72.	Mirpuri	N	
73.	Multani	N	
74.	Nepali	2	4
75.	Ordial	N	
76.	Oriya	N	N
77.	Padari	18	
78.	Pahari-Unspecified (including Western Pahari)	684	1,321
79.	Pathlu	N	
80.	Persian	N	1
81.	Poguli	27	
82.	Punchhi	5	
83.	Punjabi (including Dogri)	307	2,674
84.	Punjwali	N	
85.	Purbi	N	
86.	Rajasthani (including Gojri)	N	706
87.	Rajputi	N	
88.	Rowdhari	2	
89.	Sanskrit	N	
90.	Sarodi	4	
91.	Shina	2	210
92.	Sindhi	N	N
93.	Siraji-Kashmiri	56	
94.	Spanish	N	N
95.	Tamil	1	N
96.	Telugu	N	N
97.	Tibetan	6	1
98.	Tilali	N	
99.	Turkish/Turkistani	N	1
100.	Urdu	35	
101.	Yagistani	N	
102.	Yarkandi	N	
103.	Zindhari	N	
104.	Balochi		N
105.	Bhotia (others)		1
106.	Burmese		N
107.	Burushaski		82

STATEMENT VIII.5—*Concld.*

S. No.	Languages	Number per 10,000 of total population 1961	1941
1	2	3	4
108.	Chinese		N
109.	Chitrali		16
110.	Coorgi		N
111.	Danish		N
112.	Finnish		N
113.	Japanese		N
114.	Kanarese		N
115.	Khowar		4
116.	Lahnda or Western Punjabi		206
117.	Newari		N
118.	Portuguese		N
119.	Slavonic (Russian) Polish & others		N
120.	Swiss		N
121.	Welsh		N
122.	Other Eranian Languages		1
123.	Other Kafir Languages		11

8.21 No Census was held in the State in 1951. Even so far as 1941 is concerned, the number of speakers has been lumped together for more than one mother-tongue in several cases. Thus, Hindi and Urdu, Punjabi and Dogri, Rajasthani and Gojri etc., have been combined as indicated in the above statement.

Proportions of three numerically large Mother-tongues claimed by the districts, 1961 and 1941

8.22 The data returned at the 1961 Census shows that the mother-tongues which claim the largest number of speakers in the State consist of Kashmiri, Pahari – unspecified and Punjabi. The subjoined statement gives the distribution per 10,000 speakers of each of these mother-tongues among the districts of the State in 1941 and 1961. To facilitate comparison, the number of speakers shown against Punjabi for 1961 has been worked out by adding together the population of Punjabi and Dogri speakers as in 1941 the speakers of the two languages have been merged together. Besides

Dogri, the numbers of Gurmukhi, Kandiali, Kangri and Rajputi speakers have also been added with Punjabi speakers in 1961 and of Gurmukhi and Kangri speakers to the population of Punjabi speakers of 1941. Further, the population of Kashmiri speakers in 1961 and 1941 also includes those who have returned Bunjwali, Kishtwari, Poguli and Siraji-Kashmiri as their mother-tongues.

STATEMENT VIII.6

Distribution of the three numerically large mother-tongues per 10,000 of total population among the districts of the State, 1961 and 1941

State and District	Number per 10,000 of total population speaking					
	Kashmiri		Punjabi		Pahari-unspecified	
	1961	1941	1961	1941	1961	1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Anantnag	3,149	3,233	83	130	322	202
Srinagar	3,144	3,023	111	100	49	201
Baramulla	2,569	2,662	158	242	2,332	1,755
Ladakh	3	3	4	2	...	N
Doda	829	561	200	882	660	1,143
Udhampur	117	352	2,052	992	36	1,628
Jammu	58	19	4,872	4,457	52	61
Kathua	19	15	1,998	1,954	89	183
Poonch	112	132	522	1,241	6,460	4,827

Proportions of speakers of Major Languages in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts

8.23 We give below the average number per 10,000 population of persons speaking major languages as mother-tongues in the State and its various districts. It may be remarked here that every mother-tongue which claims more than 1% of the rural/urban population of a district as its speakers has been treated as major language for that district.

STATEMENT

Number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major

State and district	Rural Urban	Total	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking							
			Bakerwali	Balti	Bhadrawahi	Budhi	Dardi	Dogri	Gojri	Hindi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir	**Rural**	**10,000**	...	...	...	...	...	**2,565**	**704**	...
	Urban	**10,000**	...	...	...	...	...	**1,818**	...	...
Anantnag	Rural	10,000	0	..	...	0	0	...	443	...
	Urban	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
Srinagar	Rural	10,000	0	...	0	0	...	...	411	...
	Urban	10,000	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baramulla	Rural	10,000	0	...	0	0	120	...	425	...
	Urban	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
Ladakh	Rural	10,000	0	3,874	0	244	...	...	0	...
	Urban	10,000	0	...	0	108	0	0	0	...
Doda	Rural	10,000	...	...	1,284	...	...	617	983	...
	Urban	10,000	...	...	346	0	0	2,034	...	...
Udhampur	Rural	10,000	108	...	...	0	...	7,718	1,073	...
	Urban	10,000	0	0	...	0	0	8,356	0	370
Jammu	Rural	10,000	...	0	...	0	0	8,793	142	102
	Urban	10,000	0	0	...	0	0	5,841	...	1,024
Kathua	Rural	10,000	...	0	...	0	0	9,246	171	...
	Urban	10,000	0	0	...	0	0	9,081	0	167
Poonch	Rural	10,000	...	0	...	0	0	1,333	2,759	...
	Urban	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,034	...	271

Note :— 1. Mother-tongues, the number of speakers of which is more than 1% of the total population, have been regarded as major mother-tongues for that district

2. (...) means that the number of speakers of mother-tongue is less 1% of the total population of the rural or urban areas of the district

3. (0) means nil figures

8.24 The above data shows that Kashmiri claims the highest proportion of speakers per 10,000 population of both rural and urban sectors of the State. This is also true of the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Doda.In Ladakh, the highest propbrtion of speakers is claimed by Ladakhi both in rural and urban areas. Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua constitute a separate categcry. In these districts, Dogri is the most predominant language which is the mothar-tongue of majority of the rural and urban inhabitants of each district.

8.25 The number of Kashmiri and Dogri speakers is very small in Poonch. Pahari (unspecified) is claimed as mother-tongue by the highest proportion of speakers in the rural and urban areas.

VIII.7

languages as mother-tongue in each district of the State, 1961

Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking											
Kashmiri	Kishtwari	Ladakhi	Padari	Pahari-unspecified	Poguli	Punjabi	Siraji-Kashmiri	Tibetan	Urdu	Rural Urban	State and District
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2	1
5,015	...	**157**	...	**780**	...	**235**	...	...	...	**Rural**	**Jammu and Kashmir**
6,873	...	...	...	**208**	...	**664**	...	...	...	**Urban**	
9,277	0	...	0	129	0	119	0	...	...	Rural	Anantnag
9,967	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	Urban	
9,364	0	...	0	...	0	109	0	...	...	Rural	Srinagar
9,685	...	...	0	...	0	215	0	0	...	Urban	
8,096	...	0	0	1,028	0	246	0	0	...	Rural	Baramulla
9,552	0	...	0	101	0	319	0	0	...	Urban	
...	0	5,484	0	0	0	...	0	192	..	Rural	Ladakh
341	0	8,734	0	0	0	...	0	723	0	Urban	
4,344	429	0	249	626	362	...	770	0	...	Rural	Doda
6,194	394	0	...	171	...	396	317	0	...	Urban	
911	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	....	Rural	Udhampur
471	0	0	0	0	0	733	0	0	...	Urban	
...	...	0	0	...	0	843	0	0	...	Rural	Jammu
732	...	...	0	...	0	2,120	0	...	...	Urban	
180	0	0	0	113	0	162	0	...	...	Rural	Kathua
164	0	0	0	0	0	554	0	0	...	Urban	
646	0	0	0	4,733	0	216	0	0	195	Rural	Poonch
1,012	0	0	0	6,627	0	863	0	0	...	Urban	

8.26 Let us now consider statements VIII.5, VIII.6 and VIII.7 collectively. Statement VIII. 5 shows that the proportion per 10,000 of total population of those claiming Kashmiri as mother-tongue has increased from 3,853 of 1941 to 5,325 in 1961. The increase, as is clear from statement VIII.6, is reflected in Srinagar, Doda, Jammu and Kathua districts only while the proportion of those claiming Kashmiri as mother-tongue has shrunk in all other districts of the State except Ladakh where only 3 per 10,000 of the population returned Kashmiri as mother-tongue both in 1941 and 1961. The largest increase has been returned from Doda where 829 persons per 10,000 population speak Kashmiri as their mother-tongue as against only 561, the proportion of such speakers in 1941. On the other hand, the

number of speakers of Kashmiri as mother-tongue in Udhampur has come down from 352 of 1941 to 117 in 1961. The fall in the number of speakers in Anantnag, Baramulla and Poonch is small. The increase in the number of Kashmiri speakers in Jammu is due to the expansion in the number of Government offices and institutions in which Kashmiris are employed. It is also accounted for by the large number of the rural inhabitants of Kashmir who were present in Jammu at the time of Census in connexion with seasonal employment.

8.27 The data given in statement VIII.7 shows that in the State as a whole, the proportion per 10,000 of population of those claiming Kashmiri as mother-tongue is larger in the urban areas than in the rural, being 6,873 and 5,015 respectively. This is also true of most of the districts, the only exceptions being Udhampur and Kathua where alone the proportions of urban inhabitants claiming Kashmiri as mother-tongue are smaller than the averages of such speakers per 10,000 population in the rural areas.

8.28 The next numerically important mother-tongue is Dogri which, as stated earlier, was in 1941 merged with Punjabi. The aggregate proportion of people claiming Dogri and Punjabi as their mother-tongues in 1941 stood at 2,674. The 1961 data shows that this proportion has increased during the last twenty years and is now 2,748 per 10,000 population. These include 2,441 whose mother-tongue is Dogri and 307 who have returned Punjabi as their mother-tongue.

8.29 The proportions given in statement VIII.6 have also been worked collectively for Punjabi and Dogri speakers. The data given in this statement indicates that the number of speakers per 10,000 population of these mother-tongues has registered a phenomenal increase in Udhampur and has substantially shrunk in Poonch, Doda and to some extent in Anantnag and Baramulla districts. The unusually high and low increases and decreases in the districts of Udhampur and Doda are explained by the disturbed conditions following the tribal raids of 1947 due to which there were large scale migrations between the two districts. In Jammu district also, there has been an increase of 415 speakers of Punjabi and Dogri as mother-tongue due to the concentration of displaced persons uprooted from areas on the other side of the Cease-fire Line as also from the district of Poonch.

8.30 Again, Statement VIII.7 indicates that unlike Kashmiri, the proportion of speakers of Dogri as mother-tongue is much higher in the rural than in the urban areas. In so far as districts are concerned, except Doda and Udhampur where the urban population includes higher proportions of speakers of Dogri as mother-tongue, the rural proportion is higher than the urban in all other areas.

8.31 According to this data, the proportion of speakers of Dogri in the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla as also in the rural areas of Ladakh is below 1% of total population. Punjabi speakers are concentrated in the State as a whole more in the urban areas than in the rural. This is also true in so far as the proportions of individual districts are concerned, the only exception being Anantnag where the urban sector is inhabited by less then 1% of speakers of Punjabi as mother-tongue. The statement also shows that the proportions of Punjabi speakers are below 1% in the district of Ladakh and in the rural areas of Doda and Udhampur districts. Further, the disparities between the rural and urban proportions in Jammu, Kathua and Poonch districts are considerably high. This is, among other reasons, due to the large number of immigrants who have concentrated in the urban areas of these districts.

8.32 Pahari-unspecified ranks third on the basis of the number of speakers claiming it as their mother-tongue. The Census Report of 1941 shows that the number of Pahari speakers was then limited to four only but that of the speakers of western Pahari who mostly hailed from Poonch and Muzaffarabad Districts stood at 531,319 or 1,321 per 10,000 of population. In 1961, all Pahari speakers including those who speak Western Pahari have been merged

together and their aggregate population stands at 243,707 or 684 per 10,000 population. A reference to statement VIII.6 will show that the proportion of Pahari speakers has declined in all the districts except Anantnag, Baramulla and Poonch. The increase is particularly reflected in the proportions of speakers of Poonch and Baramulla districts, both of which are bordered by the Cease-fire Line. During the two decades from 1941 to 1961, many people living in the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line have migrated to Baramulla and Poonch districts and settled there. This is one of the reasons accounting for the high proportions of speakers of Pahari in these two districts.

8.33 No explanation is, however, readily available for the heavy fall in the proportions of the speakers of Pahari in Doda, Udhampur and Kathua districts. The decreases are presumably due to the large scale inter-district migrations which followed the tribal raids of 1947.

8.34 Statement VIII.7 shows that even though Pahari (unspecified) is the third numerically large mother-tongue, the proportion of its speakers per 10,000 rural population is limited to 780 only. In the urban areas, the corresponding proportion is even more smaller and limited to 208 only.

8.35 The district-wise figures given in the statement further reveal that majority of the Pahari speakers are concentrated in the rural and urban sectors of Poonch district only. Among other districts, Baramulla alone claims a proportion of 1,028 Pahari speakers per 10,000 of its rural population. In Doda district, 626 out of every 10,000 rural inhabitants speak Pahari as their mother-tongue. The only other districts from which speakers of Pahari as mother-tongue have been returned are Anantnag and Kathua but their proportions are very low and do not exceed 129 and 113 per 10,000 rural population.

8.36 Pahari speakers have also been returned from the urban areas of Baramulla and Doda districts but their proportions are very small when compared with the corresponding averages of their rural areas. This is because Pahari-unspecified is mostly spoken by Gujars who live on hill slopes and such other areas where grazing facilities are available.

Bilingualism

8.37 We will now make use of the data given in union Table C-VI (Bilingualism). The following statement gives the number and proportion per 10,000 speakers of major mother-tongues in the State and its districts of those who speak, in addition, one or more subsidiary languages.

STATEMENT VIII.8

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) denotes absolute figures returned in 1961
(b) denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

State/ District	Mother-tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother-tongue)		
		Subsidiary language 1	Subsidiary language 2	Subsidiary language 3
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir State	**Kashmiri**	**Urdu**	**Hindi**	**Pahari-Unspecified**
	(a) 18,96,149	**(a) 1,56,667**	**(a) 12,673**	**(a) 6,267**
	(b) 10,000	**(b) 826**	**(b) 67**	**(b) 33**
	Dogri	Hindi	Urdu	English
	(a) 8,69,199	(a) 36,783	(a) 32,403	(a) 4,461
	(b) 10,000	(b) 423	(b) 373	(b) 51
	Pahari-unspecified	Urdu	Kashmiri	Dogri
	(a) 2,43,707	(a) 17,283	(a) 5,809	(a) 1,654
	(b) 10,000	(b) 709	(b) 238	(b) 68
	Gojri	Urdu	Kashmiri	Pahari-unspecified
	(a) 2,09,327	(a) 11,260	(a) 5,147	(a) 3,968
	(b) 10,000	(b) 538	(b) 246	(b) 190
	Punjabi	Urdu	Hindi	Kashmiri
	(a) 1,09,174	(a) 12,097	(a) 8,632	(a) 4,744
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,108	(b) 791	(b) 435

STATEMENT VIII.8—*Contd.*

State/ District	Mother-tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother-tongue)		
		Subsidiary language 1	Subsidiary language 2	Subsidiary language 3
1	2	3	4	5
	Ladakhi	Urdu	Kashmiri	Budhi
	(a) 49,950	(a) 1,963	(a) 223	(a) 162
	(b) 10,000	(b) 393	(b) 45	(b) 32
Anantnag	Kashmiri	Urdu	Hindi	Punjabi
	(a) 6,10,212	(a) 38,675	(a) 1,014	(a) 690
	(b) 10,000	(b) 634	(b) 17	(b) 11
	Gojri	Kashmiri	Urdu	Afghani/ Kabuli/ Pakhto/ Pashto/ Pathani
	(a) 27,018	(a) 2,327	(a) 641	(a) 196
	(b) 10,000	(b) 861	(b) 237	(b) 73
	Pahari-unspecified	Kashmiri	Urdu	Gojri
	(a) 7,855	(a) 869	(a) 377	(a) 16
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,106	(b) 480	(b) 20
	Punjabi	Kashmiri	Urdu	Hindi
	(a) 7,312	(a) 1,812	(a) 1,030	(a) 38
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,478	(b) 1,409	(b) 52
	Dogri	Kashmiri	Urdu	Hindi
	(a) 823	(a) 195	(a) 170	(a) 11
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,369	(b) 2,066	(b) 134
Srinagar	Kashmiri	Urdu	Hindi	English
	(a) 6,09,172	(a) 61,047	(a) 9,158	(a) 4,449
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,002	(b) 150	(b) 73
	Gojri	Urdu	Kashmiri	Afghani/ Kabuli/ Pakhto/ Pashto/ Pathani
	(a) 14,199	(a) 1,517	(a) 472	(a) 25
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,068	(b) 332	(b) 18
	Punjabi	Urdu	Kashmiri	Hindi
	(a) 10,112	(a) 2,919	(a) 1,589	(a) 484
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,887	(b) 1,571	(b) 479
	Pahari-unspecified	Kashmiri	Urdu	Gojri
	(a) 1,200	(a) 491	(a) 31	(a) 2
	(b) 10,000	(b) 40,92	(b) 258	(b) 17
	Dogri	Urdu	Hindi	Kashmiri
	(a) 765	(a) 197	(a) 95	(a) 55
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,575	(b) 1,242	(b) 719

STATEMENT VIII.8—*Contd.*

State/ District	Mother-tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother-tongue)		
		Subsidiary language 1	Subsidiary language 2	Subsidiary language 3
1	2	3	4	5
	Ladakhi	Urdu	Kashmiri	English
	(a) 76	(a) 27	(a) 9	(a) 2
	(b) 10,000	(b) 3,553	(b) 1,184	(b) 263
Baramulla	Kashmiri	Urdu	Pahari-unspecified	Punjabi
	(a) 4,97,875	(a) 32,377	(a) 2,133	(a) 910
	(b) 10,000	(b) 650	(b) 43	(b) 18
	Pahari-unspecified	Urdu	Kashmiri	Gojri
	(a) 56,837	(a) 2,344	(a) 2,273	(a) 68
	(b) 10,000	(b) 412	(b) 400	(b) 12
	Gojri	Urdu	Kashmiri	Pahari-unspecified
	(a) 23,276	(a) 971	(a) 957	(a) 251
	(b) 10,000	(b) 417	(b) 411	(b) 108
	Punjabi	Urdu	Kashmiri	Gorkhali
	(a) 15,293	(a) 1,740	(a) 1,261	(a) 262
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,138	(b) 825	(b) 171
	Dogri	Urdu	Hindi	Kashmiri
	(a) 196	(a) 43	(a) 34	(a) 27
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,194	(b) 1,735	(b) 1,378
	Ladakhi	Urdu	..	...
	(a) 1	(a) 1	...	...
	(b) 10,000	10,000		...
Ladakh	Ladakhi	Urdu	Kashmiri	Budhi
	(a) 49,829	(a) 1,915	(a) 214	(a) 162
	(b) 10,000	(b) 384	(b) 43	(b) 33
	Kashmiri	Urdu	Ladakhi	Balti
	(a) 609	(a) 402	(a) 46	(a) 27
	(b) 10,000	(b) 6,601	(b) 755	(b) 443
	Dogri	Urdu	English	Hindi
	(a) 214	(a) 161	(a) 3	(a) 1
	(b) 10,000	(b) 7,523	(b) 140	(b) 47
	Punjabi	Urdu	Hindi	English
	(a) 149	(a) 71	(a) 8	(a) 5
	(b) 10,000	(b) 4,765	(b) 537	(b) 336
Doda	Kashmiri	Urdu	Dogri	Siraji-Kashmiri
	(a) 1,19,453	(a) 15,308	(a) 3,018	(a) 2,084
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,282	(b) 253	(b) 174

STATEMENT VIII.8—*Contd.*

State/ District	Mother-tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother-tongue)		
		Subsidiary language 1	Subsidiary language 2	Subsidiary language 3
1	2	3	4	5
	Gojri	Urdu	Kashmiri	Dogri
	(a) 24,927	(a) 2,106	(a) 1,252	(a) 494
	(b) 10,000	(b) 845	(b) 502	(b) 198
	Dogri	Urdu	Bhadrawahi	Hindi
	(a) 18,761	(a) 1,720	(a) 700	(a) 503
	(b) 10,000	(b) 917	(b) 373	(b) 268
	Pahari-unspecified	Kashmiri	Urdu	Dogri
	(a) 16,090	(a) 1,409	(a) 1,165	(a) 895
	(b) 10,000	(b) 876	(b) 724	(b) 556
	Punjabi	Urdu	Hindi	Kashmiri
	(a) 792	(a) 209	(a) 58	(a) 38
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,639	(b) 732	(b) 480
Udhampur	Dogri	Urdu	Hindi	English
	(a) 1,97,130	(a) 5,281	(a) 5,034	(a) 454
	(b) 10,000	(b) 268	(b) 255	(b) 23
	Gojri	Dogri	Urdu	Bakerwali
	(a) 25,500	(a) 1,751	(a) 437	(a) 249
	(b) 10,000	(b) 687	(b) 171	(b) 98
	Kashmiri	Dogri	Gojri	Urdu
	(a) 22,425	(a) 1,756	(a) 856	(a) 832
	(b) 10,000	(b) 783	(b) 382	(b) 371
	Punjabi	Hindi	Urdu	English
	(a) 3,567	(a) 596	(a) 335	(a) 157
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,671	(b) 939	(b) 440
	Pahari-unspecified	Dogri	Urdu	Kashmiri
	(a) 862	(a) 329	(a) 37	(a) 11
	(b) 10,000	(b) 3,817	(b) 429	(b) 128
Jammu	Dogri	Hindi	Urdu	English
	(a) 4,16,807	(a) 21,643	(a) 17,003	(a) 3,396
	(b) 10,000	(b) 519	(b) 408	(b) 81
	Punjabi	Hindi	Urdu	English
	(a) 59,889	(a) 6,666	(a) 4,790	(a) 2,181
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,113	(b) 800	(b) 364
	Kashmiri	Urdu	Hindi	English
	(a) 11,043	(a) 2,193	(a) 1,407	(a) 875
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,986	(b) 1,274	(b) 792
	Gojri	Dogri	Urdu	Bakerwali
	(a) 5,584	(a) 473	(a) 44	(a) 28
	(b) 10,000	(b) 847	(b) 79	(b) 50

STATEMENT VIII.8—*Concld.*

State/ District	Mother-tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother-tongue)		
		Subsidiary language 1	Subsidiary language 2	Subsidiary language 3
1	2	3	4	5
	Pahari-unspecified	Hindi	Urdu	English
	(a) 1,263	(a) 329	(a) 170	(a) 52
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,605	(b) 1,346	(b) 412
	Ladakhi	Urdu	Hindi	...
	(a) 42	(a) 20	(a) 15	...
	(b) 10,000	(b) 4,762	(b) 3,571	...
Kathua	Dogri	Hindi	Urdu	English
	(a) 1,91,538	(a) 8,241	(a) 6,375	(a) 464
	(b) 10,000	(b) 430	(b) 333	(b) 24
	Punjabi	Hindi	Urdu	Dogri
	(a) 3,962	(a) 396	(a) 233	(a) 189
	(b) 10,000	(b) 999	(b) 588	(b) 477
	Kashmiri	Dogri	Urdu	Hindi
	(a) 3,712	(a) 712	(a) 601	(a) 95
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,918	(b) 1,619	(b) 256
	Gojri	Dogri	Urdu	...
	(a) 3,288	(a) 948	(a) 27	...
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,883	(b) 82	...
	Pahari-unspecified	Dogri	Urdu	Hindi
	(a) 2,166	(a) 67	(a) 28	(a) 5
	(b) 10,000	(b) 309	(b) 129	(b) 23
Poonch	Pahari-unspecified	Urdu	Gojri	Kashmiri
	(a) 1,57,434	(a) 13,131	(a) 1,513	(a) 753
	(b) 10,000	(b) 834	(b) 96	(b) 48
	Gojri	Urdu	Pahari-unspecified	Kashmiri
	(a) 85,535	(a) 5,517	(a) 3,230	(a) 95
	(b) 10,000	(b) 645	(b) 378	(b) 11
	Dogri	Urdu	Hindi	Gojri
	(a) 42,965	(a) 1,453	(a) 1,221	(a) 317
	(b) 10,000	(b) 338	(b) 284	(b) 74
	Kashmiri	Urdu	Pahari-unspecified	Gojri
	(a) 21,648	(a) 5,232	(a) 2,411	(a) 960
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,417	(b) 1,114	(b) 443
	Punjabi	Urdu	Hindi	English
	(a) 8,098	(a) 770	(a) 247	(a) 154
	(b) 10,000	(b) 951	(b) 350	(b) 190

8.38 The data shows that in the State as a whole, the highest proportion of those who can speak a subsidiary language is claimed by speakers of Punjabi as mother-tongue. These include 1,108,791 and 435 per 10,000 speakers of Punjabi as mother-tongue who also know and speak Urdu, Hindi and Kashmiri respectively.

8.39 Among the important mother-tongues listed in the statement, the speakers of Pahari (unspecified) alone use Dogri as a subsidiary language but their proportion is small and limited to 68 per 10,000 only.

8.40 It is also clear that Urdu is claimed as a subsidiary language by the speakers of all major mother-tongues though in varying proportions. On the other hand, Hindi is the subsidiary language of small proportions of only those who have returned Punjabi, Dogri and Kashmiri as their mother-tongues.

8.41 The data relating to the districts shows that the highest proportion per 10,000 speakers of Punjabi as mother-tongue who also know Kashmiri has been returned from Anantnag at 2,478. The only other district in which the proportion of Punjabi speakers knowing Kashmiri also is high is Srinagar.

8.42 There is no district in the State in which people claiming Punjabi as their mother-tongue cannot also speak Urdu. The highest proportion of such speakers has been returned from Ladakh at 4,765 per 10,000 speakers of Punjabi but as the number of Punjabi speakers in the district is 149 only, those who can speak Urdu do not exceed 71 in number. The next highest proportion has been returned from Srinagar district at 2,887 per 10,000 Punjabi speakers. In Anantnag, Baramulla and Doda also, the proportions are high but the actual number of speakers stands at 1,030, 1,740 and 209 only.

8.43 The largest number of Punjabi speakers who also know Hindi has been returned from Jammu district at 6,666 or 1,113 per 10,000 speakers. In Udhampur, the corresponding proportion of such speakers is 1,671 though their actual population is limited to 596 only. In other districts the number of speakers of Punjabi as mother-tongue who also know Hindi is either small or negligible.

8.44 Speakers of Kashmiri who have also returned Urdu as a subsidiary language are mostly concentrated in the three valley districts where their aggregate population exceeds 132,000. Among other districts, Doda and Poonch alone have returned sizable number of Urdu speakers whose mother-tongue is Kashmiri.

8.45 As explained earlier, Dogri speakers are mostly concentrated in the districts of Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua where the aggregate number of speakers of this mother-tongue is about 806,000 approximately. Those among them returned from Jammu include 21,643 or 519 per 10,000 who can also speak Hindi. In Kathua and Udhampur, the proportions and the number of such speakers are smaller.

8.46 In Udhampur district, the number of speakers of Dogri as mother-tongue who also know Urdu stands at 5,281 as against only 5,034 of those who have returned Hindi as a subsidiary language. In the other two districts, the proportions and the number of Dogri speakers knowing Urdu are smaller than the corresponding proportions and number of Hindi speakers but in neither case, the disparity is large.

8.47 Poonch is the stronghold of the speakers of Pahari (unspecified) with 157,434 persons claiming it as their mother-tongue. Among the remaining districts, Baramulla alone has returned a sizable population of those claiming Pahari as their mother-tongne.

8.48 In both the districts, the principal subsidiary languages known to the Pahari speakers consist of Urdu, Gojri and Kashmiri. Urdu is, however, spoken by a larger proportion of Pahari speakers of Poonch than those of Baramulla whereas the population and the proportion of Pahari speakers who also know Kashmiri are higher in Baramulla when compared with Poonch. The number of those claiming Gojri as an additional language is fairly small in Baramulla and even in Poonch the population of such speakers is limited to 1,513 only.

SECTION 2

RELIGION

Question and Instructions

8.49 Among other questions asked at the Census of 1961, one related to religion. The enumerators were directed to record faithfully the name of the religion which the person enumerated claimed to profess. They were also asked to record the words 'No religion' in the Individual Slip against Question 5(b) 'Religion' if the person enumerated stated that he did not believe in any religion.

Incorrect entries of Religion

8.50 During the course of sorting of Individual Slips, discrepancies of two types came to notice. In some slips, the entry against religion had been left blank whereas in a few others, a religion other than the one professed by the person enumerated was recorded. In the former case, the discrepancy was set right by inserting the name of the religion followed by members of the same household. In so far as wrong entries were concerned, it appeared that the enumerator, while filling up the Individual Slips of a village or block which was predominantly inhabited by members of one community only did not make enquiries from every individual about the religion professed by him. Mistakes of this nature came to notice in Ramban and Kathua tehsils, where 'Hindu' was recorded in some of the Individual Slips of Muslim inhabitants. The mistake could be traced without much effort as the religion entered was at variance with the name of the person enumerated. The corrections were not, however, effected without reverification of the entries by the Deputy Commissioner and the Tehsildar concerned.

Growth of Religious Communities, 1911-61

8.51 We shall now examine the growth of various religious communities in the State and its constituent districts as also in their respective rural and urban sectors from 1911 to 1961. The subjoined statement gives these proportions per 10,000 population in respect of each religious community for each of the decades 1911 to 1941 and 1961.

STATEMENT

Distribution of the strength of each major religious community

State and District	Total Rural Urban	Hindu					Muslim					Christian			
		1961	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jammu and Kashmir	**T=10,000**	**2,845**	**2,500**	**2,464**	**2,562**	**2,700**	**6,830**	**7,241**	**7,302**	**7,208**	**7,076**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**4**
	R=10,000	**2,752**	**2,427**	**2,414**	**2,519**	**2,659**	**6,949**	**7,316**	**7,348**	**7,244**	**7,108**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**
	U=10,000	**3,314**	**2,986**	**2,833**	**2,910**	**3,010**	**6,234**	**6,744**	**6,959**	**6,915**	**6,827**	**28**	**38**	**34**	**20**
Anantnag	T=10,000	366	387	419	449	457	9,542	9,540	9,520	9,494	9,495	N	N	N	N
	R=10,000	325	329	380	422	432	9,578	9,597	9,558	9,520	9,518	N	N	N	N
	U=10,000	917	1,260	1,063	936	852	9,062	8,684	8,888	9,037	9,137	1	...	...	...
Srinagar	T=10,000	830	986	845	864	917	9,065	8,921	9,085	9,069	9,019	4	6	8	4
	R=10,000	174	171	93	105	122	9,751	9,741	9,833	9,819	9,803	1	...	2	2
	U=10,000	1,597	2,063	1,927	2,011	2,111	8,263	7,837	8,009	7,937	7,843	7	15	16	8
Baramulla	T=10,000	198	230	242	259	266	9,731	9,614	9,625	9,615	9,620	1	1	1	1
	R=10,000	146	166	202	217	218	9,809	9,682	9,661	9,654	9,665	N	2	1	1
	U=10,000	691	1,284	1,041	1,174	1,099	8,984	8,500	8,884	8,758	8,842	9	...	...	3
Ladakh	T=10,000	65	41	21	18	28	4,543	4,651	4,950	4,852	4,935	1	17	10	9
	R=10,000	46	14	9	12	12	4,618	4,697	4,993	4,871	4,886	...	6	2	2
	U=10,000	506	641	294	196	264	2,825	3,668	3,993	4,319	5,682	27	249	233	111
Doda	T=10,000	3,457	4,222	4,408	4,644	4,635	6,501	5,735	5,553	5,314	5,333	1	N	N	...
	R=10,000	3,473	4,263	4,444	4,684	4,688	6,494	5,694	5,516	5,273	5,280	1	N	N	...
	U=10,000	3,205	2,942	3,347	3,387	3,357	6,620	7,034	6,635	6,597	6,606	1	...	2	...
Udhampur	T=10,000	6,515	6,653	6,648	6,819	7,126	3,387	3,317	3,337	3,172	2,866	9	3	N	N
	R=10,000	6,331	6,602	6,590	6,778	7,072	3,587	3,375	3,400	3,215	2,922	9	...	...	N
	U=10,000	9,171	7,586	7,919	7,972	8,137	495	2,252	1,980	1,964	1,803	12	64	2	...
Jammu	T=10,000	8,296	5,944	5,662	5,780	5,878	1,003	3,736	4,094	4,025	4,005	39	34	29	13
	R=10,000	8,532	5,911	5,584	5,680	5,806	862	3,834	4,216	4,161	4,104	19	19	16	9
	U=10,000	7,578	6,120	6,154	6,464	6,347	1,432	3,213	3,322	3,106	3,352	99	129	119	41
Kathua	T=10,000	8,565	7,419	7,501	7,620	7,664	1,302	2,545	2,459	2,354	2,317	10	10	9	11
	R=10,000	8,503	7,467	7,565	7,699	7,723	1,389	2,507	2,407	2,281	2,270	5	2	5	...
	U=10,000	9,327	6,699	6,566	6,355	6,821	227	3,114	3,220	3,511	2,993	71	140	90	170
Poonch	T=10,000	1,801	1,325	1,532	1,592	1,822	7,946	8,559	8,360	8,319	8,027	2	1	N	1
	R=10,000	1,579	1,235	1,469	1,544	1,770	8,287	8,666	8,433	8,378	8,086	2	N	...	...
	U=10 000	5,998	3,748	3,261	2,951	3,082	1,492	5,689	6,353	6,631	6,611	6	18	9	19

Note :— The break-up of Christians and Jains is not available separately in the Village Tables of 1941 Census. The figures of these religions have, therefore been included in "Others".

N=Negligible

VIII.9

per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population respectively 1911-1961

Sikh					Buddhist					Jain				Others					State and District
1961	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1931	1921	1911	1961	1941	1931	1921	1911	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	1
177	**106**	**87**	**74**	**68**	**136**	**138**	**137**	**147**	**151**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**N**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**Jammu and**
140	**99**	**85**	**73**	**68**	**154**	**152**	**149**	**160**	**163**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**Kashmir**
365	**150**	**97**	**74**	**68**	**42**	**48**	**54**	**47**	**61**	**17**	**19**	**19**	**13**	**N**	**72**	**N**	**1**	**1**	
92	73	61	57	48	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	Anantnag
97	74	62	58	50	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	
20	55	49	27	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	
101	84	62	56	59	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	...	...	N	9	2	3	1	Srinagar
74	86	71	70	73	...	...	..	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	..	
133	82	49	36	36	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	...	...	N	18	N	N	2	
70	154	132	125	113	N	N	...	...	N	...	...	N	..	...	2	N	N	N	Baramulla
45	152	135	128	116	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	N	N	N	N	
316	186	75	68	56	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	
9	7	3	2	3	5,382	5,283	5,009	5,118	5,025	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	Ladakh
9	6	3	2	1	5,327	5,276	4,989	5,113	5,099	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
16	27	3	4	38	6,626	5,418	5,461	5,248	3,905	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	
18	15	13	16	5	23	26	26	26	27	...	N	...	N	N	2	...	...	...	Doda
8	15	13	16	4	24	26	27	27	28	...	N	...	...	N	2	...	...	...	
174	21	18	14	31	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	
89	22	12	9	8	...	...	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	Jammu
73	19	10	7	6	...	...	...	N	...	..	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
322	86	35	62	60	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	
634	245	193	144	94	1	N	N	N	...	27	16	16	10	N	75	1	6	N	Udhampur
577	222	180	137	81	N	..	...	...	...	10	...	N	...	N	33	1	6	...	
809	369	279	186	182	2	N	1	1	...	80	114	121	77	...	298	1	3	1	
123	24	30	17	7	...	...	...	...	1	N	...	N	...	...	12	...	...	...	Kathua
103	22	26	15	6	...	...	...	...	1	N	...	N	...	...	4	...	...	...	
375	55	74	44	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	..	...	...	
251	115	107	89	150	...	...	N	...	N	...	N	N	N	N	1	...	...	...	Poonch
132	98	98	78	144	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	N	1	...	...	...	
2,504	560	365	408	287	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	

8.52 The data shows that there has been a slight fall in the proportion of Hindus in 1921 and 1931 which was in both the decades reflected in rural as well as urban areas. The proportion of Muslims inhabiting the rural areas registered a small fall in 1941 and a sizable one in 1961. In urban areas, their proportion declined from 6,959 of 1931 to 6,744 in 1941 and shrank again to 6,234 only in 1961.

8.53 The actual population and the proportions of the State population claimed by Sikhs have progressively increased from 1911 to 1961. During these 50 years, the rural proportion has more than doubled whereas that of urban population has shot up from 68 to 365.

8.54 The proportion of Buddhists came down in 1921 to 147 per 10,000 population as against 151 in 1911. In 1931, it registered a further fall and was reduced to 137 only. The 1961 proportion is slightly smaller and that of 1941 a little higher when compared with 1931 proportion. These decreases are reflected both in the rural and urban areas.

8.55 The statistics relating to the districts show that the proportion of Hindus has been steadily decreasing in the district of Anantnag as a whole. The decrease is, however, reflected in the rural population only and in urban sector the proportion has increased right upto 1941. The 1961 proportion, however, shows that there has been an abrupt fall of 343 Hindus per 10,000 urban population.

8.56 In Srinagar district, the proportions of Hindu population suffered slight decreases in 1921 and 1931 and a somewhat sizable one in 1961. These decreases are reflected in the rural population of 1921 and 1931 only. In the urban sector, however, except for 1941 when there was a slight increase, the proportion of the community has steadily decreased and came down to 1,597 per 10,000 population in 1961.

8.57 The data relating to Baramulla district also shows that the proportion of Hindus has progressively decreased from decade to decade in the district as a whole and has shrunk to 198 in 1961 as against 266 of 1911. The rural proportion registered slight falls in 1921 and 1931 and a comparatively large one in 1941. During the following two decades, the proportion claimed by the community was further reduced and stood at 146 only as against 166 of 1941.

8.58 In the urban sector, the proportions have been fluctuating, being 1,174 and 1,041 in 1921 and 1931 respectively as against 1,099 only of 1911. The proportion registered a sizable increase in 1941 and stood at 1,284 but suffered an abrupt fall in the next two decades and was reduced to 691 only.

8.59 In Ladakh district, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of the population claimed by Hindus from 1921 onwards. The small fall in the rural proportion in 1931 was more than made up during the subsequent three decades.

8.60 The proportion of urban Hindus which has also been fluctuating from decade to decade was reduced to 196 in 1921 as against 264 of 1911 and shot up again to 294 in 1931. The proportion registered a phenomenal increase in 1941 and stood at 641 but during the following two decades, there was slight fall again and the proportion came down to 506 per 10,000 urban population.

8.61 The proportion of Hindu population in Doda district has been declining from 1931 onwards both in the district as a whole and its rural areas. In the urban sector, the corresponding proportion has improved in 1961 when it registered an increase of 263 per 10,000 population as compared with 1941.

8.62 The position obtaining in Udhampur district is more or less the same as in Doda. The proportion decreased by 307 per 10,000 population in 1921 and by 171 during the following decade. The 1941 proportion was more or less the same as that of 1931 but in 1961 it again shrank to 6,515 only. In the rural areas also, the decrease is reflected in

all the decades except 1941 when alone there was a slight increase over the corresponding proportion of 1931. The urban proportion has declined from decade to decade till 1942 but has gone up by 1,585 in 1961.

8.63 In Jammu district, the proportion has decreased during the two successive decades ending 1921 and 1931. In the following decade, there was an increase of 282 and the proportion. stood at 5,944 per 10,000 population. The 1961 proportion which stands at 8,296 shows that the proportion has registered a phenomenal increase of 2,352 per 10,000 population. This is reflected both in the rural and urban areas where the corresponding proportions have increased from 5,911 and 6,120 of 1941 to 8,532 and 7,578 in 1961 respectively.

8.64 In Kathua district also the proportion has in like manner been declining progressively from 1911 to 1941 but has exceeded even the level of 1911 in 1961. This is particularly true of the rural areas. The urban proportion has fluctuated from decade to decade but has registered even larger increase during 1941-61 than in rural areas.

8.65 The comments made above in the case of Jammu and Kathua hold equally good in respect of Poonch with the difference that while the rural proportion in 1961 is still lower than that of 1911, the urban proportion has shot up to 5,998 as against only 3,082 of 1911.

8.66 The proportion of Muslim population in the State has been declining after 1931 and has shrunk by 411 per 10,000 population after 1941. The decrease is reflected both in the rural and urban proportions which have come down from 7,316 and 6,744 of 1941 to 6,949 and 6,234 of 1961 respectively.

8.67 In Anantnag district, the proportion has been increasing from decade to decade though at a very slow rate. This is also true of the rural areas but in the urban sector, the corresponding proportion has been steadily decreasing upto 1941. During the following two decades, it went up by 378 and stood at 9,062 per 10,000 population in 1961.

8.68 The proportion of Muslims in Srinagar district has also progressively increased except that there was a fall of 164 per 10,000 population during 1931-41. This was reflected both in the rural and urban areas of the district.

8.69 In Baramulla district, the proportion remained more or less the same from 1911 to 1941. In 1961, however, there was an increase of 117 per 10,000 of the district population.

8.70 The rural areas of the district also present a similar picture, the proportions having varied from 9,654 to 9,682 during the three decades ending 1941. The 1961 proportion, however, exceeded that of 1941 by 127 per 10,000 population.

8.71 The urban proportion has fluctuated from decade to decade and stood at 8,984 in 1961 as against only 8,842 of 1911.

8.72 The Muslim population in Ladakh has, with the exception of 1931, been proportionately decreasing from 1911 to 1961. In 1911, the number of Muslims per 10,000 population stood at 4,935 against which the community now claims a proportion of 4,543 only. In the rural areas also, the proportion which stood at 4,886 and 4,971 in 1911 and 1921 respectively, slightly improved in 1931 but was reduced to 4,697 in 1941 and 4,618 in 1961.

8.73 In the urban sector of the district, the proportion has shrunk by more than 50% during the last five decades being only 2,825 in 1961 as against 5,682 of 1911.

8.74 There has been a slight fall in the proportion of Muslims in Doda district in 1921. During all other decades, the proportion has progressively incresed. These increases are reflected in the proportions of the rural population also.

8.75 The statistics relating to Udhampur district indicate that there has been a slight fall in the proportion of Muslims in 1941 only.

During the remaining decades, the proportions have steadily increased though the increment during the two decades 1941-61 has been comparatively small. In the rural areas also, the proportion has increased all along except in 1941 when it was slightly smaller than the proportion of 1931. The urban proportion has also increased right upto 1941 but there has been a phenomenal fall in it during the two decades 1941-61 when it came down by 1,757 and was reduced to 495 per 10,000 population.

8.76 So far as Jammu district is concerned, the proportion of Muslims which steadily increased from 1911 to 1931 registered its first fall in 1941 when it stood at 3,736 only as against 4,094 of 1931. During the following two decades, there was a phenomenal decrease of 2,733 per 10,000 population and the proportion was reduced to 1,003 only. In the case of rural sector also, the 1931 proportion of 4,216 shrank to 862 only by 1961 having been reduced by 382 from 1931 to 1941 and by 2,972 during 1941-61.

8.77 In the urban sector of the district, the proportion was reduced by 246 during 1911-21 and again by 109 in the decade 1931-41. As in the rural areas, the urban proportion also suffered a decrease of 1,781 per 10,000 population during the post-Independence period.

8.78 Till 1941, the proportion of Muslims in Kathua district increased steadily from decade to decade. Like Jammu, however, it suffered an abrupt fall during the post-Independence period and was reduced to 1,302 in 1961 as against 2,545 of 1941. This fall was reflected both in the rural and urban areas but while it was limited in the former case to 1,118 only, it was as large as 2,887 per 10,000 population in the urban sector.

8.79 In Poonch district also, the proportions of Muslims inhabiting the district as a whole and its rural areas went on increasing upto 1941. During the following two decades, however, the proportion was reduced by 613 per 10,000 population in the district and by 379 in its rural areas. The urban areas, however, suffered a sizable decrease of 4,197 per 10,000 population during 1941-61.

8.80 Having concluded the discussion on the proportions of the two major communities, we shall now examine how the growth of Sikhs and Buddhists has varied from decade to decade in the State and its constituent districts as also in their rural and urban areas from 1911 onwards.

8.81 The data given in the statement shows that the proportion of Sikhs has steadily increased during the last fifty years and stands at 177 per 10,000 population in 1961 as against only 68 in 1911. The increase is reflected both in the rural and urban areas but the urban proportion for 1961 discloses a phenomenal increase over the corresponding proportion of 1941.

8.82 In Anantnag also, the proportion has improved from decade to decade in the district as a whole as also in its rural areas but so far as of the urban areas are concerned, the 1941 proportion of 55 per 10,000 has shrunk in 1961 to 20 only.

8.83 On the other hand, the urban proportion of Sikhs in Srinagar district has increased all along during the last five decades having risen from 36 of 1911 to 133 per 10,000 population in 1961. The rural proportion has, however, remained more or less the same except in 1941 when it stood at 86 per 10,000 as against only 74 of 1961.

8.84 Like Srinagar, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of Sikhs inhabiting the urban areas of Baramulla district. In 1911, Sikhs constituted only 56 per 10,000 urban population of the district, while the corresponding proportion in 1961 stands at 316.

8.85 Not so in the rural areas. In this case, the proportion which went on increasing gradually from 116 to 152 per 10,000 population during the four decades ending 1941, was abruptly reduced to 45 only in 1961. Consequently, the proportion for the district as a whole has also shrunk in 1961 to 70 only.

8.86 There are very few Sikhs in Ladakh but their proportion in the district as a whole as also in its rural areas has been increasing, though at a slow pace, during all the five decades ending 1961. The urban proportion, however, suffered a heavy fall in 1921 when it was reduced to 4 per 10,000 as against 38 of the previous decade. In 1941, the proportion again went up to 27 per 10,000 of the urban population but during the following two decades, it shrank to 16 per 10,000 only.

8.87 Doda district is not also inhabited by any sizable number of Sikhs. The overall proportion of the community has, with the exception of slight fluctuations now and then, been increasing though even in 1961 it does not exceed 18 per 10,000. The rural proportions have also varied from decade to decade being 4 in 1911, 15 in 1941 and only 8 in 1961.

8.88 The data relating to the urban areas, however, shows that the Sikhs have, during the last two decades, been concentrating in the towns of Doda district. This is evident from the fact that the urban proportion which did not exceed 31 per 10,000 population till 1941 has shot up to 174 in 1961.

8.89 In Udhampur district, the proportion of Sikhs has been steadily increasing during the last five decades and stands at 89 per 10,000 population in 1961 as against only 8 of 1911. Likewise, the rural and urban proportions have also increased from decade to decade being 73 and 322 respectively in 1961 in striking contrast with the correspoding proportions of 1911 which stood at 6 and 60. The increase is mainly reflected in the 1961 proportions which disclose a marked disparity when compared with those of 1941.

8.90 The comments made above regarding the proportions of Sikhs in Udhampur district hold equally good in the case of Jammu district also. In this district, the rural and urban proportions, which stood at 81 and 182 per 10,000 population in 1911, have enormously increased during the last five decades being 577 and 809 in 1961 respectively.

8.91 The data relating to Kathua district also discloses that the proportions of Sikhs have registered substantial increases in the district and its rural and urban areas all along during the last five decades. The increase is particularly reflected in the 1961 proportions which stand at 103 and 375 in the case of rural and urban areas as against 22 and 55 per 10,000 population in 1941.

8.92 The proportion of Sikhs suffered a considerable fall in Poonch district as a whole as also in its rural areas during the decade 1911-1921. This was, however, more than made up by the abnormal increase in the urban proportion. During the subsequent decades, the proportions went on increasing and though the variation between the 1941 and 1961 rural proportions is not large, the disparity in the urban proportions of these two years is enormous. In 1941, only 560 per 10,000 urban population of the district consisted of Sikhs whereas the proportion claimed by them in 1961 stands at 2,504.

8.93 Buddhists are concentrated in the district of Ladakh and claim negligible proportions of the populations inhabiting other districts. It will be therefore enough to discuss their growth in the State as a whole and in Ladakh district only.

8.94 The data given in the above statement shows that the proportion of Buddhists in the State has gradually declined during the last five decades and does not exceed 136 per 10,000 population in 1961 as against 151, the corresponding proportion in 1911. This decrease is reflected in both the rural and urban areas except that the 1961 rural and 1931 urban proportions have been slightly higher than the corresponding proportions in the previous decade.

8.95 In Ladakh district, the Buddhist population has increased on the whole by 357 per 10,000 being 5,382 in 1961 as against 5,025 only of 1911. There has been, however, a slight fall in the proportion of 1931 but this was more than made up during the following decade.

8.96 The rural proportion has also been increasing from decade to decade except 1931 when there was a fall of 124 per 10,000 popula-

tion. The data for 1961 shows that 5,327 out of every 10,000 persons in the rural areas of the district are Buddhists. The corresponding proportion in 1911 stood at 5,099 only.

8.97 The urban proportion has also suffered a fall of 43 per 10,000 population in 1941. In this case, however, the proportion shot up by 2721 per 10,000 population from 1911 to 1961.

8.98 The above analysis indicates that the proportion of Hindus has increased in the State as a whole as also in its rural and urban areas during the last five decades though it has shrunk in all the districts except Jammu, Kathua and Poonch. The data relating to districts in which the fall is reflected shows that it has occurred in the rural or urban sectors or both mainly during 1941-61. Similarly, the highest increment in the proportion of Hindus in Jammu and Kathua districts relates to the two decades preceding 1961. Reasons accounting for these variations are not far to seek. The tribal raids of 1947 resulted in the mass movement of population from areas on the other side of the Cease-fire Line as also from one district to another within the territory administered by the State. There has been a tendency among different communities to concentrate in the districts where they already claimed a predominant share in the population. In Doda and Udhampur districts the rural proportions have decreased during the two decades 1941-61 but the corresponding proportions of urban areas have registered substantial increases.

8.99 The proportion of Muslims in the State and its rural and urban areas has declined during the last five decades, though the fall in the rural proportion has not been as large as of the urban sector.

8.100 The district-wise data shows that the total and rural proportions of Muslims in the three valley districts have either registered no change during the two decades, 1941-61 or the increase has been of a small size. The urban proportion has registered a sizable increase due to the corresponding fall in the proportions of Hindus. In Ladakh district, the decrease is particularly reflected in the urban areas where it has fallen by more than 800 per 10,000 population.

8.101 The proportion of Muslims in Doda district which was predominantly inhabited by this community in 1941 has increased in the rural sector due, among other reasons, to the heavy fall in their urban proportion in the districts of Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch. Among the remaining four districts of Jammu Province, the rural proportion of Muslims has during the two decades 1941-61 improved, in Udhampur alone. In Jammu, Kathua and Poonch, not only the urban but even the rural proportions have registered heavy falls. In this case also, the same reasons, as have been given in respect of Hindus, hold good for the fluctuations in the proportions claimed by the community in the various districts of the State. Further a sizable section of Muslims has migrated to the territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line which accounts for the large decrease in the proportions previously claimed by them in these districts.

8.102 As already stated, the proportion of Sikhs has increased in the State as also in its rural and urban areas. In individual districts also the proportion has appreciably increased during the last five decades except Baramulla. Even in this district, there has been a phenomenal increase in the urban proportion.

8.103 Many Sikhs who previously inhabited the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line and Baramulla district have migrated to the rural and urban areas of Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch districts. Others have settled in the urban sector of Doda district such as the towns of Batote, Ramban, etc.

Proportions of each Religious Community claimed by the districts, 1911—61

8.104 The subjoined statement gives the distribution of 10,000 persons of each major religious community in the State and its rural and urban areas claimed by each of the districts and their respective rural and urban sectors from 1911 to 1961.

STATEMENT VIII.10

Distribution of each major religious community among the districts of the State, 1911-1961

State and District	Total Rural Urban	1961							1941					1931			
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jammu and Kashmir State	**Total**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	Rural	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	Urban	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Anantnag	Total	237	2,567	21	953	...	7	...	277	2,354	1,227	N	14	317	2,429	25	1,319
	Rural	242	2,827	17	1,428	...	25	...	261	2,527	1,434	...	26	314	2,593	63	1,452
	Urban	213	1,117	24	42	...	...	...	363	1,110	316	11	7	338	1,152	...	457
Srinagar	Total	525	2,387	808	1,024	2	28	2,500	664	2,074	1,335	2	1,038	558	2,026	1,294	1,171
	Rural	74	1,633	213	616	...	...	...	77	1,469	952	...	435	42	1,459	...	913
	Urban	2,397	6,592	1,224	1,807	40	39	10,000	3,819	6,422	3,016	38	1,364	3,815	6,454	2,138	2,837
Baramulla	Total	118	2,419	239	673	N	...	...	157	2,271	2,484	N	243	167	2,249	346	2,604
	Rural	98	2,603	136	587	N	...	...	127	2,457	2,839	...	132	154	2,426	877	2,926
	Urban	202	1,393	311	837	...	...	...	320	939	925	5	303	249	864	...	521
Ladakh	Total	6	166	35	13	9,865	...	...	4	166	17	9,869	313	2	183	602	8
	Rural	5	190	...	19	9,866	...	...	2	182	17	9,866	343	1	199	546	9
	Urban	9	28	60	3	9,852	...	...	19	47	16	9,929	296	10	56	638	3
Doda	Total	916	718	46	76	127	...	1,666	1,155	542	97	128	86	1,259	535	20	106
	Rural	1,076	797	94	51	134	...	2,222	1,340	594	114	134	237	1,421	580	51	117
	Urban	252	277	12	125	...	...	...	159	168	22	6	4	231	187	...	36
Udhampur	Total	1,633	354	832	358	...	...	...	1,911	329	149	...	384	1,966	333	276	96
	Rural	1,842	413	1,848	417	...	...	...	2,133	362	146	...	548	2,158	366	...	96
	Urban	766	22	119	245	...	...	...	718	94	162	...	296	756	77	456	97
Jammu	Total	4,232	213	7,057	5,199	6	9,937	4,167	3,459	750	3,364	1	7,408	3,209	783	6,424	3,123
	Rural	4,066	163	6,380	5,418	N	9,876	5,556	3,435	739	3,149	...	7,784	3,167	785	7,980	2,898
	Urban	4,925	495	7,533	4,779	108	9,961	...	3,588	834	4,310	11	7,205	3,472	763	5,410	4,582
Kathua	Total	1,754	111	709	405	...	28	...	1,789	212	138	...	472	18,38	203	848	207
	Rural	1,998	129	784	475	...	99	...	2,003	223	146	...	396	2,010	210	305	200
	Urban	737	10	657	269	...	...	..	635	131	104	...	514	755	151	1,201	249
Poonch	Total	579	1,065	253	1,299	...	...	1,667	584	1,302	1,189	...	42	684	1,259	165	1,366
	Rural	599	1,245	528	989	...	...	2,222	622	1,447	1,203	...	99	733	1,382	178	1,389
	Urban	499	66	60	1,893	...	...	...	379	255	1,129	...	11	374	296	157	1,218

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Concld.*

Sate and District	Total Rural Urban	1921 Budd-hist	Jain	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Budd-hist	Jain	Others	1911 Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Budd-hist	Jain	Others
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Jammu & Kashmir State	**Total**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	Rural	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	Urban	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100,00**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Anantnag	Total	...	...	...	328	2,466	26	1,449	...	...	...	317	2,513	56	1,309	...	...	...
	Rural	..	...	...	334	2,621	63	1,591	...	...	...	324	2,667	142	1,463	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	..	286	1,162	...	326	...	...	...	275	1,301	...	158	...	...	...
Srinagar	Total	1	51	6,717	528	1,967	1,874	1,197	1	...	3,387	515	1,931	1,695	1,305	...	...	8,125
	Rural			6,880	44	1,433	786	1,005	N	...	3,457	47	1,420	1,108	1,119	...	...	...
	Urban	29	51	4,444	3,897	6,474	2,641	2,714	8	...	2,000	3,628	5,942	2,083	2,698	...	...	8,387
Baramulla	Total	...	..	522	170	2,249	280	2,873	...	19	97	159	2,192	565	2,679	1	...	313
	Rural	...	...	560	157	2,417	676	3,160	...	3,334	102	142	2,348	1,222	2,954	1	...	10,000
	Urban	...	...	...	264	828	...	597	...	...	...	273	971	131	617	...	...	...
Ladakh	Total	9,860	...	...	2	191	455	8	9,876	...	...	3	207	712	14	9,869	...	...
	Rural	9,857	...	...	1	207	220	9	9,873	...	...	1	217	455	4	9,863	...	...
	Urban	9,918	...	...	6	56	622	5	9,960	...	...	14	130	882	87	9,988	...	...
Doda	Total	134	17	..	1,236	502	13	150	120	...	...	1,227	538	...	48	127	88	...
	Rural	141	10,000	...	1,381	540	16	164	125	...	...	1,370	577	...	40	133	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	224	184	11	35	...	...	...	271	235	...	109	6	89	...
Udhampur	Total	...	34	...	2,013	333	6	91	2	...	...	2,018	310	11	95	...	...	...
	Rural	...	...	...	2,209	364	...	78	2	...	...	2,188	338	28	69	...	...	...
	Urban	...	34	...	645	67	11	196	...	...	...	887	87	...	290	...	...	...
Jammu	Total	3	9,847	2,761	3,126	774	6,344	2,710	1	9,943	6,516	3,120	811	4,814	1,987	...	9,853	1,562
	Rural	...	...	2,560	3,061	780	7,233	2,544	...	3,333	6,441	3,076	813	7,045	1,676	...	...	...
	Urban	53	9,864	5,556	3,581	724	5,716	4,024	32	9,981	8,000	3,411	794	3,340	4,315	...	9,911	1,613
Kathua	Total	...	...	...	1,892	208	950	144	...	19	...	1,879	217	1,921	69	3	...	...
	Rural	...	...	...	2,057	212	1,006	137	...	3,333	...	2,035	224	...	67	3	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	746	173	910	201	...	...	...	843	163	3,189	87	...	...	...
Poonch	Total	2	51	...	705	1,310	52	1,378	...	19	...	762	1,281	226	2,494	N	59	...
	Rural	2	...	...	756	1,426	...	1,312	...	..	...	817	1,396	...	2,608	...	10,000	...
	Urban	...	51	...	351	332	89	1,902	...	19	...	398	377	375	1,639	6	...	...

Note :- The break-up of Christians and Jains is not available separately in the Village Tables of 1941 Census. The figures of these two religions have, therefore, been included in "Others".

N=Negligible

8.105 The statistics for 1961 show that of every 10,000 Hindus inhabiting the State as a whole, 237 belong to Anantnag, 525 to Srinagar, 118 to Baramulla, 6 to Ladakh, 916 to Doda, 1,633 to Udhampur, 4,232 to Jammu, 1,754 to Kathua and 579 to Poonch. The district-wise proportions of the previous decades indicate that except for a small increment in 1921, the proportion of Hindus claimed by Anantnag district per 10,000 Hindus of the State has been progressively declining and has shrunk from 317 of 1911 to 237 in 1961. The share claimed by Hindus of Srinagar district in the total population of the community from 1911 onwards has increased from decade to decade right upto 1941 but has declined during the next twenty years by 139 per 10,000 population of the community. In Baramulla district, however, the corresponding proportion has increased during the decade 1911-21 and gradually declined from 1931 onwards.

8.106 In Doda district, the proportion of Hindus per 10,000 population of the community in the State has been increasing upto 1931. During the following decades, the proportion depreciated steadily and came down from 1,259 of 1931 to 916 only in 1961.

8.107 There was no change in the proportion of Hindus of Udhampur district vis-a-vis their total population in the State upto 1921. The data for 1931 shows a fall of 47 per 10,000 population. By 1941, the proportion shrank to 1911 as against 1966 of 1931. The community, however, suffered a major reduction in 1961 when the proportion was reduced to 1,633 only.

8.108 In Jammu, there has been no decade when the proportion of Hindus inhabiting the district has not increased. The same cannot be said of Kathua where the corresponding proportion has been declining after 1921, though the decrease has been small in each decade.

8.109 Poonch presents a picture just opposite to that of Jammu. Here, the proportion of Hindus per 10,000 population of the community in the State has been declining successively from decade to decade and has eventually shrunk to 579 in 1961.

8.110 The rural proportion of Hindus in Anantnag district per 10,000 Hindus inhabiting the entire rural sector of the State has also progressively declined and has come down from 324 of 1911 to 242 in 1961. The urban proportion has, however, been increasing upto 1941 but has suffered a fall of 150 per 10,000 population in 1961.

8.111 The proportion of Hindus in the rural population of Srinagar district has been small in all the previous decades. Their proportion per 10,000 Hindus in the rural areas of the State has slightly declined during the first three decades but has almost doubled in 1931-41. The 1961 proportion is merely the same as that of 1941. The urban proportion has been fluctuating till 1941 but has suffered a phenomenal fall of 1,422 during 1941-61 when it was reduced from 3,819 to 2,397 only.

8.112 Like Srinagar, the rural sector of Baramulla district is not also inhabited by a sizable population of Hindus. At any rate, their proportion in relation to the total Hindu population in the rural areas of the State has been declining from 1921 onwards. The 1961 proportion stands at 98 only as against 157 of 1921. The urban proportion has been decreasing upto 1931. In 1941, it stood at 320 but during the following two decades, it was reduced by 118 per 10,000 and did not exceed 202 in 1961.

8.113 The proportion of rural Hindus of Doda district suffered its first fall in 1941. During the following two decades, the decrease was of a larger size and the proportion was reduced to 1,076 only. In urban areas, however, the corresponding proportion which went on decrease ing from decade to decade upto 1941 increased by 93 in 1961 when every 252 Hindus per 10,000 inhabiting the urban sector of the State were returned from Doda district.

8.114 There has been a slight increase in the proportion of rural Hindus of Udhampur

district in 1921 only. The proportions of other decades indicate that the share claimed by Udhampur in the total Hindu population inhabiting the rural areas of the State has been consistently decreasing and does not exceed 1,842 per 10,000 population in 1961. The urban proportion which registered an increase of 111 per 10,000 in 1931 has also varied during other decades. The net effect of these fluctuations has been a fall of 121 per 10,000 population from 1911 to 1961.

8.115 The proportion claimed by Hindus of Jammu district in the total rural population of the community in the State has increased almost in all the decades except 1921 when there was a slight fall of 15 per 10,000 population. During the five decades ending 1961, the proportion claimed by the community has therefore increased by about 10%. In the urban sector also, there has been an enormous increase in the proportion of the community which has gone up by 1,337 per 10,000 population during the two decades, 1941-61.

8.116 The proportion of Hindus inhabiting the rural areas of Kathua district has been declining from 1921 onwards but the rate of decrease has not been large. A comparison of 1911 and 1961 proportions shows that there has been a net fall of 37 in the proportion of the community in the rural sector of the district. The urban proportion has fluctuated from decade to decade with the result that the 1961 proportion stands at only 737 per 10,000 population as against 843 of 1911.

8.117 In Poonch district also, there has been no decade when the proportion of rural Hindus has not decreased. The urban proportion has, however, been increasing from 1931 onwards.

8.118 Muslims are mostly concentrated in the valley districts, Poonch and Doda. In Anantnag district, their proportion has been declining all along upto 1941. During the following two decades, it has increased by 213 per 10,000 population being 2,567 in 1961 as against 2,354 of 1941.

8.119 Not so in Srinagar. Here the proportion has been gradually increasing and in 1961 the district claimed 2,387 out of every 10,000 Muslims in the State. The corresponding proportion in 1911 stood at 1931 only.

8.120 In Baramulla district also, the share claimed by the district in the Muslim population of the State has increased from 2,192 of 1911 to 2,419 in 1961. It has not decreased in any decade though the proportion in 1931 does not disclose any variation when compared with that of 1921. On the other hand, the proportion of Muslim population in Ladakh has steadily declined during all the five decades and has come down from 207 of 1911 to 166 in 1961, the same as that of 1941.

8.121 There has not been any sizable fluctuation in the proportions of Muslims inhabiting Doda district during the four decades ending 1941. The 1961 proportion which stands at 718 discloses an increase of 176 over the corresponding proportion of 1941 per 10,000 Muslims in the State. In Udhampur district also, the fluctuations in the decennial proportions have been small during all the five decades ending 1961. The net effect of these has been an increase of 44 per 10,000 population.

8.122 So far as Jammu district is concerned, there have been slight ups and downs in the proportions of Muslims during the four decades ending 1941. In 1961, however, the proportion suffered an abrupt fall of 537 per 10,000 population of Muslims in the State as a whole.

8.123 The data relating to Kathua district does not also disclose any major fluctuations in the proportions of Muslims during the first four decades. The 1961 proportion, however, stands at 111 only as against 212 of 1941 indicating a decrease of 101 per 10,000 population.

8.124 There has been no sizable change in the proportion of Muslims of Poonch district during the decade 1911-1921. The proportion of 1931 is, however, smaller by 51 when compared with that of 1921. The fall has been made good during the following decade but the 1961 proportion shows that the proportion of

the community has again declined during the two decades 1941-61 by 237 per 10,000 population.

8.125 The rural proportion of Muslims in Anantnag district has varied from decade to decade but the fluctuations have not been large except in 1941-61 when the proportion of the community per 10,000 rural Muslims of the State increased by 300.

8.126 In urban areas, however, the proportion has been consistently declining during all the five decades except 1961 when there was a negligible increase of 7 per 10,000 over the proportion of 1941.

8.127 The proportion of Muslims in the rural sector of Srinagar district in relation to the total Muslim population inhabiting the rural areas of the State has been steadily increasing upto 1941. During the following two decades also, it went up by 164 per 10,000 population. The urban proportion registered its major increase in 1911-21 when it stood at 6,474 as against 5,942 of 1911. In 1961 also, there has been an increase of 170 per 10,000 population.

8.128 As in Srinagar, the rural proportion of Muslims in Baramulla has been increasing during all the five decades. In urban areas also, except for 1921 when the proportion fell by 143 per 10,000 population, the share of Baramulla district in the overall urban population of the State has steadily increased. In 1961, the proportion has shot up by 454, being 1,393 as against only 939 of 1941.

8.129 The rural proportion of Muslims in Ladakh has not undergone any major change during the last five decades. In the urban areas, however, the proportion has shrunk from decade to decade and has been reduced to 28 per 10,000 population in 1961 as against 130 of 1911.

8.130 The proportion of Muslims in the rural sector of Doda district has also steadily increased during all the decades except 1921 when it suffered a slight fall. The increase is particularly reflected in the 1961 proportion which exceeds that af 1941 by more than 200. The urban proportion has been decreasing upto 1941 but the fall has more than made up in 1961 when the proportion increased by 109 as compared with that of 1941.

8.131 In Udhampur district, the rural proportion of Muslims has not registered any sizable increase or decrease during the first four decades. Similarly in the urban areas also, though there have been some fluctuations during the first three decades, these have not been of large. The 1961 proportion, however, stands at only 22 per 10,000 population as against 94 of 1941.

8.132 The variation in the proportion of Muslims inhabiting the rural areas of Jammu district has been normal till 1941. During the following two decades, however, there has been substantial fall in the Muslim population resulting in the proportion being reduced to 163 in 1961 as against 739 of 1941. Similar remarks apply to the urban proportion also which has suffered its major fall during 1941-61 when it was reduced from 834 to 495 only.

8.133 In Kathua district, the proportion of rural Muslims in relation to the total Muslim population in the rural areas of the State has been depreciating till 1931. The 1941 proportion shows a slight improvement but in 1961 the rural sector of the district claims only 129 out of every 10,000 Muslims in the rural areas of the State as against the previous proportion of 223.

8.134 The urban proportion has also been declining except for a small increase in 1921. The 1961 proportion, however, shows that very few Muslims have been left in the urban sector of the district and their proportion which stood at 131 in 1941 has been reduced to 10 only.

8.135 During the first four decades, the proportion of rural Muslims of Poonch district has varied from 1,396 to 1,447 per 10,000 Muslims in the rural areas of the State. The two following decades, however, witnessed a fall of over 200 in the proportion of the community which did not exceed 1,245 in 1961. The urban

proportion has also progressively decreased from decade to decade and as shrunk in 1961 to 66 only as against 255 of 1241.

8.136 The proportion of Sikh population in the State as a whole contributed by Anantnag district has been declining steadily from 1921 onwards and has been reduced by 1961 to 953 per 10,000 Sikhs as against the corresponding proportion of 1,449 in 1921. The highest fall has been registered during the two decades preceding 1961.

8.137 In Srinagar district also, the proportion of Sikhs per 10,000 population of the community in the State has been decreasing during the first three decades and from 1941 to 1961. The district, however, claimed a proportion of 1,335 Sikhs in 1941 as against 1,171 of 1931 indicating an increase of 164 per 10,000 population.

8.138 Baramulla has been one of the strongholds of Sikh community till 1941. The proportion of the community in the district has ever since been declining and has registered a phenomenal fall of 1,811 during 1941-61 when it was reduced to 673 only as against 2873 of 1921.

8.139 The only decade during which there was a substantial improvement in the proportion of Sikhs inhabiting Doda district in relation to their total population in the State was 1911-21 when it went up by 102 per 10,000 population. After 1921, the proportion decreased steadily and was reduced to 76 only in 1961.

8.140 In Udhampur district, the proportion of Sikhs has remained more or less static till 1931. During the following decade, however, the district was inhabited by 149 out of every 10,000 Sikhs in the State as against only 96 in the previous decade. The 1961 proportion is about 150% above that of 1941 and stands at 358.

8.141 There has been no decade when the proportion of Sikhs claimed by Jammu district has not exceeded the corresponding average of the previous decade. As a result, the 1961 proportion stands at 5,199 per 10,000 Sikhs as against only 1987 of 1911.

8.142 So far as Kathua district is concerned; the only decade in which the proportion of Sikhs registered a fall was 1941 when it came down from 207 to 138. The decrease was not only made up during the next two decades but there was an un-precedented increase raising the proportion to 405.

8.143 The proportion of Sikhs in Poonch district has also progressively decreased upto 1941. The 1961 proportion, however, stands at 1,299 as against 1,189 of 1941 and 2,494 of 1911.

8.144 There has been no significant change in the proportion of Sikhs inhabiting the rural areas of Anantnag district which has varied from 1,428 to 1,591 during the last five decades. The urban proportion has, however, registered phenomenal increases upto 1931 but has been declining since then and has been reduced to 42 in 1961 as against 457 of 1931.

8.145 In Srinagar district also, the proportion of Sikhs in the rural areas has been declining during all the five decades except 1941 when it improved slightly. The proportion suffered its major fall during the two decades 1941-61 when it shrank to 616 as against 952 in 1941. In the urban areas, however, the proportion has steadily increased right upto 1941 but has suffered an abrupt fall during the next two decades when it came down from 3,016 to 1,087.

8.146 During the first four decades, the proportion of Sikhs in the rural areas of Baramulla district did not change materially having varied from 2,839 to 3,160. The 1961 proportion, however, shows that there has been a huge fall of 2,252 reducing the proportion from 2839 to 587 only. The urban proportion has fluctuated from decade to decade but has on the whole registered a substantial increase. The highest proportion was returned in 1941 when of every 10,000 Sikhs in the urban areas of the State, 925 inhabited Baramulla district.

8.147 In 1911, only 40 out of every 10,000 Sikhs inhabiting the rural sector of the State were enumerated in Doda. The proportion increased to 164 in 1921 but was reduced to 117 in 1931 and to 114 in 1941. During the following two decades, the proportion registered its heaviest decrease and came down to 51 only. The urban sector claimed a proportion of 109 per 10,000 Sikhs in the urban sector of the State in 1911. It has since then been decreasing and has come down to 22 only in 1941. The 1961 proportion stands at 125 and exceeds even the 1911 proportion by 16 per 10,000 population.

8.148 Udhampur is also one of the districts in which the proportion of Sikhs in the rural areas has been increasing from decade to decade and has shot up abruptly to 417 in 1961 as against only 146 of 1941. In the urban sector, the corresponding proportion has been decreasing upto 1931 when it shrank to 97 only. During the following three decades and in particular in 1961, the proportion has enormously increased, there being 245 Sikhs out of every 10,000 in the urban sector of the State.

8.149 The proportion of Sikhs in the rural sector of Jammu district has remarkably increased during all the five decades having shot up from 1,676 of 1911 to 5,418 in 1961. The largest increase is reflected during the two decades ending 1961. The urban proportion has, however, been fluctuating from decade to decade, the highest being returned in 1961 at 4,779 as against the lowest of 4,024 returned in 1921.

8.150 The rural sector of Kathua district was inhabited by very few Sikhs in 1911. The proportion, however, went on increasing from decade to decade except 1941 when there was a slight fall. The 1961 proportion stands at 475 as against only 67 of 1911. The data relating to the urban sector also reveals a similar position. The 1941 proportion discloses a decrease of 145 when compared with that of 1931. In 1961, however, the urban sector of the district contributed 269 per 10,000 Sikhs in the urban areas of the State as against the corresponding proportion of 87 only in 1911.

8.151 The highest proportion of Sikhs in the rural areas of Poonch district was returned in 1911 when the district was inhabited by 2,608 per 10,000 Sikhs in the rural areas of the State. The proportion was reduced to almost one-half by 1921 and though there was a small increase in the following decade, it again went on decreasing thereafter until it was reduced to 989 in 1961. Except 1921, the urban proportion has also progressively decreased till 1941 but has registered a phenomenal increase of 764 in 1961.

8.152 As already stated, Buddhists are mainly concentrated in Ladakh district. There has been no significant change in the proportion claimed by Buddhists inhabiting Ladakh district which has varied from 9,860 to 9,876 per 10,000 Buddhists in the State during all the five decades ending 1961. This is also true of the rural sector in which the corresponding proportion has varied from 9,857 to 9,873. Likewise, the urban proportion does not disclose any substantial variation except during the two decades ending 1961 when the number of Buddhists in the urban areas of Ladakh district per 10,000 Buddhists in the urban areas of the State was reduced from 9,929 to 9,852.

ERRATA

(The following printing mistakes are regretted)

Page No.	*Particulars*	*For*	*Read*
5	Stt. V.3, column 5 against item vi	1,576	1,676
7	Para 5.22, line 1	Consicuous	Conspicuous
9	Para 5.36, line 18	remains	remains cut off
9	Para 5.36, line 22	rigourous	rigorous
14	Para 5.65, line 4 from below	edata xtracted	data extracted
29	Para 5.129, line 3 from below	areas it which	areas in which
34	Stt.V.18, Col 13 against Jammu and Kashmir	131	113
49	Para 5.248, line 2 from below	been also to	been able to
57	Para 5.287, line 2	has	have
59	Para 5.294, line 6	so for as	so far as
64	Statement V.27, col.12 against Maharashtra	9	6
65	Statement V.27, col.9 against Tripura	...	6
70	Statement V.29, col.6 against Jammu Total (b)	17,370	17,376
73	Para 5.334 line 8 from below	University of post-	University or post-
79	Statement V.30, col.2 against Kathua District (Rural)	2,660	2,680
112	Para 5.476, line 18	5.24	5.424
113	Para 5.479, line 1	category IV	category VI
116	Para 6.14, Last line	1961	1951
124	Para 6.45, line 5	those	those of
135	Statement VI.6, heading of col. 3	female birthe	female births
147	Statement VI.11, col. 28 against 65-69 (b)	118	188
148	Para 6.111, line 3 from below	ase	are
158	Para 6.161, line 5	prevalance of polyndary	prevalence of polyandry
165	Para 7.7, line 7 from below	housdholds	households
175	Para 7.36, line 4 from below	went	went up
196	Para 7.115, line 9	everage	average
198	Statement VII.14, col. 9 against total	109	100
217	Para 8.17, line 2	aud	and
233	Statement VIII.8, col. 5 (left hand side) line 3 from below	Eakerwali	Bakerwali
233	Statement VIII.8, col. 4 (right hand side) last line	350	305
234	Para 8.47 last line	mother-tongne	mother-tongue
239	Para 8.72 line 3 from below	4971	4871
239	Para 8.74, line 3 from below	incresed	increased
245	Para 8.113, line 4-5 from below	decreaseing	decreasing
248	Para 8.135, line 2 from below	as	has
248	Para 8.135, last line	1241	1941

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2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road ... (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy and R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building ... (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building ... (Reg.)
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 ... (Reg.)
4. The Standard Book Depot., Avenue Road ... (Reg.)
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet (Reg.)
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balmandira, Gandhinagar ... (Reg.)
7. Maruthi Book Depot., Avenue Road... (Rest.)
8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle ... (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar ... (Reg.)

BARODA—
1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura ... (Rest.)
2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent ... (Rest.)

3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road ... (Rest.)

BEWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Store Ltd. ... (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road ... (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road ... (Reg.)

BHOPAL—

1. Superintendent, State Government Press
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road ... (Reg.)
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies ... (Rest.)

BHUBANESHWAR-Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 ... (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot., Near Shrialshetti Chowk ... (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. ... (Rest.)

BALASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)

BOMBAY—

1. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
3. Co-operator's Bank Depot.5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar ... (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. ... (Reg.)
5. Current Technical Literature Co., P. Ltd., India House, 1st floor ... (Reg.)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
7. Lakkani Book Depot., Girgaum ... (Reg.)
8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi; Kalbadevi ... (Reg.)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road ... (Reg.)
10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ... (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot., Lamington Road (Reg.)
12. Sunder Dass Gian Chand, 601 Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street ... (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Reg.)
14. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row ... (Reg.)
15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street ... (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Book Depot., King Edward Road ... (Reg.)
17. P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 ... (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street ... (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath and Co., A-6 Daulat Nagar Borivli ... (Reg.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road ... (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building Girgaum Road .. (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23 Bell Building, Shri P. M. Road ... (Rest.)
23. Bomay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road ... (Rest.)
24. Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate ... (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 ... (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane ... (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street ... (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street ... (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street ... (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street ... (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street ... (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street ... (Reg.)
8. R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I. C. College Square ... (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East ... (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/IA, Banchha Ram, Akrar Lane ... (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 ... (Reg.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77 Muktaram Babu Street ... (Rest.)

14. Universal Book Dist., 8/2 Hastings Street ... (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot., 9, Chowringhee Centre ... (Rest.)
16. Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street ... (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road .. (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) .. (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road ... (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah ... (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall ... (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab ...
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25 Sector 22 D ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D ... (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros, 15-Z Sector 22 B. .. (Rest.)
7. Tandan Book Dept. Shopping Centre, Sector 16 ... (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B ... (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot. (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road ... (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Officer Orissa Sectt. ... (Reg.)
2. Cuttack Law Times ... (Reg.)
3. Irabhat K. Mahaptra, Mangalabag P. B. 35 ... (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag ... (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar ... (Rest.)

DEHRADUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co. Rajpur Road ... (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ... (Reg.)
4. Uttam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar ... (Rest.)

DELHI—

1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Moti Gate ... (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot., Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamelian Road ... (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 ... (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj ... (Reg.)
8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1 Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi ... (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak ... (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot., 3, Daryaganj (Reg.)
12. All Indian Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar ... (Rest.)
13. Dhanwat Medical & Law Books House 1522, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar ... (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
16. Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines ... (Rest.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Nataji Subhash Marg ... (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) ... (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market ... (Reg.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75 Gokhale Market ... (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate ... (Rest.)
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 339, Nehru Bazar ... (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Moti Gate ... (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Bookellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)

29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura ... (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5/10 Ansari Road ... (Rest.)

DHANBAD—
1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian Schools of Mines ... (Reg.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 ... (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society ... (Rest.)
2. Rameshraya Book Depot., Subhas Road ... (Rest.)
3. Karnatakya Sahitpa Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road ... (Rest.)
2. South India Traders C/o Constiutional Journal ... (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot., 78, Jhoke Road ... (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya ... (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg ... (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency ... (Rest.)

GORAKPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road ... (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta ... (Reg.)

GWALIOR—
1. Supdt. Printing & Stationery M. B.
2. Loyal Book Depot., Patankar Bazar, Lashkar ... (Reg.)
3. M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar ... (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House Koppikar Road ... (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
1. Director Govt. Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot., Lakdikapul (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. ... (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Booksellers ... (Rest.)

INDORE—
1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41. Ahilya Pura ... (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)

JABALPUR—
1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 185 Jai Prakash Narain Marg ... (R)

JAIPUR—
1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway ... (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta ... (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot., Chaura Rasta ... (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot., Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 ... (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—
1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 ... (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih ... (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market ... (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot. ... (Rest.)

JHUNJHNU—
1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand ... (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaram, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg ... (R)

JODHPUR—
1. Dwarka Dass Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents ... (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Ghoppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—
1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate ... (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)

KANPUR—
1. Advani & Co., P. Box, 100, The Mall (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park ... (Reg.)

3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk ... (Rest.)

KAPUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26 Srinivasapuram ... (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh ...

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road ... (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot ... (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat Booksellers and Stationers (N. Kanara) ... (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd. Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road ... (Reg.)
7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road ... (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart Amin-ud-Daula Park (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

1. Lyall Book Depot. Chura Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road ... (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ... (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street ... (Rest.)

MADRAS—

1. Supdt., Govt. Press. Mount Road
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore .. (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 ... (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street .. (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10 Congress Building, 111, Mount Road (Rest.)

MADURAI—

1. Oriental Book House, 253, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K.N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons ... (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 ... (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda KrishnaNayak (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building Bangoli Ghat ... (Rest.)

MEERUT—

1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road ... (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank ... (Reg.)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents ... (Rest.)

MONGHYAR—Anusndhan, Minerva Press Building ... (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall ... (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

1. Mittal & Co., 85—C, New Mandi ... (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

1. Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate ... (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner,Tikmanio House, Amgola Road ... (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot ... (Rest.)

MYSORE—

1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle ... (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace ... (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram ... (Rest.)
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building ... (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas ... (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road ... (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

1. Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot.,
2. Western Book Depot., Residency Road (Reg.)
3. The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Indusry Association, Mineral House ... (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Courla Book Depot., Bara Bazar ... (Rest.)

NANDED—

1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road ... (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P. B. No. 51 ... (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad ... (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—

1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency,23/90,Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot., 278, Aliganj ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Stores. 7-L Connaught Circus P. O. B. 328 (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market ... (Reg.)
7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House ... (Reg.)
9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
13. Jayanat Book Depot., Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh ... (Reg.)
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar .. (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot., 15, Lady Harding Road ... (Reg.)
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road ... (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot., Latest Books Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96 Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G Kalkaji ... (Reg.)
19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath ... (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 32, Janpath ... (Rest.)
21. People Publishing House, (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road ... (Reg.)
22. R. K. Publishers, 23 Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh ... (Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar ... (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar .. (Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 ... (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 ... (Rest.)
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2 Rohtak Road ... (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave ... (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot., 57, Regrapur ... (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Bookseller, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony ... (Rest.)

PANJIM—

1. Singhals Book House, P. O. B. 70 Near the Church ... (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot., Main Bazar ... (Rest.)

PATIALA—

1. Supdt., Bhupendra State Press
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar ... (Reg.)

PATNA—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing (Bihar)
2. J.N.P Agarwal & Co. Padri-ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan ... (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli ... (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore ... (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta ... (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons. ... (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix ... (Rest.)

POONA—

1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot., 266, M.G. Road (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana ... (Reg.)
4. Rakh Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowk ... (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot., 1339, Shivaji Nagar (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P.N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road ... (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents ... (Reg.)

RANCHI—

1. Crown Book Depot., Upper Bazar ... (Rest.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar ... (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt. Govt. State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review ... (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Charata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road ... (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary, Publishers, Market Street ... (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti ... (Rest.)

SIMLA—

1. Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall ... (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall ... (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi Agent, Times of Ind.a, Sinnar (Nasik) ... (Rest.)

SHILLONG—

1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D.
2. Chapla Bookstall, P. B No 1 .. (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency ... (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road ... (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road ... (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

1. Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur ... (Reg.)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road ... (Reg.)
3. Palamiappa Bros. ... (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—

1. International Book Depot., Main Road (Reg.)
2. Reddear Press & Book Depot., P. B. No. 4 ... (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan 10-C, French Chapal Road ... (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—

1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole ... (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manek Chand Book Depot., Sati Gate ... (Rest.)

VARANASI—

1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka ... (Rest.)
2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office Gopal Mandir Road P. B. 8 ... (Reg.)
3. Glob Book Centre ... (Rest.)
4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka ... (Reg.)
5. B.H.U. Book Depot ... (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers ... (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet ... (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building ... (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Store Ltd. ... (Rest.)

VIZIANGARAM—Sarda & Co. ... (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhanda, Bhorji Market ... (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opposite India Coffee House, New Delhi
2. Govt. of India Book Depot., 8 Hasting Street, Culcutta
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C. 2.

Railway Bookstall Holders

1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co, 15, Elgin Road Allahabad
2. Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner
3. Higginbothms & Co. Ltd., Mount Road., Madras
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathure Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)
2. S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkhrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanaym 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Pologround No. 1, Jodhpur
5. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road Muzaffarpur
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
7. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincograph Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Culcutta-1
13. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15. Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shilong
16. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
17. Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullunder City
18. Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1
19. Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334 Kanpur
22. The Registrar of Companies Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26. Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30. The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda
32. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria 24-Parganas
33. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur
34. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-45
35. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, (Footwear) Calcutta
36. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. P.)
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39. Dy. Director, Incharge S. I. S. I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia
42. The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44. The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271), Bangalore