

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 8

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Part II - A

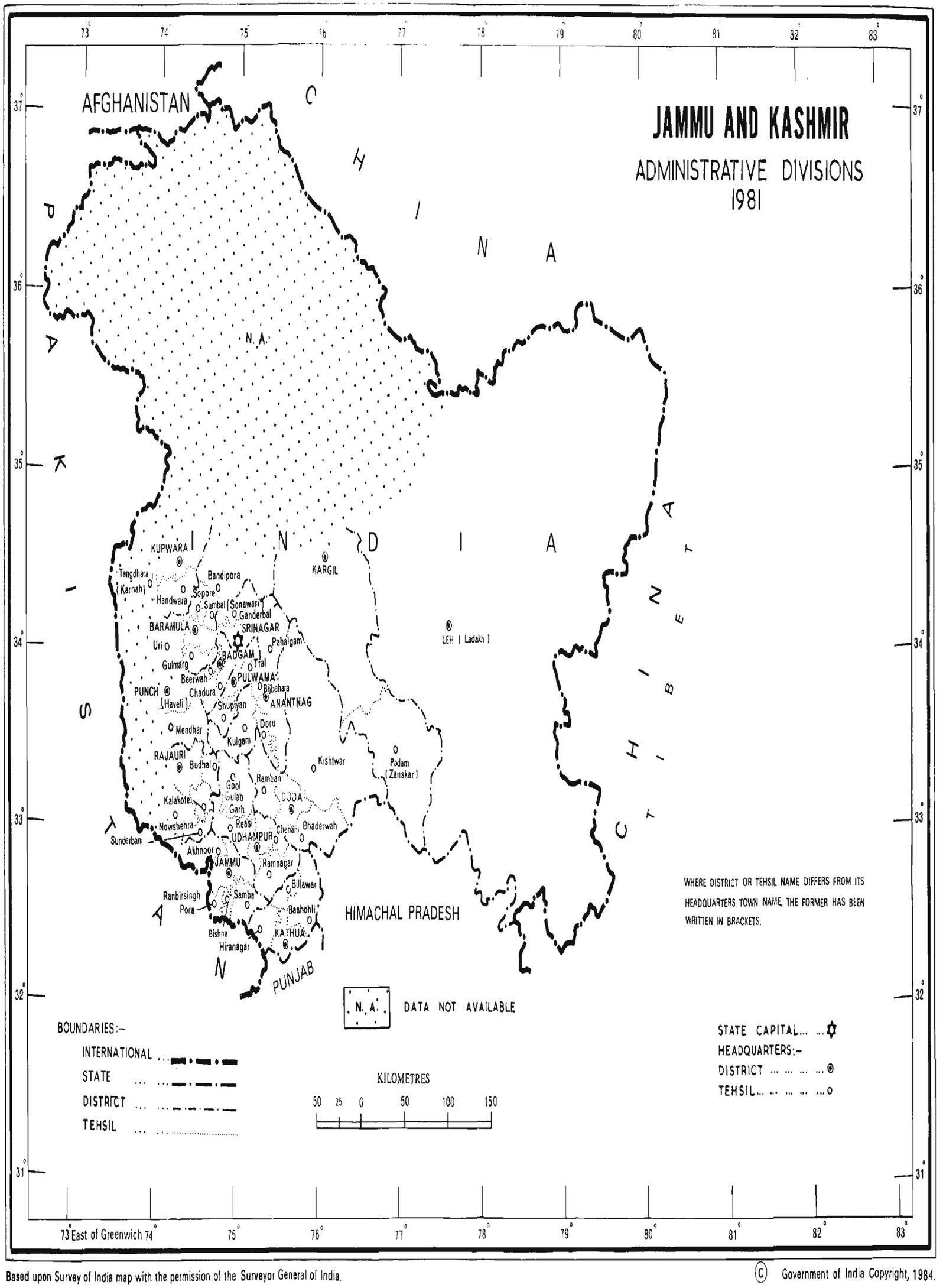
GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A. H. KHAN

OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Director of Census Operations

Jammu & Kashmir



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

© Government of India Copyright, 1984.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Central Government Publications—Census of India 1981—Series 8—Jammu & Kashmir is being published in the following parts :—

Part No.	Subject Part No.	Subject
1	2	3
I	Administration Reports	
	I-A	£Administration Report—Enumeration
	I-B	£Administration Report—Tabulation
II	General Population Tables	
	II-A	General Population Tables A—Series Map of S. U. As
	II-B	Primary Census Abstract
III	General Economic Tables	
	III-A	B—Series Tables of 1st priority
	III-B	B—Series Tables of 2nd priority
IV	Social & Cultural Tables	
	IV-A	C—Series Tables of 1st priority
	IV-B	C—Series Tables of 2nd priority
V	Migration Tables	
	V-A	D—Series Tables of 1st priority
	V-B	D—Series Tables of 2nd priority
VI	Fertility Tables	
	VI-A	F—Series Tables of 1st priority
	VI-B	F—Series Tables of 2nd priority
VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	
VIII	Household Tables	
	VIII-A	HH Series Tables covering material of constructions of houses
	VIII-B	Contain Tables HH-17, HH-17 SC & HH-17 ST
	VIII-C	Report on Households
IX	Special Tables on S. C. and S. T.	
X	Town Directory Survey Reports on Towns & Villages	
	X-A	Town Directory
	X-B	Survey reports on selected towns
	X-C	Survey reports on selected villages
XI		Ethnographic studies on S. C. & S. T.
XII	Census Atlas	Union & State/U. T. Census Atlas
	XII-A	Admn. Atlas
XIII	District Census Handbook*	
	XIII-A } Combined	Village & Town Directory
	XIII-B } Combined	Village-wise/Urban ward-wise Primary Census Abstract

£ Not for sale

* These are State Governments' publications

452 R.G. India/ND/83

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	(v)
General note; The 1981 Census count; Preparatory measures Degree holders and technical personnel card; Preparation of maps; Rural/Urban areas; Standard urban area; Urban agglomeration; The Census hierarchy; Training; The Census act; Provisional totals; Post-enumeration check; Computerisation; Tabulation; Publications	1—7
Annexure-A : Household schedule, Individual slip, Degree holders and technical personnel card	9—18
Annexure-B : Instructions to enumerators for filling up household schedule and individual slip	29—53
Appendix-I : Principles of housenumbering	54—55
Appendix-II : List of a few typical industries that can be conducted on a household industry basis	56
Appendix-III : Classified list of economic activities	57—59
Appendix-IV : Classified list of occupations i.e., description of work	60
Annexure C—The Census Act 1948	61—63
Fly-leaf to table A-1 : Area, houses and population; Inter-district territorial transfers; Area figures; Density, Urban areas; Rural areas; Census house and household.	67—75
Table A-1 : Area, houses and population	75—81
Appendix-1 to table A-1 : Statement showing 1981 territorial units and changes during 1971-81	82—86
Appendix-2 to table A-1 : Number and population of villages with population of 5,000 and over and of towns with population under 5,000	87
Appendix-3 to table A-1 : Houseless and institutional population	88—94
Fly-leaf to table A-2 : Decadal variation in population since 1901; Adjustment of population; Sex ratio	97—102
Table A-2 : Decadal variation in population since 1901.	102—105
Appendix to table A-2 : State and districts showing 1971 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1971, changes in area and the population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981	105
Fly-leaf to table A-3 : Villages classified by population size	109—111
Table A-3 : Villages classified by population size	112—115
Fly-leaf to table A-4 : Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variation since 1901	119—133
Table A-4 : Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variation since 1901	133—142
Appendix-1 to table A-4 : New towns added in 1981 and towns in 1971 declassified in 1981	143
Appendix-2 to table A-4 : Places with a population of under 5,000 classified as towns for the first time in 1981	143
Appendix-3 to table A-4 : Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981.	143
Appendix-4 to table A-4 : Changes between 1971 & 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area	144
Fly-leaf to table A-5 : Standard urban areas	149—152
Table A-5 : Standard urban areas	153—157

PREFACE

This is Part II-A of the 1981 series of census publications of Jammu & Kashmir State which attempts to acquaint the reader with certain basic characteristics of the population of the State as revealed by the 1981 Census. The information presented in this publication has been categorised in the following main tables.

A-1 : Area, houses and population

A-2 : Decadal variation in population since 1901

A-3 : Villages classified by population size

A-4 : Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variation since 1901

A-5 : Standard Urban Areas.

The general note briefly describes how the census was conducted. The main tables are preceded by fly leaves which highlight their salient features pertaining mainly to growth and distribution of population, sex ratio, density, rural-urban break up of population and the like.

It may be mentioned here that the task of finalising and printing the present volume has fallen on me, since Shri A. H. Khan, IAS, Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, under whose able stewardship the 1981 population census operations were carried out, retired from Government service by the time the volume could be taken up for compilation. Evidently, the credit for the success of the operations and manual data processing goes to him and failings, if any, are necessarily mine.

We are grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, IAS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India and other senior officers in the Census & Tabulation Division of his office for the detailed instructions, guidance and support extended by them in the course of both field operations as well as the tabulations of the census data.

Shri B. L. Tiku, Investigator had to exert a great deal in compiling and drafting this report for which he deserves our special thanks. Other officials who deserve mention having been associated with the preparation of main tables, appendices and inset tables are S/Shri Mohd. Yousuf and Mohd. Amin, Tabulation Officers, V. K. Chehra, Computor M.L. Jotshi and Phoola Kachru, Assistant Compilers.

It is hoped that this volume would be found useful by data users, planners and the public.

A. GANI

Joint Director of Census Operations
Jammu & Kashmir

SRINAGAR,
16*th of September*, *1983*

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

General note

This volume comprises General population tables containing five main A-Series tables. Table A-1 indicates information on area, houses and population at state, district, tehsil, urban agglomeration and town levels. Table A-2 contains decadal variation in population since 1901 for state and districts. While table A-3 classifies villages into various population sizes at state, district and tehsil levels, table A-IV is specially prepared for towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variation since 1901. Table A-5 is however exclusively prepared for two standard urban areas of Srinagar and Jammu depicting civic status; area in km^2; population per km^2; number of occupied residential houses; houseless and institutional population; total population (including institutional and houseless population) and population of the constituent units for its rural and urban components.

Primary Census Abstract (PCA) is an important general population table which indicates the basic socio-economic characteristics of the population. It gives information for each territorial unit upto tehsil level in the case of rural areas and upto town level for urban areas relating to area, occupied residential houses, households, total population by sex, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population, literates, workers classified under broad categories of main activity, marginal workers and non-workers. It also brings out the classification of population into four broad industrial categories only *i.e.*, cultivators; agricultural labourers; household industry and "other workers" which include industrial categories III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX.

The 1981 Census Count

The Census of 1981 is the 12th in All-India series and only the 10th in the series of the decennial population censuses conducted in Jammu and Kashmir State. It is the third decennial census in the State after independence; the previous two having been conducted in 1961 and 1971. No census was taken in the State in 1951 because of disturbed conditions. Unlike the rest of the country where the census count took place between 9th and 28th February, 1981, both days inclusive, followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 as the reference time and date, the census in the accessible areas of Jammu and Kashmir State was conducted from 20th April to 5th May, 1981 followed by a revisional round from 6th to 10th May, 1981, with the sunrise of 6th May, 1981 as the reference time and date. This special schedule of enumeration for Jammu & Kashmir State was decided upon after a careful consideration of the usually adverse weather conditions obtaining in the State during the months of February and March, which would have hampered smooth and efficient field operations during that period synchronously with the rest of the country. The inaccessible and snow-bound areas of the State were censused six months in advance in September-October, 1980. In the case of nomadic elements like bakarwals, a special programme was chalked out to have them enumerated from 1st to 10th of April, 1981 in the villages and pockets of their usual abode under very intensive supervision with a special entry to this effect in their grazing permits. This became necessary because the earlier arrangement of their enumeration in their summer pastures in September-October, 1980 alongwith the rest of the inaccessible areas could not take place because they had to advance their return back from these pastures well before the specified period of enumeration due to sudden change in weather conditions in these upper reaches for the worse.

Preparatory Measures

The preparations for the 1981 Census commenced as early as 1978. The preparatory work pertaining to the census consisted of the following items of work :—

(i) Updating jurisdictional changes in respect of districts, tehsils and towns;

(ii) Preparing village/urban block lists of tehsils as per updated jurisdiction;

(iii) Preparation of tehsil maps to scale and delineation of boundaries of each village/town;

(iv) Allotment of location code numbers to each village and town block within a tehsil.

While the preliminary steps in the organisation of the census were being taken in the State and the work regarding updating of lists of villages and other spade items going on, the draft questionnaires developed by the office of the Registrar General, India on the basis of past experience, current needs and international recommendations were presented at the first Data Users Conference which was held from 13th to 15th February, 1978 in New Delhi. This conference was attended by representatives of Central and State Governments, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Universities and other expert bodies and research institutions, individual experts and other scholars. Based on these discussions, certain questionnaires were developed and put to pilot study. The purpose of this study was mainly to assess the possibility of canvassing the type of schedules envisaged with particular reference to economic questions. As the intention was basically to assess the methodology and actual reaction to questions in the field, the study was confined to eight major states including Jammu and Kashmir.

The study was conducted in 20 rural and 10 urban blocks in the State. The rural blocks belonged to Srinagar and Jammu districts whereas urban blocks were selected from the capital city of Srinagar and towns of Anantnag and Baramula. The field work which commenced on 12th June, 1978 and completed on 21st June, 1978 was done by the officials of the Directorate of Census Operations. Schedules canvassed in the field consisted of updating of notional maps, preparation of elementary

houselists, filling of individual slips and population record. After successfully completing the field operation, the schedules were tabulated and requisite tables sent to the Registrar General, India alongwith detailed report highlighting difficulties confronted in the field with regard to the canvassing of schedules and other operational problems for further analysis.

The questionnaires were further tested out in the field in the first pretest conducted during October-November, 1978. This exercise was intended to go through the full drill, namely, preparation of houselists, preparation of notional maps, canvassing of household establishment schedule and individual slip and filling up of population record form. The occasion was utilised to make methodological and sampling studies also. The States were divided into two groups for purposes of making sample blocks for the pretest in the rural and urban areas. Jammu and Kashmir State belonged to the second group where the pretest was carried out in 5 rural and 5 urban blocks of Baramula district and the universal as also sample individual slip had to be canvassed fully. As in the case of pilot study, the field work was entrusted to the staff of the Census Directorate itself.

The questionnaires and the experience of the pretest were again exposed to the consideration of Data Users at their second Conference held from 21st to 23rd December, 1978. Based on these discussions, the questionnaires were finalised and tested in the second pretest in the field from 1st to 18th June, 1979. Ten village/urban blocks, two each from the five districts of Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Jammu and Doda, were selected for this exercise which was done by the officials drawn from the education department of the State Government.

The final questionnaires developed for the census of 1981 were the following :—

1. The Houselist
2. The Household Schedule
3. The Individual Slip (both universal and sample)

It may be mentioned that at the present census, Establishment Schedule was dropped and instead economic census was integrated with the Houselisting operations. Under this arrangement, Enterprise List as prescribed by the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed along with the Houselists under the technical supervision of the Directorate of Census Operations. The processing of the Enterprise List data was also the responsibility of the Central Statistical Organisation.

The houselist schedule was canvassed in Jammu & Kashmir State as per the following calendar;

I. Accessible areas	(i) Kashmir Province & Doda District	1-5-80 to 31-5-80
	(ii) Jammu Province except Doda District	1-3-80 to 31-3-80
II. Inaccessible areas	16th August to 10th September, 1980.	

The schedule contained identification particulars of census houses, the uses to which they are put, the identification particulars of households and their members living in census houses and physically handicapped persons in households. The latter is a new item added to the houselist in the 1981 Census. The information on housing conditions and facilities which was a part of the houselist schedule in 1971 Census has now been transferred to the Household Schedule.

The Household Schedule and the Individual Slip were canvassed at the census count during April-May, 1981 in the case of accessible areas and September-October, 1980 for snowbound areas. The Household Schedule has been newly introduced in the 1981 Census and has a much greater scope than the household schedule of 1961 Census. This schedule which is filled up for every household has two parts. The first part contains information relating to the household and the second part, the population record, is a record of the individual information on the members of the household. The household information in part-I covers household size, number of couples living in the household, housing conditions and housing amenities available to households, household ownership of house/site, land and household cultivation. Besides, it contains the religion and scheduled castes/scheduled tribes characteristics of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household. The Population Record contains the list of members of the household and their socio-demographic and economic characteristics as abstracted from Individual Slip.

The scope of the Individual Slip which is the key schedule has also been expanded in the 1981 Census. For the first time in the Indian Census, some items of individual information have been canvassed on a sample basis. The Individual Slip thus consists of a set of universal items canvassed for every person and a set of sample items canvassed only for 20 per cent sample population. But in Jammu & Kashmir State, like many other smaller States and Union Territories, the sample questions were also canvassed universally.

In 1981 Census, the universal individual slip follows the same pattern as in the 1971 Census in respect of demographic, social and cultural items (excluding fertility & migration), except for the addition of a new item on school attendance. These items cover the relationship of head of household, age, sex, marital status, religion, mother-tongue, other languages spoken, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, literacy and educational level.

The economic questions are however different in the 1981 Census. The work concept of 1961 & 1971 Censuses as opposed to the 'income' or 'economic independence' concept of the earlier census is adopted for 1981 Census. But the criteria for classification of persons as workers has changed. At the 1981 Census, a worker was defined as a person who had done any economically productive work during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration. According to this definition, the term workers included full-time workers, seasonal workers, part-time workers and even such workers whose contribution to work should generally be

considered insignificant. The workers were further classified into 'main workers' and 'marginal workers'. Main workers were those who worked for the major part of the year, i.e., six months (183 days) or more. Marginal workers were those who worked for less than six months. Persons who did not participate in any economically productive work were classified as non-workers.

In 1961 and 1971 Censuses, different approaches, namely, usual status and current status were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively. Further, classification as worker and non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961, a person qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight. At the 1971 Census, a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. Accordingly, there is partial comparability of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 and 1961. The main workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 together to correspond to the workers of 1961.

The sample individual slip contains information on migration, age at marriage and fertility. While some of this information was also collected in the 1971 individual slip on a universal basis, some further details of migration and fertility are included in the 1981 sample slip. These details are 'reasons for migration', and 'number of children ever born' and 'number of children surviving' (by sex) who are ever married women. Thus, the fertility questions of 1981 Census have covered current as well as cumulative fertility.

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card

As in the 1971 Census, a census of degree holders and technical personnel was taken by canvassing a schedule which was finalised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The degree holders and technical personnel card contains information regarding designation with address, sex, whether married or not, scheduled caste/tribe, home state, degree/diploma/certificate obtained, subject, class or division, year of passing, course duration, name of university/institution/professional body, postgraduate, academic specialisation, professional specialisation, present status, details of first, previous and present employment, visits abroad for study, training and employment. The tabulation of the data collected through this card is being done by the "Council of Scientific and Industrial Research."

Specimens of each of the schedules canvassed in 1981 Census are reproduced as Annexure 'A'. The instructions to enumerators for filling up Household Schedule and Individual Slips have been reproduced as Annexure 'B'.

Preparation of Maps

The State of Jammu and Kashmir was mapped out for its districts and ultimately for every village and town which are the basic administrative areas of habitation. For this purpose, administrative boundaries were brought upto-date taking into account all changes that had taken place during 1971-81. The boundaries were freezed more than a year in advance of the census enumeration. Having identified and marked off every village and town on district map, the census organisation allotted code number to every one of these units which were to be fully accounted for at the census. Simultaneously, notional maps of every village and every block of a town were prepared showing the location of all buildings. These were extremely valuable maps which helped to locate every house for census enumeration apart from serving as a frame for all types of future surveys.

Rural/Urban Areas

As in the previous censuses, the 1981 Census data is presented by rural and urban area. The basic unit for rural areas is the village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise several hamlets but the entire village is one unit for presentation of data.

In the 1981 Census, the same criteria as adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses for the definition of an urban area were followed except for some minor variation. Areas recognised as urban in the 1981 Census are :—

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

(b) all other places which satisfied the following criteria :

(i) a minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) at least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activities;

(iii) a population of at least 400 per Km^2 (or 1,000 per sq. mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and, therefore, contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in 1981 Census, these activities were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

Standard Urban Area

A new concept of Standard Urban Area introduced in 1971 Census was also followed for the 1981 Census. The essential requirements for the constitution of a standard urban area are :

(i) It should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000;

(ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic links with the core town; and

(iii) in all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of 2 or 3 decades.

In the case of Jammu and Kashmir State, two standard urban areas were determined on this basis in 1971 and some basic data were presented for 1961 and 1971 for such areas and their components. Similar data is being presented for the Standard Urban Areas in 1981 also, namely, Srinagar Standard Urban Area and Jammu Standard Urban Area.

Urban Agglomeration

The concept of urban agglomeration adopted for the first time during the 1971 Census was an improvement on the concept of town-group adopted in 1961 Census. This concept of urban agglomeration is being followed for the 1981 Census also and the data presented on the same lines as in 1971 Census. In forming th eurban agglomerations, the following conceptual guidelines set out by the Census Commissioner of India were to be kept in view :

> It must form a continuous urban spread constituting a town and adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with the continuous well recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. In several areas around a core city and statutory town have come up fairly largewell recognised railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc. and even though they are outside the statutory limits of the corporation, municipality or cantonment, they fall within the revenue limits of the village or villages which is or are contiguous to the town. It may not be altogether realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of a town as rural units; at the same time each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the town and the continuous spread including such urban outgrowths would deserve to be treated as an integrated urban areas. Each such agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory town adjoining one another such as a municipality and the adjoining cantonment and also other adjoining urban outgrowths such as railway colony; university campus, etc. Such outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right should be treated as urban appendages of the units to which they are contiguous.

The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomeration would be constituted —

(i) a city or town with a continuous outgrowth (the part of growth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);

(ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (1) above; and

(iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form continuous spread.

Two urban agglomerations, namely, Srinagar Urban Agglomeration (falling in Srinagar-Badgam districts) and Jammu Urban Agglomeration (falling in Jammu district) were determined in the State for the first time at the 1971 Census. These have also been adopted during the present census. Srinagar urban agglomeration is constituted of Srinagar municipality, Badamibagh cantonment and outgrowth consisting of 8 villages belonging to Srinagar, Chadura and Badgam tehsils. In 1971, this urban agglomeration consisted of Srinagar municipality, Badamibagh cantonment and outgrowth of 4 villages belonging to Badgam district. Jammu urban agglomeration consists of Jammu municipality, Jammu cantonment and outgrowth of 6 villages belonging to Jammu tehsil. In 1971, it consisted of Jammu municipality, Jammu cantonment and outgrowth of 3 villages belonging to Jammu tehsil.

The Census Hierarchy

Following the notification issued by the Government of India on the taking of Census of India, 1981 republished in the State Government Gazette on 16-4-81, a notification was got issued from the State Government under the Census Act, 1948 appointing the Deputy Commissioners, the Assistant Commissioners/Sub-Divisional Officers, District Statistical Officers/Assistant Directors, Planning and Statistics, Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars of independent niabats and Municipal/Cantonment Executive Officers as Census Officers in their respective jurisdictions. They were also empowered to appoint Deputy Charge Officers (Zonal Officers), Supervisors and Enumerators. The field agency consisted of over 8,600 Enumerators, 1,760 Supervisors, 410 Deputy Charge Officers and 84 Census Charge Officers. The Assistant Commissioners/Sub-Divisional Officers functioned as the District/Sub-Divisional Census Officers in their respective districts/sub-divisions subject to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner as the Principal Census Officer. The Directorate of Census Operations directed the entire operation and provided close guidance and supervision over the work in the field.

An enumeration block covered 60-750 persons in an urban area and 750-1000 persons in a rural area. A supervisory census circle consisted of 4-5 enumeration blocks and a zone included a number of 4-5 circles. The enumerators were generally recruited from the ranks of village patwaries, school teachers, clerical staff of local bodies, forest guards and employees or other staff of local offices. The bulk of supervisors was drawn from the State Revenue and Education departments. The Deputy Charge Officers (Zonal Officers) were selected from amongst naib tehsildars, headmasters of high schools, block development officers etc.

Training

Detailed training discussions were held at the district headquarters with the Principal Census Officers/ District Census Officers/Sub-Divisional Census Officers/Additional District Census Officers/Census Charge Officers; City/Town Census Officers and Deputy Charge Officers during both the stages of census operations. At these meetings, census schedules were discussed at length and explanation given in respect of every point that needed clarification or elaboration. Thereafter, intensive training was imparted to the base level enumeration agency consisting of enumerators and

supervisors. For Houselisting Operations, 2-day training camps were held at 140 camps located in different parts of the State. For census enumeration phase, training was imparted in two rounds at about 200 camps. These classes were conducted in accordance with a well thought out training programme formulated by the Directorate of Census Operations. The training classes for enumerators and supervisors were conducted by competent trainers from the office of the Director of Census Operations. The trainees were given theoretical instructions and practical demonstrations on the numbering of houses and incorporation of particulars in various census schedules. The trainees were themselves required to fill a good number of census schedules for practice at the end of each training camp which were scrutinized on spot by the training instructor or his assistant. Before the commencement of enumeration, each enumerator and supervisor was equipped with necessary forms, schedules, instruction booklet and other relevant material.

The Census Act

The census is conducted under the Census Act (Act No. XXXVII) of 1948. The Act empowers the Central Government to notify and conduct a census in the whole or part of the country. The Census Commissioner for whole of India and Directors of Census Operations for States and Union Territories are appointed to supervise the taking of census with their respective jurisdictions. The Act also empowers the State Government or such authority to whom the State Government delegates power to appoint a number of Census Officers at various levels to conduct a census. The Act authorises the census takers to ask the prescribed census questions and enjoins upon all persons to answer the questions truthfully. The law lays down that the information collected at the census will be used only for statistical purposes and that the information about individuals will be kept confidential and cannot be used as evidence in a court of law. It may be stated that the provisions of the Census Act of 1948 were made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir State for the first time in 1950. The Act has been reproduced as Annexure 'C'.

Provisional Totals

As stated earlier, the revisional round for the census count took place from 6th to 10th May, 1981 to bring it up-to-date to the reference point of time. Soon after this period, the Census Charge Officers and District Census Officers communicated the provisional population totals, as based on the abstracts prepared by the census enumerators in the course of field operations upwards to the Director of Census Operations and ultimately to the Registrar General, India by telegrams/wireless messages. The first set of provisional figures regarding sex-wise population and literacy from all the Charge/District Census Officers was received by 16th of May, 1981 for its onward submission to the Registrar General, India and immediate release to the press. Fuller details regarding rural and urban composition of population and its distribution by workers and non-workers were received subsequently.

Post-Enumeration Check

Notwithstanding the fact that the census operations are organised with the minutest attention to detail and thorough training given to the enumeration agency, a certain margin of error in the results cannot altogether be ruled out. To find the degree of error in the enumeration, a special check known as the Post Enumeration Check was conducted in 15 major States and the Union Territory of Delhi. However, because of small population involved, the post-enumeration check was not conducted in Jammu & Kashmir State.

Computerisation

For the first time in 1981 Census, the entire data processing is being carried out on electronic computor, barring some minimum manual compilations. In the 1971 Census, though the tabulations of individual slip data for urban areas were made on electronic computor, the rural data was processed manually. In the 1981 Census, except for the Primary Census Abstract (PCA), General Population Tables and Table H-2, all other processing is being carried out on the electronic computor by using Direct Data Entry Systems. The entire data will go on tape through the machines installed at various centres in the country.

Tabulation

According to the Tabulation Plan of the 1981 Census, the following series of tables will be prepared :—

A-Series	General Population Tables
B-Series	General Economic Tables
C-Series	Social and Cultural Tables
D-Series	Migration Tables
F-Series	Fertility Tables
H-Series	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
HH-Series	Household Tables
SC-Series	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes
ST-Series	Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes

Village and Town Directories

Of these, the H-Series of tabulations is based on the Houselist, the HH-Series on the Household Schedules and all the remaining series, except the Village & Town Directories, on the Individual Slip. The Village and Town Directories are mainly based on information external to the census. It is envisaged that G-Series tables relating to data on graduate and technical personnel will be prepared by the Council for Scientific & Industrial Research of the Department of Science and Technology.

Publications

The 1981 Census tables will be published as 32 separate series of volumes for all-India and for each State and Union Territory. The first series will cover the all-India publications and the remaining series the State/Union Territory publications in the following alphabetical order :

1. INDIA

States

2 . Andhra Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar

5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu and Kashmir
9. Karnataka
10. Kerala
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Maharashtra
13. Manipur
14. Meghalaya
15. Nagaland
16. Orissa
17. Punjab
18. Rajasthan
19. Sikkim
20. Tamil Nadu
21. Tripura
22. Uttar Pradesh
23. West Bengal

Union Territories

24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
25. Arunachal Pradesh
26. Chandigarh
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
28. Delhi
29. Goa, Daman and Diu
30. Lakshadweep
31. Mizoram
32. Pondicherry

In each of these series (for all-India and each State/Union Territory), the different series of tables will be brought out as different parts. Apart from these, District Census Handbooks will be published for each district in the country. These will contain the census tables for the district, the Village and Town Primary Census Abstract and the Village & Town Directories.

The publication programme of this State started with the bringing out of Paper 1 of 1981 (Provisional Population Totals) in May, 1981. This paper contained only preliminary totals compiled from the abstracts furnished by the census enumerators. This was followed by the publication of another brochure in July '81 entitled 'Paper 1 of 1981—Supplement' giving basic data about two more important aspects, viz; (i) urbanisation and (ii) participation in work.

For all-India and for each State and Union Territory, the census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan :—

Part No. & subject covered	Sub-part number, if any, and the topics covered
Part I—Administration Report (for official use only)	Part I-A—Administration Report—Enumeration Part I-B—Administration Report—Tabulation
Part II—General Population Tables	Part II-A—General Population Table Part II-B—Primary Census Abstrac
Part III—General Economic Tables	Part III-A : B-Series Tables of first priority covering population by economic activity, industrial category of main workers, margina workers and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level, sex and non-workers and marginal workers by type of activity seeking/available for work and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational levels and sex. Part III-B : B-Series Tables of second priority covering industrial clasaification of main workers and marginal workers, occupational classfication and class of worker of main workers and main activity and seeking/available for work of marginal workers and non-workers and their cross-classification by age, sex and educational level.
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables	Part IV-A : C-Series tables of first priority covering age, sex and marital status composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance. Part IV-B : C-Series tables of second priority covering mother-tongue, bilingualism and religion of population. Part-IV : C-Table C-10 Household Composition.
Part V—Migration Tables	Part V A : D-Series tables of first priority covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants by place of last residence, by duration of residence and reason for migration and economic activity of migrants reporting 'employment' as reason and their cross-classification by age and literacy. Part V-B : D-Series tables of second priority covering migration for 'employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and seeking/available for work and duration of last residence.

Part No. & subject covered	Sub-part number, if any, and the topics covered
Part VI—Fertility Tables	Part VI-A : F-Series Tables of first priority. This part will cover the age at marriage pattern, current fertility and cumulated fertility for ever married and currently married women by present age and duration of marriage at State and District levels. At State level, further cross-classification by the socio-economic factors, religion, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, educational level and occupation will be covered.
	Part VI-B : F-Series Tables of second priority covering the surviving children of currently married women by present age and duration of marriage, religion etc. and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level.
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population.	H-Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes.
Part VIII—Household Tables.	Part VIII-A : HH-Series Tables covering material of construction of houses occupied by households, housing facilities available to households, household size and number of couples living in households and households by number of main workers, seeking/available for work and literate members, cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households, literacy among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and economic activity of members of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households. These tables will also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household.
	Part VIII-B : This part will contain tables HH-17, HH-17SC and HH-17ST on tenancy.
	Part VIII-C—Report on Households This will be an analytical report of the data presented in parts VIII-A and VIII-B.
Part IX—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	The SC and ST Series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively covering industrial categories of main workers and marginal workers, type of activity of marginal workers and non-workers seeking/available for work among marginal workers age, sex, marital status, composition of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population and their educational level (for each Caste/Tribe separately). These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribes, their composition by religion, mother-tongue and bilingualism.
Part X—Town Directory Survey Reports on Towns and Villages	Part X-A : Town Directory.
	Part X-B : Survey Reports on Selected towns.
	Part X-C : Survey Reports on selected villages.
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.
Part XII—Census Atlas	Union & State/Union Territory Census Atlas.
Part XIII—District Census Handbooks	Part XIIIA : Village and Town Directory.
	Part XIII-B : Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

ANNEXURE—A

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE
INDIVIDUAL SLIP
DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL CARD

2—452 RG India/ND/83

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Part I : Household Particulars

Book No. _____ **CONFIDENTIAL**

Form No. _____

Location Code _____ Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged houselist) _____ Type of household, whether Institutional or houseless* _____

1. Name of head of household _____
2. Religion of the head of household _____
**3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2) _____
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household _____
5. Language mainly spoken in the household _____
6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
7. If 'No' in 6 does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

(a) WALL — Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6) | Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0) _____

(b) ROOF — Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) | Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R.B.C ,R.C.C. (7) | Others (8) _____

(c) FLOOR — Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) | Mosaic/tiles (6) | Others (7) _____

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

(a) Drinking water supply (i) Source : Well (1) | Tap (2) | Hand pump/tube well (3) | River/canal (4) | Tank (5) | Others (6) _____

(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2) _____

(b) Electricity : Yes (1)/No (2) _____ ; (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2) _____

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household _____
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household _____
12. Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____ 13. If 'Yes' in 12, category — Owned (1) | Rented (2) | Owned and rented (3) _____
14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy _____
15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II Population Record) _____

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'

** Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (×) in the box.

MALE

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A	
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	(a)	X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler .....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

MALE									FEMALE													
	Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
Serial No.	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									(a)	(a)												

Checked and found correct

Supervisor .....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entires

Signature of Enumerator .....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.

6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.

10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.

11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.

12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.

13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, if not enumerated already in some other block.

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) — CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location Code .....( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

3 Male (1)/Female (2) .....

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2) .....

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) .....

12 Educational attainment .....

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2) .....

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW) .....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

(For Office Use Only)

H. State	SC	M	Sex

1.	Lvl	Subject	Div
	Year	Univ.	
2.	Lvl	Subject	Div
	Year	Univ.	
3.	Lvl	Subject	Div
	Year	Univ.	
4.	Lvl	Subject	Div
	Year	Univ.	

Trg.	Year	Durn.	Inst

Stat	Durn.

	Sect	Orgn.	Work
Pr			
Pv			
Fr			

P	Count	Stay	Year

Census of India-1981
Confidential

Location Code

DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SURVEY

(Please see instructions overleaf)

1. Name: _____ 2. Date of birth: _____

3. Designation & Address: _____

4. Sex* : Male/Female 5. Are you married*: Yes/No 6. Scheduled Caste/Tribe* : Yes/No 7. Home State: _____

8. *All Academic and Professional Qualifications*

Degree/Diploma/ Certificate	Subject	Class or Division	Year of Passing	Course Duration	University/Institution/ Professional Body
			19.....		
			19.....		
			19.....		
			19.....		

9.

Training Undergone		Apprentice/others*	19.....		Academic/Industrial/ In service*
		Apprentice/others*	19.....		Academic/Industrial/ In service*

10. Postgraduate Academic Specialisations: _____

11. Professional Specialisations/Technical Skills through experience: _____

12. Present Status*: Employee/Self Employed/Student/Trainee/Apprentice/Retired/Unemployed trying for job/ Unemployed not trying for job/Others. *13. Duration of present unemployment (if any).....months.*

14.

Employ-ment	Organisation		Main activity of the organisation	Nature of Your Work	Year of		Total Salary (Rs. p. m.)	
	Name	Sector*	Enter Serial Numbers as given overleaf		Joining	Leaving	at entry	last drawn
Present		Public/Pvt*			19..			
Previous		Public/Pvt*			19..	19..		
First		Public/Pvt*			19..	19..		

15. Visits abroad for Study, Training, & Employment (Exclude all other types of visits).

	Purpose	Country	Duration (months)	Year of Return
(i)				19...
(ii)				19...
(iii)				19...

Signature with date.....

*Please tick (✓) appropriate answers in items 4, 5, 6, 9, 12 & 14. For example if female Male/Female ✓

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You may fill up this questionnaire if you possess a Degree in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine; Diploma in Engineering, Technology or in any Professional field; or a Certificate from I.T.I.

2. If you are employed or self-employed, please give your office address in Item No. 3

3. Different emoloyments should relate to different organisations served and not the different jobs held in same organisation in Item No. 14

4. Total salary in Item No. 14 should include salary and all allowances.

5 **Main Activity of the Organisation (Item No. 14)**

Serial No. Enter the serial number in the appropriate column in Item 14.

1 Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing
2 Mining & Quarrying.
3. *Manufacturing of Food and Food Products.*
4. Manufacturing of Textiles, Cotton, Clothes, Jute etc.
5. Manufacturing of Wood, Paper, Leather etc
6. Manufacturing of Rubber, Plastics, Petroleum, Coal and related products.
7 Manufacturing of Chemicals, Chemical Products and Fertilizers.
8. *Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products like Mica, Glass,* Refractories.
9. Manufacturing of basic metals & alloys.
10. Manufacturing of metal products excluding engineering and transport equipments.
11. Manufacturing of machinery, machine tools & parts except electrical machinery.
12 Manufacturing of electrical machinery and appliances.
13. Manufacturing of transport equipment & parts.
14. Other manufacturing industry
15. Generation & Distribution of electricity, gas and water.
16. Construction
17. Trade and Commerce organisations.
18. Transport, Storage and Communication organisations
19. Financing, Insurance & Real Estates
20 Public Administration
21. Defence.
22. Education.
23. Scientific & Research Services
24. Medical and Health Services
25. Other Services.
26. Organisations not classified elsewhere.

6. **Nature of Your Work (Item No. 14)**

Enter the serial number in the appropriate column in Item 14.

1 Teaching
2 Teaching cum Research
3. Research
4. Design & Development
5 Construction
6. Industrial Production
7. Maintenance
8. Testing/Quality Control
9. Consultation & Professional Practice
10. Sales & Marketing
11. Management
12. Administration
13 Others

7. **Please do not write on the "Square" provided on the left hand side of the Questionnaire.**

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

Postage will be paid by Addressee

NEW DELHI G.P.O
PERMIT NO. 272

No Postage necessary if posted in India

Division for Scientific & Technical Personnel, CSIR
CSIR COMPLEX,
PUSA,
NEW DELHI.
PIN : 110012

FIRST FOLD

THIRD FOLD

SECOND FOLD

ANNEXURE – B

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND INDIVIDUAL SLIP

AND

APPENDICES I, II, III, & IV

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATOR FOR FILLING UP HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (PART I)

Part I—Household Particulars : You will have to record the Book No. and Form No. at the top right hand corner of this form. Book No. is given on the cover page of the Household Schedule book and you have merely to copy this number on each Household Schedule form. The Form No. will run serially from 1 for each book.

Location Code

At the top on the left hand side of the schedule you will find Location Code. The Location Code numbers have been allotted to each State, District, Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/ Circle or town, village (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (E.B.) number within brackets. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code number of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the booklet. You should enter on each form the complete Location Code number of your enumeration block, comprising State/District/ Tehsil, *etc.* or town/village or ward and enumeration block numbers (within brackets). Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals.

Location Code is a device by which every village or town in a Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle of every District in a State/Union Territory is identified by a combination of numbers. The enumeration blocks for villages and towns have also been assigned numbers and these constitute the last element of the Location Code and is recorded in the Location Code within brackets. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly identify the enumeration block within a village or a town. Thus, Code No. 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

If you have, by any chance, been put in-charge of more than one rural or urban enumeration block, please make sure that you have *separate books and pads for each rural or urban enumeration block.* Do not use the same book or pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular book or pad.

Please check that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist supplied to you. If they do not tally, refer the matter immediately to your Supervisor for further instructions.

Serial number of household

The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be entered in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. As you will notice, serial number of household has been entered in Section 2 of the Abridged Houselist in a continuous manner. If, however, you come across a household during the course of enumeration, which does not find mention in the Abridged Houselist, you should enter the particulars of this household in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as per instructions given in Appendix I. You may come across a new household in the following situations :

(i) A household has moved into a new building which has come up after the houselisting operations;

(ii) A household has moved into an existing building or census house which was not used for residential purposes before;

(iii) A new household has come in by sharing accommodation with other household(s) who were existing at the time of houselisting.

However, you may come across a new household which has replaced a household listed during the houselisting operations. In such a case, the serial number of the household given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist need not be changed. You should merely change the name of the head of the household in column 6 in Section 2 and adopt the serial number already entered in column 7 for this new household. Similarly, if the head of household has changed, you have merely to make change in column 6 of the Abridged Houselist and no change in the serial number given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist is called for. Please do not forget to read the instructions for filling up the Abridged Houselist and updating the same as given in Appendix 1 *before you start filling up* the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip.

Type of household

At the top right hand corner, below the Book No. and Form No. of the Household Schedule, you will have to record the type of household, whether institutional or houseless by symbols as per instructions given in the foot note of the form itself. There are three types of households, *viz.,* normal, institutional and houseless. While you are enumerating the members of the household, you will come to know whether the household falls in the category of normal household or institutional household or houseless household. For institutional write 'I' and for houseless households write 'O'. For normal household no entry need be made.

Q. 1 : Name of head of household

The head of the household for census purposes is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus, the head of the household need not necessarily be the oldest male member but may be a female or even a younger member of either sex. However, you need not enter into an argument about this. You should record as head of the household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

In respect of institutional households such as hostels, boarding houses, messes, jails, *etc.*, the warden or the manager or the superintendent, who has administrative responsibility or who, by common consent, is regarded as the head, should be recorded as the head of household. In such cases, write warden, manager, superintendent, jailer, *etc.*, as the case may be, or write the name of the person if there is no designation. If in a census house, in which there is an institutional household, separate families are also living, then each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate Household Schedule should be filled. In such cases, care should be taken to enter the name of the head of the household and not that of the head of the institution.

Q. 2 : Religion of the head of household

You have to record the religion of the head of the household as given by him against this question. While writing the religion, you have to write the abbreviations as follows on the line against this question and *not* in any of the dotted boxes provided at the end of the dotted line against this question :

For Hindus	—write H
For Muslims	write M
For Christians	—write C
For Sikhs	—write S
For Buddhists	—write B
For Jains	—write J

For 'others' record actual religion as returned fully. If a person says that he has no religion, it may be recorded accordingly. If a person refuses to state his religion, you may write 'religion not stated'. You should not enter into any argument with the household for filling up this question. You are bound to record faithfully whatever religion is returned by the head of the household. For institutional households, put '×' against this question.

Q. 3 : Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S. T.

You will be supplied with a list of Scheduled Castes (S.C.) and Scheduled Tribes (S.T.) in relation to your State/Union Territory by your Supervisor. While filling up the Household Schedule you will have to ascertain from the head whether he is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. If in reply to this question, the answer is in the affirmative, you have to record '1' in the case of a Scheduled Caste or '2' in the case of a Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. If the head returns himself as Scheduled Caste, you have to check his religion. He or she should belong to Hinduism or Sikhism. A person belonging to a Scheduled Caste cannot belong to any other religion. Persons who belong to a religion other than Hinduism and Sikhism will not be treated as a member of any of the Scheduled Castes. But a member of a Scheduled Tribe may belong to any religion. In case of institutional and non-S.C./S.T. head of household, write '×' in the box.

Q. 4 : Name of caste/tribe of head of household

If you have recorded '1' or '2' for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, against Question 3 you have to enter here the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe which finds place in the list provided to you. You have to be careful that only that name of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be entered which is given in the list pertaining to your State/Union Territory. If the head returns any other name which does not find a place in the list, it is not to be recorded and the head should be told that you are authorised to record only those castes and tribes which are given in your list in relation to the State or Union Territory concerned. It is quite likely that at this point the head might return the name of the caste or tribe which finds mention in your list. If, however, the head returns any other name which does not find place in the list it should not be recorded and the entry in Question 3, if any, in the box should be corrected accordingly. In case the head replies that he does not belong to S.C. or S.T., you have to put '×' on the line and *not* in the box against this question. For institutional and non-S.C./S.T. households, write '×' on the line.

Q. 5 : Language mainly spoken in the household

You have to ascertain from the head of the household about the language which is mainly spoken in the household. You have to record the answer faithfully as returned. There may be cases where one or two persons of the household may be speaking other languages also, but the language to be recorded here is the one which is spoken mostly by the members of the household among themselevs. The language spoken in the household should not be confused with the mother tongue of each individual member of the household. For institutional households put '×' on the line. Do not enter anything in the dotted boxes against this question.

Q. 6 : Does the household live in owned house ?

If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent, then the household may be considered as living in owned house. This should be recorded by putting '1' in the box provided against this question. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding the fact that all instalments have not been paid.

If the household lives in a rented house or in the house which is not owned, write '2' in the box. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free, even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house, as for example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies, *etc.* In such cases, the answer would be 'No' and you should write '2' in the box. For institutional and houseless households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 7 : If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ?

If you have recorded '2' in the box for Question 6, *i.e.*, the household does not live in its owned house then you have to ask this question. You have

to enquire whether that particular household owns a house of its own or a house site elsewhere in the place of enumeration. *i.e.*, elsewhere in the village or town of enumeration. If the answer to the question is in the affirmative, *i.e.*, 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is in the negative, *i.e.*, 'No' and the head of the household replies that this household does not have a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration you have to indicate it by recording '2' in the box provided. It is obvious that this question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households because you will have to put a cross (×) against Question 6 for such households.

Q. 8 : Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household

This question has been divided into three parts, *i.e.*, (a) material of wall ; (b) material of roof ; (c) material of floor. For your convenience the description of the predominant construction material has been indicated within rectangles under each item, *i.e.*, wall, roof and floor. A numerical code for a group of materials has been indicated. What you have to do is to enquire about the material and enter the appropriate code in the box provided with reference to the description given within the rectangles for each of the materials of wall, roof and floor respectively. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

(a) Material of wall

For material of wall, 10 codes have been provided which are indicated in the schedule itself. In order to determine the material of wall you have to take into account the material out of which the major portions of the walls of the house are made and then select the appropriate code. The code thus selected should be entered in the box provided against this question.

(b) Material of roof

For material of roof, 8 codes have been provided. These are indicated in the schedule itself. For determining the material of the roof, you have to take into account the material out of which the outer roof exposed to the weather and *not* the ceiling, is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, wood, mud, *etc.* If the roof is mainly made of bricks and stone and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be mud, cement or lime but it will be bricks, stone, *etc.*, which constitute the fabric of the roof. In multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor will constitute the roof of the lower floor. After ascertaining the material of the roof you have to give the suitable numerical code in the box provided against this question.

(c) Material of floor

For material of floor, 7 codes have been provided as indicated in the schedule itself. For the material of floor you have again to take the major portion of material out of which the floor of the house is made. For example, if in a house only the drawing room has mosaic floor while all other rooms and corridors have just cement flooring, the material of floor to be recorded here will be 'cement', *i.e.*, code 5. Again, if a house has tiled floor in the bath room and all other rooms have cement floor the material of floor will again be 'cement'. For multi-storeyed buildings the floor of the upper storeys will be determined in the usual manner as discussed above. It may be noted that the material of the roof of the intervening floors of multi-storeyed buildings does not automatically become the material of floor of the upper storeys. The floor material of the upper storey could be different from the fabric of the roof for the lower storey. For example, in a two storeyed building, the roof of the ground floor could be RCC while the floor material of the first floor could be mosaic.

It is again emphasised that while recording the materials of wall, roof and floor you have only to give the code number in the box provided against this question and *not* description.

Q. 9 : Facilities available to the household

This question is divided into three parts, *i.e.*, drinking water supply, electricity and toilet. The latter is meant for urban areas only. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the boxes.

(a) **Drinking water supply**

This question relating to drinking water supply has been divided into two sub-parts. The first sub-part deals with the source of drinking water supply. The sources have been put within blocks along with international numerical code against each. You have to enter the appropriate numerical code in the box provided.

If a household gets drinking water from two or more sources throughout the year, the source availed of during the greater part of the year should be recorded. After recording the numerical code in the box, proceed further for recording the answer of the sub-part (ii) of the same question, namely, whether the drinking water supply is within the premises or outside premises. If the water supply is available within the premises write '1' in the box provided. If the water supply is not available within the premises, write '2' in the box provided.

You may have a problem in determining whether water supply is available within the premises or not. Local conditions vary tremendously in this country. We may have a well, a hand pump or tube well within the house or even the backyard of the house opening to a river or canal. In all such cases, if within the house site the source of water is located, we may take it that drinking water supply is available within the premises. Otherwise it is not available within the premises.

(b) Electricity

If electricity is available to the household, enter '1' in the box; if it is not available record '2' in the box. It should be noted that we are concerned with the availability of electricity to the household as distinct from actual use of electricity by the

household. The household may or may not be using electricity at the time of the visit but the fact that it is available is what we are interested in.

(c) Toilet (for urban areas only)

This question is to be canvassed for urban areas only. If toilet facilities are available to the household within the premises of the house, write '1' in the box, otherwise record '2'.

Q. 10 : Number of living rooms in occupation of household

A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.,* it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of atleast 1½ metres. and 2 metres in height. A room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, *etc.,* should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally usable for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut, *etc.,* may by itself be construed to be a room.

In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as store or cattleshed pose no problems, those used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household. Write the number of rooms available to household in the box provided.

A living room which is shared by more than one households will not be counted for any of them. In other words, only living room exclusively in possession of the household will be counted. For example, if two households share a single living room and therefore neither has a living room exclusively, write "No regular room" in the line and also enter "O" in the box in the Household Schedule of each of the households. If two households have a living room each but in addition also share a common living room, then common room will not be counted for either of the households. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 11 : Number of married couples usually living in the household

Enter the number of married couples usually living in the household in the box provided against this question. Count those couples who are usually living together in the household even if one of the spouses is temporarily absent and therefore not included as part of that household for the purpose of enumeration in Part II. You may take into consideration such persons for arriving at the number of couples.

This question must be canvassed for houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 12 : Does the household cultivate land?

Enquire if the household is cultivating land or not. If the household cultivates land, enter '1' in the box provided, otherwise record '2' in the box. For determining whether a household is cultivating land or not, it would be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon, will be regarded as cultivating household for the purpose of this question. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household. For the purpose of this question either the head of the household or one of the usual members of the family should be cultivating land. This need not be the main activity. The land may be either owned or taken on rent in cash or kind. The size of land cultivated is irrelevant. The land cultivated need not be in the place of enumeration. It may be anywhere.

A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Please note that cultivation is reckoned as such on the basis of the growing of certain crops only. In other words, a household will be considered as cultivating land if the household is engaged in growing the following crops only :

(i) **Cereal and millet crops :** Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, *etc.*

(ii) **Pulses :** Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, *etc.*

(iii) **Fibre crops :** Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.

(iv) **Oil seeds :** Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, *etc.*

(v) **Cash crops :** Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation :*

(i) **Plantation crops :** Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, *etc.*

(ii) **Edible-nuts (other than ground-nut) :** Walnut, almond, cashewnut, *etc.*

(iii) **Fruits :** Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, *etc.*

(iv) Coconut

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.

(vi) Betel-nuts (areca)

(vii) Flowers

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).

(ix) Vegetables

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

This question must be canvassed in the case of houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 13 : If 'Yes' in 12, category

If you have noted code '1' against Question 12, *i.e.,* the household is cultivating land, enquire whether the land is owned, rented or partly owned and partly rented. If it is owned record '1', if it is entirely rented record code '2' and if it is partly owned and partly rented record code '3'. Enter the appropriate code in the box. Encroached land will be treated as 'rented', because it does not belong to the person cultivating it.

Q. 14 : If Rented, enter local name of tenancy

If in Question 13 you have recorded 2 or 3, *i.e.,* the household cultivates rented land either wholly or in combination with owned land, ask the local name of the tenancy. This local name should be recorded fully. For example, a household may be cultivating land taken on mortgage. It is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *sudbharna, etc.* Again, a household may be cultivating land as a 'share cropper' and the tenancy is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *Batai, tehai, bargadar, etc.* You may also come across cases where the household cultivates land taken on cash rent locally known in some parts of the country as *Lagan Par, etc.* You have to record the local name of the tenancy in all such cases. If a household cultivates different parcels of rented land under different systems of tenancy, record here the local name of tenancy relating to the largest parcel of such rented land.

Q. 15 : Total population of the household

Enter the total population of the household in the box provided. This should be done after you fill up columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record. Total of entries in column 2 of the Population Record should be copied here.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATOR FOR FILLING UP HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 1 TO 7

Part II of Household Schedule gives the format of the Population Record. There are altogether 35 columns in this form. You have already been told that columns 1 to 7 of this form should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual members of the household. It must be re-emphasised that it is absolutely necessary to fill up columns 1 to 7 of this form after you have filled in Part I of the Household Schedule and before you take up individual enumeration of the members of the household. This will mainly help you in counting all members of the household, missing none, and in recording age of the individuals more precisely.

The next question that arises is as to who are the persons to be enumerated in the household. In other words, it is necessary to know who are the persons who are eligible for enumeration. Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

Thus, when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, *i.e.,* from February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9—28, 1981) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you and are away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the household where they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place.

Col. 1 : Serial No.

This column relates to serial number and hardly calls for any explanation. However, in entering the members of the household in the Population Record it would be better if some system is followed. After entering the name and other particulars of the head of the household (columns 1—7), you should cover the near relations such as wife or husband of the head of the household, sons and daughters, each son's wife and children, each daughter's husband and children, then other relations such as brothers, sisters, mother, father, *etc.,* of the head of the household, then domestic servants, visitors, boarders if any, *etc.* Please see that all these persons must form part of the household and must be entitled to be enumerated in terms of the eligibility criteria spelt out in the various paragraphs. Such a system of listing and entering of particulars in the Population Record will ensure that omissions are avoided, particularly of small children. It will also help in cross-checking replies regarding age.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION—You must ask probing questions regarding relations such as unmarried sisters, parents, domestic servants and children. Otherwise, the head of the household may not indicate that there are such persons as members of the household. *Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children because they are often liable to be left out of the count.*

Col. 2 : Name

Again, this question hardly calls for any explanation. The name of the person enumerated, starting with the head of the household, should be entered here.

Do not insist on the name of the female member of the household if the respondent does not volunteer to give it. Similarly, do not insist on a female respondent giving the name of her husband or of any other relation if by custom she is forbidden to do so. In the case of infants also some times the name may not be forthcoming. In all such cases it should suffice if in this column, you write so and so's wife or sister or mother or father or son or daughter as the case may be. It needs hardly any re-emphasis that the members of the household

should be enumerated and entered in a systematic order as discussed above. In the case of an institutional household, there may be a non-resident 'Head'. He is not eligible to be enumerated as a member of this household.

Household Schedule form which contains Population Record would have been supplied to you in sufficient quantity. For each household you have to fill one form. Even if a form has been filled in for a one member household and there is enough space to enter particulars of another household you should not make further use of the form. You should take up a fresh form for each household. However, if in a large household there are more persons than what the Population Record form can accommodate, you should continue the entries on the next form, but do not forget to write the word "continued" on the top of the next Household Schedule and Population Record which you are using. The word "continued" should be written in capital letters and re-write the Location Code and Serial No. of the household in the second Household Schedule form also. Other entries in Part I of the second Household Schedule form need not be filled in such cases.

Col. 3 : Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)

In this column you will have to record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head write 'Head'. For others write the full relationship. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece' or 'uncle', 'aunt' but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother, father's or mother's sister's husband (for uncle), or father's or mother's sister or father's or mother's brother's wife (for aunt). Son or daughter will include adopted son or adopted daughter or step son/daughter. For brother-in-law, write wife's brother or sister's husband as the case may be. For grandson, write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be. In the case of visitors, boarders or domestic servants/cooks, *etc.*, who are enumerated as members of the household, write visitor, boarder or domestic servant/cook, as the case may be. In the case of an institutional household, however, all the members of the household should be treated as unrelated. It is possible that in a hostel, the resident superintendent's son or daughter also happens to be a boarder, while the superintendent himself/herself is the head. Even here the relationship of his/her son/daughter should be recorded as unrelated, because it is an institutional household.

In the case of children of age 10 years and below, please enquire if the mother of the child is present in the household, *i.e.*, she is eligible for enumeration in this household and you have entered her name in column 2 of the Population Record and other particulars in columns 3 to 7. In such a case, please note serial number of the mother (column 1 gives her serial number) against the child's name in column 3 after 'relationship to head' within brackets. For purpose of this question, step mother or adopted mother will not be reckoned.

However, there may be cases, where the mother though alive has not been enumerated in this household because she was not present during the enumeration period and hence, not eligible to be enumerated here. Please note that in such cases, no attempt should be made to record her name here for the purpose of this question.

The following illustration will help you in understanding the instructions better :

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status
			M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Smt. ABC	Head		√	53	W
2.	Shri DEF	Son	√		32	M
3.	Smt. GHI	Son's wife		√	25	M
4.	Shri JKL and so on	Son's son (3)	√		5	NM

Cols. 4 & 5 : Sex

For males, put tick (√) in column 4 and for females put tick (√) in column 5 against the particular person. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, put tick (√) under column 4. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly. It is obvious that there cannot be a tick in both columns 4 and 5 in the same line.

Col. 6 : Age

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

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

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

The advantage of recording all eligible members of the household in the Population Record columns 1 to 7 first should now be obvious to you. For, you will have an opportunity of checking the consistency of the age reported for each member of the household in relationship to the age of other members. In case of any doubt you can certainly check back with the respondent and ascertain correct age which should be recorded here.

Please recall the instructions which have been given under column 3—Relationship to head. You are required to indicate against the name of a child of age 10 years and below the serial number of the mother in brackets in column 3. When you find that the age of any child whose details you are entering in the Population Record is 10 years or below, please go back to column 3 to make sure that you have entered the serial number of the mother in brackets against the name of such a child, provided of course that the mother has also been enumerated as part of this household.

Col. 7 : Marital status

In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM : Never married;

M : Currently married;

W : Widowed;

S : Separated or Divorced.

The entry is to be made in the manner indicated below.

(a) For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'.

(b) For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union.

(c) For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'.

(d) For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married, write 'S'.

(e) For an independent woman return her marital status as declared by her.

This question must be answered for all persons irrespective of age. For very young children, though we may know that they are not married, the appropriate abbreviation must be entered.

'M' is the abbreviation for 'currently married'. The word 'currently' does not mean 'recently'. It only means 'at present'. For example, a man may be 80 years old and may have been married 50 years ago, if his wife is still alive and the marriage subsists, they are 'currently married'.

The only conditions for the marital status to be reckoned as 'currently married' are that the man and woman are both alive and that their marriage subsists, *i.e.*, they are not divorced or separated. Please note that we are not concerned with the legality of a union.

Having filled in Part I—Household Particulars and columns 1 to 7 of Part II—Population Record, you are now set for taking up individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record. Column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record are to be entered with reference to the entries made in the Individual Slip. The instructions for making the entries in column 8 to column 35 are given later, after the instructions on the Individual Slip.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

Pad No. and Slip No.

On the right hand top corner of the slip will be found Pad No. and Slip No. You will have to note the Pad No. on each slip of the pad. The Pad No. will have been indicated on the cover page of the pad supplied to you by your Charge Officer/ Supervisor. The Slip Nos. for each pad will run from 1 to 50 or 1 to 25, as the case may be. In some pads, the actual number of Individual Slips may, by mistake in binding, be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads will, therefore, vary accordingly. The idea is that every slip should be allotted the Pad No. already assigned by your Charge Officer as well as the distinct serial number on each slip in a sequence starting from 1.

Location Code

You will have to note the Location Code on each slip. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the pad. The Location Code consists of five elements, namely, State/Union Territory code, District code, Tehsil/ Taluk/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town code, village or the ward code (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (EB) number within brackets. It is possible that the State, District and Charge code (Tehsil, *etc.*, or Town (would have been rubber-stamped on each slip of the pads supplied to you. In such cases, you will have to enter the remaining two elements, namely, village or ward and EB code. If, however, no such rubber-stamping has been done, you will have to write the full Location Code consisting of the aforesaid five elements, as given by your Charge Officer or Supervisor, on each Individual Slip. It is advisable to note the Location Code on each slip at home before starting actual enumeration, so that you do not waste your valuable time in the field in filling up the Location Code. Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers, while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals. For example, Location Code 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of Town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

If by any chance, you have been put in charge of more than one enumeration block, *please make sure that you have separate pads for each enumeration block.* Do not use the same pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular pad.

Please note that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist and the Household Schedule on the basis of which you are enumerating the individuals in a particular household.

Sl. No. of Household

The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist supplied to you will have ben entered by you in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. This number has to be entered on each slip of the members in relation to a particular household.

Q. 1 : Name

This question hardly calls for any explanation. It is obvious that the name of each member of the household will have to be filled against this question on different slips.

Please remember that you have to fill in one Individual Slip for each member of the household recorded in column 2 of the Population Record. Please also remember to fill the slips relating to the members of the household in the sequence in which the names of the members of the household have been entered in column 2 of the Population Record.

Q. 2 : Relationship to head

It will be noticed that enough space has been provided for writing the relationship to head. You should record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head of the household, write "Head". Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 3 : Male (1)/Female (2)

For male, write '1' and for female, write '2' in the box provided against this question. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write '1' in the box. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively of the Population Record that you have noted the sex correctly.

Q. 4 : Age

Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday in the rectangle provided against this question. The age should be recorded in international numerals. Very often, there is a tendency on the part of individuals to return 'years running' rather than 'year completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age. Make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

Q. 5 : Marital status

You will have to use the following abbreviations in answering this question :

For never-married, write	'NM'
For currently married, write	'M'
For widowed, write	'W'
For separated or divorced, write	'S'

The entry as above will have to be made on the line and *not* in the dotted box.

NOTE : *The entries in Questions 1 to 5 correspond to the entries in columns 2 to 7 of the Population Record and you wil be well-advised to make a tally of the entries as and when you are filling up an Individual Slip for each of the mem bers entered in column 2 of the Population Record.*

Q. 6 : Mother tongue

Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother should be recorded. In case of doubt, the language mainly spoken in the household may be recorded.

Record mother tongue in full, whatever be the name of the language returned by the respondent and *do not use abbreviations.* Please note the following :

(a) You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is a dialect of another language,

(b) You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue,

(c) You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him/her and try to record any language other than what is returned, and

(d) If you have reasons to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, the mother tongue is not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as *actually* returned by the respondent and make a report to your supervisory officers for verification. *You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.*

The mother tongue as returned by the respondent should be recorded in full on the lines. You should *not* write any thing in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

Since a household may consist of persons related by blood or of unrelated persons or a mix of both, it is absolutely necessary to ask of every person about his mother tongue because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same—these may be different for different persons in the household.

Q. 7 : Two other languages known

You have recorded the mother tongue in Question 6. Enquire whether the person knows any other languages, Indian or foreign, and write languages returned by him/her on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes, against this question. In case he/she does not know any language apart from his/her mother tongue, put '×' on the line against this question.

The number of languages recorded under this question should not be more than *two.* These languages should be other than the mother tongue of the person enumerated and these should be recorded one after the other in the order in which the person speaks and understands them best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. The person need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he/she has a working knowledge of these two languages to enable him/her to converse in those languages with understanding. Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 8 : Religion

In answering this question, use the following abberviations :

For Hindus,	write 'H'
For Muslims,	write 'M'
For Christians,	write 'C'
For Sikhs,	write 'S'
For Buddhists,	write 'B'
For Jains,	write 'J'

For the others, record the actual religion as returned fully.

If the person says that he has no religion this answer may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here. You should also not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue. Do not write any thing in the dotted boxes, but write on the line.

Q. 9 : Whether S.C. (1)/S.T. (2)

You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to your State/Union Territory. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and if he does, write '1' for Scheduled Caste and '2' for Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. For a person who is not a member of any Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, put '×' in the box.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan/Girijan or Achhut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the person enumerated as belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. In such a case, you should ascertain the name of the caste/tribe fully and if that name finds place in your list, you should reckon the person as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself/herself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' or 'Girijan', as the case may be, or repeats the synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe, please tell him/her that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him/her to give the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This may bring out the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, and record '1' or '2' in the box as may be applicable. If the person merely claims to be a Scheduled

Caste or Scheduled Tribe, but says that he/she does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, as reflected in the list supplied to you, he/she will not be reckoned as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Scheduled Castes can belong to Hindu or Sikh religion. If a person belongs to S.C., he/she will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to Question 8 : Religion. Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion.

Q. 10 : Name of caste/tribe

For the person recorded as a Scheduled Caste, *i.e.*, code '1' in the box against Question 9, write the name of the caste in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes. For those for whom code '2' (that is S.T.) is recorded in the box against Question 9, write the name of the tribe in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes.

Please check that the name of caste/tribe, as the case may be, appears in the list of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor.

For those persons for whom '×' has been recorded against Question 9, there will be no entry in Question 10 and you should put a cross on the line.

Q. 11 : Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)

Definition of a literate : A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

For a person who is literate, *i.e.*, who can both read and write with understanding in any language write '1' in the box provided against this question. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instruction Booklet (provided the person is familiar with the language used in the booklet) and similarly, for writing, he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

For a person who is illiterate, *i.e.*, who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language, write '2' in the box against this question. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Q. 12 : Educational attainment

This question will be asked of only those who are literate and for whom '1' has been recorded against Question 11. For a person who is illiterate and for whom '2' has been recorded in the answer to Question 11, there is no question of ascertaining the educational attainment even if he/she had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case, you should put a dash (—). We are insisting that a dash (—) should be put if there is no educational attainment and *not* a cross (×), because we want to avoid confusion with 10th standard which a cross may signify. You will have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for literates, *i.e.*, for whom '1' is recorded in answer to Question 11.

For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/ her will be one that he/she has actually passed and *not* the one in which he/she is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, for a person studying, say, in the 4th year of M.B.B.S., his/her educational attainment should be 3rd year of M.B.B.S., which is the highest level he/she has actually attained. You must record the actual standard passed such as, III standard, VIII standard, 1st year B. Com., *etc.* However, if a person merely says that he/she has passed primary, middle, matriculation, school final, secondary or other definite levels, record him/her as such.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level or of varying levels such as B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor of Engineering), both the technical and general qualifications should be recorded against this question. In the case of pass courses, indicate the degree only.

In recording the educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, the major subject such as B.Sc. (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture), *etc.*, should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully. For example, M.A. (Hindi) and Diploma in Library Science or M.A. (Soc.) and Diploma in Labour Relations. Adequate space has been provided in the slip and you are urged to record the qualification accurately and in sufficient detail. This information is vital for manpower planning and should receive your careful attention.

Whenever, you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree and those with certificates from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), you will have to issue to such persons 'Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule' and ask the person(s) concerned to fill the schedule which will be collected by you during your revisional round between March 1 to 5, 1981. You will be supplied with adequate number of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules and you are urged to issue as many schedules as there might be graduates or post-graduates or technical diploma or degree holders in the household that you have enumerated. This information will be readily available when you have ascertained information regarding educational attainment against Question 12 of the

Individual Slip. While issuing the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule for each eligible person in the household, you should note the Location Code on the schedule while issuing it. You should put a tick (√) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule has been issued. You will be required to furnish a statement giving the number of blank schedules issued to you, number of schedules issued to eligible persons, number of filled in schedules collected by you and number of blank schedules returned by you to your Supervisor. Therefore, it is necessary that you identify the persons with the help of a tick (√) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a schedule has been issued in order to give an accurate count of schedules issued to eligible persons. During your revisional round between March 1 and 5, 1981 about which instructions are given in this booklet, you must please collect all the filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules issued by you to the members of the households in your jurisdiction and hand them over to your Supervisor. While collecting the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule, you must put a reverse stroke (\) on the tick (√) against Question 12 of the individual concerned for whom you have put the tick, while issuing the schedule. When you do this, the marking will appear as (√̸) to signify that the filled in schedule in respect of that individual has been collected. If, however, any particular individual in a household says that he has not been able to find time to fill in the schedule, you may please request him to do so immediately and post it at the nearest post office or letter box. The individual may be told that he has to fold the form, paste and post it. No postage will be required as this will be paid by the addressee.

Q. 13 : Attending school/college, Yes (1)/No (2)

After you have recorded the answer to Question 12, you have further to ask whether the person whom you are enumerating is attending any school or college. If the answer is 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is 'No', you should record '2' in the box. *Please note that illiterates (code 2 against Question 11) can be found attending school.* Therefore, this question should be asked of all persons, including elderly men and women.

In recording answers to this question you are not required to ascertain whether the school/college being attended by the person enumerated is a recognised or unrecognised institution. The choice should be left to the respondent as to whether the person is attending school/college. Thus, if a person is receiving education through a correspondence course or attending some vocational course or attending the Adult Education Programme and returns himself as attending school/college, he/she will be entered as such and code '1' will be recorded in the box against this question.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

In the 1981 Census we intend collecting information regarding the economic activity of the people in great detail so that those who use these data have the type of information they want. The economic questions consist of three parts, namely :

I Q. 14A Worked any time at all last year ?
Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

Q. 14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2)

II Q. 15A Main activity last year ?
Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

Q. 15B
14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

III Q. 16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)

These questions must be canvassed for every person, irrespective of age or sex. *Every person must be asked Question 14A, including the very young or very old and the answer to this question must be filled in.* The other questions will have to be filled in the case of those to whom they are applicable. The instructions for filling these questions follow.

These questions are meant to get details of the work done by the people with reference to last year. We may, therefore, first consider what is meant by 'work' and what the 'reference period' is.

Definition of work

Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Reference period

In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like, *gur* making, *etc.*, are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on the local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad time-span of the agricultural seasons preceding the enumeration.

Explanation

There should be no confusion regarding these questions. What we are trying to find out is the number of workers and since workers can be full-time workers or seasonal workers or marginal workers, it is necessary to collect data that will give us the correct picture. This is what Questions 14A and 14B and Questions 15A and 15B seek to do. The detailed explanation and instructions for each of these questions are given separately but it will be useful if we look at these together to understand their purpose better.

Question 14A seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did not work at all and if it is the latter, how the person spent his/her time as a non-worker. Then Question 14B seeks to find out who among the persons returning 'Yes' in Question 14A had worked for the major part of the year. By major part of the year, it is intended to find out how many had worked for 183 days or more or in other words,

worked for 6 months or more. Those who have worked for 183 days or more, will answer 'Yes' for Question 14B. For them code '1' has to be recorded in the box. But those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days will say 'No', and for them code '2' is to be recorded in the box for this question. Question 15A seeks to elicit information on the main activity of the workers in Question 14B, *i.e.*, those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box. It will also elicit information about the main activity of the 'marginal workers' covered in Question 14B, i.e., those who have returned 'No' and for whom '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B.

The person may have worked for six months or 183 days or more in more than one activity. For example, he/she may have worked for 3 months in cultivation, one month in *gur* making and 3 months as an agricultural labourer. In Question 15A, he/she is required to indicate which of these three activities according to him/her was his/her main activity, *i.e.*, in which capacity he/she spent more time. In the instant case since the person has spent three months each in cultivation and as agricultural labourer the choice as to which of these two would be his/her main activity should be left to him/her. Those who have returned 'No' for Question 14B, *i.e.*, those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box, will have to state whether according to them, they were engaged mainly in household duties, or as student, or dependent or as retired person, rentier, or beggar or inmates of institutions, and if not in any of these categories, the person(s) should be put under 'Others' in Question 15A.

In Question 15B, details of secondary work or marginal work are sought to be obtained. Those who have worked for the major part of the year, *i.e.*, those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, may have had secondary work and this should be entered in Question 15B. Those who have not worked for the major part of the year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, must have done some marginal work and these details will be entered in Question 15B. It is important that probing questions are asked to elicit correct information in this question.

In Question 16, it is proposed to ask all persons returning 'No' in Question 14A, *i.e.* H/ST/D/R/B/I/O in Question 14A or 'No' in Question 14B, *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B, whether he or she has been seeking work or is available for work.

It will thus be seen that these questions on economic aspects have been so designed as to identify all the workers, regular or seasonal, and non-workers with reference to the activities during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. It is very important to remember that the period referred to in Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B is one year preceding the enumeration. Thus, if in some areas, a person has been a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, or has worked in an industry, *etc.*, only in one season, *i.e.*, less than 6 months/183 days, he/she is not to be treated as a worker for Question 14B. His/her economic activity will be reflected in Question 15B. Thus, all those returning 'Yes' in Question 14A must be netted as 'Yes' in Question 14B or in Question 15B or both.

Certain important points that need special emphasis are the following and these should be kept in mind :

(i) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike, *etc.*, must be treated as engaged in the work he/she would otherwise have been doing but for his/her temporary absence.

(ii) Persons under training such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages, should be treated as workers.

(iii) A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined yet, should not be treated as engaged in this work.

(iv) A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for Question 14B, even though he or she may be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity for major part of the year but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, *etc.*, he or she would be treated basically as a worker for Question 14B and categorised suitably in Question 15A.

(v) A person, who merely receives an income, such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged for some part of the year in some economic activity. Similarly, beggars, pensioners, receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural royalty or of rents or dividends who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

(vi) An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purpose of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, *etc.*, or any other work like cultivation, *etc.*, she should be treated as working under Question 14A.

(vii) A man or a woman who is doing household duties may be producing or making something *only* for the domestic consumption of the household and not for sale. Such a person is not a worker, even though from his or her point of view the activity is productive.

(viii) For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail, he/she should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he/she should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A question arises as to what should be deemed to be long-term. For census purposes, inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions if detained for 6 months or more should be recorded as 'I'.

(ix) A full-time public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a full-time political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his/her party will be recorded as a worker and entered accordingly. Such persons will include members of Parliament, State Legislatures, Local authorities, *etc.*

Each of the economic questions can now be considered in detail. *Please study these instructions carefully. It will help if you read the general introduction given above and those that follow more than once so that the concepts and the scope of the questions are familiar to you.*

Q. 14A : Worked any time at all last year?

Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

This question is intended to divide the population into two broad streams on the basis of a liberal definition of work. The reference period is one year. This question is expected to net all workers irrespective of the amount of time they have spent on work. In other words, this question will find out the number of all workers which will include full-time workers, part-time workers, marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant.

The reference period is one year and this includes the agricultural seasons also. A person may have worked as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer throughout the year or in some season such as only *kharif* or *rabi*, or only for a few days. In all these cases this person has worked at some time in the year and the answer to this question should be 'Yes'. 'Yes' should be written on the line and *not* in the dotted box. One may have been a cultivator, an agricultural labourer, or engaged in a household industry or any other work. The definitions of these terms are given later, but the important point is that we are determining the fact that one has done some work some time during the last one year.

Obviously, probing questions will have to be asked specially in the case of those who are not regular workers. *It is particularly important to ask such probing questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period in the case of women and children in the rural areas.* Women and children in the rural areas work in the fields in the sowing, harvesting or other seasons and this may be on their own land or as labourers on someone else's land. This is usually seasonal work only, while they run the house and do all the household work. Unless questions are asked about such work, the usual answer may be that they do only household work.

It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and *not* for sale) is not doing any work in census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house, *etc.*, but for the purposes of census, she is not a worker.

In this question every worker (even marginal workers) will be identified and in their cases the answer will be 'Yes'. You must enquire regarding each person that you enumerate, whether he or she has worked any time at all during the last year. Even if the person has worked only for a few days, you have to record him/her as 'Yes', against this question.

If the individual has not worked at all during the last year, the answer will be 'No'. Then ascertain how he or she spent his or her time and record 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O', as the case may be, below the line against this question.

In Question 14A, we are trying to find out whether a person has worked any time or has been a non-worker throughout. If he or she is a non-worker throughout, the category has also to be ascertained which is as follows :

(i) Household duties	–	H
(ii) Students	–	ST
(iii) Dependents	–	D
(iv) Retired persons or rentiers	–	R
(v) Beggars, *etc.*	–	B
(vi) Inmates of institutions	–	I
(vii) Other non-workers	–	O

The symbols which should be used to indicate these categories are also shown above against each category.

The definitions of the seven categories of non-workers are given in the following paragraphs.

Household duties—H

This covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties and who do no other work or have not done any work at all during the last one year. Such persons should be entered as 'H'.

If a person who normally attends to household duties is also engaged in some economic activity, then he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A and not a non-worker. For example, a housewife may help in family cultivation or agriculture or make and sell cowdung cakes at odd times, or prepare *papad, achar, etc.* and sell them. She is a worker and should be recorded as 'Yes' in

Question 14A though she is mainly a housewife. On the other hand, a woman may be working in a factory or office or as a labourer or cultivator and may also be attending to household duties. Such a person is of course a worker and will be categorised appropriately in Question 15A later, and she will be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A.

It will be necessary for you to ask probing questions, particularly in the case of women, to find out if they have any economic activity, even if it is marginal, apart from household duties. If they have, they would be workers for the purposes of Question 14A, but the fact that they are mainly engaged in household duties will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A as we will see later.

Students—ST

This will cover all full-time students and children attending school. For student, write 'ST'.

If a student participates in some economically productive work, say by helping sometimes as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, or in household industry, trade or business, such student should be treated as a worker for the purposes of Question 14A *and not as a student*. In such cases, even though such a person is no doubt mainly a student, he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A. The fact that such a person is mainly a student, will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A, as we shall see later.

Please note that a person has to be a full-time student for being classified as 'ST' in Question 14A. For example, a person who is mainly attending to household duties but taking a correspondence course or attending part-time classes will not be classified as 'ST' but would be 'H' in Question 14A.

Please do not presume that a person does not do any work because he is a student. It is very important to ask probing questions from students so as to net marginal workers.

Please note that in most houses, the daughters help in the household work though they are studying full-time. In such cases, we are more interested in finding out if they are students and for this purpose you must ask if such girls are students or not. If they are, they should be recorded as 'ST' and *not* as 'H'.

Dependents—D

This category includes all dependents such as infants or children *not* attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

Dependents will include even able-bodied persons who cannot be categorised in any other category of non-worker but are dependent on others. However, if such a person who is dependent on others for subsistence is seeking work, he or she should be categorised as 'O'.

If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised as 'H' rather than 'D'. As you are aware, many persons may be dependents in the general sense of the word but are also doing household work, studying or looking for work. In such cases, theyshould be enteredas 'H', 'ST' or 'O' as the case may be, and *not* as 'D'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to ask whether a person who is said to be a dependent is studying or looking for work, *etc.*, and if so, categorise him or her accordingly rather than as 'D'. Such persons would particularly include unemployed daughters, sisters, brothers, *etc.*

Retired persons or Rentiers—R

A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, *i.e.*, not employed again in some full-time work or not engaged in some other work such as cultivation, business, trade, *etc.* or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he/she does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted for a person coming under this category in the space provided.

However, in such cases also a careful probe is necessary. A retired person may be drawing pension and be doing some work, as for example, a retired engineer may be working as a contractor. In such cases, he/she is a worker and should be entered as such.

Beggars, etc.—B

This will cover beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

For such persons, 'B' should be written in the space provided.

Inmates of institutions—I

This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, *etc.*, in such institutions. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into the hospital or institution. But for a long-term undertrial prisoner or convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should *not* be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A person will be considered as "long-term" if he or she is in such an institution for 6 months or more.

Other non-workers—O

This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the above *six categories* but who are looking for work. They should be noted as 'O' in the space provided. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is looking for work will come under this category. A person who is merely spending his/her time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether

educated or not, if he or she reports that he or she is not engaged in any other activity *but is seeking work* will come under this category.

It must be noted that this category includes only those who do not fall into any of the other categories of non-workers discussed earlier. There may be cases of students who may be seeking work and quite prepared to give up studies if they got a job. Such persons are students (ST) for Question 14A. The fact that they are seeking jobs will be reflected in Question 16. Thus, category 'O' need not necessarily represent all those who are seeking work.

Q. 14B : If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No (2)

As mentioned earlier, through Question 14A you have classified all people into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. In doing so, workers would include all those who have worked irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. Even marginal workers are categorised as workers in Question 14A.

Having found out that the person had worked any time at all during the last year (Yes in 14A), you have now to ascertain whether the person worked for the major part of last year. By major part of last year, is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more, or in other words worked for six months or more. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative you should record '1' in the box against Question 14B. If the person has worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year, you should record '2' for that person in this question.

A person may have worked in different capacities during last year. For example, he/she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as a cultivator for 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him/her. In computing whether the person worked for major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him/her as 'Yes' for Question 14B and record '1' in the box. Similarly if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him/her as 'No' and record '2' in the box for that person.

Q. 15A : Main activity last year?
Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

In Question 14B you would have ascertained whether a person had worked for major part of the year or not. Now in Question 15A, you will be required to ascertain his or her main activity during last year. That is to say how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity will be reckoned in terms of time disposition. For example, if a person has worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months and for him/her, you have recorded '1' in the box against Question 14B, then that person will be reckoned as daily wage labourer for Question 15A and you will record 'OW' on the line (and *not* in the box), since he/she spent more time in this activity than as a cultivator or agricultural labourer. Similarly, for a person for whom you have recorded '2' in the box in Question 14B, you should ascertain how he or she spent his/her time mostly as a non-worker and record the appropriate symbol below the line in the space provided and *not* in the box.

The main activity of workers is classified into four categories, *viz.*, cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry, and other work. These terms are explained below.

Cultivator

For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, *etc.*, and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nuts, tapioca, *etc.*, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, *etc.*, and *does not* include fruit. growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. For a person who is a cultivator, write 'C' in the space provided.

Agricultural labourer

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer *only on* in the cultivation but he/she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

For a person who returns his/her economic activity as agricultural labourer, write 'AL' in the space provided.

Important

For certain reasons, the growing of certain crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops he or she will *not* be considered as a cultivator or agricultural labourer.

You must remember that a person can be classified as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer *only on the basis of the crops grown.* The growing of the following crops is considered as cultivation. Therefore, a person who grows these crops or who works

on land on which these crops are grown can be classified either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer as the case may be.

(i) **Cereal and millet crops :** Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, *etc.*

(ii) **Pulses :** Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, *etc.*

(iii) **Fibre crops :** Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.

(iv) **Oil seeds :** Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, *etc.*

(v) **Cash crops :** Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation :*

(i) **Plantation crops :** Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, *etc.*

(ii) **Edible nuts (other than ground-nut) :** Walnut, almond, cashewnut, *etc.*

(iii) **Fruits :** Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, *etc.*

(iv) Coconut.

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.

(vi) Betal-nuts (areca)

(vii) Flowers.

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).

(ix) Vegetables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

Please remember that you must use the abbreviations given in the instructions, namely, 'C' or 'AL'. It will be evident that you will have to ask a specific question regarding the crops grown in all cases where one merely says he/she is a cultivator or an agricultural labourer.

Household industry

For a person who returns his/her main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods such as handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacture, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring, *etc.*, it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the space provided.

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

There may be an industry which is being run by a large joint family of more than 10 persons and where power is used or more than 20 persons where power is not used. In such cases, though only family members are involved, this will not be treated as 'HHI'. Thus, the meaning of the term 'run on the scale of a registered factory' refers to such cases even if these are not registered as such.

The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion will apply in urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a Household Industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live in the case of urban areas.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader or Doctor or Barber, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, *Dhobi,* Astrologer *etc.*, or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix II.

Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his/her own Household Industry may be working in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his/her own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and record as per instructions given above.

As mentioned earlier, a Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling of goods. However, a household can be engaged in certain other activities collectively but these may not qualify for being considered as Household Industries.

Certain activities even though conducted by members of the same household will not constitute a Household Industry. These are indicated below and therefore the members of the family working in such industries will be classified as 'OW' and *not* 'HHI'.

(i) Plantation work.

(ii) Livestock maintenance and production such as cattle, goats, sheep breeding, poultry farms, bee-keeping, rearing of silk worm and production of cocoons and *raw silk,* production of milk, eggs, honey, wax, bones, *etc.*

(iii) Hunting, trapping and selling of the catch.

(iv) Forestry and logging : log, fuel, charcoal production, gathering and selling of fodder and other forest produce, *etc.*

(v) Fishing including rearing of fish, collection of pearls, shells, sea products, *etc.*

(vi) Mining and quarrying.

In our country Household Industry is a very important part of our economy. We must get accurate data regarding those engaged in 'HHI'. You must carefully read these instructions and understand them. The main points are again indicated below.

'HHI' stands for worker in Household Industry. The main characteristics of the Household Industry are the following :

(a) One or more members of the household must participate. Participation by hired labour must be minimum.

(b) The activity should relate to some production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods.

(c) The goods produced should not be for consumption by the household itself but should be wholly or partly for sale.

(d) In an urban area the industry must be carried on *in the precincts of the house in which the household lives.* In the rural areas, the industry may be anywhere within the limits of the village.

(e) The activity should not be on the scale of a Registered Factory.

(f) Professions such as those practised by Pleader, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dancer, *Dhobi,* Astrologer, *etc.,* will not be 'HHI'.

Other workers

All workers, *i.e.,* those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers'—'OW'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, *etc.* In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry, are 'Other Workers'. They will be entered as 'OW'.

You will recall that it was mentioned that the growing of certain crops is not agriculture. Those engaged in this activity would have to be classified as 'OW'.

Q. 15A : Further explanation

In Question 15A we are trying to find out what a person's main activity is. You will see that if a person is recorded as a worker in Question 14A but has not worked for the major part of the year, the answer in Question 14B would be 'No', *i.e.,* for him/her you would have recorded '2' in the box against Question 14B. In such a case, you must find out what such a person has been doing mostly. He or she may have mainly been doing household duties, or studying, or being a dependent or rentier or beggar or lodged in an institution or may fall under the category 'O' described earlier. In any case, even for these persons, we are interested in finding out their work details, though this may not be what they were mostly doing. The work details will be obtained through Question 15B, as we will see later where the marginal or secondary work of a person is netted.

Question 15A gives information about all workers on the basis of what they have been doing mostly.

If in reply to Question 14A a person has said that he/she has worked any time at all in the last one year (or season) you would have entered him or her as 'Yes' against Question 14A. What you have now to do is to find out if this is what this person did or does mostly, *i.e.,* whether it is his or her main work, on which the greater part of his/her time is spent. You do this in Question 14B, where you ascertain whether the person has worked for major part of the year, *i.e.,* for six months or 183 days or more or less than six months or 183 days. In the latter case you have recorded code '2' in the box against Question 14B. At this stage you may recall the instructions given under Question 15A where it has been stated that the person may have been engaged in more than one activity and for the purposes of Question 15A, his/her main activity has been identified. In such a case his/her secondary work will be reflected in Question 15B, as we will see later. Similarly, such persons who are identified as non-workers for their main activity in Question 15A as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O will give details of their marginal work (on the basis of which they were recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A) will be reflected in Question 15B.

What is meant by main activity or the work that a person has been doing mostly can be easily understood from the following examples :

(a) A person is a cultivator (C) but during the non-agricultural season works as a construction worker or as a *hamali* (OW). He/she is a cultivator mainly and next 'other worker'. He/she should be recorded as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

(b) A housewife (H), is generally engaged in running her household but works on the family land during the sowing or harvesting season (C). She is mainly engaged in household duties and should be recorded as 'H' for Question 15A and as 'C' for Question 15B. In this example, if she works as an agricultural labourer or in a Household Industry, she would be 'AL' or 'HHI', as the case may be, for Question 15B.

(c) A person may be mainly an agricultural labourer (AL) but may have worked in a Khandsari sugar factory during the lean season (OW). He would be 'AL' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(d) A student (ST) may be working for a few hours in a shop to earn some money for fees, *etc.* (OW). He/she is mainly 'ST' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(e) A person who is mainly a cultivator (C) also keeps cows and sells the milk. He/she would be entered as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

These examples will help you to understand the concepts better.

In the case of those who are mainly engaged in Household Industry (HHI) or as other workers (OW), certain details should be collected regarding name of establishment, description of work, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, and class

of worker. These details will have to be filled in Question 15A (i) to 15A (iv).

As you will see from the question itself, these parts are applicable to persons for whom you have recorded 'HHI' or 'OW' against Question 15A. If the economic activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against Question 15A, there is no need to fill in the sub-sections (i) to (iv) of this question. Similarly, if an individual has been recorded as 'No' against Question 14B, *i.e.*, code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, has been recorded in Question 15A, sub-sections (i) to (iv) will not apply. In such cases a cross (×) may be put on each of the lines against these sub-sections.

Q. 15A (i) : Name of establishment

Record here the name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office, *etc.* In respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, *etc.* If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, in the case of a household industry, like hand pounding of rice, *gur* making, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, *etc.*, enter the proprietor's name and the type of shop so that if necessary a link can be established between the various sub-sections of this question. For example, instead of 'No particular name' the entry could read as 'Babulal's Paint shop', *etc.* For defence and other similar personnel as may be indicated to you, put a cross (×) on the line.

Q. 15A (ii) : Description of work

Under this question, the description of the actual work, *i.e.*, the occupation that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of the type of industry, trade, profession or service that he/she may be working in and which is to be recorded under sub-section (iii) of Question 15A.

His/her actual work or occupation should always be given in sufficient detail. If, for example, a person is merely recorded as 'clerk' with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him/her by the type of work he/she does. He/she may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book-keeping or accounting. Similarly, if a person were merely to be recorded as a technician, it will not help to determine what type of technician mechanic he/she is, whether computer-technician or a meter-mechanic or a locomotive-mechanic, *etc.* The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question. Similarly, in a trading establishment there could be a proprietor, cashier, bookkeeper, salesman, *etc.*

It is necessary to describe the actual occupation adequately. It is not enough to say that one is a Government official. Whether one is a Bill-clerk or Section Officer, Tehsildar, Police Chowkidar or Research Officer, *etc.*, has to be spelt out. There may be Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, *etc.*, doing different functions. It is necessary to describe the occupation adequately in their case for proper classification, *e.g.*, Assistant Director (Agriculture), Assistant Director (Soil Conservation), Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics), Deputy Director (Health), Sub-Inspector (Excise), Treasury Officer, Village Officer (Revenue), Panchayat Secretary, Malaria Control Officer, Traffic Inspector (Transport Department), *etc.*

To guide you in answering Question 15A (ii), the type of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix III.

Appendix III is by no means exhaustive. This just helps in bringing home the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against Question 15A (ii).

It has been found in the past that a very large number of persons are recorded merely as 'general labourers'. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work the person is mostly engaged as a labourer, such as a road mazdoor, a loader or an unloader in a market, a construction labourer, *etc.*

For those in defence and similar service, it is enough if it is merely noted as 'Service'. Other details need not be given. For other Government servants full details must be given and the description of the work should be as detailed as possible.

Q. 15A (iii) : Nature of industry, trade or service

The answer to this question will have to be given in detail to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, *etc.*, (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying, (iii) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing, (iv) Construction, (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply, (vi) Transport and Communications, (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. In order to enable us to classify a person properly, full details of the nature of the industry, trade, profession or service should be given. Please avoid vague answers. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. It is not enough to say 'plantation' or 'livestock'. You should say whether it is tea plantation or banana plantation or sheep rearing or cattle breeding. Similarly, it is not enough to say 'manufacturing'. You should say whether it is manufacturing of cotton textile in handloom or manufacturing *khadi* textile or manufacturing silk textile. Likewise mere 'trade' is not enough. It should be recorded as wholesale trading in food grains or pulses or retail trading in spices or grocery and so on. For defence and similar personnel, write 'Service'.

To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, illustrative description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. It should, however, be noted that the list in Appendix IV is by no means exhaustive. You must describe the nature of industry, profession, trade or service

or whatever it is, in as detailed a manner as possible. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or processed should be given. In the case of service, please describe fully the nature of the service to which the person belongs, except in the case of defence or similar other personnel.

Important

There need be no confusion as to the scope of Questions 15A (ii) and 15A (iii). Question 15A (iii) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, *i.e.,* the sector of economy in which a person is engaged in work and Question 15A (ii) represents the occupation or the actual work the person performs in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he/she is engaged. Thus, for example, if the answer to Question 15A (iii) is 'cotton textile manufacture in mill', the answer to Question 15A (ii) could be 'chemical engineer' or 'bill clerk' or 'accountant' or 'labourer' or 'truck driver' or the 'managing director' of that industry and so on. Similarly, in Question 15A (iii) the nature of service may be some department of State Government Service and in Question 15A (ii) the description of work may be 'bill clerk' or 'accountant', 'director of the department', 'jeep driver' in the department, *etc.* Again, against Question 15A (iii) the answer may be 'private medical practice' and in Question 15A (ii) 'orthopaedic surgeon', or 'nurse' or a 'sweeper', *etc.,* working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in Appendix V at the end of this booklet, the Industrial and Occupational classifications in Appendices IV and III and the instructions given by your Supervisor and other Census Officers will help you to clear any doubts you may have regarding the scope of the questions relating to nature of industry, trade, profession or service covered by Question 15A (iii) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by Question 15A (ii).

Q. 15A (iv): Class of worker

For a person who is :

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 15A (ii), write.....ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 15A (ii) under 'Others' for wages or salary in cash or kind, write .....EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as member of cooperative, write.....SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write.....FW.

Explanation

An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get the work mentioned in his/her case in Question 15A (ii) performed. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his/her own personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the activity mentioned in Question 15A (iii). Please note that a person who employs domestic servants for household duties is not an employer. So also, a person who has subordinates under him/her in an office where he/she himself/herself is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he/she has the power to appoint another person in his/her office on behalf of his/her own employer. A head of department or a local manager of a company may have the power to appoint people, but they are themselves employees of someone else, in this case, government or the main office of the company, and cannot, therefore, be an employer. A government servant irrespective of the post he/she holds is an 'employee'.

An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, *etc.,* and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers. Please note that a cook or domestic servant engaged by someone is an employee. The fact that his master may himself/herself be an employee is irrelevant.

A Single Worker is a person who works by himself/herself. He/She is not employed by any one else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's cooperative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' cooperatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'. Political workers and social workers are to be treated as 'SW'.

A Family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately, will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. Family workers must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households. Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work or the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Please note the following important cases :

(a) In the case of persons engaged in Household Industry, *i.e.,* in the case of perons for whom the answer to Question 15A is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers generally, *viz.,* Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There may not be a formal 'Employer'. Household Industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the

household himself/herself and/or other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head along with the members of the household is working in a Household Industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the occasional assistance of hired worker(s), whose role should be secondary as indicated above, he/she should be treated as a 'Single Worker', although one might argue that in effect he/she becomes an employer. The hired workers are of course employees.

(b) Members of the household who help solely in household duties, *i.e.*, economically non-productive work, should not be treated as Family Workers. In fact, they are not workers.

(c) Members of a producer's co-operative society who have no other occupation or work except this, should be categorised as Single Worker—SW.

(d) In the case of partnership in which all the partners are related, treat them as Family Workers—FW. The partnership firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They would be 'FW'.

(e) In the case of a partnership firm in which some of the partners are not related, treat all the partners, including those that may be related, as Single Worker—SW. The firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They will all be 'SW'.

(f) Full-time political workers and social workers should be treated as 'SW'.

(g) Doctors and lawyers who do not employ any person should be treated as 'SW'. One may come across doctors and lawyers employing certain persons on a regular basis in the doctor's dispensary or clinic or in the lawyer's office or chamber. In this case the doctor or lawyer would become an 'Employer' and so 'ER' should be recorded. However, sometimes lawyers have been found to take the help of clerks who remain attached to them on a regular basis but without being formally employed on wages. The clerk usually earns his remuneration independently from the lawyer's clients. In such a case, both the lawyer and the clerk should be treated as Single Workers—SW.

Some illustrations for filling the Question 15A are given in Appendix V.

Q. 15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year? Yes/(C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
14B No—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

You will recall that in Question 14A you have identified all those who have done any work at all in the last one year. In Question 14B, you must have categorised them either 'Yes', *i.e.*, code '1' or 'No', *i.e.*, code '2'. In Question 15A you have divided these persons on the basis of what they have been mostly doing. It is quite possible that those who have been categorised as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A, based on the type of work they have been doing mostly, may have done some other work in addition to what they have been doing mostly. Similarly, a person who is mostly doing household duties, or is mainly a student, or mainly a dependent or a rentier or a beggar or belongs to the categories of 'I' and 'O' must have done some work at some time during the last one year. This is the information we are trying to get in Question 15B.

Please note the way in which Question 15B has been worded. This question deals with two separate situations. The first relates to those persons who have worked for the major part of last year and may or may not have some other secondary work. The second part relates to persons who have worked at any time in the last year but not for the major part of the year. In the case of those who have worked in the major part last year, you would have entered code '1' in Question 14B and you would have categorised them as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A. Such persons may or may not have had secondary work in addition to their main work. If, on inquiry, you find that such a person has had any other work any time last year, you would have to enter on the line, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW', depending upon the type of work and score out the answer 'No' printed on the line.

If a person who has worked any time last year, but has not worked for the major part of the last year, you would have recorded code '2' in Question 14B and in Question 15A you would have categorised such a person as 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O'. Such a person must have done some work any time last year and this is the work which we are trying to catch in Question 15B so far as such a person is concerned. For such a person after inquiry, you will have to enter the appropriate category, *viz.*, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' below the line in Question 15B.

This question is meant to elicit information on the secondary or marginal work which a person might have done any time at all during the last one year, apart from the main work or other activity which will have come out in Question 15A. It is obvious that, irrespective of whether the answer is 'Yes' or 'No', *i.e.*, code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, there could be an answer in Question 15B because a full-time worker may have done some other work or a person who is essentially a non-worker, though he/she has not done any work over the major part of the last year, might also have done some work occasionally. This, therefore, should give us details of secondary and marginal work in respect of both workers and those who are mainly non-workers.

This question should be asked of every person who has returned 'Yes' against Question 14A. *It is re-emphasised that all those who have answered 'Yes' against Question 14A and for whom you have recorded 'Yes' or 'No', i.e., code '1' or '2' in*

Question 14B, this Question 15B should be asked without fail. In answer to this question if the individual says 'Yes' then you should find out the type of work and categorise him or her as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' as the case may be. These abbreviations refer to Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other Workers and have been fully explained earlier in the instructions under Question 15A. You may refer to these again before recording the appropriate category on the line. It is sufficient if you write the category on the line. If the respondent gives reply in the negative it should be indicated by the word 'No' on the line. Please do not make any entry in the dotted box.

Ask of each person if, besides what he/she had already returned as his/her main activity against Question 15A, he/she participated in any other work or did any work any time last year. A number of unpaid family workers participating in household enterprises who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under Question 15A will be netted here for their involvement in such economic activity. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife even if she may work much more than a paid servant in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purposes of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless at least a part of the product is sold. A boy who is categorised as a student under Question 15A, can have a marginal work, say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, who is shown as 'ST' under Question 15A also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any marginal work.

Any other work or secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economically productive work, even if marginal, in addition to whatever is his/her activity under Question 15A. If a person whose economic activity is shown, as a clerk in a government office or a teacher, also attends to some cultivation even by way of direction or supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as 'any other work any time last year' under Question 15B. A person's main activity may be cultivation and his secondary work may be money lending. Again, main activity may be agricultural labourer and secondary work could be sugar factory labourer or *vice versa.*

After it is established that the person is doing some work and he or she has been recorded accordingly in Question 15B in any of the categories of C, AL, HHI, OW, you have to proceed further and fill up the details of sub-sections of Question 15B(i) to (iv) in respect of entries 'HHI' or 'OW' only. The instructions for filling up the details in these subsections will be the same as given under Question 15A. For those who are recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or for whom you have entered 'No' in Question 15B, you have to put a '×' against these sub-sections on the line.

A few illustrations showing specimen entries are appended at Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Questions 15A and 15B are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these instructions and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt during field operations about what to record as the answers.

Important

It must particularly be noted that if there is an entry 'No', *i.e.,* code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, there must be an entry in Question 15B and this *cannot be blank or cross* (×). This is because a person who has worked any time at all last year, and has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, must be reflected somewhere. Since the person has not worked in major part of the year as reflected by code '2' in Question 14B and also H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, the work done by him/her and netted in Question 14A, must therefore, be reflected in Question 15B. Again, a person who has worked in major part of the year and for whom code '1' has been recorded in Question 14B, you may have recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' for his main activity in Question 15A. It is quite possible that he/she may have done some other work, though not on the scale of main activity. This secondary work should also be reflected in Question 15B. You will thus appreciate that probing questions are essential and you must ask questions again and again to find out if a person has had some secondary work and marginal work in the case of those for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and record the same in Question 15B.

It would follow that if the answer to Question 14A is 'No', *i.e.* you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, there will be a cross (×) on the lines against each of the Questions 14B, 15A including sub-sections and 15B including sub-sections.

Q. 16 : If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ?
Yes (1)/No (2)

This question is intended to elicit some information on the number of unemployed. If an individual has replied that he/she has not worked at all last year or during the major part of last year under Question 14A or 14B respectively and you have recorded 'No' against either of these two questions you have to ask from him or her whether he or she is seeking work or available for work ? This question should be asked of all persons for whom you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, either in Question 14A or in Question 15A. Seeking work means that the person may have got himself/herself registered in the employment exchanges or he/she may be applying for jobs or he/she may have made other efforts for a job, such as looking into the newspaper advertisements with a view to applying for a job, the intention being in

suitable cases, this person will offer himself/herself as a candidate. It may be remembered that seeking work is more applicable in urban areas where there are facilities of employment exchanges and greater awareness about availability of jobs. In rural areas, there may be no facilities of employment exchanges. The person may be available for work but not actually seeking work either because of lack of knowledge of work being available or absence of employment exchanges.

As mentioned earlier, we are mainly interested in obtaining information on the unemployed. You may come across people who already held jobs or do not normally want to take up employment but may give you such general answers that they would not mind taking up work if the salary is attractive enough. We are not interested in such persons since they obviously are already employed or are not really job seekers. You will have to make a probe to get the facts. However, generally speaking, if in answer to this question, a person says that he is seeking or is available for work, you must enter code '1' in the box.

If the person replies that he/she is seeking or available for work, you have to record '1' in the box provided. In case his/her reply is 'No' you have to record '2' in the box.

It should be remembered that if the answer to Question 14B is 'Yes' and you have recorded '1' in the box against this Question and in Question 15A you have recorded C/AL/HHI/OW, as the case may be, Question 16 is not applicable. You should put a cross (×) on the line against this question and *not* in the box.

Summary

It would be useful to summarise the main points with regard to the economic questions, *i.e.,* Questions 14A, 14B, 15A, 15B and 16. These are indicated below.

(i) In Question 14A we are finding out if a person has worked any time at all last year. The word 'year' includes all the seasons for agricultural and associated activities. Even marginal workers must be covered by this question.

(ii) If the answer to Question 14A is 'No', then categorise as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O.

(iii) The work on the basis of which 'Yes' is recorded in Question 14A may be the main work of a person or what he/she has done or does mostly. If so, 'Yes', *i.e.,* code '1' in Question 14B and C/AL/HHI/OW, in Question 15A would have been recorded. If this person is not doing this work mostly 'No', *i.e.,* code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, in Question 15A would have been recorded. These details are recorded in Question 15A.

(iv) Secondary work or the marginal work of those recorded as C/AL/HHI/OW or as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O respectively in Question 15A is obtained through Question 15B.

(v) Note that if a person has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, 'No', *i.e.,* code '2' in Question 14B, *there must be an entry such as C/AL/HHI/OW, in Question 15B.*

(vi) Question 16 is to be asked of all those for whom 'No' has been written in Question 14A or code '2' in Question 14B.

(vii) Details of name of establishment, industry, occupation and class of worker, in Questions 15A and 15B need be entered only for 'HHI' and 'OW'.

Important

You must read the explanations and instructions on the economic questions very carefully. Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B should be canvassed together, otherwise, the full and correct answers will not be available and you may have to make corrections. For example, if a lady is asked whether she is working, the usual answer is that she is working, because household work is naturally considered as work by her. It is only if you ask further questions as to what she mostly does that her marginal work, if any, will come out and you will get a correct picture of the facts. *It is advisable to ask questions covering Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B together and then fill up the details.*

Certain situations would call for some explanation so that the enumerator is clear in his/her mind regarding classifying such activities. A few typical cases are indicated below.

(a) If a sweet-meat maker, *i.e.,* a *Halwai* makes sweets and sells them also, this would be manufacturing and can be a 'HHI' too in appropriate cases.

(b) If a *Halwai* only sells sweets, having brought them from some other place, he would be carrying on a trade and this would *not* be an industry.

(c) In many cases there are what are called tea shops, *dhabas, chat* shops, *etc.,* where eatables are prepared and sold. For example, in a *dhaba,* substantial meals such as *chapaties, dal, etc.,* are prepared and sold. This will not be an industry. It will be classified as service, namely, running eating place. Therefore, even if a household carried on this activity it will not be classified as 'HHI', but only as 'OW'.

(d) In many places, there are persons who keep small electrical or hand-mixers or fruit crushers and crush fruits to sell the juice. In such cases since the juice is produced for consumption on the spot and is not bottled as such for sale, such units are carrying on trade and *not* manufacturing. Therefore, even if a household carries on this business this would not be 'HHI', but 'OW'. On the other hand, if there are manufacturing units, whether big or small, which bottle juice and sell it as bottled, this would be manufacturing and should be classified as industry.

(e) Tailoring is an industry and a household that carries on tailoring on household industry basis can be 'HHI'.

(f) There may be cases of a person who sells cloth and also provides tailoring services. In such cases, the person may be asked which activity he considers more important, *i.e.*, the one on which he spends more time. If he says that he considers selling of cloth is more important then he is carrying on a trade. On the other hand, if the tailoring business is more important to him than the sale of cloth, such a person should then be considered as manufacturing. If a household carries on a business of this kind, this household will be considered as 'HHI' or non-HHI depending on whether the household is involved mainly in trade or manufacturing and taking into consideration the definition of 'HHI'.

Having filled in the Individual Slip, you may find it rewarding to go through all the entries. This will enable you to cross check the information, and gaps, if any, can be filled in then and there. This will obviate the need to visit the household again to collect the missing information.

You will be required to fill up Individual Slip (Universal) for all members of the household. During the course of your day's work you will have covered a large number of households and filled in the requisite number of Individual Slips. After completing the day's work, you must fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record of the concerned household, in Part II of the Household Schedule. Please do not allow this work to accumulate.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (SAMPLE)

If you are an enumerator in a sample area, six additional questions as appearing in the Sample Individual Slip will have to be canvassed by you for each individual. The Sample Individual Slip will, however, be canvassed in all areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh UT, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi UT, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram. Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. In the remaining states, this slip will be canvassed in sample blocks only but will include all the households in the sample block.

The Sample Slip contains six questions with sub-parts, dealing with migration and fertility. These questions appear on the reverse of the Universal Individual Slip. You will be required to canvass the Universal Individual Slip for every person in your block, irrespective of the age or sex, and then canvass the sample questions appearing on the reverse of the Individual Slip for each person in the household. It is obvious that the fertility questions will be applicable to women only, as will be explained at the appropriate place.

It is important for you to remember that both the slips should be canvassed for every person in your block, *i.e.*, in every block of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned above and the sample blocks of the remaining states. The term "Universal Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be canvassed in all the blocks in the country, while the term "Sample Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be asked only in the specified blocks, as stated above, in addition to those in the Universal Slip, except in the 19 States and Union Territories where it will be canvassed everywhere.

Q. 1 : Birth place

Certain details regarding the place in which the person enumerated was born are to be collected and entered in the sub-parts of this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you, this question and its sub-parts are not applicable. The explanation and instructions as to how the four sub-parts are to be filled are as follows :

Q. 1 (a) : Place of birth

Write 'PL' for person born in the village or town where he/she is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

In indicating the birth place, only the full name of town or village would have to be indicated and not hamlet or mohalla/ward names. The name of a ward/hamlet should not be entered but the name of the town/village to which it belongs should be entered.

Q. 1 (b) : Rural(1)/Urban (2)

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth is a village or town at present. To enable a person to determine whether the place is a town or a village, he/she may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his/her birth is rural or urban, *e.g.*, existence of a local administrative body, industrial townships declared as towns, *etc.*

For a person born in a village, write '1' in the box.

For a person born in a town/city, write '2' in the box.

For a person born in a foreign country, put '×' in the box against this sub-part and also against sub-part (c) on the line.

If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known' on the line.

Q. 1 (c) : District

For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration, write 'D' on the line.

For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or in a district in some other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district.

If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

Q. 1 (d) : State/Country

For persons born within the State of enumeration, write '×' against this sub-part on the line. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer; that 'PL' might have already been written against sub-part (a) or 'D' is written against sub-part (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-part (c).

For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent state of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

For a person born on the high seas, record 'born at sea', against this sub-part and put '×' against sub-parts (a), (b) and (c).

If a person was born in a train, boat or bus or aircraft, *etc.*, within the country, write the particulars in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Q. 2 : Last residence

The answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he/she had another place of normal residence irrespective of his/her place of birth, before he/she came to the present place where he/she is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but because of his/her work or for studies, *etc.*, he/she had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he/she should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his/her enumeration here. For defence and similar personnel, this question is not applicable.

The immediate previous village or town of residence is relevant only if he/she had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are within the same city of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had another place of residence than the village where he/she is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he/she should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he/she or his/her family normally resides. In the case of a person who is enumerated elsewhere than in his normal place of residence, the place of his immediate previous normal residence will be recorded as the place of last residence. Similarly, if a person is enumerated at a place other than his place of birth and if he had no other place of normal residence before coming to the place of enumeration, the place of birth would be the place of last residence.

It would not be possible to specify the duration of stay which will qualify for reckoning last residence. The circumstances of each case would have to be taken into consideration, in deciding whether a person has had a last residence or not. For example, an officer who has been transferred for a short period, must be considered as moving from his/her place of previous posting which would become his/her place of last residence, irrespective of his/her stay in the new posting. However, temporary movement like women moving into a hospital for delivery, a person moving into a hospital for treatment, *etc.*, at a place other than their usual residence, will be ignored and these places will not be treated as the last residence. In the case of a child born in a hospital into which the mother has moved temporarily for delivery which is different from the usual place of residence of the mother, the place where the hospital is, will be treated as the place of last residence for the child, though the place where the hospital is, will not be the place of the last residence of the mother.

Q. 2(a) : Place of last residence

For a person who has been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay), write 'PL' against sub-part (a) and put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d). But for a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town or his actual previous residence against this sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

Q. 2(b) : Rural (1) Urban (2)

For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration, ascertain if the place of last previous residence is rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence is a town/city, write '2' in the box, and for 'Rural', write '1'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write '×'.

For a person whose immediate previous residence cannot be classified, write 'not known'.

Rural or urban status has to be determined with reference to the status existing at the time of enumeration.

Q. 2(c) : District

For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-part (a), you have to fill in this sub-part after enquiry.

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration, write 'D'.

For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or in a district in any other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he/she cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

For a person whose last previous residence was outside India, write '×' against this sub-part.

Q. 2(d) : State/Country

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration, write '×' against this sub-part but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory.

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country, write the name of the country

and if name of the country is not forthcoming, write the name of the continent.

Q. 3: Reasons for migration from place of last residence

The question will be asked in the case of a person for whom information has been recorded in Question 2, *i.e.,* last residence. However, please note that this question will not be canvassed in the case of those for whom you may have written 'PL' against place of last residence. This is because they have had no place of last residence. In all the other cases you must find out the reasons for migration from the place of last residence and note the reasons by entering the appropriate code. The codes which must be entered for the various reasons for migration are as follows :

(a) Employment	1
(b) Education	2
(c) Family moved	3
(d) Marriage	4
(e) Others	5

These codes have been printed at the bottom of the Sample Slip. You must enter a code depending on the reasons for migration in the box against this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations, this question will also not apply, since you will not have canvassed the Questions 1 and 2 of the Sample Slip.

A person will have moved for employment in the following cases :

(a) If he or she has moved in search of a job or hoping to get a job.

(b) Because he/she has got a job and has moved to take up the job.

(c) Having already got a job, he/she has moved because of a transfer, even if this is on promotion.

If a person has moved for any of these reasons, note code '1' in the box.

A person can be said to have moved for educational purposes if he or she has moved to the place of enumeration from his/her place of last residence for joining a school/college or any other type of educational institution either for the first time or for continuing his/her studies. However, please note that if this particular person has moved along with his/her family because the entire family has moved due to any reason, you must note that this person has not moved for educational purposes. In such a case the right code to be entered will be code '3', namely, 'Family moved'.

The reason 'Family moved' code '3' will refer to cases where the entire family moves. Such cases will come up if the head of the household or the person on whom the family is dependent has moved due to any reason such as transfer, *etc.* There are cases where one or more members of the family move along with the person who has moved in search of employment or education or for other reasons. While the person who has moved for a particular reason will be assigned the appropriate code, the other members who moved along with that person will be assigned code '3', *i.e.,* 'Family moved'.

If a person has moved consequent on getting married, assign code '4' for that person.

Code '5' 'Others' will include all other reasons for migration not covered by employment, education, family moved or marriage. This may include cases like movement due to retirement, movement for economic reasons such as setting up of shops, starting of a business, *etc.*

It is important to note that the reasons for migration are being noted for each person separately since in any case you will have to fill up Sample Individual Slips for each person separately. Therefore, in the same household, there may be cases where the reasons for migration are different for different members of the household. For example, if the head of the household is promoted and transferred, in his/her slip against Question 3 you will have to assign code '1' because his/her movement is consequent on employment, while the spouse and other dependents should be assigned code '3' because the family moves. There are also cases, particularly from the rural areas to urban areas, where a boy or a girl moves to a town or city for higher studies and in order to look after him or her an elderly person also moves. In such a case, in the case of the person who moves for higher studies the reasons for migration will be 'Education' code '2' while in the case of the elderly person, the reason will be 'Others' code '5'. If in case the entire family has moved along with the student, for all the other members of the family you will have to assign code '3' 'Family moved'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to make careful enquiries and not to get confused with the different reasons which may be applicable to different persons of the same household.

In particular, please note that you must make detailed enquiries in the case of any unrelated members of the household, such as cook, servant, *etc.* In their cases, their movement from the place of last residence may have been due to employment. Similarly, in the case of those members of the household who are rather distantly related to the head of the household, you must also make such detailed enquiries.

It must be remembered that the reason 'Family moved', code '3', can only come up in cases where some other member of the family has moved for any of the other reasons mentioned in the Sample Slip. The members of the family moved because either the head of the household or the person on whom the family depends has moved because of employment or for any other reason.

Please note that in the case of every person who has come into India from any other country as a result of partition or has been repatriated, the reasons for migration will be noted as 'Others', code '5' and not any other code.

Q. 4 : Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

Note here the period in completed years of the continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated. This will apply even

to a person born at the place of enumeration. But this question does not apply to defence and similar personnel.

If he/she had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime, *i.e.,* in Question 2 another place of last residence is reported and has come back to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the *latest continuous residence.* But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, *etc.* that should not be taken as a break in the period of his/her continuous residence here.

If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence, *i.e.,* 'PL' has been noted in Question 2(a), then '×' may be put against Question 4 in the box.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, write '0' in the box.

Q. 5 : For all ever-married women only

This question will be asked in the case of all ever-married women. It will not be asked for a woman who has never been married. Please note that the term 'ever-married' does not necessarily mean 'currently married'. The 'ever-married' would include all women who may be currently married, the widowed, the separated and the divorced. This question, in other words, will be asked of all women except those who are 'Never Married'. For all women for whom 'M' or 'W' or 'S' is entered in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, this question will be asked. In the case of women who are 'NM' in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, put '×' in all parts of this question.

Q. 5 (a) : Age at marriage

You should ascertain the age at which the woman, whom you are enumerating, was married and record that age in completed years. If a woman has been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

Q. 5 (b) : Number of children surviving at present

In this question, you will have to find out how many of the children born are still surviving, *i.e.,* at the time of enumeration.

Please note that the children need not necessarily be staying with the mother, *i.e.,* the woman you are enumerating. They may be elsewhere due to any reason. What is important is whether they are alive, not where they live. They may be anywhere, even outside the country. The important point is the number alive.

Having ascertained this number, enter the details by sex and total in the boxes provided.

If there are no male or female children surviving at the time of enumeration, write '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 5 (c) : Number of children ever born alive

You should ascertain the total number of children that the woman you are enumerating gave birth to from the time she got married. If married, more than once, all the children born to her should be ascertained.

The number of children born would include all children born alive, even if later unfortunately any child died. Many persons, specially older people may only count children living with them. It is, therefore, essential to enquire about the number of children living at home, those living elsewhere and also those who were born alive but who are unfortunately not alive now. Even if the child died within a few hours of his/her birth, he/she should be included in the count. Still births, *i.e.,* children born dead should not be included in counting this number of children ever born. You will have to ask politely but appropriate questions for getting this information.

You should ensure that all live births are ascertained irrespective of whether the children are alive now.

It is our experience that the birth of a child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually living at the time of enumeration. The children who are born but may have died before the enumeration may not be indicated by the respondent unless you make detailed enquiries. This would be particularly true in the case of children who may have died as infants. There is, therefore, need for a detailed probe to ensure that you get the correct number.

Ascertain the number of children ever born alive by sex and write the figures in international numerals in the boxes provided. Also give the total in the box provided.

If the woman reports that she has had no male or female children born alive, write, '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 6 : For currently married women only

This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only, *i.e.,* all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Question 5 of the Universal Slip. For all others, a cross (×) may be put against this question on the line.

Any child born alive during last one year

You should ascertain if the currently married woman, whom you are enumerating, gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. If the respondent is not able to reckon one year, you can find out if a child was born alive in 1980 to the woman you are enumerating on or after any of the festival indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations. Only if the child was born alive, and even if the child had died soon after birth, the answer should be 'Yes' to this question. *Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of a child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of

a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore, where the initial answer to this question is 'No', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of a child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sentiments of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows :

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right ?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'No' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. A similar probe to eliminate still births may also be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'Yes' under this question, you might ask if the child is here in the house. If the answer is 'Yes', no further question is needed. If 'No', you might ask where the child has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or that it has gone elsewhere. If dead, then you might ask when the child died and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth. If the answer is 'Yes', then enter 'Yes' in the space below the question; if the answer is 'No' enter 'No' in the space. Do not write in the dotted box.

In a case where the woman has had twins or multiple births, please write 2, 3, *etc.*, next to 'Yes' as the case may be, thus 'Yes' (2) or 'Yes' (3).

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION AND REVISIONAL ROUND

The enumeration of the houseless population will have to be carried out in all blocks irrespective of whether you are only incharge of a universal block or incharge of a sample block. This is because the houseless can be found in any place and they should not be omitted.

The Revisional Round, the instructions for which are part of this chapter, must be carried out for all blocks irrespective of whether it is a universal or sample block. This is because the revisional round is an extremely important and essential step in the total process of enumeration and it is only after the revisional round is over that the correct population figures will be available. Therefore, do not neglect to carry out the revisional round of the block which you are enumerating.

Enumeration of the Houseless

You will be required to enumerate the houseless population in your enumeration block(s) on the night of February 28, 1981. In order to do this, it would be necessary for you to complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households living in census houses in your jurisdiction between February 9 and February 28, 1981. During this period, you will have taken note of the possible places where houseless population is likely to live, such as on the roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases, or in the open, temple, mandaps, platforms and the like. On the night of February 28/March 1, 1981, but before sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly cover all such houseless households and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single-handed in one night, you should report to your Supervisor in advance, so that one or more extra enumerators can be deputed to assist you in the one-night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of the village. These people will have to be covered on the night of February 28, 1981. You should of course make sure that these persons have not been enumerated elsewhere.

At this point, please read the instructions about updating and filling up of the Abridged Houselist. You will be required to enter the details of the houseless households in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist in the manner described therein. Also please recall the instructions where you have been told that for houseless households, you should record 'O' in bold letters. In giving the Serial number of the household, you will have to indicate the Serial number of the household with a prefix 'O' separated by a dash (—), as explained in the instructions given in Appendix I.

Revisional Round

You have been told that in the next five days, *i.e.*, from March 1, 1981 to March 5, 1981, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and record any new births that had taken place after your last visit, but before the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/her/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period, *i.e.*, from February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and which has not been enumerated anywhere before. At this point, you may recall the instructions about persons eligible to be enumerated in a particular household have been given.

It is important to remember the following in this connection :

(1) If you are enumerating a new household in your block during the revisional round, please recall the instructions about Serial number of household and updating and filling up of Abridged Houselist.

(2) In respect of every new birth, you should make sure that you give the correct Location Code including the Serial number of household, fill up an Individual Slip and make necessary entries in Part II of the Household Schedule concerned. Also correct the entry in Question 6 of the Sample Slip (if applicable in your case, *i.e.*, if you are an enumerator in a sample block or in any of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned earlier) pertaining to the mother of the child whom you are enumerating during the revisional round. Please make sure that the birth has taken place before the sunrise of March 1, 1981.

(3) You will have to ascertain if any death had unfortunately taken place in any of the households since your last visit and the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and cancel the Individual Slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'died'. Please remember to make necessary correction in Part II of the Household Schedule concerned.

If you have exhausted the entire Population Record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth or visitor, then you will fill in another Household Schedule containing Population Record form in continuation of that Household Schedule, taking care that the Location Code and other particulars are noted in the second Household Schedule form properly. In such a case, please write on the top right hand corner of the fresh Household Schedule 'continued' and note the Book and Form number of the connected Household Schedule. Similarly, on the connected Schedule

note the word 'continued' and give the Book and Form number of the additional Household Schedule form.

Changes made in the Population Record like additions for new births or recording of visitors or deletion of entry in respect of deaths, should be done neatly and consequential changes in the total should be made. It is this final total that must be entered in Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule.

You are now set for taking up the desk work at home in connection with the census enumeration that you have just completed. These are : (1) filling up of the enumerator's Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, (2) filling up of the Enumerator's Abstract, (3) filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist and (4) handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the Notional Map, the Layout Sketch, all filled in Household Schedule books, all filled in Individual Slip pads (Universal and Sample, where applicable), filled in and updated Abridged Houselist, the Working Sheets for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

In addition, you have to collect the filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules from the households and individuals for whom you had issued these schedules. You have to hand over the filled in schedules to your Supervisor. You will also be required to return the blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules remaining surplus with you together with a statement giving an account of the number of blank forms given to you, number of forms issued to eligible persons in the households, number of filled in schedules collected and number of blank forms returned to the Supervisor.

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 8 TO 35

As mentioned in the instructions relating to the filling up of columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record have to be entered with reference to the entries in the Individual Slip. For each member of the household, you will have filled up an Individual Slip. You will be required to copy out or to enter the relevant particulars from the Individual Slip in the line relating to that person in column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record. The following instructions tell you how to do this.

Please note that you should not allow this work to fall into arrears. You must fill up these columns in the case of those households whom you have enumerated each day at the end of the day itself. This would save you a lot of trouble and will also ensure that there are no errors.

It would be noticed that columns 8 to 21 relate to males and columns 22 to 35 relate to females. Column 1 placed between columns 13 and 14 is a mere copy of column 1 already entered by you. This is repeated on page 3 of the Household Schedule to facilitate your work, by obviating the need to trace back the entries for columns 14 onwards to column 1 on page 2. The instructions that follow will indicate how the entries from the Individual Slip should be carried over to the appropriate columns (8 to 35) of the Population Record separately for males and females.

Cols. 8 & 22 : Name of Scheduled Caste

For each person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check whether in the corresponding Individual Slip (Universal), '1' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, copy out the name of the Scheduled Caste written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip in column 8 if the person is a male or in column 22 if the person is a female on the corresponding line. Please do not make any mistake in copying out the correct spelling.

Cols. 9 & 23 : Name of Scheduled Tribe

As in the previous paragraph, for these columns also, you will have to check from the corresponding Individual Slip of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record if code '2' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, the name of the Scheduled Tribe written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip should be copied in column 9 of the Population Record for males and in column 23 for females.

It must be noted that if there is a cross (×) against Question 9 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, the corresponding columns 8 and 22 and 9 and 23 of the Population Record should be left blank.

Cols. 10 & 24 : Literate

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is recorded in the box against Question 11. If so, put a tick (√) under column 10 for males or a tick (√) mark under column 24 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 11 & 25 : Illiterate

As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 11 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record and if so, give tick (√) mark under column 11 for males or tick (√) mark under column 25 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 12 & 26 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'Yes'

For the person entered in column 2, check whether 'Yes' is recorded against Question 14A of the corresponding Individual Slip. If the person is a male, put tick (√) under column 12 and if female, put tick (√) under column 26.

Cols. 13 & 27 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'No'

As in the preceding paragraph, check if 'No', *i.e.*, 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O' is entered against Question 14A of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so and if the person is a male, put a tick (√) under column 13 and if female, put a tick (√) under column 27.

Cols. 14 & 28 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'Yes'

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check against Question 14B of the coresponding Individual Slip if '1' is entered in the box. If so, put a tick (√) under column 14 for male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 28 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 15 & 29 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'No'

Check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 14B of the Individual Slip in respect of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put tick '( ) under column 15 in the case of a male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 29 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 16 & 30 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'C'

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check if 'C' is recorded against Question 15A of the corresponding Individual Slip and if so, put the tick under column 16 if male, and if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 30 of the corresponding line.

Cols. 17 & 31, 18 & 32, 19 & 33 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'AL'/'HHI'/'OW'

As in the previous paragraph, check from Question 15A of the Individual Slip relating to the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record whether 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' is entered for the person

entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, a tick (√) should be put under the appropriate column 17 or 18 or 19, as the case may be, in case the person is a male and under column 31 or 32 or 33, as the case may be, if the person is a female.

Cols. 20 & 34 : Whether seeking/available for work 'Yes'

For the person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is entered in the box against Question 16. If so, put a tick (√) under column 20 in the case of male, but if the person is a female, the tick (√) should be put under column 34.

Cols. 21 & 35 : Whether seeking/available for work 'No'

As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 16 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put a tick (√) under column 21 in the case of a male and if female, put the tick (√) under column 35.

Please note that there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in columns 8 and 22, column 9 and column 23, column 10 and column 24, column 11 and column 25, column 12 and column, 26, column 13 and column 27, column 14 and column 28, column 15 and column 29, column 16 and column 30, column 17 and column 31, column 18 and column 32, column 19 and column 33, column 20 and column 34, and column 21 and column 35 just as there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in columns 4 and 5 of the Population Record.

Similarly, there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in both columns 10 and 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 20 and 21, 24 and 25, 26 and 27, 28 and 29 and 34 and 35. It will be obvious from the form itself that there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in more than one of the columns 16, 17, 18, 19 and 30, 31, 32, 33.

Having entered these particulars in columns 8 to 35 for all the persons enumerated in the household, you will have to strike the totals. Instructions for striking totals for columns, 2, 8, 9, 22 and 23 are given in the foot-note of the form itself. However, this is recapitulated for your facility. Count the number of entries in column 2 and enter the figure against the total for this column. You will notice that the last serial number would tally with the total given under column 2. Similarly, for striking totals for columns 8, 9, 22 and 23 count the number of entries under each column and enter the figure in the relevant rectangle against the total. In striking totals for columns 4, 5, 10 to 21, and 24 to 35, there should be no difficulty. You have merely to count the ticks (√) under different columns and enter the total in the cell provided for writing the total.

Having struck the totals, your job in respect of this Household Schedule form is over and you should sign at the bottom right hand corner and give date also. At this point, you must please remember that Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule *i.e.*, total population of the household will have to be filled after you have derived the total of column 2 of Part II of Population Record taking into account the extra forms you may have used in the case of large households.

APPENDIX I

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSENUMBERING

Building : A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, *etc.* It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence, office-*cum*-residence, *etc.*

Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given a separate number. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this would avoid your having to renumber these.

If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses, as the case may be.

If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, *e.g.,* the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, *etc.,* only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on, provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If in a village the locality consists of a number of streets, buildings should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-west to South-east. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continue with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

(iii) International numerals, *i.e.,* 1, 2, 3...., *etc.,* should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutcha* is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g., 10/1.

NOTE These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2), etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House : A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, *etc.,* used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons, then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases

where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household, it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, singleness of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household. then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, *etc.*, even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak, etc.* Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattleshed, workshed, *etc.*, they should be treated as separate census houses.

It is also possible that a household uses another structure, *e.g.*, a *baithak*, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as *baithak* as a separate census house.

It is usual to find in municipal towns and cities that every site, whether built upon or not, is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites, even if they are enclosed by a compound wall, should not be listed for census purposes. Only cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas, the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets after the building number as 10(1), 10(2), *etc.*, or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), *etc.*

Household : A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, *ashrams, etc.* These are called 'Institutional households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'.

If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills; milling or dehusking of paddy; grinding of chillies, turmeric, *etc.*; production of gur, khandsari, boora, *etc.;* production of pickles, chutney, jams, *etc.;* processing of cashewnuts; making of dried vegetables; manufacture of sweet-meats and bakery products; production of butter, ghee, *etc.;* slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish; fish curing, *etc.;* oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy; production of soda water, ice, ice cream, sharbats, *etc.;* processing of coffee, *etc.*

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, *etc.*

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, *etc.;* dyeing and bleaching of cloth; weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi; cloth printing; making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, *etc.*

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery work; lace garland making; manufacture of chrochet headgear; making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases *etc.*); making of mattress, quilt *(rezai)*, *etc.;* making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery; making of brushes, brooms, *etc.*, from coconut fibres; coir spinning; manufacture and repair of umbrellas; manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton), *etc.*

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, *etc.*, wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work; match splinters, plywood and veneers, *etc.;* making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, *etc.;* baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs; making of chicks and khas khas tatties; making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand; making of envelopes, paper made articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, *etc.*

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block-making, book binding, *etc.*

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying and processing of hides and skins; making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur; repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes; manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear; manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, *etc.;* manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics; manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods; manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, *etc.*

Non-metallic Mineral Products—other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products; making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys; manufacture of glass products, *etc.*

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, *etc.;* nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy; manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as plough-share, *etc.;* making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery; manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, *etc.*

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts; repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, *etc.*

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles; manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges; manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment; goldsmithy, silver filigree industry; gold covering work, bidriware; repair of musical instruments, fountain pens; making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods; repairing of petromax lights; making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

APPENDIX III

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing, *etc.*, but indicate the appropriate details as given here.)

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betel nuts, *etc.*

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheeps, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, *etc.* Production of wool, raw silk, *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e.g.*, pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing, *etc.*

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, *etc.* this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, *etc.*

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water fishing, pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, *etc.*

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum, *etc.*

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, dairy products, canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables; fish, grain mill products; bakery products; sugar; bora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, *etc.*

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits, wine industries; country liquor and toddy, carbonated water industries, bidi, cigar, cigarette, zerda, snuff, *etc.*

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinning, weaving, and finishing of cotton in textile mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, *etc.* in handloom and powerlooms, *etc.*

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills. dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, *etc.*

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of jute and mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills, manufacture of all types of threads; cordage, ropes, *etc.*; embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats; made up textile goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products, linoleum, padding, wadding, *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planing of wood; wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels, *etc.* beams, posts, doors and windows, wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; *etc.*, cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and news-prints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, etc., engraving, block making, book binding, *etc.*

Leather and Fur Products

Tanning, currying, etc., of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, *etc.*, of fur, fur and skin rugs, *etc.*

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, *etc.*

Chemical and Chemical Products

Manufacture of chemicals such as acids, alkalis, gases, *etc.*, fertilizers and pesticides; paints, varnishes, drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, *etc.*, explosive and ammunition and fireworks, *etc.*

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware, cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement, *etc.*

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries; casting foundries; ferro-alloys; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, *etc.*

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, *etc.;* structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils, cutlery, *etc.*

Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery, cranes; road rollers; boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners, *etc.*

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers, insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, *etc.;* X-ray apparatus; electric computors, *etc.*

Transport Equipments and Parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, *etc.*, rail road equipments; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand-carts, *etc.*

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, *etc.*

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.*, manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, *i.e.*, collection, purification and distribution of water, *etc.*

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars. Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railways, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, bricks, *etc.* construction of electrical installation *etc.*, should be given.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff; textiles and textile products, *e.g.*, garments, shirtings, *etc.*, beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, *etc.;* wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel lighting products; toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crockery, *etc.*

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvesters, threshers, *etc.;* electrical machinery; transport equipments, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials; clocks, *etc.;* eye-glasses, *etc.;* medical and surgical instruments; precious metals, stones and jewellery, *etc.*

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, *etc.*

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with. Dealers in textile (non ready-made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is, like medical shops, booksellers, building material, *etc.*

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as railways, tramways, motor buses, bullock carts, ekka, tonga, *etc.*, ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, *etc.* It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal, telegraph, wireless, telephone, *etc.*

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to banking; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, *etc.*, money lenders, financiers, *etc.*, provident services, insurance carriers life, fire marine accident, health, *etc.* It also includes business services, *e.g.*, purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing, engineering; advertising services, *etc.;* legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, *etc.*

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, *etc.*

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, *etc.*

APPENDIX IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS *i.e.*, DESCRIPTION OF WORK

(Questions 15A and 15B)

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, *etc.*, in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, *etc.* In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, *etc.* Physiologists and dentists, *etc.*, should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists, such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, *etc.*, as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, *etc.*, draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, *etc.*, who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Goevrnment Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, *etc.*

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as, cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakeman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, *etc.*, office workers would also include peons, daftries, *etc.*

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioners, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers, *etc.*, will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, *etc.* Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building care-takers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gate keepers, *etc.*, other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, etc. and related workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest product gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, *etc.*, will be covered.

Production and other related workers, Transport equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators, *etc.*, whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples: minerals, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, *etc.*, tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers; saddle makers, leather cutters, *etc.*, blacksmiths furnacemen, moulders, *etc.*, cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, *etc.*, stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, *etc.*, jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linemen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, *etc.*, printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, *etc.*

ANNEXURE C

THE CENSUS ACT 1948

ACT NO. 37 OF 1948

An act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census.

[3rd September, 1948]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in[1]*** India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census;

Short title and extent—It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1 . (1) This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.

[2][(2) It extends to the whole of India [3] * * *]

[4][2. **Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Jammu and Kashmir**—Any reference in this act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, (45 of 1860; 1 of 1872) shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State].

3. **Central Government to take census**—The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the census shall be taken.

4. **Appointment of census staff**—(1) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Directors of Census Operations[5] to supervise the taking of the census within the several States.

(2) The State Government may appoint persons as census officers to take or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The State Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census officers conferred by sub-section (2).

[1]The words "the provinces and Acceding States" were rep. by the A.O. 1950.

[2]Subs. *ibid.*, for the former sub-section.

[3]The words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" omitted by Act 22 of 1959, S. 2.

[4]Ins. by s. 3. *ibid.* The original s. 2 was omitted by Act 36 of 1957, s. 2 and sch.

[5]Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act No. 56 of 1974).

5. **Status of census authorities as public servants**—The Census Commissioner, all Directors of Census Operations[1] and all Census officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860

6. **Discharged of duties of census officers in certain cases**—(1) Where the District Magistrate or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs—

(a) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air force, or of any vessel of India,

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging house, emigration depot or club,

(e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living,

shall perform such of the duties of a census officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860

7. **Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance**—The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his

[1]Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act No. 56 of 1974).

district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon —

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents,

(b) all members of the district, municipal, panchayat and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities, and

(c) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment, to giv such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860

8. **Asking of questions and obligation to answer**—(1) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

9. **Occupier to permit access and fixing of numbers**—Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

10. **Occupier or Manager to fill up schedule**—(1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as the census officer may direct.

11. **Penalties**—(1) (a) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of census results, or

(d) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or

(e) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(f) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(g) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(h) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

12. **Sanction required for prosecution**—No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

13. **Operation of other laws not barred**—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act :

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

14. **Jurisdiction**—No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class [1]* * *, shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

15. **Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence**—No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872) no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

16. **Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities**—Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Director of Census Operations[2] or with such other authority as the State Government may authorize in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorized by or under this Act.

17. **Grant of statistical abstracts**—The Census Commissioner or any Director of Census Operations[3] or such person as the State Government may authorise in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for [4][Indian or any State], as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

18. (1) **Power to make rules**—The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government, may make rules providing for the appointment of census officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

---

[1]The words "or in a Part B State, A Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class" ins. by Act 51 of 1950, S. 4 omitted by the Adaption of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956.

[2]Subs. for the words "Superintendent of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974, (Act No. 56 of 1974).

[3]Subs. for the words "Superintendent of Census Operations" by Sec, 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act No. 56 of 1974).

[4]Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "the Provinces of India or the Province".

A-1
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

This is the basic population table of the 1981 Census which furnishes the population by sex for territorial units at district, tehsil and town level separately for urban and rural areas. Besides population, this table also presents the area (in Sq. Km), density of population, number of inhabited and uninhabited villages, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses and households for each of the territorial units. The data are presented upto tehsil level for rural areas and for urban areas upto town level including urban agglomerations. The area figures for state and district levels are as computed by the Surveyor General and at lower levels below district the area figures are as supplied by the State Revenue Department and other local authorities. The table is comparable with Table A. I of the 1971 Census.

The table is supported by three appendices. Appendix 1 shows the 1981 territorial units upto tehsil level and the constituent units as at 1971 Census indicating the changes, *viz;* areas added to it and areas taken away from the corresponding 1971 jurisdiction of the units.

Appendix 2 gives number of villages with 5,000 population and over and their total population and number of towns with under 5,000 population and their total population. Normally, places with population exceeding 5,000 are declared as towns and places with less than 5,000 population are treated as villages. However, certain places with population below 5,000 have been treated as towns in the census and certain places with population over 5,000 as villages on the basis of certain other criteria. The number and population of such places are shown in this table.

Appendix 3 gives the Houseless and Institutional households and their population out of the total households and population by sex presented in the main table A-1. This table is presented upto tehsil level for rural areas and for urban areas upto town level including urban agglomerations.

INTER-DISTRICT TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS

Apart from certain changes which took place in the wake of 1971 conflict and later came to be recognised under the Simla Agreement, mention of which has already been made in the footnote to Appendix-1 to table A-1, a number of inter-district territorial transfers took place in the state during the decade 1971-81. Barring Doda, Kathua and Rajauri, all the areas underwent a number of inter-district territorial changes. Of these, mention may particularly be made of the creation of 4 new districts, namely, Pulwama, Badgam, Kupwara and Kargil. Likewise, 6 new tehsils, namely, Duru, Bijbehara, Chenani, Bishna, Kalakote and Sunderbani were also carved out during the decade ending 1981. A full account of the district-wise changes in the State between 1971 and 1981 is given below :—

Anantnag district—The district suffered a net loss of 3 whole tehsils, namely, Shupiyan, Pulwama and Tral as a result of the formation of Pulwama district. Duru and Bijbehara tehsils were newly created during this period bringing the total number of tehsils of the district to 5. The former tehsil was constituted with 58 and 21 villages belonging to Anantnag and Kulgam tehsils respectively whereas Bijbehara was created with 39 villages and one town belonging previously to Anantnag tehsil. Thus, Anantnag tehsil lost an aggregate number of 97 villages and 1 town.

Pulwama district—As already stated, the district was newly constituted with the tehsils of Shupiyan, Pulwama and Tral belonging previously to Anantnag district.

Srinagar district—Like Anantnag, the boundaries of Srinagar district have reduced as a result of the transfer of whole tehsils of Chadura, Badgam and Beerwah to the newly constituted Badgam district. However, the district gained a small addition of 6 villages and 3 ghats in the jurisdiction of Srinagar tehsil from Sonawari tehsil of Baramula district.

Badgam district—The district was newly carved out with the tehsils of Chadura, Badgam and Beerwah belonging to Srinagar district.

Baramula district—The district also lost territorially whole tehsils of Handwara, Kupwara and Karnah to the newly carved out Kupwara district. Its jurisdiction suffered further reduction by the transfer of 6 villages and 3 ghats to Srinagar tehsil (Srinagar district). Within the district, however, 6 villages of Sonawari tehsil were merged with Baramula tehsil.

Kupwara district—The district was newly formed with the tehsils of Handwara, Kupwara and Karnah. Within the district, however, Handwara tehsil gained 15 villages from Kupwara whereas Kupwara gained 8 villages from Karnah tehsil.

Kargil district—The district came into existence for the first time by the addition of Kargil and Zanskar tehsils of Leh (Ladakh) district.

Leh (Ladakh) district—The district suffered a net loss of 2 tehsils, namely, Kargil and Zanskar, now forming the newly created Kargil district.

Doda district—The district did not undergo any jurisdictional change between 1971-1981.

Udhampur district—The district gained just one part village from Samba tehsil of Jammu district which actually went to Ramnagar tehsil. A new tehsil, namely, Chenani was created during this period by detaching 39 villages and one town from Udhampur tehsil and 7 villages from Ramnagar tehsil of the same district.

Kathua district—As in the case of Doda, there was no territorial change in Kathua during the decade ending 1981.

Jammu district—The jurisdiction of Jammu district underwent a change partly on account of adjustments in Akhnoor tehsil under the Simla Agreement 1972 and partly because one part village of Samba tehsil was merged within the territory of Ramnagar tehsil of Udhampur district. One more tehsil, namely. Bishna came into existence by detaching 92 villages and 2 towns from Ranbirsingh Pora tehsil, bringing the total number of tehsils in the district to 5 as against 4 of 1961.

Rajauri district—Like Doda and Kathua, the district did not undergo any territorial change during 1971-81. However, some inter-tehsil transfers took place among which mention may be made of the creation of 2 new tehsils viz; Kalakote and Sunderbani. While the former was carved out by detaching 19 and 49 villages from Rajauri and Nowshehra tehsils respectively, the latter came into existence with the addition of 42 villages belonging previously to Nowshehra tehsil. Thus, on an aggregate, Nowshehra tehsil lost 91 villages and one town.

AREA FIGURES

As will be seen from column 3 of Table A-1, the total area of the State as adopted provisionally at the present census is 222,236 sq. km. These figures have been supplied by the Surveyor General of India and include 78,114 sq. km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan. 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district. As in 1971 Census, the area (total) figure is being presented at the district level in 1981 also. The Surveyor General's figures are not available below district or by rural/urban break up. Hence figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies and are based on the area figures of individual towns. Rural area figures are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total geographical area of each district. District figures thus derived were added up to give the State figures. The following statement gives the geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India alongwith ranking of districts.

STATEMENT I

Ranking of State/Districts in Terms of Area

State/District	Area in Km² given by Surveyor General	Proportion to total area of State	Ranking of district
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir .	222,236.0(a)	100.00	
Anantnag . .	3,984.0	1.79	6
Pulwama . .	1,398.0	0.63	13
Srinagar . .	2,228.0	1.00	11
Badgam . .	1,371.0	0.62	14
Baramula . .	4,588.0	2.06	4
Kupwara. . .	2,379.0	1.07	10
Kargil . . .	14,036.0	6.32	2
Leh (Ladakh) .	82,665.0(b)	37.20	1
Doda . . .	11,691.0	5.26	3
Udhampur . .	4,550.0	2.05	5
Kathua . . .	2,651.0	1.19	8
Jammu . . .	3,097.0	1.39	7
Rajauri . . .	2,630.0	1.18	9
Punch . . .	1,674.0	0.75	12

Note : (a) Includes 78.114 sq. km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district.

(b) Includes 37,555 sq. km under illegal occupation of China.

(c) The districtwise percentages shown under Column 3 do not add up to the State figure as the state figure represents the aggregate area of Jammu & Kashmir State as shown against it under Column 2.

Leh (Ladakh) is the largest district comprising more than one-third of the total area of the State. Kargil follows next with 6.32% area. The third largest district is Doda which, however, does not disclose much variation with the area of Kargil. Baramula, Udhampur and Anantnag hold the fourth, fifth and sixth ranks respectively, each constituting 2% of the State's area. Of the remaining, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri, Kupwara and Srinagar each claim almost equal areas at 1% or so. The share of Punch, Pulwama and Badgam is less than 1% in each case.

DENSITY

Column 4 of table A-1 shows the population per square kilometre or density of population for the State and its districts by total, rural and urban break-up. It also gives similar data for each town and for the total urban part of each tehsil. According to these statistics, the density at the State level is 59. In the case of rural sector, it is only 47 whereas for urban areas collectively the figure is as high as 21.46. Among the districts, Srinagar is conspicuous for having returned the highest density of population (318). Close on the heels is Jammu with 305 persons living on an average in a sq. km. of area. Pulwama and Badgam follow with the respective densities at 289 and 268. Barring Doda, Kargil and Leh (Ladakh), the population per sq. km. in other districts of the State ranges between 100 and 165. The density is very low in Doda (36), still lower in Kargil (5) and the lowest in Leh (Ladakh) (2). This is obviously due to the hilly character of these areas where because of difficult terrain and lack of irrigational facilities, very little land is available for cultivation.

URBAN AREAS

The classification of the data collected during the census by rural-urban break-up was introduced for the first time in the country in 1951. A fairly strict definition for an urban area was adopted in the 1961 Census. The same definition was followed in the succeeding two censuses except for a minor variation.

The criterion for classification of an area as urban as adopted in 1981 varies with the preceding two censuses to the extent that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging *etc.*, were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 censuses whereas in 1981 Census these activities were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

The following statement gives the changing definition of towns between 1901 and 1981.

STATEMENT 2

Test for Eligibility for Places to be Treated as Towns, 1901–1981

1981	1971	1961	1951	1941
1	2	3	4	5
(a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or Notified Town Area ; (b) All other places which satisfied following criteria :— (a) a minimum population of 5,000: (b) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity; (c) a population of at least 400 per km² or 1,000 per sq. mile.	(a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or Notified Town Area ; (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :— (i) a minimum population of 5,000 ; (ii) at least 75% of male working population is non-agriculturists ; (iii) a density of population of 400 per sq. km. (i.e., 1,000 per sq. mile) (iv) any other place which according to the Director of Census Operations possessed pronounced urban Characteristics and amenities.	Selected places :- (i) having population over 5000 ; (ii) having at least three fourth working population dependent on non-agricultural pursuits, and (iii) having a density of 1000 persons per square mile and All Corporations, Municipalities & Cantonment Boards irrespective of their population or other characteristics or any other places which possessed definite urban characteristics and amenities.	No Census was held in Jammu and Kashmir State.	For census purposes a town was defined as any area whose population in 1941 was not less than 2000 provided it was important as a trade market and subject further to the condition that educational, Sanitary and other amenites existed.

1931	1921	1911	1901
6	7	8	9
For census purposes a town was defined as any area whose population in 1931 was not less than 2,000 provided it was important as a trade market and subject further to the condition that educational, sanitary and other amenities existed.	1. Any town whose population in 1921 was not less than 2000, and 2. Any Qasba of some historical or administrative importance even if its population was below 2,000.	All areas including those possessing urban characteristics and certain areas possessing historical and administrative importance were taken as towns.	No definition was given in the report but Municipalities, Suburbs, Cantonments and Civil lines were treated as urban.

The following statement gives a picture of the progress in the number of towns in the State and districts between 1901-81.

STATEMENT 3

Progress in the number of towns, 1901–1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	58	45	43	25	32	31	29	45	2
Anantnag	8	6	4	2	5	5	4	5	..
Pulwama	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	..
Srinagar	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Badgam	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..

STATEMENT 3—*Concld.*

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baramula	6	5	9	3	4	4	3	6	..
Kupwara	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Kargil	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Leh (Ladakh)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Doda	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	4	..
Udhampur	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	6	..
Kathua	6	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	..
Jammu	9	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	1
Rajauri	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	..
Punch	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..

NOTE :—No census was taken in 1951. For purposes of comparison, only such towns have been shown in column 5 of the above statement for 1951 as were common to 1941 and 1961 Censuses.

STATEMENT 4

Progress in urban population of State and Districts, 1901—1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	1,260,403	858,221	593,315	457,213	386,565	317,805	267,754	268,518	158,748
Anantnag	70,286	51,351	34,000	21,999	24,503	22,576	18,067	19,535	..
Pulwama	36,279	22,883	11,573	10,189	8,805	6,086	5,730	6,560	..
Srinagar	570,195	411,395	291,853	250,724	209,596	174,459	147,663	134,439	122,618
Badgam	51,885	11,858	3,231	..	4,037	3,784	3,342	4,445	..
Bavamula	89,766	61,218	57,364	32,528	28,807	21,519	17,511	18,933	..
Kupwara	9,688	5,025	..	..	..	..	..	1,189	..
Kargil	3,527	2,390	..	..	..	..	..	1,315	..
Leh (Ladakh)	8,718	5,519	3,720	3,546	3,372	3,093	2,401	2,895	..
Doda	25,174	19,536	15,490	7,246	6,224	6,230	5,149	6,523	..
Udhampur	43,247	28,419	16,417	13,675	10,935	8,593	6,307	8,815	..
Kathua	41,990	25,085	15,535	10,104	10,935	10,351	9,144	9,986	..
Jammu	279,644	191,342	127,776	94,478	67,682	50,798	43,161	43,435	36,130
Rajauri	15,833	8,397	6,160	3,322	3,061	2,164	2,253	2,884	..
Punch	14,171	13,803	10,196	9,402	8,608	8,152	7,026	7,564	..

NOTE :—The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

The number of urban areas in the State has been recording a steady increase in every census. This increase is, however, very phenomenal between 1901 and 1911 which is partly due to the fact that in 1901 no attempt was made for proper demarcation of rural and urban areas and the only places treated as towns in 1901 consisted of the two municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu. In the succeeding decade, all areas possessing urban characteristics or historical or administrative importance, irrespective of their population, were treated as towns. In 1921, a slightly modified definition of urban area was adopted according to which no place other than that which possessed historical or administrative importance and whose population was below 2,000 was treated as a town. This obviously contributed to the declassification as rural of a number of urban areas which resulted in the fall of 16 towns in 1921. The subsequent two decades of 1931 and 1941 do not disclose any substantial change in the number of towns. The number of urban units shown in 1951 when no census could be taken in the State due to disturbed conditions obtaining then does not represent factual picture as it indicates only such areas as were treated urban both in 1941 and 1961 Censuses. The steady increase in the number of towns from 43 to 45 in 1971 and to 58 in 1981 is indicative of the faster pace of urbanisation in the State.

STATEMENT 5

Indices of Growth in urban population of State/Districts, 1911 – 1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir	469.39	319.61	220.96	170.27	143.96	118.36	99.72	100.00
Anantnag	359.80	262.87	174.05	112.61	125.43	115.57	92.49	100.00
Pulwama	553.03	348.83	176.42	155.32	134.22	92 77	87.35	100.00
Srinagar	424.13	306.01	217.09	186.50	155.90	129.77	109.84	100.00
Badgam	1167.27	266.77	72.69	..	90.82	85.13	75.19	100.00
Baramula	474.12	323.34	302.98	171.81	152.15	113.66	92.49	100.00
Kupwara	814.80	422.62	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
Kargil	268.21	181.75	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
Leh (Ladakh)	301.14	190.64	128.50	122.49	116.48	106.84	82.94	100.00
Doda	385.93	299.49	237.47	111.08	95.42	95.51	78.94	100.00
Udhampur	490.61	322.39	186.24	155.13	124.05	97.48	71.55	100.00
Kathua	420.49	251.20	155.57	101.18	109.50	103.66	91.57	100.00
Jammu	643.82	440.52	294.18	217.52	155.82	116.95	99.37	100.00
Rajauri	548.99	291.16	213.59	115.19	106.14	75.03	78.12	100.00
Punch	187.35	182.48	134.80	124.30	113.80	107.77	92.89	100.00

NOTE :—Figures pertaining to 1911 have been taken as base for working out the above table.

Having examined the progress in the number of urban units, it becomes customary to study also the progress in the urban population between 1901—81. The above two statements show (i) the urban population of the State and its constituent districts from 1901 to 1981 and (ii) indices of growth in urban population for the decades from 1921 onwards, taking 1911 as the base for facility of comparison.

The two statements when analysed together yield some interesting results. There has been a phenomental increase in the urban population between 1901 and 1911. This is due to fact that in 1901, Srinagar and Jammu municipalities were the only areas treated as towns whereas in 1911, urban areas registered a substantial increase of 43 over their numerical strength of 1901, resulting consequently in a very large growth rate in the urban population. During the following decade, the number of urban areas went down to 29 on account of the modified definition of an urban area which obviously subscribed to the decrease in the urban population though very nominally. As the indices of growth indicate, compared to 1911 Census, the increase in the urban population in 1931 does not also reflect a wide gap but from 1941 onwards, it has been showing a perceptible increase having gone up from the index 143.96 to as high as 469.39. Notable among the districts is Badgam where the index of growth in 1981 as compared to the base figure of 1911 is 1167.27. Kupwara follows with 814.80 points. Other districts in descending order which have recorded higher increases than the State growth are Jammu, Pulwama, Rajauri, Udhampur and Baramula. Punch is conspicuous for registering the lowest growth although in comparison to the base figure of 1911, it has 87.35 points more.

Statement 6 gives the number and population of places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 in the State and districts by different size classes.

STATEMENT 6

Number and population of places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 arranged by State/District and size class

State/District	Total		Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu & Kashmir	14	74943	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16099	6	39966	7	18878
Anantnag	2	5636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5636
Pulwama	1	7731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7731	..	..
Srinagar	1	9143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9143	..	..
Badgam	1	6935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6935	..	..
Baramula	1	5017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5017	..	..
Kupwara	1	3072	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3072
Kargil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leh (Ladakh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udhampur	1	5743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5743	..	..
Kathua	2	8536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5397	1	3139
Jammu	2	18830	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16099	..	..	1	2731
Rajauri	2	4300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4300
Punch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 number 14 and are inhabited by 74,943 persons according to the 1981 Census returns. Of these, none falls in the size classes I, II and III. One urban area, namely, Bari Brahmana belongs to class IV in the population range of 10,000—19,999. Six towns, namely, Pulwama, Ganderbal, Charari Sharief, Pattan, Rehambal and Parole fall in class V in each of which the population varies between 5,000—9,999. The remaining seven towns, viz. Achabal, Qazigund, Kupwara, Billawar, Vijaypore, Thana Mandi and Sunderbani are class VI urban areas in each of which the 1981 population is below 5,000. Anantnag, Kathua, Jammu and Rajauri districts claim 2 towns each as against one urban area each in the other six districts, the exceptions being Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Doda and Punch which are conspicuous for the absence of any such place. Obviously, therefore, the number of such towns constitutes 24.14% of the aggregate number of urban areas in the State whereas the corresponding proportion of population in relation to the overall urban population of the State is just 5.95% only.

RURAL AREAS

A village is defined as an area with well defined boundaries for revenue assessment having residential houses densely or sparsely populated irrespective of the number of hamlets of which it is constituted. The village generally follows the limits of a revenue village recognised by the district administration. The revenue village need not be a single agglomeration of habitations, but the revenue village has defined surveyed boundaries.

For census purposes, the village is always the revenue village which is the ultimate unit of area into which the country is divided for purposes of land revenue. The hamlets do not have defined boundaries or areas distinctly marked or allotted to them. The hamlets are situated within the areas earmarked for the village.

The entire revenue village is one unit but there may be unsurveyed blocks within forests etc. which mainly comprise forest labourers and their families. Such forest blocks have also been treated as villages. So, the inhabited villages shown under column 5 of table A-1 include not only revenue villages having residential population but also inhabited forest blocks etc. The uninhabited villages are shown separately under column 6.

Statement 7 shows the districtwise number of villages and towns in 1981.

STATEMENT 7

State and district-wise number of villages and towns in 1981

State/District	Total number of villages	No. of uninhabited villages	Number of villages included in towns		No. of inhabited villages	Number of towns
			Fully	Partly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	6758	281	78	90	6477	58
Anantnag	645	19	2	5	626	8
Pulwama	554	18	4	..	536	4
Srinagar	175	7	40	19	168	3
Badgam	496	21	7	8	475	1
Baramula	660	14	6	4	646	6
Kupwara	369	4	1	..	365	2
Kargil	129	2	..	..	127	1
Leh (Ladakh)	113	1	..	..	112	1
Doda	655	3	..	3	652	6
Udhampur	624	6	1	8	618	6
Kathua	587	32	..	14	555	6
Jammu	1192	138	15	23	1054	9
Rajauri	381	6	2	6	375	4
Punch	178	10	..	..	168	1

Of the total number of 6,758 villages in 1981, 6,477 were inhabited and 281 uninhabited. The number of whole and part villages included in towns stood at 78 and 90 respectively. The corresponding figure in 1971 was 6,742 villages consisting of 6,503 inhabited and 239 uninhabited. There were 45 towns in 1971 and the number of villages partly included in the towns was 49.

The following statement indicates the number of inhabited villages at each census, 1901—81.

STATEMENT 8

Number of inhabited villages at each Census, 1901—1981

State/District	Number of inhabited villages								
	1981	1971	1961*	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	190
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	6,477	6,503	6,559	..	7,049	7,085	7,086	7,052	6,836
Anantnag	626	1,170	1,191	..	1,380	1,381	1,396	1,395	2,919
Pulwama	536								
Srinagar	168	684	689	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam	475								
Baramula	646	1,020	1,042	..	1,370	1,390	1,382	1,376	..
Kupwara	365								
Kargil	127	235	237	..	468	468	468	465	464
Leh (Ladakh)	112								
Doda	652	652	654	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udhampur	618	617	620	..	972	995	968	955	1,188
Kathua	555	536	542	..	563	561	570	571	584
Jammu	1,054	1,063	1,037	..	1,165	1,160	1,163	1,152	1,190
Rajauri	375	368							
Punch	168	158	547	..	1,131	1,130	1,139	1,138	491

NOTE :—(1) No separate figures are available for previous Censuses for some of the districts. In such cases, combined figures have been given in the above statement.

(2) No Census was conducted in 1951.

An analysis of the data given in the above statement reveals wide disparities in the numerical strength of uninhabited villages in the State as also in its districts. The aggregate number of inhabited villages went up from 6,836 in 1901 to 7,052 in 1911 and 7,086 in 1921. In 1931, the number was, more or less, the same but during the next ten years it registered a fall of 36. The figure further went down to 6,559 in 1961 and 6,503 in 1971. Between 1971 and 1981, it was again reduced by 26, bringing the actual number of inhabited villages to 6,477.

The following statement shows the progress in rural population of the State and districts from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT 9

Progress in rural population of State and districts, 1901—1981

State/District	Rural Population								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	4,726,936	3,758,411	2,967,661	2,796,639	2,560,163	2,352,403	2,156,605	2,024,017	1,980,614
Anantnag	586,065	466,771	367,461	340,210	298,453	282,698	260,420	243,823	236,954
Pulwama	367,799	291,275	236,086	213,255	190,424	182,235	166,067	155,904	146,176
Srinagar	138,133	152,919	148,282	140,104	131,924	125,148	113,778	105,186	93,704
Badgam	315,377	257,175	210,687	189,881	161,807	141,652	123,520	111,853	105 007
Baramula	530,376	451,032	334,328	326,998	298,054	273,977	247,578	220,803	213,281
Kupwara	319,055	252,799	204,073	187,076	170,079	153,758	137,936	123,555	110 979
Kargil	62,463	51,010	45,064	41,856	38,648	36,692	35,017	33,248	30,737
Leh (Ladakh)	59,662	46,372	39,867	36,938	34,010	32,396	31,468	30,536	29,730
Doda	400,088	322,684	246,983	222,630	191,056	177,483	156,462	153,697	148,221
Udhampur	410,389	314,296	243,979	224,522	205,063	190,266	180,645	170,174	166.441
Kathua	327,133	252,638	19,5271	185,536	169,539	153,317	147,260	143,963	156455
Jammu	663,751	533,480	385,375	375,079	358,280	319,494	290,544	282,891	304,637
Rajauri	286,667	208,976	165,369	174,467	180,988	163,962	155,177	143,939	136,281
Punch	210,026	156,984	144,336	138,087	131,838	119,325	110,733	104,445	102,011

NOTE :—The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

CENSUS HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

Columns 8 and 9 of table A-1 give the number of occupied residential houses and households for the State/district/tehsil/urban agglomeration/city/town. At the 1981 Census, the following definitions were adopted for census house and census household.

Census House—A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase *etc.* used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Occupied Residential House—It is a house which is either fully or partly used for residential purpose by one or more households.

Household—A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. These are called institutional households. There may be one-member households, 2-member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a household.

Statement 10 indicates persons per 100 occupied census houses and per 100 households, sex ratio and percentage of rural and urban to total population for the State and districts according to 1981 Census, separately for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 10

Persons per 100 occupied residential census houses and per 100 households, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population in State and districts, 1981

State/District	Persons per 100 occupied census houses			Persons per 100 households			Number of females per 1000 males			Percentage of rural and urban population to total population		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu & Kashmir	731	714	804	637	637	637	892	897	875	100.00	78.95	21.05
Anantnag	870	867	892	671	670	674	888	887	892	100.00	89.29	10.71
Pulwama	850	850	856	692	694	678	896	896	903	100.00	91.02	8.98
Srinagar	901	775	938	686	676	689	873	883	870	100.00	19.50	80.50
Badgam	830	824	868	674	668	711	880	881	870	100.00	85.87	14.13
Baramula	863	855	915	694	696	686	870	870	870	100.00	86.60	13.40
Kupwara	789	788	827	644	643	661	858	859	841	100.00	97.05	2.95
Kargil	619	620	817	586	593	480	853	859	758	100.00	94.66	5.34
Leh (Ladakh)	487	487	488	462	472	403	886	911	733	100.00	87.25	12.75
Doda	679	683	611	653	659	570	904	908	843	100.00	94.08	5.92
Udhampur	585	594	508	571	580	496	906	908	887	100.00	90.47	9.53
Kathua	635	644	573	600	605	564	917	920	895	100.00	88.62	11.38
Jammu	625	594	713	579	579	578	918	931	887	100.00	70.36	29.64
Rajauri	648	653	565	622	627	543	906	911	822	100.00	94.77	5.23
Punch	674	685	538	649	658	535	889	889	895	100.00	93.68	6.32

On an average, the number of persons per 100 occupied census houses in the State as a whole is 731. The average for rural areas is lower (714) but in the case of urban sector, it is significantly high (804). As may be expected, Srinagar district which includes the largest urban area of the State, namely, Srinagar municipality, has registered an average of 901 persons per 100 occupied census houses which is the highest among all districts. Like 1971 Census, the average is the lowest in Leh (Ladakh), being 487 only. Anantnag, Pulwama, Badgam and Baramula follow, more or less, the same pattern as in these areas, the averages range between 830 and 870. Doda, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch which are wholly or partly hilly also present a uniform picture in having returned, by and large, same averages.

It is interesting to observe from the above data that the average number of persons per 100 households is the same for the State as a whole (637) as in its rural and urban sectors. Unlike occupied census houses, the highest average is claimed by Baramula at 694 which falls down to 462 in Leh (Ladakh) district. All the valley districts have recorded the averages higher than that of the State both in its rural and urban areas. Doda and Punch also present a similar picture in so far as the overall and rural averages are concerned. As for the urban sector, all the districts belonging to the Ladakh region and Jammu division have returned lower averages than that of the State.

The sex ratio as obtaining in our State and its districts has been discussed elsewhere in this report. In so far as the data relating to rural-urban distribution of population is concerned, it is observed that a large majority of the State's population dwells in the rural areas whereas only 21% lives in the urban sector which is made up of 56 towns and 2 urban agglomerations. The percentage of urbanisation is phenomenally high in Srinagar district followed by Jammu although the two sets of ratios reveal a wide gap. All other districts persist with rural complexion.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/U.A./ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per Km²	Number of villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu & Kashmir** . .	**T**	**@222236.0(a)**	**59**	**6477£**	**281**	**58**	**819,172**	**939,865**	**5,987,389**	**3,164,660**	**2,822,729**
	R	**221648.8**	**47**	**6477£**	**281**	..	**662,334**	**742,009**	**4,726,986**	**2,492,413**	**2,234,573**
	U	**587.2**	**2,146**	..	..	**58**	**156,838**	**197,865**	**1,260,403**	**672,247**	**588,156**
Srinagar Urban Agglomeration						Please see Annexure-I					
1. Anantnag District . .	T	@3984.0	165	626	19	8	75,470	97,884	656,351	347,706	308,645
	R	3936.3	149	626	19	..	67,587	87,456	586,065	310,563	275,502
	U	47.7	1,472	..	..	8	7,883	10,428	70,286	37,143	33,143
1. Pahalgam tehsil . .	T	121.8	414	66	1	1	6,634	8,261	50,433	26,940	23,493
	R	103.8	461	66	1	..	6,333	7,847	47,807	25,483	22,324
	U	18.0	146	..	..	1	301	414	2,626	1,457	1,169
Pahalgam (N.A.) . .	U	18.02	146	..	..	1	301	414	2,626	1,457	1,169
2. Anantnag tehsil . .	T	355.7	667	165	6	4	27,706	36,476	237,361	125,593	111,768
	R	342.4	557	165	6	..	22,451	29,561	190,681	100,942	89,739
	U	13.3	3,520	..	..	4	5,255	6,915	46,680	24,651	22,029
Mattan (N.A.) . .	U	1.40	4,860	..	..	1	809	1,074	6,804	3,598	3,206
Anantnag (T.A.) . .	U	7.13	4,765	..	..	1	3,671	4,888	33,978	17,881	16,097
Achabal (N. A.) . .	U	2.08	1,754	..	..	1	430	572	3,649	1,950	1,699
*Kukernag (N.A.) .	U	2.65	849	..	..	1	345	381	2,249	1,222	1,027
3. Duru Tehsil . .	T	149.7	549	78	1	1	9,701	12,591	82,174	43,760	38,414
	R	148.5	540	78	1	..	9,471	12,288	80,187	42,730	37,457
	U	1.2	1,602	..	..	1	230	303	1,987	1,030	957
Qazi Gund (N. A.)	U	1.24	1,602	..	..	1	230	303	1,987	1,030	957
4. Kulgam Tehsil . .	T	471.5	502	280	9	1	25,994	33,701	236,899	125,553	111,346
	R	456.7	499	280	9	..	25,078	32,476	228,697	121,229	107,468
	U	12.8	640	..	..	1	916	1,225	8,202	4,324	3,878
Kulgam (N.A.) . .	U	12.82	640	..	..	1	916	1,225	8,202	4,324	3,878
5. Bijbehara Tehsil . .	T	108.8	455	37	2	1	5,435	6,855	49,484	25,860	23,624
	R	106.4	364	37	2	..	4,254	5,284	38,693	20,179	18,514
	U	2.4	4,496	..	..	1	1,181	1,571	10,791	5,681	5,110
Bijbehara (N.A.) .	U	2.40	4496	..	..	1	1,181	1,571	10,791	5,681	5,110
2. Pulwama District . .	T	@1398.0	289	536	18	4	47,533	58,385	404,078	213,093	190,985
	R	1379.8	267	536	18	..	43,296	53,031	367,799	194,025	173,774
	U	18.2	1,998	..	..	4	4,237	5,354	36,279	19,068	17,211
1. Shupiyan Tehsil .	T	312.1	404	225	4	1	14,859	18,660	126,023	67,174	58,849
	R	306.7	399	225	4	..	13,749	17,196	116,370	61,992	54,378
	U	5.4	1,774	..	..	1	1,110	1,464	9,653	5,182	4,471
Shupiyan (N.A.) . .	U	5.44	1,774	..	..	1	1,110	1,464	9,653	5,182	4,471
2. Pulwama Tehsil . .	T	496.8	407	232	13	2	23,375	28,193	202,270	105,794	96,476
	R	484.6	379	232	13	..	21,168	25,508	183,706	96,110	87,596
	U	12.2	1,522	..	..	2	2,207	2,685	18,564	9,684	8,880

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Tehsil/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pampore (N.A.)	U	3.89	2,785	..	..	1	1,274	1,595	10,833	5,636	5,197
Pulwama (N. A.)	U	8.28	934	..	..	1	933	1,090	7,731	4,048	3,683
3. Tral Tehsil	T	154.5	491	79	1	1	9,299	11,532	75,785	40,125	35,660
	R	153.9	440	79	1	..	8,379	10,327	67,723	35,923	31,800
	U	0.6	14,658	..	..	1	920	1,205	8,062	4,202	3,860
*Tral (N.A.)	U	0.55	14,658	..	..	1	920	1,205	8,062	4,202	3,860
3. Srinagar District	T	@2228.0	318	168£	7	3	78,623	103,219	708,328	378,189	330,139
	R	2058.9	67	168£	7	..	17,829	20,426	138,133	73,343	64,790
	U	169.1	3,372	..	..	3	60,794	82,793	570,195	304,846	265,349
1. Ganderbal Tehsil	T	269.3	479	123	2	1	16,930	19,295	129,081	69,004	60,077
	R	241.8	428	123	2	..	13,943	15,782	103,481	55,259	48,222
	U	27.5	931	..	..	1	2,987	3,513	25,600	13,745	11,855
Ganderbal (N.A.)	U	7.72	1,184	..	..	1	1,107	1,307	9,143	4,827	4,316
Srinagar (M.C.) Portion$	U	19.79	832	..	..	..	1,880	2,206	16,457	8,918	7,539
2. Srinagar Tehsil	T	254.6	2,156	45£	5	2	61,693	83,924	579,247	309,185	270,062
	R	113.0	307	45£	5	..	3,886	4,644	34,652	18,084	16,568
	U	141.6	3,986	..	..	2	57,807	79,280	544,595	291,101	253,494
Srinagar Portion	U	137.38	3,882	..	..	1	56,256	77,206	533,368	285,279	248,089
(i) Srinagar (M.C.) Portion $	U	134.17	3,958	..	..	1	56,051	76,906	531,094	283,964	247,130
(ii) Pant Chowk (O.G.)$	U	1.87	867	..	..	..	134	205	1,622	967	655
(iii) Parimpora (O.G.)$	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	30	34	224	117	107
(iv) Said Pora Achan (O.G.)$	U	1.34	319	..	..	..	41	61	428	231	197
Badamibagh(Cantt.)$	U	4.23	2,654	..	..	1	1,551	2,074	11,227	5,822	5,405
4. Badgam District	T	@1371.0	268	475£	21	1	44,274	54,504	367,262	195,395	171,867
	R	1324.9	238	475£	21	..	38,293	47,208	315,377	167,656	147,721
	U	46.1	1,124	..	..	1	5,981	7,296	51,885	27,739	24,146
1. Chadura Tehsil	T	276.4	499	131£	7	1	16,385	20,130	137,973	73,322	64,651
	R	259.7	406	131£	7	..	12,616	15,462	105,411	55,968	49,443
	U	16.7	1,946	..	..	1	3,769	4,668	32,562	17,354	15,208
Charari Sharief (N.A.)	U	0.80	8,669	..	..	1	805	1,060	6,935	3,657	3,278
Srinagar Portion	U	15.93	1,609	..	..	..	2,964	3,608	25,627	13,697	11,930
(i) Srinagar (M.C.) Portion.$	U	15.65	1,610	..	..	..	2,907	3,549	25,199	13,461	11,738
(ii) Natipora (O.G.)$	U	0.28	1,529	..	..	..	57	59	428	236	192
2. Badgam Tehsil	T	280.6	462	169£	9	..	15,523	19,029	129,543	68,821	60,722
	R	251.2	439	169£	9	..	13,311	16,401	110,220	58,436	51,784
	U	29.4	657	..	..	..	2,212	2,628	19,323	10,385	8,938
Srinagar Portion	U	29.43	657	..	..	..	2,212	2,628	19,323	10,385	8,938
(i) Srinagar (M.C.) Portion $	U	7.64	1,739	..	..	..	1,514	1,820	13,288	7,219	6,069
(ii) Bemina (O.G.) $	U	4.64	584	..		..	305	362	2,712	1,418	1,294
(iii) Rawal Pora (O.G.) $	U	3.69	747	..	..	..	316	364	2,758	1,457	1,301
(iv) Rangrand (O.G.) $	U	1.01	216	..	..	..	35	38	218	118	100
(v) Kurawa Damodar (O.G.) $	U	12.45	28	..	..	..	42	44	347	173	174
3. Beerwah Tehsil	T	219.5	454	175	5	..	12,366	15,345	99,746	53,252	46,494
	R	219.5	454	175	5	..	12,366	15,345	99,746	53,252	46,494
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Baramula District	T	@4588.0	146	646	14	6	77,658	96,504	670,142	358,293	311,849
	R	4532.1	128	646	14	..	67,851	83,418	580,376	310,282	270,094
	U	55.9	1,605	..	..	6	9,807	13,086	89,766	48,011	41,755

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Tehsil/U.A./ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bandipore Tehsil . .	T	160.9	580	68	..	1	11,694	14,218	93,302	51,077	42,225
	R	148.8	531	68	..	..	10,009	12,080	79,084	43,520	35,564
	U	12.1	1,173	..	..	1	1,685	2,138	14,218	7,557	6,661
Bandipore (N.A.) .	U	12.12	1,173	..	..	1	1,685	2,138	14,218	7,557	6,661
2. Sonawari Tehsil . .	T	265.5	416	79	3	..	12,879	15,338	110,577	58,625	51,952
	R	265.5	416	79	3	..	12,879	15,338	110,577	58,625	51,952
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sopore Tehsil . .	T	293.1	558	136	2	1	17,892	22,469	163,436	86,344	77,092
	R	278.1	467	136	2	..	14,297	17,717	129,852	68,426	61,426
	U	15.0	2,234	..	..	1	3,595	4,752	33,584	17,918	15,666
Sopore (T.A.) . .	U	15.03	2,234	..	..	1	3,595	4,752	33,584	17,918	15,666
4. Baramula Tehsil . .	T	349.4	537	170	1	2	20,909	26,643	187,732	100,013	87,719
	R	333.6	446	170	1	..	16,917	21,111	148,770	79,311	69,459
	U	15.8	2,463	..	..	2	3,992	5,532	38,962	20,702	18,260
Baramula (T.A.) . .	U	15.54	2,184	..	..	1	3,441	4,834	33,945	18,006	15,939
Pattan (N.A.) . . .	U	0.28	17,918	..	..	1	551	698	5,017	2,696	2,321
5. Gulmarg Tehsil . .	T	116.4	417	101	1	1	6,071	7,691	48,499	26,265	22,234
	R	108.3	443	101	1	..	5,853	7,437	47,988	25,803	22,185
	U	8.1	63	..	..	1	218	254	511	462	49
Gulmarg (N.A.) . .	U	8.07	63	..	..	1	218	254	511	462	49
6. Uri Tehsil . . .	T	255.6	261	92	7	1	8,213	10,145	66,596	35,969	30,627
	R	250.7	256	92	7	..	7,896	9,735	64,105	34,597	29,508
	U	4.9	508	..	..	1	317	410	2,491	1,372	1,119
Uri (N.A.) . . .	U	4.90	508	..	..	1	317	410	2,491	1,372	1,119
6. Kupwara District . .	T	@2379.0	138	365	4	2	41,680	51,086	328,743	176,909	151,834
	R	2367.9	135	365	4	..	40,509	49,621	319,055	171,646	147,409
	U	11.1	878	..	..	2	1,171	1,465	9,688	5,263	4,425
1. Handwara Tehsil . .	T	291.9	440	196	2	1	15,677	19,674	128,335	68,586	59,749
	R	283.4	429	196	2	..	14,886	18,659	121,719	64,986	56,733
	U	8.5	782	..	..	1	791	1,015	6,616	3,600	3,016
Handwara (N.A.) . .	U	8.46	782	..	..	1	791	1,015	6,616	3,600	3,016
2. Karnah Tehsil . .	T	69.9	405	41	1	..	3,683	3,998	28,325	15,337	12,988
	R	69.9	405	41	1	..	3,683	3,998	28,325	15,337	12,988
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kupwara Tehsil . .	T	301.9	570	128	1	1	22,320	27,414	172,083	92,986	79,097
	R	299.3	565	128	1	..	21,940	26,964	169,011	91,323	77,688
	U	2.6	1,195	..	..	1	380	450	3,072	1,663	1,409
Kupwara (N.A.) .	U	2.57	1,195	..	..	1	380	450	3,072	1,663	1,409
7. Kargil District . .	T	@14036.0	5	127	2	1	10,654	11,264	65,992	35,609	30,383
	R	14033.9	4	127	2	..	10,082	10,529	62,465	33,603	28,862
	U	2.1	1,648	..	..	1	572	735	3,527	2,006	1,521
1. Kargil Tehsil . .	T	148.2	389	102	2	1	8,858	9,431	57,675	31,370	26,305
	R	146.1	371	102	2	..	8,286	8,696	54,148	29,364	24,784
	U	2.1	1,648	..	..	1	572	735	3,527	2,006	1,521
Kargil (N.A.) . .	U	2.14	1,648	..	..	1	572	735	3,527	2,006	1,521
2. Zanskar Tehsil . .	T	43.1	193	25	..	..	1,796	1,833	8,317	4,239	4,078
	R	43.1	193	25	..	..	1,796	1,833	8,317	4,239	4,078
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Leh (Ladakh) District	T	@82665.0(b)	2	112	1	1	14,042	14,800	68,380	36,248	32,132
	R	82655.8	1	112	1	..	12,257	12,638	59,662	31,216	28,446
	U	9.2	953	..	..	1	1,785	2,162	8,718	5,032	3,686
1. Leh Tehsil	T	393.9	174	112	1	1	14,042	14,800	68,380	36,248	32,132
	R	384.7	155	112	1	..	12,257	12,638	59,662	31,216	28,446
	U	9.2	953	..	..	1	1,785	2,162	8,718	5,032	3,686
Leh (N.A.)	U	9.15	953	..	..	1	1,785	2,162	8,718	5,032	3,686
9. Doda District	T	@11691.0	36	652	3	6	62,667	65,087	425,262	223,362	201,900
	R	11655.5	34	652	3	..	58,549	60,668	400,088	209,704	190,384
	U	35.5	710	..	..	6	4,118	4,419	25,174	13,658	11,516
1. Kishtwar Tehsil	T	1644.3	72	156	1	1	17,163	18,385	118,661	62,581	56,080
	R	1643.7	68	156	1	..	16,216	17,218	111,487	58,795	52,692
	U	0.6	11,387	..	..	1	947	1,167	7,174	3,786	3,388
Kishtwar (N.A.)	U	0.63	11,387	..	..	1	947	1,167	7,174	3,786	3,388
2. Bhaderwah Tehsil	T	331.5	310	277	..	1	14,292	14,547	102,626	52,748	49,878
	R	326.0	296	277	..	..	13,353	13,592	96,551	49,639	46,912
	U	5.5	1,105	..	..	1	939	955	6,075	3,109	2,966
Bhaderwah (N.A.)	U	5.50	1,105	..	..	1	939	955	6,075	3,109	2,966
3. Doda Tehsil	T	1032.9	92	127	..	1	14,233	14,619	94,717	49,508	45,209
	R	1018.6	88	127	..	..	13,319	13,666	89,321	46,549	42,772
	U	14.3	379	..	..	1	914	953	5,396	2,959	2,437
Doda (N.A.)	U	14.25	379	..	..	1	914	953	5,396	2,959	2,437
4. Ramban Tehsil	T	1134.4	96	92	2	3	16,979	17,536	109,258	58,525	50,733
	R	1119.3	92	92	2	..	15,661	16,192	102,729	54,721	48,009
	U	15.1	433	..	..	3	1,318	1,344	6,529	3,804	2,725
Batote (N.A.)	U	6.48	414	..	..	1	523	523	2,684	1,512	1,172
Ramban (N.A.)	U	4.53	483	..	..	1	495	496	2,189	1,337	852
Banihal (N.A.)	U	4.07	407	..	..	1	300	325	1,656	955	701
10. Udhampur District	T	@4550.0	100	618£	6	6	77,545	79,469	453,636	237,963	215,673
	R	4529.9	91	618£	6	..	69,037	70,744	410,389	215,041	195,348
	U	20.1	2,159	..	..	6	8,508	8,725	43,247	22,922	20,325
1. Ramnagar Tehsil	T	1271.7	88	131	..	1	17,878	18,479	112,331	57,289	55,042
	R	1267.0	85	131	..	..	17,096	17,689	108,256	55,124	53,132
	U	4.7	865	..	..	1	782	790	4,075	2,165	1,910
Ramnagar (N.A.)	U	4.71	865	..	..	1	782	790	4,075	2,165	1,910
2. Udhampur Tehsil	T	859.2	161	186£	5	2	23,813	24,229	138,244	72,117	66,127
	R	850.2	129	186£	5	..	18,055	18,310	109,592	57,019	52,573
	U	9.0	3,201	..	..	2	5,758	5,919	28,652	15,098	13,554
Udhampur (T.A.)	U	3.92	5,844	..	..	1	4,337	4,468	22,909	12,193	10,716
Rehambal (C. T.)	U	5.03	1,142	..	..	1	1,421	1,451	5,743	2,905	2,838
3. Reasi Tehsil	T	810.9	100	176	1	2	15,473	15,704	80,991	43,875	37,116
	R	805.2	89	176	1	..	13,763	13,946	71,772	38,909	32,863
	U	5.7	1,626	..	..	2	1,710	1,758	9,219	4,966	4,253
Katra (N.A.)	U	1.48	3,090	..	..	1	791	811	4,573	2,466	2,107
Reasi (N.A.)	U	4.19	1,109	..	..	1	919	947	4,646	2,500	2,146
4. Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	T	1051.9	87	79	..	..	15,245	15,866	91,904	48,890	43,014
	R	1051.9	87	79	..	..	15,245	15,866	91,904	48,890	43,014
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Tehsil/U.A./ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. Chenani Tehsil	T	312.1	97	46	..	1	5,136	5,191	30,166	15,792	14,374
	R	311.4	93	46	..	..	4,878	4,933	28,865	15,099	13,766
	U	0.7	1,859	..	..	1	258	258	1,301	693	608
Chenani (N.A.)	U	0.70	1,859	..	..	1	258	258	1,301	693	608
11. Kathua District	T	2651.0	139	555	32	6	58,118	61,481	369,123	192,570	176,553
	R	2634.7	124	555	32	..	50,790	54,041	327,133	170,406	156,727
	U	16.3	2,597	..	..	6	7,328	7,440	41,990	22,164	19,826
1. Billawar Tehsil	T	675.1	115	65	..	1	10,177	12,603	77,500	40,017	37,483
	R	668.7	111	65	..	..	9,589	12,007	74,361	38,377	35,984
	U	6.4	494	..	..	1	588	596	3,139	1,640	1,499
Billawar (N. A.)	U	6.35	494	..	..	1	588	596	3,139	1,640	1,499
2. Bashohli Tehsil	T	863.6	72	72	1	1	10,730	10,970	62,582	32,641	29,941
	R	858.9	68	72	1	..	9,975	10,182	58,707	30,569	28,138
	U	4.7	833	..	..	1	755	788	3,875	2,072	1,803
Bashohli (N.A.)	U	4.65	833	..	..	1	755	788	3,875	2,072	1,803
3. Kathua Tehsil	T	573.2	201	174	9	3	18,702	18,968	115,184	61,333	53,851
	R	569.6	149	174	9	..	13,593	13,806	85,013	45,331	39,682
	U	3.6	8,499	..	..	3	5,109	5,162	30,171	16,002	14,169
Lakhenpur (N.A.)	U	0.74	1570	..	..	1	201	218	1,162	717	445
Kathua (T.A.)	U	1.67	14,139	..	..	1	4,051	4,064	23,612	12,502	11,110
Parole (N.A.)	U	1.14	4734	..	..	1	857	880	5,397	2,783	2,614
4. Hiranagar Tehsil	T	537.8	212	244	22	1	18,509	18,940	113,857	58,579	55,278
	R	536.2	203	244	22	..	17,633	18,046	109,052	56,129	52,923
	U	1.6	2,966	..	..	1	875	894	4,805	2,450	2,355
Hiranagar (N.A.)	U	1.62	2,966	..	..	1	876	894	4,805	2,450	2,355
12. Jammu District	T	3097.0	305	1,054£	138	9	150,934	162,992	943,395	491,972	451,423
	R	2969.5	224	1,054£	138	..	111,716	114,596	663,751	343,747	320,004
	U	127.5	2,194	..	..	9	39,218	48,396	279,644	148,225	131,419
1. Samba Tehsil	T	841.4	189	277	40	3	26,306	26,880	159,027	81,748	77,279
	R	793.6	167	277	40	..	21,852	22,308	132,237	67,997	64,240
	U	47.8	560	..	..	3	4,454	4,572	26,790	13,751	13,039
Samba (N.A.)	U	1.65	4,824	..	..	1	1,326	1,389	7,960	4,059	3,901
Vijay Poue (N.A.)	U	1.44	1,897	..	..	1	482	489	2,731	1,391	1,340
Bari Brahamana (N. A.)	U	44.71	360	..	..	1	2,646	2,694	16,099	8,301	7,798
2. Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	T	264.3	526	171	44	1	22,981	23,432	138,913	72,648	66,265
	R	263.2	486	171	44	..	21,328	21,762	128,432	66,748	61,684
	U	1.1	9,888	..	..	1	1,653	1,670	10,481	5,900	4,581
Ranbirsinghpora (N.A.)	U	1.06	9,888	..	..	1	1,653	1,670	10,481	5,900	4,581
3. Jammu Tehsil	T	968.4	443	315£	27	2	63,920	73,700	430,277	226,771	203,506
	R	907.0	228	315£	27	..	34,053	34,863	206,916	107,949	98,967
	U	61.4	3,637	..	..	2	29,867	38,837	223,361	118,822	104,539
Jammu Urban Agglomeration.	U	61.42	3,637	..	..	2	29,867	38,837	223,361	118,822	104,539
(a) Jammu	U	54.97	3,9067	..	..	1	28,370	37,317	214,737	114,354	100,383
(i) Jammu (M.C.)	U	40.00	5,153	..	..	1	26,952	35,884	206,135	109,418	96,717
(ii) Nagrota (O.G.)	U	3.46	718	..	..	..	358	358	2,486	1,648	838
(iii) Satwari (O.G.)	U	1.72	1,134	..	..	..	339	347	1,951	1,093	858
(iv) Narwal Bala (O.G.)	U	1.55	638	..	..	..	153	153	989	501	488
(v) Dungiyana (O.G.)	U	2.75	909	..	..	..	438	445	2,500	1,332	1,168
(vi) Khanpur (O.G.)	U	4.30	95	..	..	..	70	70	410	223	187
(vii) Kamini (O.G.)	U	1.19	224	..	..	..	60	60	266	139	127
(b) Jammu (Cantt.)	U	6.45	1,337	..	..	1	1,497	1,520	8,624	4,468	4,156

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Concld.*

State/District/Tehsil/U.A./ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4. Akhnoor Tehsil	T	969.5	151	206	20	1	26,795	27,813	146,802	75,608	71,194
	R	967.6	145	206	20	..	25,535	26,532	140,081	72,095	67,986
	U	1.9	3,633	..	..	1	1,260	1,281	6,721	3,513	3,208
Akhnoor (N.A.)	U	1.85	3,633	..	..	1	1,260	1,281	6,721	3,513	3,208
5. Bishna Tehsil	T	138.3	494	85	7	2	10,932	11,167	68,376	35,197	33,179
	R	122.9	456	85	7	..	8,948	9,131	56,085	28,958	27,127
	U	15.4	801	..	..	2	1,984	2,036	12,291	6,239	6,052
Bishna (N.A.)	U	2.80	1,693	..	..	1	773	782	4,740	2,446	2,294
Arnia (N.A.)	U	12.55	602	..	..	1	1,211	1,254	7,551	3,793	3,758
13. Rajauri District	T	@2630.0	115	375	6	4	46,697	48,621	302,500	158,679	143,821
	R	2612.0	110	375	6	..	43,894	45,703	286,667	149,988	136,679
	U	18.0	879	..	..	4	2,803	2,918	15,833	8,691	7,142
1. Budhal Tehsil	T	468.3	119	52	..	..	8,199	8,781	55,720	29,451	26,269
	R	468.3	119	52	..	..	8,199	8,781	55,720	29,451	26,269
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kalakote Tehsil	T	413.0	89	68	..	..	5,909	6,114	36,894	19,594	17,300
	R	413.0	89	68	..	..	5,909	6,114	36,894	19,594	17,300
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nowshehra Tehsil	T	482.0	87	50	5	1	6,713	6,853	41,845	21,631	20,214
	R	477.4	82	50	5	..	6,126	6,253	39,002	20,054	18,948
	U	4.6	614	..	..	1	587	600	2,843	1,577	1,266
Nowshehra (N.A.)	U	4.63	614	..	..	1	587	600	2,843	1,577	1,266
4. Rajauri Tehsil	T	822.5	166	163	1	2	20,467	21,370	136,177	71,878	64,299
	R	809.3	154	163	1	..	18,658	19,459	124,873	65,642	59,231
	U	13.2	857	..	..	2	1,809	1,911	11,304	6,236	5,068
Rajauri (N.A.)	U	9.01	964	..	..	1	1,450	1,527	8,690	4,868	3,822
Thanamandi (N. A.)	U	4.18	625	..	..	1	359	384	2,614	1,368	1,246
5. Sunderbani Tehsil	T	333.4	96	42	..	1	5,409	5,503	31,864	16,125	15,739
	R	333.2	91	42	..	..	5,002	5,096	30,178	15,247	14,931
	U	0.2	8,874	..	..	1	407	407	1,686	878	808
Sunderbani (N.A.)	U	0.19	8,874	..	..	1	407	407	1,686	878	808
14. Punch District	T	@1674.0	134	168	10	1	33,277	34,569	224,197	118,672	105,525
	R	1663.6	126	168	10	..	30,644	31,921	210,026	111,193	98,833
	U	10 4	1 368	..	..	1	2,633	2,648	14,171	7,479	6,692
1. Haveli Tehsil	T	474.7	202	83	5	1	14,743	15,300	95,999	51,379	44,620
	R	464.3	176	83	5	..	12,110	12,652	81,828	43,900	37,928
	U	10.4	1,368	..	..	1	2,633	2,648	14,171	7,479	6,692
Punch (T.A.)	U	10.36	1,368	..	..	1	2,633	2,648	14,171	7,479	6,692
2. Mendhar Tehsil	T	674.9	190	85	5	..	18,534	19,269	128,198	67,293	60,905
	R	674.9	190	85	5	..	18,534	19,269	128,198	67,293	60,905
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note :—

(1)**The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

(2) (a) Includes 78,114 sq. km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district.

(3) (b) Includes 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China.

(4) Population of 41 villages fully and 3 villages partly of Akhnoor Tehsil (District Jammu) falling on the other side of Line of Control referred to in the Simla Agreement, 1972 has been adjusted in districts Udhampur, Kathua and Jammu on pro-rata basis.

(5) £Excludes 3, 1 and 4 villages of Srinagar, Chadura and Badgam tehsils forming outgrowths of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration; 6 villages of Jammu tehsil forming outgrowths of Jammu Urban Agglomeration respectively and one village of Udhampur tehsil treated as Census Town.

(6) $Forms part of Srinagar Urban Agglomration. Consolidated figures of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration alongwith details of its constituents are given in Annexure-I

(7) The area indicated under col.3 in respect of tehsils (total & rural) represents "Village Paper" area supplied by the Revenue Department and therefore does not add up to the Geographical area at the district level. The density figures in col.4 have also been worked out accordingly.

(8) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 and which continue as towns in 1981 are marked with (*) on their left.

(9) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 are printed in italics.

(10) @Provisional.

(11) The following abbreviations have been used to denote the status of urban areas :—

(i) U.A.	—	Urban Agglomeration
(ii) M.C.	—	Municipal Committee
(iii) T.A.	—	Town Area
(iv) N.A.	—	Notified Area
(v) Cantt.	—	Cantonment
(vi) C.T.	—	Census Town
(vii) O.G.	—	Out-growth
N.A.	—	Not available

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

ANNEXURE I

Srinagar Urban Agglomeration

Name of Constituents	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of villages		Number of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Srinagar (U.A.)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	2	64,863	87,722	606,002	324,101	281,901
(a) Srinagar (Srinagar & Badgam districts)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	63,312	85,648	594,775	318,279	276,496
I. Srinagar (Portion) (Srinagar District)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	58,136	79,412	549,825	294,197	255,628
(i) Srinagar M.C. (Portion) (Ganderbal & Srinagar Tehsils).	U	153.96	3,556	..	..	..	57,931	79,112	547,551	292,882	254,669
(ii) Pant Chowk (O.G.)	U	1.87	867	..	..	..	134	205	1,622	967	655
(iii) Parimpora (O.G.)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	30	34	224	117	107
(iv) Saidpora Achan (O.G.)	U	1.34	319	..	..	..	41	61	428	231	197
II. Srinagar (Portion) (Badgam district)	U	45.36	991	..	..	..	5,176	6,236	44,950	24,082	20,868
(i) Srinagar M.C. (Portion) (Chadura & Badgam Tehsils)	U	23.29	1,653	..	..	..	4,421	5,369	38,487	20,680	17,807
(ii) Natipora (O.G.)	U	0.28	1,529	..	..	..	57	59	428	236	192
(iii) Bemina (O.G.)	U	4.64	584	..	..	..	305	362	2,712	1,418	1,294
(iv) Rawal Pora (O.G.)	U	3.69	747	..	..	..	316	364	2,758	1,457	1,301
(v) Rangrand (O.G.)	U	1.01	216	..	..	..	35	38	218	118	100
(vi) Karawa Damodar (O.G.)	U	12.45	28	..	..	..	42	44	347	173	174
(b) Badamibagh Cantonment (Srinagar District)	U	4.23	2,654	..	..	1	1,551	2,074	11,227	5,822	5,405

NOTE :— (1) Total area of Srinagar (portion) (Srinagar District) after excluding the area of Parimpora (O.G.) which is not available is 157.17 Km².

(2) (i) U.A. — Urban Agglomeration.
(ii) M.C. — Municipal Committee
(iii) O.G. — Out-growth
(iv) N.A. — Not available.

APPENDIX 1

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Statement showing 1981 territorial units and changes during 1971-81

State/District/Tehsil	1971 Territorial Units	Area added		Name of State/District/ Tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted		Name of State/District/ Tehsil etc. to which area is added	Net area change in Km² (+ or—)
		**Name	Area in Km²		**Name	Area in km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir								
Anantnag District	Anantnag District	..	..	..	Whole tehsils of			
					(i) Shupiyan	312·13	Newly constituted	—963.39
					(ii) Pulwama	496.79	Pulwama district	
					(iii) Tral	154.47		
Anantnag Tehsil	Anantnag Tehsil	..	..	..	(i) 58 Villages	107.62	(i) Duru Tehsil	—216·38
					(ii) 39 Villages & one town	108·76	(ii) Bijbehara Tehsil	
Duru Tehsil	..	Newly constituted with						
		(i) 58 Villages	107·62	(i) Anantnag Tehsil	..	..	..	+148·53
		(ii) 21 Villages	40·91	(ii) Kulgam Tehsil	..	..	..	
Kulgam Tehsil	Kulgam Tehsil	..	..	..	21 Villages	40.91	Duru Tehsil	—40·91
Bijbehara Tehsil	..	Newly constituted with 39 villages and one town	108·76	Anantnag	..	..	..	+108·76
Pulwama District	..	Newly constituted with the tehsils of						
		(i) Shupiyan	312·13	Anantnag District	..	..	..	+963.39
		(ii) Pulwama	496.79					
		(iii) Tral	154·47					
Srinagar District	Srinagar District	6 villages and 3 Ghats	19·02	Sonawari Tehsil of Baramula district	Whole tehsils of			
					(i) Chadura	276·39	Newly constituted	—757·50
					(ii) Badgam	280·66	Badgam district	
					(iii) Beerwah	219·47		
Srinagar Tehsil	Srinagar Tehsil	6 villages and 3 Ghats	19·02	Sonawari Tehsil of Baramula District	..	..	..	+19·02
Badgam District	..	Newly constituted with the tehsils of						
		(a) Chadura	276·39	Srinagar District	..	..	..	+776.52
		(b) Badgam	280·66					
		(c) Beerwah	219·47					
Baramula District	Baramula District	..	..	..	(i) 6 villages & 3 Ghats	19·02	(i) Srinagar Tehsil of Srinagar District	—682·77
					(ii) Whole tehsils of		Newly constituted	
					(a) Handwara	291·92	Kupwara District.	
					(b) Kupwara	301·94		
					(c) Karnah	69·89		

Sonawari Tehsil .	Sonawari Tehsil	..	..	..	(i) 6 villages & 3 Ghats (ii) 6 villages	19·02 17·92	(i) Srinagar Tehsil of Srinagar district (ii) Baramula Tehsil	—26·94
Baramula Tehsil .	Baramula Tehsil	6 villages	17·92	Sonawar, tehsil of Baramula district	..	..	..	+17·92
Kupwara District .	..	Newly constituted with the tehsils of						
		(i) Handwara	291·92	Baramula District	..	..	..	+663.75
		(ii) Kupwara	301·94					
		(iii) Karnah	69·89					
Handwara Tehsil .	Handwara Tehsil	15 Villages	14·71	Kupwara Tehsil	..	..	..	+14·71
Karnah Tehsil . .	Karnah Tehsil	..	..	..	8 villages	10·60	Kupwara Tehsil	+10·60
Kupwara Tehsil .	Kupwara Tehsil	8 villages	10·60	Karnah Tehsil	15 villages	14·71	Handwara Tehsil	—4·11
Kargil District'. .	..	Newly constituted with the tehsils of						
		(i) Kargil	148·25	Leh (Ladakh) District	..	..	..	+191·36
		(ii) Zanskar	43·11		..	..	..	..
Leh (Ladakh) District	Leh (Ladakh) District	..	..	..	Whole tehsils of (i) Kargil (ii) Zanskar	148·25 43·11	Newly constituted Kargil District	—191·36
Udhampur District .	Udhampur District	1 part village	2·08	Samba Tehsil of Jammu district	..	..	..	+2·08
Ramnagar Tehsil .	Ramnagar Tehsil	1 part village	2·08	Samba tehsil of Jammu district	7 villages	87·82	Chenani Tehsil	—85·74
Udhampur Tehsil	Udhampur Tehsil	..	..	..	39 Villages and 1 town	224·31	Chenani Tehsil	—224·31
Chenani Tehsil .	..	Newly constituted with the						
		(i) 39 villages & 1 town	224·31	Udhampur Tehsil				
		(ii) 7 villages	87·82	Ramnagar Tehsil .	..	..	..	+312·13
Jammu District .	Jammu District	..	..	..	1 part village	2·08	Ramnagar tehsil of Udhampur District	—2·08
Samba Tehsil .	Samba Tehsil.	..	..	..	1 part village	2·08	Ramnagar Tehsil of Udhampur district	—2·08
Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsil'.	..	..	..	92 villages and 2 towns	138·33	Bishna Tehsil	—138·33
Bishne Tehsil . .	..	Newly constituted with 92 villages and 2 towns.	138·33	Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil .	..	..	..	+138·33
Budhal Tehsil . .	Budhal Tehsil	17 villages	93·83	Rajauri Tehsil . .	..	..	..	+93·83
Kalakote Tehsil .	..	Newly constituted with the						
		(i) 19 villages	86·94	Rajauri Tehsil . .				
		(ii) 49 villages	326·01	Nowshehra Tehsil . .	..	..	..	+412·95

APPENDIX I

A-1, AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Statement showing 1981 territorial units and changes during 1971-81

State/District/Tehsil	1971 Territorial Units	Area added		Name of State/District/ Tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted		Name of State/District Tehsil etc. to which area is added	Net area change in Km² (+ or—)
		**Name	Area in Km²		**Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nowshehra Tehsil .	Nowshehra Tehsil	..	..	..	(i) 49 villages .	326.01	Kalakote Tehsil . .	—659.44
					(ii) 42 villages & 1 town	333.43	Sunderbani Tehsil. .	
Rajauri Tehsil . .	Rajauri Tehsil .		..	..	(i) 17 villages	93·83	Budhal Tehsil .	—180·77
					(ii) 19 villages	86·94	Kalakote Tehsil	
Sunderbani Tehsil		Newly constituted with 42 villages	333.43	Nowshehra tehsil	..	..	..	+333·43

NOTE : —(1) ** Details of the villages are shown in Annexure -1 to Appendix-1 to table A-1.

(2) Only those districts and tehsils which have under gone jurisdictional changes have been shown in this appendix.

(3) The area shown against whole and part tehsils/villages represents the village Paper area figures as supplied by the Revenue and Local Bodies Department.

(4) Population of 41 villages fully and 3 villages partly of Akhnoor Tehsil (District Jammu) falling on the other side of Line of Control referred to in the Simla Agreement 1972 has been adjusted in districts Uphampur , Kathua and Jammu on pro-rata basis.

(5) Population of villages transferred after 1971 conflict to Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh) and Punch districts from other side of Line of Control referred to in the Simla Agreement of 1972 has not been included.

(6) N.A. = Not available.

ANNEXURE 1 TO APPENDIX 1

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

A. Names of 11 villages added to the jurisdiction of Jammu & Kashmir State between 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Village	1981 Location Code No.	Tehsil to which added	District to which added	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Gasla	18	Karnah	Kupwara	
1. Hundermon Brok		Kargil	Kargil	Merged with Shilikche Poen, Chulichan and Karkit bearing 1981 census code Nos. 1,2, 10 & 102 respectively.
2. Hundermon				
3. Bodagam				
4. Buzber				
1. Thanga	1	Leh	Leh (Ladakh).	
2. Taksi	2			
3. Turtok	3			
4. Chulungkha	4			
1. Titri Note	48	Haveli	Punch	
2. Nakarkote	54			

B. Whole tehsils of Shupyan, Pulwama and Tral subtracted from Anantnag district to form newly constituted Pulwama District.

(For names of villages, pliease see village and townwise P.C.A. of Shupiyan, Pulwama and Tral tehsils in Part XIII– District Censu Hand Book—Pulwama).

C. Names of 21 villages of Kulgam tehsil and 58 villages of Anantnag tehsil to form newly constituted Duru Tehsil.

(For Names of villages, please see code No. 1 to 57 & 59 and 58, 60 to 79 in village and townwise P.C.A, of Duru tehsil in Part XIII—District Census Hand Book—Anantnag).

D. Names of 39 villages and 1 town, namely Bijbehara, subtracted from Anantnag tehsil to form newly carved out Bijbehara Tehsil

(For names of villages, please see village and townwise P.C.A. of Bijbehara tehsil in Part XIII-District Census Hand Book—Anantnag)

E. Names of 9 villages transferred from Sonawari tehsil of Baramula district to Srinagar tehsil (Srinagar district).

Village

1. Gund Hassi Bhat
2. Laway Pora
3. Malru
4. Rakh Muj Gund
5. Zainakoot (Partly to Srinagar M.C.)
6. Shalteng (Do.)
7. Shalteng Ghat
8. Malroo Ghat
9. Muj Gund Ghat

F. Whole tehsils of Chadura, Badgam and Beerwah subtracted from Srinagar district to form newly constituted Badgam district.

(For names of villages, please see village and townwise PCA of Chadura, Badgam and Beerwah tehsils in Part XIII– District Census Hand book– Badgam).

G. Whole tehsils of Handwara, Kupwara and Karnah subtracted from Baramula district to form newly constituted Kupwara district

(For names of villages, please see village and townwise PCA of Handwara, Karnah and Kupwara tehsils in Part XIII—District Census Hand Book—Kupwara).

H. Names of 6 villages transferred from Sonawari tehsil to Baramula tehsil.

Village

1. Sudra Bal
2. Palhalan
3. Chander Hama
4. Gund Chander Hama
5. Indir Gam
6. Hamari

I. Names of 15 villages transferred from Kupwara tehsil to Handwara tehsil.

Village

1. Hafrada
2. Amar Gadh
3. Tembna
4. Manzgam
5. Kalmona
6. Pach Kote

7. Gundi Lasa Shah
8. Checki Bakshi
9. Wowri Pora
10. Cham Pora
11. Dahama
12. Padder Gund
13. Banger Gund
14. Gundi Momin
15. Cheer Kote

J. Names of 8 villages transferred from Karnah tehsil to Kupwara tehsil.

Village
1. Bichwal
2. Bugna
3. Keran
4. Bore
5. Mindiyan
6. Patrin
7. Juma Gund
8. Khantha Wali

K. Whole tehsils of Kargil and Zanskar subtracted from Leh district to form newly constituted Kargil district.

(For names of villages, Please see PCA of Kargil and Zanskar tehsils in Part XIII—District Census Hand Book—Kargil).

L. Part village transferred from Samba tehsil (Jammu district) to Ramnagar tehsil (Udhampur district)

Village
Bapanir Garh

M. 39 villages and 1 town namely Chenani of Udhampur tehsil and 7 villages of Ramnagar tehsil (Udhampur district) to form newly constituted Chenani tehsil (Udhampur district).

(For names of villages please see Code Nos. 1 to 24, 32 to 46 and 25 to 31 in village and townwise PCA of Chenani tehsil in Part XIII—District Census Hand Book—Udhampur).

N. 92 villages and two towns namely Bishna and Arnia subtracted from Ranbirsinghpora tehsil to form newly constituted Bishna tehsil (Jammu district).

(For names of villages, Please see village and town wise PCA of Bishna tehsil in Part XIII—District Census Hand Book—Jammu)

O. Names of 17 villages transferred from Rajauri tehsil to Budhal tehsil (Rajauri district).

Village
1. Khah
2. Jamola
3. Tralla Gujjran
4. Rehean
5. Tarkari
6. Barsala
7. Chambi Trar
8. Ponda Naka
9. Kurhed
10. Soker
11. Panhad
12. Parori Gujjran
13. Padhira
14. Hangali
15. Gura Sarkari
16. Gaughroat
17. Dharsakri

P. 19 villages from Rajauri tehsil and 49 villages from Nowshehra tehsil to form newly constituted Kalakote tehsil (Rajauri district)

(For names of villages, please see Code nos. 1 and 2, 10 to 13, 56 to 68 and 3 to 9, 14 to 55 in village and townwise PCA of Kala Kote tehsil in Part XIII—District Census Hand Book—Rajauri).

Q. 42 villages to form newly constituted Sunderbani tehsil (Rajauri district).

(For names of villages, please see village and townwise PCA of Sunderbani tehsil in Part XIII—District Census Hand Book—Rajauri)

APPENDIX 2

A 1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Number and Population of Villages with Population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with Population under 5,000

State/District/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	**21**	**125,916**	**2,66**	**24**	**68,831**	**5,46**
Anantnag District	1	5,605	0.12	4	10,511	0.83
Pahalgam Tehsil	..	..	..	1	2,626	0.21
Anantnag Tehsil	..	..	..	2	5,898	0.47
Duru Tehsil	..	..	..	1	1,987	0.15
Bijbehara Tehsil	1	5,605	0.12	..	..	..
Pulwama District	1	5,411	0.11	..	..	..
Pulwama Tehsil	1	5,411	0.11	..	..	..
Srinagar District	1	5,067	0.11	..	..	..
Srinagar Tehsil	1	5,067	0.11	..	..	..
Badgam District	1	5,042	0.11	..	..	..
Badgam Tehsil	1	5,042	0.11	..	..	..
Baramula District	5	29,517	0.62	2	3,002	0.24
Bandipore Tehsil	1	5,100	0.11	..	..	..
Sonawari Tehsil	3	17,363	0.36	..	..	..
Baramula Tehsil	1	7,054	0.15	..	..	..
Gulmarg Tehsil	..	..	..	1	511	0.04
Uri Tehsil	..	..	..	1	2,491	0.20
Kupwara District	2	19,574	0.41	1	3,072	0.24
Kupwara Tehsil	2	19,574	0.41	1	3,072	0.24
Kargil District	..	..	..	1	3,527	0.28
Kargil Tehsil	..	..	..	1	3,527	0.28
Doda District	2	11,332	0.24	3	6,529	0.52
Kishtwar Tehsil	1	5,286	0.11	..	..	..
Ramban Tehsil	1	6,046	0.13	3	6,529	0.52
Udhampur District	1	5,126	0.11	4	14,595	1.16
Ramnagar Tehsil	..	..	..	1	4,075	0.33
Reasi Tehsil	1	5,126	0.11	2	9,219	0.73
Chenani Tehsil	..	..	..	1	1,301	0.10
Kathua District	..	..	..	4	12,981	1.03
Billawar Tehsil	..	..	..	1	3,139	0.25
Bashohli Tehsil	..	..	..	1	3,875	0.31
Kathua Tehsil	..	..	..	1	1,162	0.09
Hiranagar Tehsil	..	..	..	1	4,805	0.38
Jammu District	5	28,049	0.59	2	7,471	0.59
Samba Tehsil	1	5,954	0.13	1	2,731	0.22
Jammu Tehsil	3	17,088	0.36	..	..	..
Akhnoor Tehsil	1	5,007	0.10	..	..	..
Bishna Tehsil	..	..	..	1	4,740	0.37
Rajauri District	..	..	..	3	7,143	0.57
Nowshehra Tehsil	..	..	..	1	2,843	0.23
Rajauri Tehsil	..	..	..	1	2,614	0.21
Sunderbani Tehsil	..	..	..	1	1,686	0.13
Punch District	2	11,193	0.24	..	..	..
Haveli Tehsil	1	5,356	0.11	..	..	..
Mendhar Tehsil	1	5,837	0.13	..	..	..

NOTE :—Units which have nothing to show for this statement have been excluded.

APPENDIX 3

A-1 ARAE, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./Town	Tota Rural Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir£ . . .	T	2,215	10,792	5,930	4,862	3,614	40,090	37,921	2,169
	R	1,969	9,734	5,268	4,466	2,239	20,951	20,375	576
	U	246	1,058	662	396	1,375	19,139	17,546	1,593
Srinagar Urban Agglomeration	U	Please see Annexure-1							
1. Anantnag District .	T	31	167	100	67	90	643	614	29
	R	19	134	79	55	53	354	351	3
	U	12	33	21	12	37	289	263	26
1. Pahalgam Tehsil . . .	T	..	..	..	..	21	124	116	8
	R	..	..	..	..	9	42	42	..
	U	..	..	..	..	12	82	74	8
Pahalgam (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	12	82	74	8
2. Anantnag Tehsil . . .	T	13	28	20	8	34	272	251	21
	R	5	12	9	3	10	69	66	3
	U	8	16	11	5	24	203	185	18
Mattan (N.A.) . .	U	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..
Anantnag (T.A.) . . .	U	4	7	5	2	16	159	141	18
Achabal (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kukernag (N.A.) . . .	U	4	9	6	3	6	40	40	..
3. Duru Tehsil . . .	T	..	..	..	..	26	181	181	..
	R	..	..	..	..	26	181	181	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qazi Gund (N.A.) . .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kulgam Tehsil . . .	T	14	122	70	52	6	50	50	..
	R	14	122	70	52	6	50	50	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulgam (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Bijbehara Tehsil	T	4	17	10	7	3	16	16	..
	R	..	..	..	..	2	12	12	..
	U	4	17	10	7	1	4	4	..
Bijbehara (N.A.) . . .	U	4	17	10	7	1	4	4	..
2. Pulwama District . . .	T	3	16	9	7	34	244	244	..
	R	3	16	9	7	13	42	42	..
	U	..	..	..	..	21	202	202	..
1. Shupiyan Tehsil . . .	T	2	12	7	5	20	134	134	..
	R	2	12	7	5	6	21	21	..
	U	..	..	..	..	14	113	113	..
Shupiyan (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	14	113	113	..
2. Pulwama Tehsil . . .	T	1	4	2	2	6	27	27	..
	R	1	4	2	2	4	13	13	..
	U	..	..	..	..	2	14	14	..
Pampore (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	2	14	14	..
Pulwama (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX 3—*Contd*.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Tral Tehsil	T	..	..	..	..	8	83	83	..
	R	..	..	..	..	3	8	8	..
	U	..	..	..	..	5	75	75	..
Tral (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	5	75	75	..
3. Srinagar District . . .	T	104	403	267	136	392	5,675	4,942	733
	R	1	3	2	1	67	316	316	..
	U	103	400	265	135	325	5,359	4,626	733
1. Ganderbal Tehsil . .	T	33	197	117	80	85	480	480	..
	R	1	3	2	1	63	304	304	..
	U	32	194	115	79	22	176	176	..
Ganderbal (N.A.) . .	U	..	..	..	..	4	29	29	..
Srinagar (M.C.) portion .	U	32	194	115	79	18	147	147	..
2. Srinagar Tehsil . . .	T	71	206	150	56	307	5,195	4,462	733
	R	..	..	..	..	4	12	12	..
	U	71	206	150	56	303	5,183	4,450	733
(a) Srinagar (portion) . .	U	68	199	146	53	287	5,100	4,367	733
(i) Srinagar (M.C.) portion$	U	68	199	146	53	268	4,897	4,164	733
(ii) Pant Chowk (O.G.) $.	U	..	..	..	..	18	198	198	..
(iii) Parimpora (O.G.) $.	U	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..
(iv) Saidpora Achan (O.G.)$	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Badamibagh Cantt. .	U	3	7	4	3	16	83	83	..
4. Badgam District	T	5	13	10	3	108	1,420	1,402	18
	R	5	13	10	3	29	231	213	18
	U	..	..	..	..	79	1,189	1,189	..
1. Chadura Tehsil . . .	T	2	4	4	..	24	780	780	..
	R	2	4	4	..	5	21	21	..
	U	..	..	..	..	19	759	759	..
Charari Sharief (N.A.) .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srinagar portion . .	U	..	..	..	..	19	759	759	..
(i) Srinagar (M.C.) portion$	U	..	..	..	..	19	759	759	..
(ii) Natipora (O.G.)$.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Badgam Tehsil . . .	T	1	6	4	2	72	513	495	18
	R	1	6	4	2	12	83	65	18
	U	..	..	..	..	60	430	430	..
Srinagar portion . . .	U	..	..	..	..	60	430	430	..
(i) Srinagar (M.C.) portion$	U	..	..	..	..	60	430	430	..
(ii) Bemina (O.G.)$	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Rawalpora (O.G.) $.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Rangrand (O.G.) $.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Karawa Damodar (O.G.) $	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Beerwah Tahsil . . .	T	2	3	2	1	12	127	127	..
	R	2	3	2	1	12	127	127	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Baramule District . . .	T	8	45	28	17	506	4,419	4,340	79
	R	7	44	27	17	364	3,309	3,286	23
	U	1	1	1	..	142	1,110	1,054	56
1. Bandipore Tehsil . .	T	2	2	2	..	247	2,429	2,426	3
	R	1	1	1	..	246	2,379	2,376	3
	U	1	1	1	..	1	50	50	..
Bandipore (N.A.) . .	U	1	1	1	..	1	50	50	..

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Sonawari Tehsil	T	..	..	..	..	9	50	50	..
	R	..	..	..	..	9	50	50	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sopore Tehsil	T	..	..	..	..	43	461	437	24
	R	..	..	..	..	15	270	252	18
	U	..	..	..	..	28	191	185	6
Sopore (T.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	28	191	185	6
4. Baramula Tehsil	T	3	29	18	11	90	1,019	970	49
	R	3	29	18	11	65	455	453	2
	U	..	..	..	..	25	564	517	47
Baramula (T.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	22	522	475	47
Pattan (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	3	42	42	..
5. Gulmarg Tehsil	T	3	14	8	6	72	220	219	1
	R	3	14	8	6	2	13	13	..
	U	..	..	..	..	70	207	206	1
Gulmarg (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	70	207	206	1
6. Uri Tehsil	T	..	..	..	..	45	240	238	2
	R	..	..	..	..	27	142	142	..
	U	..	..	..	..	18	98	96	2
Uri (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	18	98	96	2
6. Kupwara District	T	10	48	30	18	139	1,012	1,012	..
	R	8	46	28	18	111	882	882	..
	U	2	2	2	..	28	130	130	..
1. Handwara Tehsil	T	2	2	2	..	38	200	200	..
	R	1	1	1	..	13	83	83	..
	U	1	1	1	..	25	117	117	..
Handwara (N.A.)	U	1	1	1	..	25	117	117	..
2. Karnah Tehsil	T	..	..	..	..	68	595	595	..
	R	..	..	..	..	68	595	595	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kupwara Tehsil	T	8	46	28	18	33	217	217	..
	R	7	45	27	18	30	204	204	..
	U	1	1	1	..	3	13	13	..
Kupwara (N.A.)	U	1	1	1	..	3	13	13	..
7. Kargil District	T	..	..	..	..	240	1,867	1,793	74
	R	..	..	..	..	176	1,614	1,591	23
	U	..	..	..	..	64	253	202	51
1. Kargil Tehsil	T	..	..	..	..	233	1,846	1,772	74
	R	..	..	..	..	169	1,593	1,570	23
	U	..	..	..	..	64	253	202	51
Kargil (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	64	253	202	51
2. Zanskar Tehsil	T	..	..	..	..	7	21	21	..
	R	..	..	..	..	7	21	21	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Leh (Ladakh) District	T	7	7	..	7	424	3,260	2,914	346
	R	7	7	..	7	322	2,314	2,009	305
	U	..	..	..	..	102	946	905	41
1. Leh Tehsil	T	7	7	..	7	424	3,260	2,914	346
	R	7	7	..	7	322	2,314	2,009	305
	U	..	..	..	..	102	946	905	41
Leh (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	102	946	905	41

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Doda District	T	556	4,087	2,201	1,886	227	1,105	1,093	12
	R	556	4,087	2,201	1,886	107	515	511	4
	U	..	..	..	..	120	590	582	8
1. Kishtwar Tehsil	T	525	3,941	2,123	1,818	55	242	234	8
	R	525	3,941	2,123	1,818	44	148	145	3
	U	..	..	..	..	11	94	89	5
Kishtwar (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	11	94	89	5
2. Bhaderwah Tehsil	T	1	3	2	1	44	246	245	1
	R	1	3	2	1	31	176	176	..
	U	..	..	..	..	13	70	69	1
Bhaderwah (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	13	70	69	1
3. Doda Tehsil	T	9	42	21	21	24	118	118	..
	R	9	42	21	21	5	20	20	..
	U	..	..	..	..	19	98	98	..
Doda (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	19	98	98	..
4. Ramban Tehsil	T	21	101	55	46	104	499	496	3
	R	21	101	55	46	27	171	170	1
	U	..	..	..	..	77	328	326	2
Batote (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	22	87	87	..
Ramban (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	44	201	199	2
Banihal (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	11	40	40	..
10. Udhampur District	T	611	1,610	882	728	559	3,698	3,613	85
	R	606	1,587	866	721	463	2,998	2,969	29
	U	5	23	16	7	96	700	644	56
1. Ramnagar Tehsil	T	111	822	441	381	58	301	287	14
	R	111	822	441	381	47	229	223	6
	U	..	..	..	..	11	72	64	8
Ramnagar (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	11	72	64	8
2. Udhampur Tehsil	T	157	358	207	151	138	1,488	1,437	51
	R	154	345	196	149	87	1,023	1,013	10
	U	3	13	11	2	51	465	424	41
Udhampur (T.A.)	U	3	13	11	2	43	409	368	41
Rehambal (C.T.)	U	..	..	..	..	8	56	56	..
3. Reasi Tehsil	T	325	350	188	162	283	1,601	1,585	16
	R	323	340	183	157	254	1,448	1,439	9
	U	2	10	5	5	29	153	146	7
Katra(N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	19	128	122	6
Reasi (N.A.)	U	2	10	5	5	10	25	24	1
4. Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	T	15	66	39	27	70	264	260	4
	R	15	66	39	27	70	264	260	4
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Chenani Tehsil	T	3	14	7	7	10	44	44	..
	R	3	14	7	7	5	34	34	..
	U	..	..	..	..	5	10	10	..
Chenani (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	5	10	10	..

APPENDIX 3 —*Contd.*

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Kathua District	T	447	2,371	1,290	1,081	402	2,902	2,793	109
	R	429	2,252	1,213	1,039	321	1,873	1,835	38
	U	18	119	77	42	81	1,029	958	71
1. Billawar Tehsil	T	52	371	195	176	15	64	62	2
	R	52	371	195	176	8	24	24	..
	U	..	..	..	..	7	40	38	2
Billawar (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	7	40	38	2
2. Bashohli Tehsil	T	44	230	132	98	61	544	527	17
	R	44	230	132	98	48	488	473	15
	U	..	..	..	..	13	56	54	2
Bashohli (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	13	56	54	2
3. Kathua Tehsil	T	186	1,027	572	455	285	2,080	1,995	85
	R	169	909	496	413	241	1,224	1,205	19
	U	17	118	76	42	44	856	790	66
Lakhenpur (N.A.)	U	14	96	63	33	23	221	184	37
Kathua (T.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	19	628	599	29
Parole (N.A.)	U	3	22	13	9	2	7	7	..
4. Hiranagar Tehsil	T	165	743	391	352	41	214	209	5
	R	164	742	390	352	24	137	133	4
	U	1	1	1	..	17	77	76	1
Hiranagar (N.A.)	U	1	1	1	..	17	77	76	1
12. Jammu District	T	368	1,692	938	754	323	8,815	8,195	620
	R	266	1,215	660	555	108	2,686	2,581	105
	U	102	477	278	199	215	6,129	5,614	515
1. Samba Tehsil	T	48	220	119	101	54	625	620	5
	R	48	220	119	101	15	396	396	..
	U	..	..	..	..	39	229	224	5
Samba (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	7	66	66	..
Vijay Pore (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bari Brahamana (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	32	163	158	5
2. Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsil	T	60	326	167	159	17	1,886	1,839	47
	R	59	325	167	158	6	968	967	1
	U	1	1	..	1	11	918	872	46
Ranbirsingh Pora (N.A.)	U	1	1	..	1	11	918	872	46
3 Jammu Tehsil	T	210	874	500	374	217	5,632	5,075	557
	R	109	398	222	176	60	821	728	93
	U	101	476	278	198	157	4,811	4,347	464
Jammu Urban Agglomeration	U	101	476	278	198	157	4,811	4,347	464
(a) Jammu	U	101	476	278	198	155	4,661	4,197	464
(i) Jammu (M.C.)	U	101	476	278	198	145	3,499	3,035	464
(ii) Nagrota (O.G.)	U	..	..	..	..	3	911	911	..
(iii) Satwari (O.G.)	U	..	..	..	..	1	235	235	..
(iv) Narwal Bala (O.G.)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Dungiyana (O.G.)	U	..	..	..	..	6	16	16	..
(vi) Khanpur (O.G.)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Kamini (O.G.)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Jammu Cantt.	U	..	..	..	..	2	150	150	..
4. Akhnoor Tehsil	T	22	106	62	44	31	628	617	11
	R	22	106	62	44	26	498	487	11
	U	..	..	..	..	5	130	130	..
Akhnoor (N.A.)	U	..	..	..	..	5	130	130	..

APPENDIX 3—*Concld.*

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Bishna Tehsil . . .	T	28	166	90	76	4	44	44	..
	R	28	166	90	76	1	3	3	..
	U	..	..	..	..	3	41	41	..
Bishna (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	1	30	30	..
Arnia (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	2	11	11	..
13. Rajauri District . . .	T	62	326	170	156	112	2,531	2,499	32
	R	59	323	168	155	57	1,605	1,603	2
	U	3	3	2	1	55	926	896	30
1. Budhal Tehsil . . .	T	28	136	69	67	7	180	178	2
	R	28	136	69	67	7	180	178	2
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kalakote Tehsil . . .	T	2	19	10	9	38	483	483	..
	R	2	19	10	9	38	483	483	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nowshehra Tehsil . .	T	5	14	9	5	28	706	706	..
	R	2	11	7	4	5	562	562	..
	U	3	3	2	1	23	144	144	..
Nowshehra (N.A.) . .	U	3	3	2	1	23	144	144	..
4. Rajauri Tehsil . . .	T	24	142	73	69	35	1,123	1,093	30
	R	24	142	73	69	6	354	354	..
	U	..	..	..	..	29	769	739	30
Rajauri (N.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	28	764	734	30
Thanamandi (N.A.) . .	U	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..
5. Sunderbani Tehsil . .	T	3	15	9	6	4	39	39	..
	R	3	15	9	6	1	26	26	..
	U	..	..	..	..	3	13	13	..
Sunderbani (N.A.) . .	U	..	..	..	..	3	13	13	..
14. Punch District . . .	T	3	7	5	2	58	2,499	2,467	32
	R	3	7	5	2	48	2,212	2,186	26
	U	..	..	..	..	10	287	281	6
1. Haveli Tehsil . . .	T	..	..	..	..	16	1,658	1,651	7
	R	..	..	..	..	6	1,371	1,370	1
	U	..	..	..	..	10	287	281	6
Punch (T.A.) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	10	287	281	6
2. Mendhar Tehsil . . .	T	3	7	5	2	42	841	816	25
	R	3	7	5	2	42	841	816	25
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :—1. £The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan & China where census could not be taken.

2. $Forms part of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration, consolidated figures of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration alongwith details of its constituents are given in Annexure-1.

3. The following abbreviations have been used to denote the status of urban areas :

(i) U.A. — Urban Agglomeration
(ii) M.C. — Municipal Committee
(iii) T.A. — Town Area
(iv) N.A. — Notified Area
(v) Cantt. — Cantonment
(vi) C.T. — Census Town
(vii) O.G. — Out growth.

ANNEXURE-1 TO APPENDIX-3

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Houseless and Institutional Population

Name of constituents	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srinagar (U.A.)	103	400	265	135	400	6,519	5,786	733
(a) Srinagar (Srinagar and Badgam districts)	100	393	261	132	384	6,436	5,703	733
I.Srinagar (Portion) (Srinagar district)	100	393	261	132	305	5,247	4,514	733
(i) Srinagar (M.C.) portion (Ganderbal & Srinagar tehsils)	100	393	261	132	286	5,044	4,311	733
(ii) Pant Chowk (O.G.)	..	..	..	..	18	198	198	..
(iii) Parim Pora (O.G.)	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..
(iv) Saidpora Achan (O.G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. Srinagar (Portion) (Badgam district)	..	..	..	..	79	1,189	1,189	..
(i) Srinagar (M.C.) portion (Chadura & Badgam tehsils)	..	..	..	..	79	1,189	1,189	..
(ii) Natipora (O.G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Bemina (O.G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Rawal Pora (O.G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Rangrand (O.G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Karwa Daamodar (O.G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Badamibagh Cantt. (Srinagar District)	3	7	4	3	16	83	83	..

NOTE :—U.A. — Urban Agglomeration
M.C. — Municipal Committee
Cantt. — Cantonment
O.G. — Out growth

A-2
DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

FLY-LEAF

This table presents the population of territorial units upto district level from 1901 to 1981 and the decadal variation. The population figures for all previous censuses in this table are adjusted to the 1981 jurisdiction. Decadal variation in population is shown in absolute figures in column 4 and in terms of percentages in column 5. The figures given in columns 3, 6 and 7 for earlier decades have been adjusted for the present boundaries for each district. This table, therefore, gives much needed comparable data about growth of population for the last 80 years. It corresponds to Table A-II of 1971, 1961 and 1951 censuses.

The table is supported by an appendix which gives for the State and District at the 1981 Census, the 1971 and 1981 area and population and the 1971 population adjusted to 1981 jurisdiction and the increase and decrease in population purely due to jurisdictional changes.

Adjustment of Population

The method of recasting the figures of the previous censuses as adpoted at the 1971 Census was applied this time also for preparation of table A-2. According to the general instructions issued by the Registrar General, India, the population of unaffected districts or tehsils for the previous censuses was adopted as given in the concerned census reports. As regards villages transferred, the population particulars of these units were taken from the published data available in the Primary Census Abstracts given in the District Census Handbooks of 1961 and 1971. The population of the transferred areas according to 1971 Census so obtained was substracted from the 1971 census population of the tehsil/district from which the area was transferred and added to the tehsil/district in which the area was included to obtain the adjusted population of 1971. Similar procedure was adopted to adjust 1961 population. As already stated, no census was taken in the State in 1951. For censuses held prior to 1951, since actual population figures could not be worked out with the help of the census publications for some reasons, the population of transferred areas was estimated in the following manner:—

(i) The population of an area transferred for any particular census prior to 1951 was estimated on the assumption that the proportion of the population in the area transferred to the total population of the district/tehsil etc. in which it was situated at the time of transfer was the same in the particular previous census as it was in 1961.

(ii) Distribution by sex break-up of the population so estimated for a previous census was worked out on the basis of male/female distribution of population in that particular previous census of the district, tehsil etc. in which it was situated at the time of the transfer.

The 1951 population was worked out by taking the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 populations.

A table illustrating the method of estimation of population prior to 1951 is given below by way of illustration.

STATEMENT 1

Table illustrating the method of estimation of previous censuses population for transferred territories (Srinagar District)

Description	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Srinagar District population as at 1971 Census	318,563	352,814	384,865	441,211	503,125	576,046	648,967	827,697
Deduct								
Population of 3 tehsils transferred to newly created district Badgam	105,007 (5)	116,298 (4)	126,862 (3)	145,436 (2)	165,844 (1)	189,881	213,918	269,033
Add								
Population of 9 villages of Sonawari tehsil transferred from Baramula District in 1971-81	2,766 (10)	3,109 (9)	3,438 (8)	3,832 (7)	4,239 (6)	4,663	5,086	5,650
Population of Baramula District from which transferred	327,026	367,589	406,463	453,086	501,179	551,265	601,351	775,724
Population shown in Table A-II of 1981	216,322	239,625	261,441	299,607	341,520	390,828	440,135	564,314

(1) $\frac{213,918 \times 503,125}{648,967}$ (2) $\frac{213,918 \times 441,211}{648,967}$ (3) $\frac{213,918 \times 384,865}{648,967}$ (4) $\frac{213,918 \times 352,814}{648,967}$ (5) $\frac{213,918 \times 318,563}{648,967}$

(6) $\frac{5,086 \times 501,179}{601,351}$ (7) $\frac{5,086 \times 453,086}{601,351}$ (8) $\frac{5,086 \times 406,463}{601,351}$ (9) $\frac{5,086 \times 367,589}{601,351}$ (10) $\frac{5,086 \times 327,626}{601,351}$

Statement 2 indicates the percentages of decadal variation of population from 1901 to 1981 for total, rural and urban areas at the state and district level.

STATEMENT 2

Statementshowingthepercentageof decadalvariation of populationfrom 1901 to 1981 for total,rural and urban

State/District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1961	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu & Kashmir	T	+179.87	+29.69	+29.65	+9.44	+10.42	+10.36	+10.14	+5.75	+7.16
	R	+138.66	+25.77	+26.65	+6.12	+9.24	+8.83	+9.08	+6.55	+2.19
	U	+693.96	+46.86	+44.65	+29.77	+18.28	+21.64	+18.69	—0.28	+69.15
Anantnag	T	+177.00	+26.68	+29.06	+10.84	+12.15	+5.79	+9.62	+5.74	+11.14
	R	+147.33	+25.56	+27.03	+8.01	+13.99	+5.57	+8.55	+6.81	+2.90
	U	..	+36.87	+51.03	+54.55	—10.22	+8.54	+24.96	—7.51	..
Pulwama	T	+176.43	+28.62	+26.85	+10.84	+12.15	+5.79	+9.62	+5.74	+11.14
	R	+151.61	+26.27	+23.38	+10.71	+11.99	+4.49	+9.74	+6.52	+6.65
	U	..	+58.54	+97.73	+13.58	+15.72	+44.68	+6.21	—12.65	..
Srinagar	T	+227.44	+25.52	+28.21	+12.62	+14.44	+13.99	+14.60	+9.10	+10.77
	R	+47.41	—9.67	+3.13	+5.84	+6.20	+5.41	+9.99	+8.17	+12.25
	U	+365.02	+38.60	+40.96	+16.40	+19.62	+20.14	+18.15	+9.84	+9.64
Badgam	T	+249.75	+36.51	+25.76	+12.66	+14.49	+14.03	+14.64	+9.08	+10.75
	R	+200.34	+22.63	+22.06	+10.96	+17.35	+14.23	+14.68	+10.43	+6.52
	U	..	+337.55	+267.01	..	..	+6.69	+13.23	—24.81	..
Baramula	T	+214.21	+30.82	+30.61	+9.09	+9.99	+10.61	+11.47	+10.58	+12.40
	R	+172.12	+26.68	+34.71	+2.39	+9.71	+8.79	+10.66	+12.13	+3.53
	U	..	+46.63	+6.72	+76.35	+12.92	+33.87	+22.89	—7.51	..
Kupwara	T	+196.22	+27.51	+26.34	+9.09	+9.99	+10.61	+11.47	+10.58	+12.40
	R	+187.49	+26.21	+23.88	+9.09	+9.99	+10.61	+11.47	+11.64	+11.33
	U	..	+92.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kargil	T	+114.70	+23.58	+18.50	+7.66	+8.30	+5.33	+4.78	+1.31	+12.45
	R	+103.22	+22.46	+13.19	+7.66	+8.30	+5.33	+4.78	+5.32	+8.17
	U	..	+47.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leh (Ladakh)	T	+130.00	+31.78	+19.05	+7.66	+8.30	+5.33	+4.78	+1.31	+12.45
	R	+100.68	+28.66	+16.32	+7.93	+8.61	+4.98	+2.95	+3.05	+2.71
	U	..	+57.96	+48.36	+4.91	+5.16	+9.02	+28.82	—17.06	..
Doda	T	+186.91	+24.27	+30.38	+14.18	+16.52	+7.38	+13.68	+0.87	+8.10
	R	+169.93	+23.99	+30.65	+10.94	+16.53	+7.65	+13.44	+1.80	+3.69
	U	..	+28.86	+26.12	+113.77	+16.42	+0.10	+20.99	—21.06	..
Udhampur	T	+172.55	+32.37	+31.61	+9.32	+10.28	+8.62	+6.37	+4.45	+7.54
	R	+146.57	+30.57	+28.82	+8.67	+9.49	+7.78	+5.33	+6.15	+2.24
	U	..	+52.18	+73.11	+20.05	+25.06	+27.25	+36.25	—28.45	..
Kathua	T	+135.93	+32.91	+31.74	+7.75	+8.40	+10.27	+4.64	+1.59	—1.60
	R	+109.09	+29.49	+29.38	+5.25	+9.44	+10.58	+4.11	+2.29	—7.98
	U	..	+67.39	+61.47	+53.75	—7.60	+5.64	+13.20	—8.43	..
Jammu	T	+176.84	+30.16	+41.25	+9.28	+10.23	+15.03	+10.96	+2.26	—4.24
	R	+117.88	+24.42	+38.43	+2.75	+4.69	+12.14	+9.96	+2.71	—7.14
	U	+673.99	+46.15	+49.75	+35.24	+39.59	+33.24	+17.69	—0.63	+20.22
Rajauri	T	+121.97	+39.16	+26.73	—3.52	—3.40	+10.79	+5.52	+7.22	+7.74
	R	+110.35	+37.18	+26.37	—5.21	—3.60	+10.38	+5.66	+7.81	+5.62
	U	..	+88.56	+36.31	+85.43	+8.53	+41.45	—3.95	—21.88	..
Punch	T	+119.78	+31.27	+10.52	+4.78	+5.01	+10.17	+8.25	+5.13	+9.80
	R	+105.89	+33.79	+8.76	+4.53	+4.74	+10.49	+7.76	+6.02	+2.39
	U	..	+2.67	+35.38	+8.45	+9.22	+5.59	+16.03	—7.11	..

In 1901, the total population of Jammu and Kashmir State adjusted to its present jurisdiction was 2,139,362. During the subsequent ten years, it rose to 2,292,535, thus registering a growth rate of 7.16% only. During the next decade viz; 1911-21, there was a net addition of 131,824 to the State's population which resulted in a still lower growth rate of 5.75%. The population went on increasing steadily till it indicated a growth rate of 10.14% in 1931 and 10.36% in 1941. Due to tribal invasion of 1947, no census was taken in the State in 1951. For purposes of comparison, however, the 1951 population was worked out on the basis of the arithmetic mean between 1941 and 1961 populations. The growth rate for 1941-51 and 1951-61 cannot therefore be regarded as realistic one because of the large scale movement of population during and after 1947 from and into the State as a whole. That is why the growth rates between 1941-51 and 1951-61 appear to have been maintained at very nearly the same level. Between 1961 and 1971, there was an addition of 1,055,656 persons, resulting in very high growth rate of 29.65% which is almost at par with that of 1971-81. It is, therefore, interesting to note that during the period of 80 years ending 1981, there has been a net addition of 3,848,027 persons to the population of the State, giving rise to a growth rate of 179.87% during 1901—81.

The census year 1931 marks a water shed in the demographic history of the State. Till 1931, it can be said that the population of the State rose so slowly as to be almost stationary but after this year, a marked change is discernible beween the decades since 1931. In the 20 years between 1901 and 1921, the population increased by about one-seventh of what it was in 1901 and in the next fifty years it has more than doubled. The growth rates have also been increasing steadily after 1931. These rapid increases are essentially due to rapid reduction in deaths due to epidemic diseases and famines. While the effects of natural epidemics on the population have ben discussed in detail in the previous census reports, it may be briefly mentioned that during the decade 1901-11, cholera broke out three times in Kashmir Division followed by pneumonia both of which took a heavy toll of life. The decade also witnessed three floods and eight earthquakes. In Jammu Division also, plague, enteric fever and famine remained active throughout this period. The following decade also withnessed four dangerous epidemics like influenza, cholera and small-pox in Kashmir and plague and small-pox in Jammu. During the decade 1921-31, there was a severe famine in Jammu division followed by cholera, small-pox and plague in the State. Apart from these factors, a fairly large number of recruits supplied by the State for World War-I were also killed in action. During the ensuing decades, as a result of the steps taken to improve medical facilities, means of communications and transport, the incidence of epidemics was considerably eliminated which had the inevitable effect of depressing the death rate and raising the average expectation of life of the population.

Analysing the district-wise data, it would be observed that the pattern of growth discernible in the State as a whole is not necessarily the same in the districts. Each district has had its own pattern of growth but certain broad trends are visible. The generally slow growth of population upto 1931 is a universal phenomenon and so is the more rapid rise after 1931. The districts which were particularly affected by famine and epidemics have even negative rates in the early decades. Such districts include Jammu and Kathua. Even, during the last eighty years, Doda district recorded the lowest ever growth rate in 1911-21. The main cause for the negative growth rate in 1901-11 in the case of Jammu and Kathua was that plague and malaria remained active in these districts throughout this decade which took a heavy toll of human lives. The outbreak of World War-I in which quite a number of recruits from this district were killed in action also contributed in no small measure to the loss in population. Likewise, some of the areas of Doda district suffered a major catastrophe in 1911-21 owing to the outbreak of plague, influenza and other contageous epidemics.

In the decade 1971-81, the growth rates in the districts are varied. Rajauri district has the highest growth rate in the State and Kargil district the least. Between these limits, the individual growth rates vary very considerably. The districts can be arranged in two groups on the basis of growth rates above or below the State average, as shown below :—

Districts with growth rates above the State average	Districts with growth rates below the State average
1. Rajauri (39.16%)	1. Pulwama (28.62%)
2. Badgam (36.51%)	2. Kupwara (27.51%)
3. Kathua (32.91%)	3. Anantnag (26.68%)
4. Udhampur (32.37%)	4. Srinagar (25.52%)
5. Leh (Ladakh) (31.78%)	5. Doda (24.27%)
6. Punch (31.27%)	6. Kargil (23.58%)
7. Baramula (30.82%)	
8. Jammu (30.16%)	

Sex Ratio

The distribution of the population by sex is an important demographic characteristics which helps in the studies of birth and death rates and also helps to know the availability of man-power etc. It is a universally accepted phenomenon that the male and female birth rates are generally not equal and with ageing the differential widens further. The sex composition of population is usually expressed by the sex ratio which is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

Statement 3 shows the changes in the sex ratio for Jammu and Kashmir State for the last 80 years separately for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 3

Changes in the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) 1901—1981

State/District	T R U	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu & Kashmir .	T	882	876	870	865	869	873	878	878	892
	R	888	886	879	876	881	882	884	882	897
	U	809	799	803	784	790	823	844	860	875
Anantnag . . .	T	880	868	847	848	837	853	867	847	888
	R	880	868	848	850	839	856	870	846	887
	U	..	862	829	820	815	817	832	854	892
Pulwama . . .	T	880	868	847	848	837	843	848	850	896
	R	880	870	848	848	837	843	848	849	896
	U	..	802	811	844	828	843	855	872	903
Srinagar . . .	T	880	866	855	835	837	846	852	852	873
	R	891	889	863	847	833	833	832	846	883
	U	871	848	850	826	839	853	863	854	870
Badgam . . .	T	880	866	855	834	837	838	840	845	880
	R	880	867	858	836	838	838	840	843	881
	U	..	822	765	772	792	..	857	882	870
Baramula . . .	T	879	885	864	865	864	858	853	851	870
	R	879	888	866	869	873	862	855	850	870
	U	..	857	836	817	779	818	844	859	870
Kupwara . . .	T	879	885	864	865	864	874	882	841	858
	R	879	887	864	865	864	874	882	841	859
	U	..	772	..	..	..	..	..	860	841
Kargil	T	985	997	1,029	1,022	1,011	970	935	949	853
	R	985	1,008	1,029	1,022	1,011	970	935	962	859
	U	..	746	..	..	..	..	..	712	758
Leh (Ladakh) . .	T	986	997	1,029	1,022	1,012	1,011	1,010	1,002	886
	R	986	998	1,028	1,027	1,028	1,018	1,010	1,011	911
	U	..	977	1,031	969	859	936	1,012	926	733
Doda	T	908	916	907	901	909	904	901	886	904
	R	908	918	908	904	910	905	907	888	908
	U	..	853	862	826	882	884	806	854	843
Udhampur . . .	T	893	891	895	901	903	907	912	908	906
	R	893	893	899	906	908	912	916	912	908
	U	..	839	798	797	807	832	850	868	887
Kathua . . .	T	871	865	870	874	887	896	905	921	917
	R	871	870	875	880	892	899	908	922	920
	U	..	793	780	798	813	848	871	908	895
Jammu	T	853	814	840	829	850	870	886	920	918
	R	884	847	873	867	894	905	915	941	931
	U	626	624	641	622	647	740	801	865	887
Rajauri . . .	T	893	900	909	900	922	911	900	900	906
	R	893	901	910	902	930	913	902	903	911
	U	..	825	856	767	536	791	833	840	822
Punch . . .	T	895	927	896	900	909	905	902	903	889
	R	895	953	908	918	921	912	904	905	889
	U	..	622	712	662	739	807	868	882	895

The 1981 Census recorded the population of the State at 5,987,389 persons composed of 3,164,660 males and 2,822,729 females. The sex ratio in the State is therefore 892. In other words, there are 892 females for every 1000 males or the sex ratio is adverse to females. As is clear from the statement, males are in preponderance over females in the State and its constituent districts right from 1901 to 1981. The only exception is Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts in which females outnumbered males in the censuses held in 1921 to 1941 in the former case and 1921 to 1971 in the latter case. It is also evident that sex ratio has shown a declining trend from 1901 to 1931 but thereafter it has recorded a steady improvement reaching the highest point in 1981. The statement further reveals that the sex ratio is higher in the rural sector than in the urban areas of the State, while both sectors have registered an increase of 15 per 1000 in the ratio in 1981 over 1971. Jammu is noteworthy for having recorded the highest sex ratio at 918, although in 1971, Leh (Ladakh) had taken the lead with 1002 females per 1000 males. Districts like Doda, Udhampur, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch which are wholly or partly hilly are characterised by the relatively higher sex ratios. Among these, Kathua is conspicuous for having returned as many as 917 females per 1000 males followed by Udhampur and Rajauri (906 each), Doda (904) and Punch (889). Three of the six valley districts of Srinagar, Badgam and Baramula are notable for presenting more or less a uniform picture. In these areas, the sex ratios range between 870 and 880. Pulwama has registered a sex ratio higher than that of the State but in Kupwara it is very low (858). In 1971 also, this district was at the bottom of the ladder. Punch is the only other district which has maintained its 1971 position in the present census also. Districts which have gone down in ranking are Srinagar, Baramula, Kargil and Leh (Ladakh). In any case, the phenomenon of varying sex ratios is a matter which would call for a fuller investigation.

A list of notifications issued by the State Government regarding territorial changes which have taken place in the State during the period of ten years from 1971 to 1981 is given below :

Particulars	Government Notifications	Date
I. Newly created Districts :		
1. Pulwama	SRO-306	6-6-1979
2. Badgam	-do-	6-6-1979
3. Kupwara	-do-	6-6-1979
4. Kargil	-do-	6-6-1979
II. Newly created tehsils :		
1. Duru	Rev(B)722 of 1971	4-12-1972
2. Bijbehara	Rev(S)129 of 1980	22-4-1980
3. Chenani	-do-	22-4-1980
4. Bishna	-do-	22-4-1980
5. Sunderbani	-do-	22-4-1980
6. Kalakote	Rev(S)166 of 1974	25-5-1974
III. Newly created Notified Areas :		
1. Achabal	SRO 411	19-7-1978
2. Qazi Gund	SRO 345	18-7-1970
3. Pulwama	SRO 338	13-5-1972
4. Ganderbal	SRO 641	6-10-1978
4. Charari-Sharief	SRO 560	11-9-1978
6. Pattan	SRO 528	1-9-1978
7. Kupwara	SRO 515	17-9-1979
8. Bari-Brahmana	SRO 735	29-11-1978
9. Vijay Pore	SRO 81	26-2-1974
10. Billawar	SRO 371	30-6-1978
11. Parole	SRO 198	28-4-1976
12. Thana-Mandi	SRO 42	24-1-1980
13. Sunderbani	SRO 417	30-7-1969
IV. Other Changes :		
1. 6 villages from Sonawari tehsil of Baramula District to Baramula tehsil of Baramula District.	SRO 331	28-7-1971
2. 6 villages alongwith 3 ghats from Sonawari tehsil of Baramula District to Srinagar tehsil of Srinagar District.	SRO 481	12-7-1972
3. 8 villages from Karnah tehsil of Kupwara District to Kupwara tehsil of Kupwara District.	SRO 193	22-4-1977
4. 4 villages from line of actual control included with Leh tehsil of Ladakh District.	REV(S)14 of 1976	15-1-1976
5. 3 villages from line of actual control included with Kargil tehsil of Kargil District.	-do-	15-1-1976
6. 1 village "Bapnir Garh" wholly from Samba tehsil of Jammu District to Ramnagar tehsil of Udhampur District.	SRO 190	20-4-1977
7. 1 village "Bapnir Garh" partly from Ramnagar tehsil of Udhampur District back to Samba tehsil of Jammu District.	SRO 177	25-3-1978
8. 7 villages of Ramnagar tehsil of Udhampur District to newly up-graded Chenani tehsil *vide* Govt. order No. Rev(s)129 of 1980 dated 22-4-1980.	SRO 8	15-5-1971
9. Villages from Srinagar and Ganderbal tehsil of Srinagar District and villages from Chadura and Badgam tehsil of Badgam District to Srinagar city of Srinagar District.	SRO 342	19-6-1978
10. 5 whole villages from rural part of Bandipore tehsil to Bandipore Notified Area of Baramula District.	SRO 212	12-4-1978

Particulars	Government Notifications	Date
11. 1 full and 2 part villages from rural part of Uri tehsil to Uri Notified Area of Baramula District.	SRO 168	April, 1975
12 A portion of 2 part villages viz., (Devgal and Gundi Adal Kote) and 1 part village "Nagam" from rural part of Ramban tehsil to Banihal Notified Area of Ramban tehsil of Doda District.	SRO 374	17-6-1976
13. 1 whole and 8 part villages from rural part of Udhampur tehsil to Udhampur Town Area of Udhampur District.	SRO 68	14-2-1974
14. 1 part village from rural part of tehsil Kathua to Kathua Town Area of Kathua District.	SRO 194	2-4-1977
15. 4 part villages from rural part of Hiranagar tehsil to Hiranagar Notified Area of Kathua District.	SRO 594	27-11-1973
16. Villages from Jammu tehsil of Jammu District to Jammu City of Jammu District.	SRO 423	26-7-1978
17. 2 part villages from Bishna tehsil to Bishna Notified Area of Jammu District.	SRO 270	10-6-1974
18. 1 full and 4 part villages from rural part of Rajauri tehsil of Rajauri District to Notified Area Rajauri of Rajauri District.	SRO 476	9-10-1971

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	1901	2,139,362	..	..	1,136,766	1,002,596
	1911	2,292,535	+153,173	+7.16	1,222,305	1,070,230
	1921	2,424,359	+131,824	+5.75	1,296,205	1,128,154
	1931	2,670,208	+245,849	+10.14	1,431,801	1,238,407
	1941	2,946,728	+276,520	+10.36	1,577,021	1,369,707
	1951	3,253,852	+307,124	+10.42	1,736,827	1,517,025
	1961	3,560,976	+307,124	+9.44	1 896,633	1,664,343
	1971	4,616,632	+1,055,656	+29.65	2,458,315	2,158,317
	1981	5,987,389	+1,370,757	+29.69	3,164,660	2,822,729
1. Anantnag	1901	236,954	..	..	126,022	110,932
	1911	263,358	+26,404	+11.14	141,019	122,339
	1921	278,487	+15,129	+5.74	150,762	127,725
	1931	305,274	26,787	+9.62	165,186	140,088
	1941	322,956	+17,682	+5.79	175,805	147,151
	1951	362,209	+39,253	+12.15	195,443	166,766
	1961	401,461	+39,252	+10.84	215,081	186,380
	1971	518,122	+116,661	+29.06	280,582	237,540
	1981	656,351	+138,229	+26.68	347,706	308,645
2. *Pulwama*	1901	146,176	..	..	77,742	68,434
	1911	162,464	+16,288	+11.14	86,994	75,470
	1921	171,797	+9,333	+5.74	93,005	78,792
	1931	188,321	+16,524	+9.62	101,902	86,419
	1941	199,229	+10,908	+5.79	108,452	90,777
	1951	223,444	+24,215	+12.15	121,220	102,224
	1961	247,659	+24,215	+10.84	133,989	113,670
	1971	314,158	+66,499	+26.85	169,771	144,387
	1981	404,078	+89,920	+28.62	213,093	190,985
3. Srinagar	1901	216,322	..	..	115,089	101,233
	1911	239,625	+23,303	+10.77	128,427	111,198
	1921	261,441	+21,816	+9.10	140,913	120,528
	1931	299,607	+38,166	+14.60	163,287	136,320
	1941	341,520	+41,913	+13.99	185,916	155,604
	1951	390,828	+49,308	+14.44	211,773	179,055
	1961	440,135	+49,307	+12.62	237,630	202,505
	1971	564,314	+124,179	+28.21	304,759	259,555
	1981	708,328	+144,014	+25.52	378,189	330,139

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. *Badgam*	1901	105,007	..	..	55,867	49,140
	1911	116,298	+11,291	+10.75	62,339	53,959
	1921	126,862	+10,564	+9.08	68,382	58,480
	1931	145,436	+18,574	+14.64	79,279	66,157
	1941	165,844	+20,408	+14.03	90,299	75,545
	1951	189,881	+24,037	+14.49	103,284	86,597
	1961	213,918	+24,037	+12.66	116,268	97,650
	1971	269,033	+55,115	+25.76	145,830	123,203
	1981	367,262	+98,229	+36.51	195,395	171,867
5. Baramula	1901	213,281	..	..	113,527	99,754
	1911	239,736	+26,455	+12.40	127,150	112,586
	1921	265,089	+25,353	+10.58	142,196	122,893
	1931	295,496	+30,407	+11.47	158,442	137,054
	1941	326,861	+31,365	+10.61	175,361	151,500
	1951	359,526	+32,665	+9.99	193,500	166,026
	1961	392,192	+32,666	+9.09	211,640	180,552
	1971	512,250	+120,058	+30.61	276,739	235,511
	1981	670,142	+157,892	+30.82	358,293	311,849
6. *Kupwara*	1901	110,979	..	..	59,073	51,906
	1911	124,744	+13,765	+12.40	66,161	58,583
	1921	137,936	+13,192	+10.58	73,990	63,946
	1931	153,758	+15,822	+11.47	82,443	71,315
	1941	170,079	+16,321	+10.61	91,247	78,832
	1951	187,076	+16,997	+9.99	99,839	87,237
	1961	204,073	+16,997	+9.09	108,430	95,643
	1971	257,824	+53,751	+26.34	140,042	117,782
	1981	328,743	+70,919	+27.51	176,909	151,834
7. *Kargil*	1901	30,737	..	..	15,481	15,256
	1911	34,563	+3,826	+12.45	17,311	17,252
	1921	35,017	+454	+1.31	17,261	17,756
	1931	36,692	+1,675	+4.78	18,150	18,542
	1941	38,648	+1,956	+5.33	19,214	19,434
	1951	41,856	+3,208	+8.30	21,250	20,606
	1961	45,064	+3,208	+7.66	23,286	21,778
	1971	53,400	+8,336	+18.50	27,396	26,004
	1981	65,992	+12,592	+23.58	35,609	30,383
8. Leh (Ladakh)	1901	29,730	..	..	14,973	14,757
	1911	33,431	+3,701	+12.45	16,744	16,687
	1921	33,869	+438	+1.31	16,694	17,175
	1931	35,489	+1,620	+4.78	17,555	17,934
	1941	37,382	+1,893	+5.33	18,584	18,798
	1951	40,484	+3,102	+8.30	20,135	20,349
	1961	43,587	+3,103	+7.66	21,686	21,901
	1971	51,891	+8,304	+19.05	25,919	25,972
	1981	68,380	+16,489	+31.78	36,248	32,132
9. Doda	1901	148,221	..	..	77,687	70,534
	1911	160,220	+11,999	+8.10	83,635	76,585
	1921	161,611	+1,391	+0.87	84,747	76,864
	1931	183,713	+22,102	+13.68	96,648	87,065
	1941	197,280	+13,567	+7.38	103,363	93,917
	1951	229,876	+32,596	+16.52	120,717	109,159
	1961	262,473	+32,597	+14.18	138,072	124,401
	1971	342,220	+79,747	+30.38	181,424	160,796
	1981	425,262	+83,042	+24.27	223,362	201,900

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Udhampur	1901	166,441	..	..	87,941	78,500
	1911	178,989	+ 12,548	+7.54	94,666	84,323
	1921	186,952	+7,963	+ 4.45	98,632	88,320
	1931	198,859	+ 11,907	+ 6.37	104,581	94,278
	1941	215,998	+ 17,139	+ 8.62	113,527	102,471
	1951	238,197	+22,199	+ 10.28	124,881	113,316
	1961	260,396	+22,199	+ 9.32	136,204	124,192
	1971	342,715	+ 82,319	+ 31.61	179,623	163,092
	1981	453,636	+ 110,921	+ 32.37	237,963	215,673
11. Kathua	1901	156,455	..	..	83,601	72,854
	1911	153,949	—2,506	—1.60	82,558	71,391
	1921	156,404	+2,455	+ 1.59	83,660	72,744
	1931	163,668	+7,264	+ 4.64	87,325	76,343
	1941	180,474	+ 16,806	+ 10.27	95,649	84,825
	1951	195,640	+ 15,166	+ 8.40	103,169	92,471
	1961	210,806	+ 15,166	+ 7.75	110,671	100,135
	1971	277,723	+ 66,917	+ 31.74	144,577	133,146
	1981	369,123	+ 91,400	+ 32.91	192,570	176,553
12. Jammu	1901	340,767	..	..	183,942	156,825
	1911	326,326	—14,441	—4.24	179,881	146,445
	1921	333,705	+7,379	+ 2.26	181,388	152,317
	1931	370,292	+ 36,587	+ 10.96	202,481	167,811
	1941	425,962	+ 55,670	+ 15.03	230,244	195,718
	1951	469,557	+ 43,595	+ 10.23	251,162	218,395
	1961	513,151	+ 43,594	+ 9.28	272,128	241,023
	1971	724,822	+ 211,671	+ 41.25	377,523	347,299
	1981	943,395	+ 218,573	+ 30.16	491,972	451,423
13. Rajauri	1901	136,281	..	..	71,990	64,291
	1911	146,823	+ 10,542	+ 7.74	77,283	69,540
	1921	157,430	+ 10,607	+ 7.22	82,450	74,980
	1931	166,126	+ 8,696	+ 5.52	87,416	78,710
	1941	184,049	+ 17,923	+ 10.79	95,780	88,269
	1951	177,789	—6,260	—3.40	93,037	84,752
	1961	171,529	—6,260	—3.52	90,295	81,234
	1971	217,373	+ 45,844	+ 26.73	114,380	102,993
	1981	302,500	+ 85,127	+ 39.16	158,679	143,821
14. Punch	1901	102,011	..	..	53,831	48,180
	1911	112,009	+ 9,998	+ 9.80	58,137	53,872
	1921	117,759	+ 5,750	+ 5.13	62,125	55,634
	1931	127,477	+ 9,718	+ 8.25	67,106	60,371
	1941	140,446	+ 12,969	+ 10.17	73,580	66,866
	1951	147,489	+ 7,043	+ 5.01	77,417	70,072
	1961	154,532	+ 7,043	+ 4.78	81,253	73,279
	1971	170,787	+ 16,255	+ 10.52	89,750	81,037
	1981	224,197	+ 53,410	+ 31.27	118,672	105,525

NOTE :—

(i) Districts formed after 1971 Census are printed in italics.

(ii) 1951 figures of population are the arithmetic mean of 1941 & 1961 populations.

(iii) Population of 41 villages fully and 3 villages partly of Akhnoor Tehsil (District Jammu) falling on the other side of Line of Control referred to in the Simla Agreement, 1972 has been adjusted in districts Udhampur, Kathua and Jammu on pro-rata basis.

(iv) Population of villages transferred after 1971 conflict to Kupwara, Kargil, Ladakh and Punch districts from other side of Line of Control referred to in the Simla Agreement of 1972 has not been included.

APPENDIX

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State and districts showing 1971 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1971, changes in area and the population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981

State/District	Area in 1981 (Km²)	1981 Population	Area in 1971 (Km²)	1971 population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971	Population in 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981	Net increase or decrease between Cols. 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir .	*222236.0[a]	5,987,389	*222236.0[a]	4,616,632	4,616,632	..
Anantnag .	*3984.0	656,351	55382.0	832,280	518,122	—314,158
(**) Pulwama .	*1398.0	404,078	..	..	314,158	+314,158
(—) Srinagar . .	*2228.0	708,328	*3013.0	827,697	564,314	—263,383
($) Badgam . .	*1371.0	367,262	..	..	269,033	+269,033
—(X) Baramula .	*4588.0	670,142	*7458.0	775,724	512,250	—263,474
(X) (X X) Kupwara .	*2379.0	328,743	..	..	257,824	+257,824
(££) ($$) Kargil . .	*14036.0	65,992	..	..	53,400	+53,400
(££) (@) Leh (Ladakh) .	*82665.0[b]	68,380	*95876.0[b]	105,291	51,891	—53,400
Doda . .	*11691.0	425,262	*11691.0	342,220	342,220	..
(XXX) Udhampur .	*4550.0	453,636	*4549.0	338,846	342,715	+3,869
Kathua . .	2651.0	369,123	*2,651.0	274,671	277,723	+3,052
(XXX) (@@) Jammu .	3097.0	943,395	*3165.0	731,743	724,822	—6,921
Rajauri .	*2630.0	302,500	*2681.0	217,373	217,373	..
(.) Punch .	*1674.0	224,197	*1658.0	170,787	170,787	..

Note:—1 Population of 41 villages fully and 3 villages partly of Akhnoor tehsil (District Jammu) falling on other side of Line of Control referred to in the Simla Agreement, 1972 has been adjusted in districts Udhampur, Kathua and Jammu on pro-rata basis.

2. Population of villages transferred after 1971 conflict to Kupwara, Kargil, Leh and Punch districts from other side of line of control referred to in the Simla Agreement of 1972 has not been included upto 1971 Census.

3. (a) Includes 78,114 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China in Leh district.

(b) Includes 37,555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China.

4. *Represents provisional "Geographical area figures" supplied by the Surveyor General.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO APPENDIX TO A-2

(**) Newly constituted Pulwama district comprising of Shupiyan, Pulwama and Tral tehsils having a population of 314,158 previously in Anantnag district, vide Govt. order No. SRO-306 dated 6-6-1979.

(—) 9 villages with a population of 5,650 transferred fully from Sonawari tehsil of Baramula district to Srinagar tehsil of Srinagar district vide Govt. order No. SRO-481 dated 12-7-1972.

($) Newly constituted Badgam district comprising of Chadura, Badgam and Beerwah tehsils having a population of 269,033 previously with Srinagar district vide Govt. order No. SRO-306, dated 6-6-1979.

(X) Newly constituted Kupwara district comprising of Handwara, Karnah and Kupwara tehsils with a population of 257,824 previously with Baramula district vide Govt. order No. SRO-306, dated 6-6-1979.

(XX) 1 village (Gasla) transferred to Karnah tehsil of newly constituted Kupwara district from other side of Line of Control vide Tehsildar letter No. 472/0Q dated 2-3-1978.

(££) Newly constituted Kargil district comprising of Kargil and Zanskar tehsils with a population of 53,400 previously with Leh (Ladakh) district vide Govt. order No. SRO-306 dated 6-6-1979.

($$) 4 villages namely Bodagam, Hundermon, Hundermon Brok and Buzber transferred to Kargil tehsil of Kargil district from other side of Line of Control and merged with code numbers 1, 2, 10 & 102 vide Govt. order No. Rev(S) 14 of 1976 dated 15-1-1976 and No. Rev(S) 69 of 1977 dated 23-2-1977.

(@) 4 villages namely, Turtok, Chulungkha, Taksi & Thanga transferred to Leh tehsil of Leh (Ladakh) district from other side of Line of Control vide Govt. order No. Rev(S) 14 of 1976 dated 15-1-1976.

(XXX) 1 Part village transferred from Samba tehsil of Jammu district having a population of 106 to Ramnagar tehsil of Udhampur district vide Govt. order No. SRO-177 dated 25-3-1978.

(·) 2 villages merged with Haveli tehsil of Punch district viz; Nakarkote and Titri from other side of Line of Control vide Tehsildar's letter No. 4-5/0Q dated 28-4-1979 and OA/476-78 dated 20-6-1978.

(@@) Population of 41 villages fully and 3 villages partly of Akhnoor Tehsil (District Jammu) falling on the other side of Line of Control referred to in the Simla Agreement, 1972 has been adjusted in districts Udhampur Kathua and Jammu on pro-rata basis.

A-3
VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

FLY-LEAF

This table gives the distribution of villages and their population by sex and by size classes of villages, viz. less than 200; 200—499; 500—999; 1,000—1,999; 2,000—4,999; 5,000—9,999 and 10,000 and above. This table is presented upto tehsil level. It corresponds to table A-III of 1971, 1961 and 1951 censuses.

Statement 1 gives the percentage of population of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in 1981.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total-rural population in 1981

State/District	Percentage of population living in villages of population size						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir	3.18	14.57	25.78	30.31	23.50	2.41	0.25
Anantnag	1.57	9.01	25.17	35.68	27.62	0.95	..
Pulwama	3.05	19.37	25.89	29.67	20.55	1.47	..
Srinagar	2.65	11.22	20.58	41.65	20.23	3.67	..
Badgam	4.31	16.44	26.20	31.92	19.53	1.60	..
Baramula	1.90	11.13	22.37	27.34	32.17	5.09	..
Kupwara	2.13	10.70	26.04	26.96	28.04	2.44	3.69
Kargil	5.68	31.88	35.80	26.64	..	..	..
Leh (Ladakh)	6.35	21.46	37.07	31.48	3.64	..	..
Doda	5.60	18.18	24.13	27.10	22.16	2.83	..
Udhampur	3.68	15.39	30.17	31.24	18.27	1.25	..
Kathua	4.46	18.01	27.61	37.16	12.76	..	..
Jammu	4.07	18.26	29.83	21.85	21.76	4.23	..
Rajauri	2.51	13.75	22.99	36.03	24.72	..	..
Punch	0.46	5.00	15.57	33.31	40.33	5.33	..

Majority of the rural population of the State has been returned from villages of the size class 1,000—1,999. Villages belonging to this population group claim 30.31% of the aggregate rural population of the State as against a negligible proportion (0.25%) of population dwelling in the size class 10,000+. The size classes 500—999 and 2,000—4,999 constitute the second and the third highest proportions respectively with very little disparity discernible between them. The above statistics show that the two groups referred to above have recorded about 26% and 24% rural population of the State respectively. Following in descending order is the population range 200-499 in which the incidence of rural population is 14.57%. Like the size class 10,000+, the remaining population groups viz; "less than 200" and 5,000—9,999 are insignificant inasmuch as they account for just 3.18% and 2.41% population respectivelv. If, however, the broad population range, viz; 200—1,999 is taken into consideration, it would be observed that this group constitutes a significantly high proportion (70.66%) of the State's rural population.

The district-wise statistics show that the proportions of population in villages of size classes 'less than 200' are smaller than the respective averages for the State as a whole in all the valley districts (except Pulwama and Badgam) and Rajauri and Punch. Even in the case of Pulwama, the proportion claimed by it is at par with the State average. Contrary to this position, the proportions claimed by Badgam, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh) and other four districts of Jammu Division, namely, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua are higher than that of the State. This is also broadly true of villages falling in the population range 200—499. The districts belonging to the former category are situated in valleys and are surrounded by hilly areas, forests etc. where the deficiency of rainfall is made good by a net-work of irrigational canals, kuhls, water courses etc. In striking contrast with this position, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh) and Doda consist mostly of hilly areas with very little land available for cultivation. The rainfall is poor in these districts and the only sources of irrigation are the zamindari kuhls and water-sources here and there. The habitable areas in all the three districts are situated on the small flat projections of mountain slopes where facilities for cultivation, irrigation, grazing and drinking water are to some extent available. As a consequence, the dwellings are scattered over long distances. On the other hand, due to the absence of economic resources in the major part of the area, the habitable areas are scarce and only a very small proportion of population lives in villages of higher size classes. As will be noticed from the above data, the incidence of population living in

Kargil in villages inhabited by less than 1,000 persons is as high as 73.36% whereas the corresponding proportions of population inhabiting such villages in Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula and Kupwara do not exceed 39%. Similarly, the proportion of rural population in Leh (Ladakh) claimed by villages having population of less than 1,000 is 65%.

Leh (Ladakh) is again conspicuous for having returned the highest proportion of population (37.07%) in the size class 500-999. Close on the heels follows Kargil in which the corresponding proportion is 35.80%. Needless to reiterate, the difficult topography of the districts and the absence of economic resources make it obligatory for the inhabitants to settle in areas where facilities for cultivation and irrigation etc. are available. Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua are the other districts where the proportions of population inhabiting villages of the size class 500—999 are fairly high.

Wide fluctuations are again discernible in the proportions of population in villages of the size class 1,000—1,999 in the case of Anantnag, Srinagar, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch districts when compared with the State average. Anantnag and Srinagar are agriculturally prosperous districts where besides, facilities for cultivation, other avenues of employment are also available in plenty. The major parts of Kathua, Rajauri and Punch consist of plain and low level areas and even the hilly regions are interspersed by small habitable valleys. In these areas, the rainfall is adequate and the deficiency, if any, is made good by kuhls, water-courses etc.

Punch is conspicuous for having returned the highest proportion of population living in villages of the size class 2,000—4,999 followed by Baramula and Kupwara. The lowest proportion has been recorded by Leh (Ladakh) followed by Kathua, Udhampur, Badgam, Srinagar and Pulwama. In Doda and Jammu, the corresponding proportions of this category are, more or less, the same as the State average.

There are all told 20 villages belonging to the size class 5,000—9,999 which are distributed in all the districts of the State excepting Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Kathua and Rajauri. The proportions of population inhabiting such villages in Kupwara and Doda are almost at par with the State average. Punch has returned the highest proportion followed by Baramula and Jammu. The only other district which has returned higher proportion than the State average is Srinagar.

There is only one village in the entire State having a population of 10,000+ which falls in Kupwara district and has returned a population of 11,780 at the 1981 Census.

Statement 2 indicates the percentages of villages and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981.

A comparison of the data relating to 1971 and 1981 censuses yield some interesting results. The proportion of villages belonging to the size class "less than 500" has decreased from 60.71% to 50.98% during the period of ten years ending 1981. There has been corresponding decline in the proportion of population from 25.02% of 1971 to 17.75% at the present census, implying thereby a continuous promotion of lower sized villages to higher classes during the decade. Another interesting feature of the data is that the proportion of villages belonging to the population range 500—999 has registered an increase of 2.55% in 1981 whereas the population claimed by this group has come down from 28.90% to 25.78% during this period. Other size classes, viz; 1,000—1,999, 2,000—4,999 and 5,000—9,999 have also recorded steady increases both in the proportions of villages and population. Among these, the population group, 1,000—1,999 is notable for having shown an increase of 4.40% in the proportions of villages between 1971-81 whereas the next higher class, viz, 2,000—4,999 is conspicuous for the largest increase (6.92%) registered in its population. There was no village in 1971 with a population of 10,000+. The present census, as already stated, has returned one village inhabited by more than 10,000 persons. It may therefore be easily inferred from the data that there has been a natural growth and development of rural areas during the decade. The district-wise figures also corroborate, by and large, the same trend of having recorded a decline in villages of small size classes and corresponding increase in medium and large sized villages.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981

State/District	Year	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000+	
		Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of Population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of Population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir	1971	60.71	25.02	23.93	28.90	11.75	27.83	3.47	16.58	0.14	1.67	..	..
	1981	50.98	17.75	26.48	25.78	16.15	30.31	6.07	23.50	0.31	2.41	0.01	0.25
Anantnag . .	1971	53.85	21.83	27.44	30.00	14.44	30.43	4.27	17.74	..	..	..	..
	1981	35.14	10.58	31.79	25.17	24.28	35.68	8.63	27.62	0.16	0.95	..	..
Pulwama . .	1971					Not available separately							
	1981	54.29	22.42	25.75	25.89	14.55	29.67	5.22	20.55	0.19	1.47	..	..
Srinagar . .	1971	60.96	25.94	21.64	24.99	14.03	33.37	3.22	14.11	0.15	1.59	..	..
	1981	45.24	13.87	23.21	20.58	25.00	41.65	5.95	20.23	0.60	3.67	..	..
Badgam . .	1971					Not available separately							
	1981	54.95	20.75	24.63	26.20	15.16	31.92	5.05	19.53	0.21	1.60	..	..
Baramula . .	1971	52.45	19.41	28.73	29.06	13.14	26.26	5.29	21.48	0.39	3.79	..	..
	1981	43.34	13.03	28.33	22.37	17.65	27.34	9.91	32.17	0.77	5.09	..	..
Kupwara . .	1971					Not available separately							
	1981	40.55	12.83	32.88	26.04	17.81	26.96	8.22	28.04	0.27	2.44	0.27	3.69
Kargil . .	1971					Not available separately							
	1981	65.35	37.56	24.41	35.80	10.24	26.64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leh (Ladakh) .	1971	70.21	42.44	24.68	41.78	4.68	13.59	0.43	2.19	..	..	..	..
	1981	60.72	27.81	25.89	37.07	12.50	31.48	0.89	3.64	..	..	..	..
Doda . .	1971	72.55	31.18	16.41	23.57	6.75	17.86	3.83	19.94	0.46	7.45	..	..
	1981	61.81	23.78	21.32	24.13	12.11	27.10	4.45	22.16	0.31	2.83	..	..
Udhampur .	1971	62.56	27.68	25.28	34.93	10.54	27.97	1.62	9.42	..	..	..	..
	1981	52.27	19.07	27.83	30.17	15.21	31.24	4.53	18.27	0.16	1.25	..	..
Kathua . .	1971	65.67	29.19	22.02	32.90	11.38	33.15	0.93	4.76	..	..	..	..
	1981	58.20	22.47	22.52	27.61	16.22	37.16	3.06	12.76	..	..	..	..
Jammu . .	1971	68.20	31.14	19.94	26.39	8.94	24.29	2.82	17.17	0.10	1.01	..	..
	1981	57.31	22.33	27.04	29.83	10.25	21.85	4.93	21.76	0.47	4.23	..	..
Rajauri . .	1971	58.15	22.07	25.82	31.75	12.77	30.61	3.26	14.57	..	..	..	..
	1981	48.54	16.26	24.53	22.99	20.00	36.03	6.93	24.72	..	..	..	..
Punch . .	1971	32.28	9.55	30.38	22.51	26.58	37.24	10.76	30.70	..	..	..	..
	1981	23.81	5.46	27.38	15.57	29.76	33.31	17.86	40.33	1.19	5.33	..	..

NOTE :—

No separate figures are available for 1971 census for newly carved out Pulwama, Badgam, Kupwara and Kargil districts. In such cases, the proportionate figures have been worked out in the above statement for groups of districts. Hence Anantnag district represents figures relating to Anantnag and Pulwama districts; Srinagar represents Srinagar and Badgam districts; Baramula represents Baramula and Kupwara districts; and Leh (Ladakh) represents Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts.

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir	6,477	4,726,986	2,492,413	2,234,573	1,275	78,876	71,239	2,027	361,853	326,915	1,715	641,527	576,995
1. Anantnag District	626	586,065	310,563	275,502	72	4,878	4,314	148	27,787	25,017	199	78,262	69,244
1. Pahalgam Tehsil	66	47,807	25,483	22,324	10	699	619	20	3,900	3,540	20	7,163	6,102
2. Anantnag Tehsil	165	190,681	100,942	89,739	16	956	861	19	3,561	3,164	56	22,330	19,777
3. Duru Tehsil	78	80,187	42,730	37,457	7	492	385	19	3,601	3,163	27	11,454	9,932
4. Kulgam Tehsil	280	228,697	121,229	107,468	37	2,637	2,362	82	15,376	13,888	81	31,962	28,491
5. Bijbehara Tehsil	37	38,693	20,179	18,514	2	94	87	8	1,349	1,262	15	5,353	4,942
2. Pulwama District	536	367,799	194,025	173,774	84	5,925	5,293	207	37,724	33,529	138	50,388	44,839
1. Shupiyan Tehsil	225	116,370	61,992	54,378	43	3,063	2,711	110	19,820	17,366	46	17,062	15,006
2. Pulwama Tehsil	232	183,706	96,110	87,596	34	2,425	2,192	79	14,924	13,514	61	21,436	19,397
3. Tral Tehsil	79	67,723	35,923	31,800	7	437	390	18	2,980	2,649	31	11,890	10,436
3. Srinagar District	168	138,133	73,343	64,790	31	1,929	1,731	45	8,257	7,239	39	15,091	13,337
1. Ganderbal Tehsil	123	103,481	55,259	48,222	20	1,239	1,113	36	6,730	5,813	26	10,088	8,856
2. Srinagar Tehsil	45	34,652	18,084	16,568	11	690	618	9	1,527	1,426	13	5,003	4,481
4. Badgam District	475	315,377	167,656	147,721	105	7,361	6,239	156	27,650	24,193	117	44,003	38,637
1. Chadura Tehsil	131	105,411	55,968	49,443	19	1,207	1,065	40	6,881	6,211	37	14,461	12,765
2. Badgam Tehsil	169	110,220	58,436	51,784	39	2,891	2,397	58	10,730	9,362	38	14,252	12,687
3. Beerwah Tehsil	175	99,746	53,252	46,494	47	3,263	2,777	58	10,039	8,620	42	15,290	13,185
5. Baramula District	646	580,376	310,282	270,094	94	6,009	5,025	186	34,713	29,864	183	69,706	60,150
1. Bandipore Tehsil	68	79,084	43,520	35,564	5	262	240	16	2,809	2,298	22	8,799	6,801
2. Sonawari Tehsil	79	110,577	58,625	51,952	7	238	216	11	2,010	1,642	21	8,117	7,306
3. Sopore Tehsil	136	129,852	68,426	61,426	23	1,352	1,147	34	6,347	5,474	33	12,545	11,115
4. Baramula Tehsil	170	148,770	79,311	69,459	15	981	788	52	9,993	8,784	58	21,488	18,764
5. Gulmarg Tehsil	101	47,988	25,803	22,185	31	2,277	1,887	41	7,428	6,340	19	6,710	5,818
6. Uri Tehsil	92	64,105	34,597	29,508	13	899	747	32	6,126	5,326	30	12,047	10,346
6. Kupwara District	365	319,055	171,646	147,409	52	3,610	3,177	96	18,262	15,872	120	44,462	38,608
1. Handwara Tehsil	196	121,719	64,986	56,733	29	1,991	1,705	63	11,863	10,220	74	27,693	24,279
2. Karnah Tehsil	41	28,325	15,337	12,988	8	477	423	14	2,518	2,234	12	4,114	3,487
3. Kupwara Tehsil	128	169,011	91,323	77,688	15	1,142	1,049	19	3,881	3,418	34	12,655	10,842
7. Kargil District	127	62,465	33,603	28,862	23	1,837	1,711	60	10,476	9,441	31	12,245	10,115
1. Kargil Tehsil	102	54,148	29,364	24,784	17	1,345	1,204	45	8,201	7,198	27	10,773	8,787
2. Zanskar Tehsil	25	8,317	4,239	4,078	6	492	507	15	2,275	2,243	4	1,472	1,328

8. Leh (Ladakh) District . .		9,662	31,216	28,446	28	1,918	1,873	40	6,568	6,236	29	11,733	10,382
1. Leh Tehsil	112	59,662	31,216	28,446	28	1,918	1,873	40	6,568	6,236	29	11,733	10,382
9. Doda District	652	400,088	209,704	190,384	186	11,541	10,862	217	37,757	34,963	139	50,596	45,967
1. Kishtwar Tehsil . . .	156	111,487	58,795	52,692	30	2,175	1,962	60	10,636	9,257	37	13,735	12,403
2. Bhaderwah Tehsil . .	277	96,551	49,639	46,912	116	7,098	6,830	98	16,077	15,491	51	17,442	16,170
3. Doda Tehsil . . .	127	89,321	46,549	42,772	32	1,846	1,714	38	7,187	6,693	26	9,633	8,831
4. Ramban Tehsil . . .	92	102,729	54,721	48,008	8	422	356	21	3,857	3,522	25	9,786	8,563
10. Udhampur District . . .	618	410,389	215,041	195,348	137	7,899	7,205	186	32,824	30,347	172	64,028	59,784
1. Ramnagar Tehsil . . .	131	108,256	55,124	53,132	10	505	498	25	4,967	4,749	60	23,292	22,235
2. Udhampur Tehsil . .	186	109,592	57,019	52,573	43	2,047	1,917	65	11,087	10,564	49	17,469	16,364
3. Reasi Tehsil . . .	176	71,772	38,909	32,863	67	4,174	3,828	73	12,461	11,212	24	8,672	7,986
4. Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil .	79	91,904	48,890	43,014	2	243	93	16	3,126	2,762	25	9,001	8,047
5. Chenani Tehsil . . .	46	28,865	15,099	13,766	15	930	869	7	1,183	1,060	14	5,594	5,152
11. Kathua District	555	327,133	170,406	156,727	146	7,715	6,857	177	30,791	28,136	125	46,697	43,622
1. Billawar Tehsil . . .	65	74,361	38,377	35,984	..	..	..	6	1,158	1,158	21	8,077	7,762
2. Bashohli Tehsil . . .	72	58,707	30,569	28,138	3	277	248	18	3,566	2,956	31	12,375	11,539
3. Kathua Tehsil . . .	174	85,013	45,331	39,682	62	2,591	2,289	59	10,269	9,128	29	10,951	9,900
4. Hiranagar Tehsil . . .	244	109,052	56,129	52,923	81	4,847	4,320	94	15,798	14,894	44	15,294	14,421
12. Jammu District	1,054	663,751	343,747	320,004	244	13,872	13,172	360	62,919	58,301	285	102,696	95,310
1. Samba Tehsil . . .	277	132,237	67,997	64,240	96	5,889	5,646	94	15,839	14,513	61	21,762	20,635
2. Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil .	171	128,432	66,748	61,684	28	1,581	1,545	54	9,896	9,037	57	20,751	18,980
3. Jammu Tehsil . . .	315	206,916	107,949	98,967	70	3,340	3,036	117	20,605	18,930	76	27,876	25,435
4. Akhnoor Tehsil . . .	206	140,081	72,095	67,986	36	2,209	2,106	68	11,785	11,175	63	23,114	21,809
5. Bishna Tehsil . . .	85	56,085	28,958	27,127	14	853	839	27	4,794	4,646	28	9,193	8,451
13. Rajauri District	375	286,667	149,988	136,679	64	3,881	3,313	118	20,617	18,785	92	34,383	31,532
1. Budhal Tehsil . . .	52	55,720	29,451	26,269	2	22	13	15	2,762	2,435	11	4,687	4,241
2. Kalakote Tehsil . . .	68	36,894	19,594	17,300	16	944	810	29	4,777	4,260	13	4,286	3,822
3. Nowshehra Tehsil . .	50	39,002	20,054	18,948	10	481	440	9	1,641	1,600	16	6,344	6,153
4. Rajauri Tehsil . . .	163	124,873	65,642	59,231	28	1,926	1,563	50	8,863	7,998	41	15,094	13,432
5. Sunderbani Tehsil . .	42	30,178	15,247	14,931	8	508	487	15	2,574	2,492	11	3,972	3,884
14. Punch District	168	210,026	111,193	98,833	9	501	467	31	5,508	4,992	46	17,237	15,468
1. Haveli Tehsil . . .	83	81,828	43,900	37,928	5	286	240	18	3,293	2,922	28	10,206	8,964
2. Mendhar Tehsil . . .	85	128,198	67,293	60,905	4	215	227	13	2,215	2,070	18	7,031	6,504

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

State/District/Tehsil	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 & Above		
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Jammu & Kashmir	1,046	755,257	677 663	393	588,026	522,719	20	60,348	53,788	1	6,526	5,254
1. Anantnag District	152	110,583	98,521	54	86,103	75,751	1	2,950	2,655	..	..	..
1. Pahalgam Tehsil	14	9,719	8,549	2	4,002	3,514	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Anantnag Tehsil	52	38,213	34,170	22	35,882	31,767	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Duru Tehsil	17	13,479	11,801	8	13,704	12,176	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kulgam Tehsil	61	43,337	38,614	19	27,917	24,113	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Bijbehara Tehsil	8	5,835	5,387	3	4,598	4,181	1	2,950	2,655	..	..	..
2. Pulwama District	78	57,490	51,624	28	39,727	35,849	1	2,771	2,640	..	..	..
1. Shupiyan Tehsil	22	16,518	14,442	4	5,529	4,853	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pulwama Tehsil	38	27,274	24,962	19	27,280	24,891	1	2,771	2,640	..	..	..
3. Tral Tehsil	18	13,698	12,220	5	6,918	6,105	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Srinagar District	42	30,617	26,922	10	14,836	13,107	1	2,613	2,454	..	..	..
1. Ganderbal Tehsil	32	23,424	20,376	9	13,778	12,064	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Srinagar Tehsil	10	7,193	6,546	1	1,058	1,043	1	2,613	2,454	..	..	..
4. Badgam District	72	53,301	47,366	24	32,744	28,841	1	2,597	2,445	..	..	..
1. Chadura Tehsil	25	19,905	17,534	10	13,514	11,868	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Badgam Tehsil	27	19,146	17,123	6	8,820	7,770	1	2,597	2,445	..	..	..
3. Beerwah Tehsil	20	14,250	12,709	8	10,410	9,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Baramula District	114	84,646	74,019	64	99,536	87,191	5	15,672	13,845	..	..	..
1. Bandipore Tehsil	11	8,065	6,692	13	20,857	17,161	1	2,728	2,372	..	..	..
2. Sonawari Tehsil	22	15,636	13,909	15	23,413	20,727	3	9,211	8,152	..	..	..
3. Sopore Tehsil	26	17,741	16,021	20	30,441	27,669	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Baramula Tehsil	33	26,423	23,159	11	16,693	14,643	1	3,733	3,321	..	..	..
5. Gulmarg Tehsil	8	5,965	5,147	2	3,423	2,993	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Uri Tehsil	14	10,816	9,091	3	4,709	3,998	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kupwara District	65	46,410	39,611	30	48,105	41,364	1	4,271	3,523	1	6,526	5,254
1. Handwara Tehsil	24	15,251	13,227	6	8,188	7,302	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Karnah Tehsil	5	4,479	3,616	2	3,749	3,228	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kupwara Tehsil	36	26,680	22,768	22	36,168	30,834	1	4,271	3,523	1	6,526	5,254
7. Kargil District	13	9,045	7,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Kargil Tehsil	13	9,045	7,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Zanskar Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

8. Leh (Ladakh) District	14	9,800	8,979	1	1,197	976	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Leh Tehsil	14	9,800	8,979	1	1,197	976	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Doda District	79	56,823	51,583	29	46,952	41,712	2	6,035	5,297	..	..	..
1. Kishtwar Tehsil	18	14,117	13,028	10	15,286	13,602	1	2,846	2,440	..	..	..
2. Bhaderwah Tehsil	11	7,228	6,960	1	1,794	1,461	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Doda Tehsil	25	17,630	15,930	6	10,253	9,604	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ramban Tahsil	25	17,848	15,665	12	19,619	17,045	1	3,189	2,857	..	..	..
10. Udhampur District	94	67,269	60,918	28	40,088	34,901	1	2,933	2,193	..	..	..
1. Ramnagar Tehsil	32	22,231	21,363	4	4,129	4,287	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Udhampur Tehsil	20	14,571	12,751	9	11,845	10,977	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Reasi Tehsil	8	5,780	4,792	3	4,889	2,852	1	2,933	2,193	..	..	..
4. Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	25	18,558	16,487	11	17,962	15,625	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Chenani Tehsil	9	6,129	5,525	1	1,263	1,160	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Kathua District	90	62,988	58,574	17	22,215	19,538	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Billawar Tehsil	32	21,917	20,368	6	7,225	6,696	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bashohli Tehsil	19	13,306	12,401	1	1,045	994	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kathua Tehsil	18	12,531	11,227	6	8,989	7,138	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Hiranagar Tehsil	21	15,230	14,578	4	4,956	4,710	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Jammu District	108	75,068	69,934	52	74,668	69,762	5	14,524	13,525	..	..	..
1. Samba Tehsil	18	11,996	11,645	7	9,475	8,883	1	3,036	2,918	..	..	..
2. Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	18	13,010	12,303	14	21,510	19,819	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Jammu Tehsil	32	22,441	20,298	17	24,794	23,073	3	8,893	8,195	..	..	..
4. Akhnoor Tehsil	29	20,072	18,544	9	12,320	11,940	1	2,595	2,412	..	..	..
5. Bishna Tehsil	11	7,549	7,144	5	6,569	6,047	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Rajauri District	75	54,137	49,149	26	36,970	33,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Budhal Tehsil	18	14,022	12,543	6	7,958	7,037	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kalakote Tehsil	6	4,254	3,609	4	5,333	4,799	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nowshehra Tehsil	12	7,330	6,630	3	4,258	4,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rajauri Tehsil	33	23,985	21,932	11	15,774	14,306	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sunderbani Tehsil	6	4,546	4,435	2	3,647	3,633	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Punch District	50	37,080	32,868	30	44,885	39,827	2	5,982	5,211	..	..	..
1. Haveli Tehsil	26	19,442	16,985	5	7,761	6,373	1	2,912	2,444	..	..	..
2. Mendhar Tehsil	24	17,638	15,883	25	37,124	33,454	1	3,070	2,767	..	..	..

A-4

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to table A-IV of 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses and gives data on the status of town, area in square kilometres, population, decadal variation in population and percentage decadal variation for 1981 along with similar information for earlier censuses since 1901. Besides showing the above statistics for individual towns and urban agglomerations, totals for each size class are also given for each census. The status of town and area figures have, however, been shown for 1961, 1971 and 1981 only.

The towns have been arranged in the order of population size and class of towns. As in 1971, all the towns have been grouped into the following six classes according to the population size :—

Class I	.	Population of 100,000 & above
Class II	.	Population of 50,000 to 99,999
Class III	.	Population of 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	.	Population of 10,000 to 19,999
Class V	.	Population of 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	.	Population of less than 5,000

According to Indian census convention, any place with a population exceeding 100,000 is called a city.

An alphabetical list of all towns of Jammu and Kashmir State is given at the end of this fly-leaf.

The table has been supplemented by four appendices. Appendix-1 shows new towns added in 1981 and towns in 1971 declassified in 1981 along with their area and 1971 and 1981 population. Appendix-2 enlists places with a population of under 5,000 classified as towns for the first time in 1981 with their population and area. Appendix-3 shows places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been declassified as rural in 1981 and their population and area in 1971. In fact, appendices 2 and 3 indicate the change in rural/urban status of places with less than 5,000 population between 1971-81. Appendix-4 shows changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area.

Statement-1 shows the growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in the State and districts from 1901 to 1981. While preparing this statement, Badamibagh Cantonment and Jammu Cantonment forming constituent units of Srinagar and Jammu Urban Agglomerations respectively have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration. The population of out-growths has however been combined with the respective municipalities for determination of the class in this statement.

STATEMENT 1

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in State and Districts, 1901—1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu & Kashmir														
1901	1	122,618	..	..	1	36,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	158,748
1911	1	126,344	..	..	1	31,726	..	..	6	45,031	37	65,417	45	268,518
1921	1	141,735	..	..	1	31,506	..	..	6	42,758	21	51,755	29	267,754
1931	1	173,573	..	..	1	38,613	2	21,718	3	20,281	24	63,620	31	317,805
1941	1	207,787	1	50,379	..	..	3	36,479	3	22,662	24	69,258	32	386,565
1951	1	246,522	1	76,558	..	..	3	48,203	7	47,127	13	38,803	25	457,213
1961	2	387,995	..	..	1	21,087	4	59,300	6	39,729	30	85,204	43	593,315
1971	2	573,179	..	..	3	81,674	3	45,789	17	108,779	20	48,800	45	858,221
1981	2	809,512	..	..	5	148,028	7	87,820	20	146,212	24	68,831	58	1,260,403
Anantnag District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9,019	4	10,516	5	19,535
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9,464	3	8,603	4	18,067
931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,736	..	..	4	11,840	5	22,576
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11,985	..	..	4	12,518	5	24,503
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,536	1	5,463	..	..	2	21,999

STATEMENT 1—*Contd.*

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1961	..	..	..	..	1	21,087	..	..	1	6,394	2	6,519	4	34,000
1971	..	..	..	..	1	27,643	..	..	2	14,879	3	8,829	6	51,351
1981	..	..	..	..	1	33,978	1	10,791	2	15,006	4	10,511	8	70,286
Pulwama District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6,560	3	6,5605
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5,730	2	5,730
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6,086	2	6,086
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8,805	2	8,80
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10,189	..	..	2	10,189
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11,573	..	..	2	11,573
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22,883	..	..	3	22,883
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,833	3	25,446	..	..	4	36,279
Srinagar District														
1901	1	122,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	122,618
1911	1	126,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,095	..	..	2	134,439
1921	1	141,735	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,928	..	..	2	147,663
1931	1	173,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	886	2	174,459
1941	1	207,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,809	2	209,596
1951	1	246,522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,202	2	250,724
1961	1	285,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,596	..	..	2	291,853
1971	1	415,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,982	..	..	2	423,253
1981	1	594,775	..	..	..	..	1	11,227	1	9,143	..	..	3	615,145
Badgam District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4,445	2	4,445
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,342	1	3,342
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,784	1	3,784
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,037	1	4,037
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,231	1	3,231
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,935	..	..	1	6,935
Baramula District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15,113	4	3,820	6	18,933
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15,268	1	2,243	3	17,511
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,982	1	6,886	2	3,651	4	21,519
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,494	..	..	2	4,313	4	28,807
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31,667	..	..	1	861	3	32,528
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	38,841	..	..	7	18,523	9	57,364
1971	..	..	..	..	2	54,031	..	..	1	6,201	2	986	5	61,218
1981	..	..	..	..	2	67,529	1	14,218	1	5,017	2	3,002	6	89,766
Kupwara District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,189	2	1,189
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 1—*Contd.*

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,025	..	..	1	5,025
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,616	1	3,072	2	9,688
Kargil District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,315	1	1,315
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,390	1	2,390
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,527	1	3,527
Leh (Ladakh) District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,895	1	2,895
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,401	1	2,401
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,093	1	3,093
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,372	1	3,372
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,546	1	3,546
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,720	1	3,720
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,519	..	..	1	5,519
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,718	..	..	1	8,718
Doda District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6,523	4	6,523
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5,149	2	5,149
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6,230	2	6,230
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6,224	2	6,224
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7,246	2	7,246
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15,490	6	15,490
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10,487	4	9,049	6	19,536
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18,645	3	6,529	6	25,174
Udhampur District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8,815	6	8,815
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6,307	3	6,307
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8,593	4	8,593
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10,935	4	10,935
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,464	3	6,211	4	13,675
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,263	..	..	3	6,154	4	16,417
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,392	..	..	4	12,027	5	28,419
1981	..	..	..	..	1	22,909	..	..	1	5,743	4	14,595	6	43,247
Kathua District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,240	3	4,746	4	9,986
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,072	2	4,072	3	9,144
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,243	2	5,108	3	10,351

STATEMENT 1—*Concld.*

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,586	2	5,349	3	10,935
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,616	1	2,488	2	10,104
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9,647	3	5,888	4	15,535
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,416	..	..	3	7,669	4	25,085
1981	..	..	..	..	1	23,612	..	..	1	5,397	4	12,981	6	41,990
Jammu District														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	36,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,130
1911	..	..	..	..	1	31,726	..	..	..	..	5	11,709	6	43,435
1921	..	..	..	..	1	31,506	..	..	..	..	5	11,655	6	43,161
1931	..	..	..	..	1	38,613	..	..	..	..	4	12,185	5	50,798
1941	..	..	1	50,379	..	..	..	..	1	8,468	3	8,835	5	67,682
1951	..	..	1	76,558	..	..	..	..	1	6,993	3	10,927	5	94,478
1961	1	102,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,519	5	19,519	7	127,776
1971	1	157,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	29,864	1	3,570	7	191,342
1981	1	214,737	..	..	..	..	2	26,580	4	30,856	2	7,471	9	279,644
Rajauri District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,884	2	2,884
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,253	1	2,253
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,164	1	2,164
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3,061	2	3,061
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,322	1	3,322
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6,160	2	6,160
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,939	1	2,458	2	8,397
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,690	3	7,143	4	15,833
Punch District														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,564	..	..	1	7,564
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,026	..	..	1	7,026
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,152	..	..	1	8,152
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,608	..	..	1	8,608
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9,402	..	..	1	9,402
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,196	..	..	..	..	1	10,196
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11,981	..	..	1	1,822	2	13,803
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,171	..	..	..	..	1	14,171

Statement 2 indicates the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901 to 1981 in the State and its constituent districts. As in the case of th epreceding statement, the constituents of an urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901—81 in State and Districts

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jammu and Kashmir																		
I	3.45	64.23	4.44	66.79	4.65	65.39	4.00	53.92	3.13	53.75	3.23	54.62	3.45	52.93	2.22	47.05	50.00	77.2
II	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	16.74	3.13	13.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	8.62	11.74	6.67	9.52	2.33	3 55	..	..	..	..	3.22	12 15	3.45	11.77	2.22	11.82	50 00	22 76
IV	12.07	6.97	6.67	5.33	9.30	10.00	12.00	10.54	9.37	9.44	6.45	6.83	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	34.48	11.60	37.78	12.67	13.95	6.70	28.00	10.31	9.37	5.86	9.68	6.38	20.69	15.97	13.34	16.77	..	..
VI	41.38	5.46	44.44	5.69	69.77	14.36	52.00	8.49	75.00	17.92	77.42	20.62	72.41	19.33	82.22	24.36	..	..
Anantnag																		
III	12.50	48.34	16.67	53.83	25.00	62.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	12.50	15.35	..	..	..	..	50.00	75.17	20.00	48.91	20.00	47.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	25.00	21.35	33.33	28.98	25.00	18.81	50.00	24.83	..	..	..	..	25.00	52.38	20.00	46.17	..	..
VI	50.00	14.96	50.00	17.19	50.00	19.17	..	..	80.00	51.09	80.00	52.45	75.00	47.62	80.00	53.83	..	..
Pulwama																		
IV	25.00	29.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	75.00	70.14	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
Srinagar																		
I	33.34	96.69	50.00	98.11	50.00	97.74	50.00	98.32	50.00	99.14	50.00	99.49	50.00	95.99	50.00	93.98	100.00	100.00
IV	33.33	1.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	33.33	1.49	50.00	1.89	50.00	2.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	4.01	50.00	6.02	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	1.68	50.00	0.86	50.00	0.51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam																		
V	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
Baramula																		
III	33.33	75.23	40.00	88.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	16.67	15.84	..	..	22.22	67.71	66.67	97.35	50.00	85.03	25.00	51.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	16.67	5.59	20.00	10.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.00	32.00	66.67	87.19	33.33	79.82	..	..
VI	33.33	3.34	40.00	1.61	77.78	32.29	33.33	2.65	50.00	14.97	50.00	16.97	33.33	12.81	66.67	20.18	..	..
Kupwara																		
V	50.00	68.29	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	50.00	31.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..

STATEMENT 2—*Concld.*

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population	%age of number of town	%age of population	%age of number of towns	%age of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kargil																		
VI	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..
Leh (Ladakh)																		
V	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
Doda																		
V	50.00	74.06	33.33	53.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	50.00	25.94	66.67	46.32	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
Udhampur																		
III	16.67	52.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	20.00	57.68	25.00	62.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	16.67	13.28	..	..	..	..	25.00	54.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	66.66	33.75	80.00	42.32	75.00	37.49	75.00	45.42	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
Kathua																		
III	16.67	56.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	25.00	69.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	16.67	12.85	..	..	25.00	62.10	50.00	75.38	33.33	51.08	33.33	50.65	33.33	55.47	25.00	52.47	..	..
VI	66.66	30.92	75.00	30.57	75.00	37.90	50.00	24.62	66.67	48.92	66.67	49.35	66.67	44.53	75.00	47.53	..	..
Jammu																		
I	11.11	76.79	14.29	82.53	14.29	80.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	81.03	20.00	74.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	76.01	16.67	73.00	16.67	73.04	100.00	100.00
IV	22.22	9.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	44.45	11.03	71.43	15.61	14.28	4.32	20.00	7.40	20.00	12.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	22.22	2.67	14.28	1.86	71.43	15.28	60.00	11.57	60.00	13.05	80.00	23.99	83.33	27.00	83.33	26.96	..	..
Rajauri																		
V	25.00	54.89	50.00	70.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	75.00	45.11	50.00	29.27	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
Punch																		
IV	100.00	100.00	50.00	86 80	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
VI	..	..	50.00	13.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE—(i) Size classes of towns for which the data are nil have not been shown in the above statement.

(ii) As no census was held in the State in 1951, columns 8 & 9 of the statements shows the data in respect of such of the towns as were common both in 1941 and 1961 censuses.

A comparison of the data given in Statement 1 and 2 yields some interesting results. Of the total number of 2 towns in 1901, one belonged to class I and the other to class III. Class I city, namely, Srinagar alone contributed 77.24% of the total urban population. The share went down to 47.05% in 1911 when the total number of places recognised as urban rose to 45 which included one town each in class I and class III, 6 in class V and 37 in class VI. At the 1921 Census, the position remained unchanged for classes I to V. In the case of class VI, however, the number of towns went down to 21 resulting in corresponding decrease in the share of its population from 24.36% in 1911 to 19.33% in 1921. The size classes I and VI had the same number of towns both in 1931 and 1941. Jammu city which was a class III town till 1931 became class II town in 1941. The number of towns in size classes IV and V was 3 each in 1941 as against 2 and 3 in 1931. The share of class I towns in the aggregate urban population remained, more or less, the same in all the three censuses held in 1921, 1931 and 1941 but in the case of class V towns, the respective proportions went down from 15.97% in 1921 to about 6% in the two successive decades. Class VI towns registered a small increase in 1931 but the share again decreased by about 2% in 1941 over that of 1931 when it was 20.02%. In 1961, the number of towns recorded a sizeable increase of 11 over that of 1941. Thus, of the overall strength of 41 towns, 2 belonged to class I, 1 to class III, 4 to class IV, 6 to class V and 30 to class VI. The corresponding share of class I towns registered a phenomenal increase of 11% over that of 1941. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of class VI towns went up by 6 during this period, there was a fall in the share of its population from 17.92% of 1941 to 14.36% in 1961.

The last decade witnessed a significant increase in the number of towns, having gone up from 45 in 1971 to 58 in 1981, including the two cantonments of Badamibagh and Jammu which form part of Srinagar and Jammu urban agglomerations respectively. Class I towns which continue to remain confined to Srinagar and constitute as much as 64.23% of the State's total urban population. In 1971, their share in the population was a little higher (66.79%). As in the past, no town has come up to the level of recognition as class II even in 1981. Classes III and V, however, follow in order, each claiming about 12% of the total urban population. The corresponding proportions of these two classes of towns in 1971 were 9.52% and 12.67% respectively.

Towns belonging to class IV and class VI are placed almost at level with the respective proportions at 6.97% and 5.46%. The shares held by these classes in 1971 Census were also, by and large, the same at a little more than 5% in each case. One of the main reasons accounting for this uneven growth in the proportion of population in various size classes of towns is the inclusion of new urban areas and upgradation of some of the old towns during the inter-censal period. For instance, Kathua and Udhampur which were class IV towns in 1971 came up to be recognised as class III towns in 1981, raising the percentage of this group from 9.52 in 1971 to 11.74 now. The decrease in the proportion of class IV towns as a result of this upgradation was, however, offset by recognition of Bijbehara, Pampore and Bandipore as class IV towns. These were only class V towns in 1971. Another town which came to be included in class IV towns for the first time is Bari Brahmana consequent upon its notification as a town during the inter-censal period. At the same time, the loss of 3 towns from class V was more than made by upgradation of Mattan and Doda, previously in class VI, besides inclusion of five new towns, viz; Ganderbal, Charari Sharief, Pulwama, Pattan and Parole, notified as such after 1971. With a net increase of four towns over 1971, the proportion of urban population in this size class has went down to 11.60% in 1981. As regards, class VI towns, even after the loss of three towns, Mattan and Doda due to upgradation and Surankote due to its declassification from the urban list after 1971, the number of towns in this group has gone up to 24 in 1981 as against 20 in 1971. This is so because of the inclusion of 7 new urban units in this class in 1981 viz; Achabal, Billawar, Kupwara, Vijaypore, Thana Mandi, Qazigund and Sunderbani having been notified as such by the State Government. However, the net addition to the population of this size class due to these new towns is too meagre to make any significant improvement in its share of the urban population of the State.

Statement 3 shows the percentage of area of towns of each class to total urban area of the State and density of population per urban Km² in each class.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of Jammu and Kashmir and density of population per urban Km² in each class

Class	1981		1971	
	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km²	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km²
1	2	3	4	5
I . . .	43.87	3144	39.39	3701
II . . .	..	..	..	..
III . . .	7.38	3419	9.59	2166
IV . . .	13.42	1115	3.35	3479
V . . .	19.24	1294	23.86	1159
VI . . .	16.09	729	23.81	521

The two class I towns viz; Srinagar and Jammu accounted for 43.87% of the total urban area of the State at the present census as against 39.39% only in 1971. The reason for this increase in area is not far to seek. Due to continued expansion in industrial and commercial activity, both Srinagar and Jammu municipalities which are capital cities have been expanding rapidly and during the last decade, their limits have been extended stretching over a number of other localities. Towns belonging to Class IV have also recorded a large increase in their area during 1971-81 which, among other things, is due to the recognition of Bijbehara, Pampore and Bandipore as class IV towns although Kathua and Udhampur which belonged to this class in 1971 graded up to class III in 1981.

Class III towns are notable for having recorded the highest density at 3419. Towns belonging to class I follow closely (3144). Class V and Class IV towns come next in descending order whereas urban areas belonging to class VI have returned the lowest density at 729. The position was somewhat different in 1971 Census when the two class I cities of Srinagar and Jammu accounted for the highest density (3701), followed by class IV towns (3479). Class III and Class V urban areas came next whereas towns belonging to class VI were, as in the case of 1981 Census, conspicuous for having returned the lowest density (521). As stated earlier, no town in the State has gained the title to Class II either in 1971 or at the present Census.

Statement 4 indicates the number and population of cities and towns of 1971 and 1981 censuses arranged by size classes.

STATEMENT 4

Number and population of cities and towns of 1971 and 1981 Censuses arranged in six classes—I to VI

State	Class of towns	1981		1971		Increase & decrease in number of towns	Increase and decrease in population of class	Percentage increase or decrease 1971-81
		No. of towns	Total population	No. of towns	Total population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir	All Classes . . .	58	1,260,403	45	858,221	(+)13	(+)402,182	(+)46.86
	Total Class-I . . .	2	809,512	2	573,179	..	(+)236,333	(+)41.23
	(a) Cities with one million and above population . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Cities with 500,000 to 999,999 population .	1	594,775	..	..	(+)1	(+)594,775	..
	(c) Cities with 100,000 to 499,999 population .	1	214,737	2	573,179	(—)1	(—)358,442	(—)62.54
	Class-II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class-III	5	148,028	3	81,674	(+)2	(+)66,354	(+)81.24
	Class-IV	7	87,820	3	45,789	(+)4	(+)42,031	(+)91.79
	Class-V	20	146,212	17	108,779	(+)3	(+)37,433	(+)34.41
	Class-VI	24	68,831	20	48,800	(+)4	(+)20,031	(+)41.05

It is clear from the foregoing statement that there has been an overall increase of 13 in the number of towns during the inter-censal period 1971-81. This increase is reflected in all the size classes except class I and class II. The number of class I towns has remained unchanged during 1971-81 whereas class II is conspicuous for the absence of any town belonging to it. However, the net increase in class IV and class VI towns is 4 each while in the case of classes V and III, the addition of urban areas is 3 and 2 respectively.

The above statistics further show that there has been an overall increase of 402,182 persons in the urban population of the State during 1971-81. This increase amounts to 46.86%. Class IV towns have recorded the highest increase in their population (91.79%). Next come class III towns which have registered an increase of 81.24% in their population during the decade ending 1981. The percentage decadal variation in class I and class VI towns in the same in both the cases (41%) but in the urban areas belonging to class V, it is 34.41%.

Statement 5 gives an indication of the movement of cities and towns from one class to another during 1971-81. The movement has been defined in the following 3 categories :—

Category (a) indicates the number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range (S) of 1971.

Category (b) indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971.

Category (c) indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971 has passed down by a process of decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981.

STATEMENT

Movement of cities and towns from

(a) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981
(b) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981
(c) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971
(Increment and decrement of towns in the

State/District	Category of movement	I				II				III			
		Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	2	33,808	46,521
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantnag	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulwama	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srinagar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baramula	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kupwara	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doda	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udhampur	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	1	16,392	22,909
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kathua	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	1	17,416	23,612
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajauri	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5

one class to another during 1971—81

has received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range(s) of 1971.
has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971.
has passed down by a process of decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981.
statement relate to their territorial content in 1981)

IV				V				VI				VII (Not treated as Town in 1981)			
Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	5	37,771	57,550	VI	2	9,166	12,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	11,762	16,099	N	6	25,654	39,966	N	7	13,229	18,878	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI	1	1,822	2,767
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	8,510	10,791	VI	1	4,771	6,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								N	2	3,819	5,636				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	8,582	10,833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				N	1	5,880	7,731								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	7,982	11,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				N	1	6,403	9,143								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				N	1	3,216	6,935								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	6,201	14,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				N	1	2,740	5,017								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								N	1	2,268	3,072				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	VI	1	4,395	5,396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				N	1	4,759	5,743								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				N	1	2,656	5,397	N	1	2,167	3,139				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	6,496	10,481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	11,762	16,099					N	1	871	2,371				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI	1	1,822	2,767
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								N	2	4,104	4,300				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It is clear from the data given in the preceding statement that there has been no movement in any town of the State under categories (a) or (c). In the case of category (b), however, there have been 9 movements in all which are covered by 8 out of the total number of 14 districts constituting the State. Two of these, movements relate to Udhampur and Kathua towns, each of which has received an increment in 1981, having risen from class IV in 1971 to class III at the present census. Similarly, five towns, namely, Bijbehara, Pampore, Badamibagh Cantonment, Bandipore and Ranbirsinghpora, have also witnessed upward movement during this period from class V to class IV. Mattan and Doda are the remaining towns which moved under category (b) from class VI of 1971 to class V in 1981.

The following statement gives the percentage variation of population 1971-81 of places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 classified by State/district and size class.

STATEMENT 6

Percentage variation of population 1971-81 of places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 classified by State/districts and size class

Class	Number of towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971 i.e. $\frac{1981-1971}{1971}\times 100$
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir				
IV . . .	1	11,762	16,099	36.87
V . . .	6	25,654	39,966	55.79
VI . . .	7	13,229	18,878	42.70
Anantnag				
VI . . .	2	3,819	5,636	47.58
Pulwama				
V . . .	1	5,880	7,731	31.48
Srinagar				
V . . .	1	6,403	9,143	42.79
Badgam				
V . . .	1	3,216	6,935	115.64
Baramula				
V . . .	1	2,740	5,017	83.10
Kupwara				
VI . . .	1	2,268	3,072	35.45
Udhampur				
V . . .	1	4,759	5,743	20.68
Kathua				
V . . .	1	2,656	5,397	103.20
VI . . .	1	2,167	3,139	44.85
Jammu				
IV . . .	1	11,762	16,099	36.87
VI . . .	1	871	2,731	213.55
Rajauri				
VI . . .	2	4,104	4,300	4.78

NOTE : Districts/Size Class of towns with nil entries have not been shown in the above statement.

Places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but were treated as such in 1981 number 14. Of these, 2 each belong to Anantnag, Kathua, Jammu and Rajauri districts whereas one each falls within the jurisdiction of Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula, Kupwara and Udhampur. Five towns of Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Udhampur districts belong to class V while those of Anantnag, Kupwara and Rajauri which also number 5 are class VI towns. Of the 4 new towns of Kathua and Jammu districts, 2 each are of classes V and VI.

The class VI town of Jammu district, namely, Vijaypore is noteworthy for having recorded a phenomenal increase in its population during 1971-81. The data shows that the decadal variation in the population of this town has been as large as 213.55% which is followed by that of the class V towns of Badgam and Kathua districts, namely Charari Sharief (115.64%) and Parole (103.20%), respectively. Pattan notified area belonging to Baramula district has also registered a significantly high increase in its population during the inter-censal period (83.10%). With the exception of Rehambal town and Thana Mandi and Sunderbani towns collectively, the decadal variation of all other classes of new towns ranges between 31% and 48%. The only class V town, viz; Rehambal in Udhampur district has shown an increase of 20.68% in its population of 1981 over that of 1971 whereas the two class VI towns of Rajauri are conspicuous for having returned the lowest decadal variation at 4.78% only.

Statement 7 gives the percentage variation of population 1971-81 of places treated as towns in 1971 but removed from the list of towns in 1981 classified by State/district and size class.

STATEMENT 7

Percentage variation of population 1971-81 of places treated as towns in 1971 but removed from the list of towns in 1981 classified by State/Districts and size class

Class	Number of towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971 i.e $\frac{1981-1971}{1971}\times 100$
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir				
VI . .	1	1,822	2,767	51.87
Punch				
VI . .	1	1,822	2,767	51.87

There was only one place, namely, Surankote in Punch district which was treated as a town in 1971 but has been declassified as rural at the present census. The town belonged to class VI and was inhabited by 1,822 persons in 1971.

Statement-8 gives the number of towns of each class during 1901-81 in the State and its districts.

STATEMENT 8

Number of towns of each class during 1901--81

(An urban agglomeration has been classified according to total population in 1971 and 1981)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	56	43	43	25	32	31	29	45	2
Anantnag	8	6	4	2	5	5	4	5	..
Pulwama	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	..
Srinagar	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Badgam	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
Baramula	6	5	9	3	4	4	3	6	..
Kupwara	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Kargil	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Leh (Ladakh)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Doda	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	4	..
Udhampur	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	6	..
Kathua	6	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	..
Jammu	8	6	7	5	5	5	6	6	1
Rajauri	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	..
Punch	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Class-I									
Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Srinagar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jammu	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class-II									
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jammu	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Class-III									
Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Anantnag	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baramula	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udhampur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kathua	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Class-IV									
Jammu and Kashmir	6	3	4	3	3	2	..	..	..
Anantnag	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Pulwama	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baramula	1	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..
Udhampur	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kathua	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punch	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class-V									
Jammu and Kashmir	19	15	6	7	3	3	6	6	..
Anantnag	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Pulwama	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Srinagar	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Badgam	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baramula	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Kupwara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leh (Ladakh)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doda	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 8—*Concld.*

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udhampur	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kathua	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Jammu	3	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rajauri	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punch	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
Class-VI									
Jammu and Kashmir	24	20	30	13	24	24	21	37	..
Anantnag	4	3	2	..	4	4	3	4	..
Pulwama	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	..
Srinagar	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Badgam	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
Baramula	2	2	7	1	2	2	1	4	..
Kupwara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Kargil	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Leh (Ladakh)	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Doda	3	4	6	2	2	2	2	4	..
Udhampur	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	6	..
Kathua	4	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	..
Jammu	2	1	5	3	3	4	5	5	..
Rajauri	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	..
Punch	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE : District/size class of towns with nil entries have not been shown in the above statement.

An alphabetical list of all the towns and urban agglomerations of Jammu and Kashmir State is given in Statement 9.

STATEMENT 9

Alphabetical list of towns and urban agglomerations of Jammu and Kashmir State, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of town/urban agglomeration	Sl. No.	Name of town/urban agglomeratio
1	2	1	2
1.	Achabal (N.A.)	26.	Kathua (T. A.)
2.	Akhnoor (N.A.)	27.	Katra (N. A.)
3.	Anantnag (T. A.)	28.	Kishtwar (N. A.)
4.	Arnia (N. A.)	29.	Kukernag (N. A.)
5.	Badamibagh Cantonment*	30.	Kulgam (N. A.)
6.	Bandipore (N. A.)	31.	Kupwara (N. A.)
7.	Banihal (N. A.)	32.	Lakhenpur (N. A.)
8.	Baramula (T. A.)	33.	Leh (N. A.)
9.	Bari Brahamana (N. A.)	34.	Mattan (N. A.)
10.	Bashohli (N. A.)	35.	Nowshehra (N.A.)
11.	Batote (N. A.)	36.	Pahalgam (N. A.)
12.	Bhaderwah (N. A.)	37.	Pampore (N. A.)
13.	Bijbehara (N. A.)	38.	Parole (N. A.)
14.	Billawar (N. A.)	39.	Pattan (N. A.)
15.	Bishna (N. A.)	40.	Pulwama (N.A.)
16.	Charari Sharief (N. A.)	41.	Punch (T. A.)
17.	Chenani (N. A.)	42.	Qazi Gund (N. A)
18.	Doda (N. A.)	43.	Rajauri (N. A.)
19.	Ganderbal (N. A.)	44.	Ramban (N. A.)
20.	Gulmarg (N. A.)	45.	Ramnagar (N. A.)
21.	Handwara (N. A.)	46.	Ranbirsinghpora (N. A.)
22.	Hiranagar (N. A.)	47.	Reasi (N. A.)
23.	Jammu Cantonment**	48.	Rehambal (C.T.)
24.	Jammu Municipality	49.	Samba (N. A.)
25.	Kargil (N. A.)		

STATEMENT 9—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of town/urban agglomeration	Sl. No.	Name of town/urban agglomeration
1	2	1	2
50.	Shupiyan (N. A.)	55.	Tral (N. A.)
51.	Sopore (T. A.)	56.	Udhampur (T. A.)
52.	Srinagar Municipality	57.	Uri (N. A.)
53.	Sunderbani (N. A.)	58.	Vijaypore (N. A.)
54.	Thana Mandi (N. A.)		*Urban Agglomerations :*
			Srinagar Urban Agglomeration
			Jammu Urban Agglomeration

NOTE :— *Forms part of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration **Forms part of Jammu Urban Agglomeration N.A.=Notified Area T. A=Town area C. T.=Census Town.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			ALL CLASSES 2 URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND 54 TOWNS							
JAMMU AND KASHMIR**			1901			158,748	..	..	87,763	70,985
			1911			268,518	+109,770	+69.15	149,282	119,236
			1921			267,754	—764	—0.28	148,509	119,245
			1931			317,805	+50,051	+18.69	178,170	139,635
			1941			386,565	+68,760	+21.64	215,972	170,593
			1951			457,213	+70,648	+18.28	250,816	206,397
			1961		305.44	593,315	+136,102	+29.77	321,687	271,628
			1971		393.20	858,221	+264,906	+44.65	461,451	396,770
			1981		586.95	1,260,403	+402,182	+46.86	672,247	588,156
			TOTAL CLASSES-I (100,000 and above) 2 URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS							
			1901			122,618	..	..	65,542	57,076
			1911			126,344	+3,726	+3.04	68,378	57,966
			1921			141,735	+15,391	+12.18	76,604	65,131
			1931			174,459	+32,724	+23.09	95,518	78,941
			1941			209,596	+35,137	+20.14	113,961	95,635
			1951			250,724	+41,128	+19.62	135,325	115,399
			1961		67.54	400,110	+149,386	+59.58	217,255	182,855
			1971		170.62	587,460	+187,350	+46.82	316,854	270,606
			1981		268.18	829,363	+241,903	+41.18	442,923	386,440
1. Srinagar Urban Agglomeraton		Srinagar & Badgam	1901			122,618	..	..	65,542	57,076
			1911			126,344	+3,726	+3.04	68,378	57,966
			1921			141,735	+15,391	+12.18	76,604	65,131
			1931			174,459	+32,724	+23.09	95,518	78,941
			1941			209,596	+35,137	+20.14	113,961	95,635
			1951			250,724	+41,128	+19.62	135,325	115,399
			1961		47.08	291,853	+41,129	+16.40	156,689	135,164
			1971		103.28	423,253	+131,400	+45.02	228,227	195,026
			1981		N.A.	606,002	+182,749	+43.18	324,101	281,901
(a) Srinagar . . .		Srinagar & Badgam	1901			122,618	..	..	65,542	57,076
			1911			126,344	+3,726	+3.04	68,378	57,966
			1921			141,735	+15,391	+12.18	76,604	65,131
			1931			173,573	+31,838	+22.46	94,793	78,780
			1941			207,787	+34,214	+19.71	112,460	95,327
			1951			246,522	+38,735	+18.64	132,714	113,808
			1961		41.44	285,257	+38,735	+15.71	152,967	132,290
			1971		97.65	415,271	+130,014	+45.58	224,067	191,204
			1981		N.A.	594,775	+179,504	+43.23	318,279	276,496

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percengate Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Srinagar . .	Srinagar & Badgam	1901			122,618	..	..	65,542	57,076
			1911			126,344	+3,726	+3.04	68,378	57,966
			1921			141,735	+15,391	+12.18	76,604	65,131
			1931			173,573	+31,838	+22.46	94,793	78,780
			1941			207,787	+34,214	+19.71	112,460	95,327
			1951			246,522	+38,735	+18.64	132,714	113,808
			1961	M.C.	41.44	285,257	+38,735	+15.71	152,967	132,290
			$1971	M.C.	87.57	406,851	+121,594	+42.63	219,583	187,268
			1981	M.C.	177.25	586,038	+179,187	+44.04	313,562	272,476
	(ii) Rawal Pora (O.G.)	Badgam	1981		3.69	2,758	..	..	1,457	1,301
	(iii) Bemina (O.G.) .	Badgam	1971		4.64	2,020	..	..	1,065	955
			1981		4.64	2,712	+692	+34.26	1,418	1,29
	(iv) Pant Chowk (O.G.)	Srinagar	1981		1.87	1,622	..	..	967	655
	(v) Said Pora Achan (O.G.)	Srinagar	1981		1.34	428	..	..	231	197
	(vi) Natipora (O.G.) .	Badgam	1971		5.44	6,400	..	..	3,419	2,981
			1981		0.28	428	—5,972	—93.31	236	192
	(vii) Karawa Damodar (O.G.)	Badgam	1981		12.45	347	..	..	173	174
	(viii) Parimpora (O.G.) .	Srinagar	1981		N.A.	224	..	..	117	107
	(ix) Rangrand (O.G.) .	Badgam	1981		1.01	218	..	..	118	100
	(b) Badgamibagh . .	Srinagar	1901							
			1911@							
			1921@							
			1931			886	..	..	725	161
			1941			1,809	+923	+104.18	1,501	308
			1951			4,202	+2,393	+132.28	2,611	1,591
			1961	Cantt.	5.64	6,596	+2,394	+56.97	3,722	2,874
			1971	Cantt.	5.63	7,982	+1,386	+21.01	4,160	3,822
			1981	Cantt.	4.23	11,227	+3,245	+40.65	5,822	5,405
2.	Jammu Urban Agglomeration	Jammu	1901			36,130	..	..	22,221	13,909
			1911			31,726	—4,404	—12.19	19,362	12,364
			1921			31,506	—220	—0.69	19,121	12,385
			1931			42,794	+11,288	+35.83	26,987	15,807
			1941			58,847	+16,053	+37.51	36,369	22,478
			1951			83,551	+24,704	+41.98	48,467	35,084
			1961		20.46	108,257	+24,706	+29.57	60,566	47,691
			1971		67.34	164,207	+55,950	+51.68	88,627	75,580
			1981		61.42	223,361	+59,154	+36.02	118,822	104,539
	(a) Jammu . . .	Jammu	1901			36,130	..	..	22,221	13,909
			1911			31,726	—4,404	—12.19	19,362	12,364
			1921			31,506	—220	—0.69	19,121	12,385
			1931			38,613	+7,107	+22.56	23,361	15,252
			1941			50,379	+11,766	+30.47	29,817	20,562
			1951			76,558	+26,179	+51.96	43,699	32,859
			1961		10.36	102,738	+26,180	+34.20	57,581	45,157
			1971		57.23	157,908	+55,170	+53.70	85,349	72,559
			1981		54.97	214,737	+56,829	+35.99	114,354	100,383
	(i) Jammu . .	Jammu	1901			36,130	..	..	22,221	13,909
			1911			31,726	—4,404	—12.19	19,362	12,364
			1921			31,506	—220	—0.69	19,121	12,385

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Jammu—*Concld.*	Jammu	1931			38,613	+7,107	+22.56	23,361	15,252
			1941			50,379	+11,766	+30.47	29,817	20,562
			1951			76,558	+26,179	+51.96	43,699	32,859
			1961	M.C.	10.36	102,738	+26,180	+34.20	57,581	45,157
			1971	M.C.	50.50	155,338	+52,600	+51.20	83,958	71,380
			1981	M.C.	40.00	206,135	+50,797	+32.70	109,418	96,717
	(ii) Dungiyana (O.G.)	Jammu	1981		2.75	2,500	..	..	1,332	1,168
	(iii) Nagrota (O.G.)	Jammu	1971		3.46	941	..	..	508	433
			1981		3.46	2,486	+1,545	+164.19	1,648	838
	(iv) Satwari (O.G.)	Jammu	1971		1.72	915	..	..	506	409
			1981		1.72	1,951	+1,036	+113.22	1,093	858
	(v) Narwal Bala (O.G.)	Jammu	1971		1.55	714	..	..	377	337
			1981		1.55	989	+275	+38.52	501	488
	(vi) Khanpur (O.G.)	Jammu	1981		4.30	410	..	..	223	187
	(vii) Kamini (O.G.)	Jammu	1981		1.19	266	..	..	130	127
	(b) Jammu	Jammu	1901£							
			1911£							
			1921£							
			1931			4,181	..	..	3,626	555
			1941			8,468	+4,287	+102.54	6,552	1,916
			1951			6,993	—1,475	—17.42	4,768	2,225
			1961	Cantt.	10.10	5,519	—1,474	—21.08	2,985	2,534
			1971	Cantt.	10.11	6,299	+780	+14.13	3,278	3,021
			1981	Cantt.	6.45	8,624	+2,325	+36.91	4,468	4,156
			CLASS II (50,000—99,999) NIL TOWN							
			1941			58,847	..	..	36,369	22,478
			1951			83,551	+24,704	+41.98	48,467	35,084
			TOTAL CLASS III (20,000—49,999) 5 TOWNS							
			1901			36,130	..	..	22,221	13,909
			1911			31,726	—4,404	—12.19	19,362	12,364
			1921			31,506	—220	—0.69	19,121	12,385
			1931			42,794	+11,288	+35.83	26,987	15,807
			1961		16.19	21,087	..	..	11,513	9,574
			1971		37.70	81,674	+60,587	+287.32	43,784	37,890
			1981		43.29	148,028	+66,354	+81.24	78,500	69,528
	1. Anantnag	Anantnag	1911			9,019	..	..	4,937	4,082
			1921			9,464	+445	+4.93	5,303	4,161
			1931			10,736	+1,272	+13.44	6,103	4,633
			1941			11,985	+1,249	+11.63	6,723	5,262
			1951			16,536	+4,551	+37.97	9,118	7,418
			1961	T.A.	16.19	21,087	+4,551	+27.52	11,513	9,574
			1971	T.A.	7.13	27,643	+6,556	+31.09	14,903	12,740
			1981	T.A.	7.13	33,978	+6,335	+22.92	17,881	16,097
	2. Baramula	Baramula	1911			6,599	..	..	3,586	3,013
			1921			6,744	+145	+2.20	3,691	3,053
			1931			6,886	+142	+2.11	3,780	3,106
			1941			12,724	+5,838	+84.78	7,133	5,591
			1951			16,289	+3,565	+28.02	8,979	7,310
			1961	T.A.	6.22	19,854	+3,565	+21.89	10,825	9,029
			1971	T.A.	15.54	26,334	+6,480	+32.64	14,063	12,271
			1981	T.A.	15.54	33,945	+7,611	+28.90	18,006	15,939

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Sopore	Baramula	1911			8,514	..	..	4,465	4,049
			1921			8,524	+10	+0.12	4,610	3,914
			1931			10,982	+2,458	+28.84	5,956	5,026
			1941			11,770	+788	+7.18	6,567	5,203
			1951			15,378	+3,608	+30.65	8,378	7,000
			1961	T.A.	1.42	18,987	+3,609	+23.47	10,189	8,798
			1971	T.A.	15.03	27,697	+8,710	+45.87	14,818	12,879
			1981	T.A.	15.03	33,584	+5,887	+21.26	17,918	15,666
4.	Kathua	Kathua	1911			5,240	..	..	3,008	2,232
			1921			5,072	—168	—3.21	2,948	2,124
			1931			5,243	+171	+3.37	3,002	2,241
			1941			5,586	+343	+6.54	3,116	2,470
			1951			7,616	+2,030	+36.34	4,146	3,470
			1961	T.A.	1.94	9,647	+2,031	+26.67	5,176	4,471
			1971	T.A.	1.46	17,416	+7,769	+80.53	9,170	8,246
			1981	T.A.	1.67	23,612	6,196	+35.58	12,502	11,110
5.	Udhampur	Udhampur	1911			2,360	..	..	1,311	1,049
			1921			2 390	+30	+1.27	1,373	1,017
			1931			3,633	+1,243	+52.01	2,065	1,568
			1941			4,666	+1,033	+28·43	2,644	2,022
			1951			7,464	+2,798	+59.97	4,083	3,381
			1961	T.A.	1.35	10,263	+2,799	+37.50	5,523	4,740
			1971	T A.	1.34	16,392	+6,129	+59.72	8,776	7,616
			1981	T.A.	3.92	22,909	+6,517	+39.76	12,193	10,716
		TOTAL CLASS IV (10,000—19,999) 6 TOWNS								
			1931			21,718	..	..	12,059	9,699
			1941			36,479	+14,761	+67.97	20,423	16,056
			1951			48,203	+11,724	+32.14	26,475	21,728
			1961		19.35	59,300	+11,097	+23.02	31,994	27,306
			1971		13.16	45,789	—13,511	—22.78	24,316	21,473
			1981		74.54	76,593	+30,804	+67.27	40,554	36,039
1.	*Bari Brahamana*	Jammu	1981	N.A.	44.71	16,099	..	..	8,301	7,798
2.	Bandipore	Baramula	1911			1,303	..	..	757	546
			1921				Declassified			
			1931				Declassified			
			1941				Declassified			
			1951				Declassified			
			1961	T.A.	4.97	4,074	..	..	2,178	1,896
			1971	N.A.	5.56	6,201	+2,127	+52.21	3,311	2,890
			1981	N.A.	12.12	14,218	+8,017	+129.29	7,557	6,661
3.	Punch	Punch	1911			7,564	..	..	4,662	2,902
			1921			7,026	—538	—7.11	4,103	2,923
			1931			8,152	+1,126	+16.03	4,906	3,246
			1941			8,608	+456	+5.59	4,951	3,657
			1951			9,402	+794	+9.22	5,204	4,198
			1961	M.C.	10.36	10,196	+794	+8.45	5,457	4,739
			1971	T.A.	10.36	11,981	+1,785	+17.51	6,370	5,611
			1981	T.A.	10.36	14,171	+2,190	+18.28	7,479	6,692

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Pampore	Pulwama	1911			3,348	..	..	1,851	1,497
			1921			3,494	+146	+4.36	1,941	1,553
			1931			3,869	+375	+10.73	2,114	1,755
			1941			4,446	+577	+14.91	2,471	1,975
			1951			5,007	+561	+12.62	2,741	2,266
			1961	T.A.	3.88	5,568	+561	+11.20	3,011	2,557
			1971	N.A.	3.89	8,582	+3,014	+54.13	4,559	4,023
			1981	N.A.	3.89	10,833	+2,251	+26.23	5,636	5,197
5.	Bijbehara	Anantnag	1911			4,424	..	..	2,360	2,064
			1921			4,270	—154	—3.48	2,311	1,959
			1931			4,438	+168	+3.93	2,462	1,976
			1941			4,532	+94	+2.12	2,481	2,051
			1951			5,463	+931	+20.54	2,990	2,473
			1961	T.A.	2.41	6,394	+931	+17.04	3,498	2,896
			1971	N.A.	2.40	8,510	+2,116	+33.09	4,588	3,922
			1981	N.A.	2.40	10,791	+2,281	+26.80	5,681	5,110
6.	Ranbirsingh Pora	Jammu	1911			1,336	..	..	761	575
			1921			1,611	+275	+20.58	890	721
			1931			2,080	+469	+29.11	1,198	882
			1941			2,150	+70	+3.37	1,213	937
			1951			3,485	+1,335	+62.09	1,883	1,602
			1961	T.A.	0.49	4,820	+1,335	+38.31	2,552	2,268
			1971	N.A.	0.49	6,496	+1,676	+34.77	3,355	3,141
			1981	N.A.	1.06	10,481	+3,985	+61.35	5,900	4,581
		TOTAL CLASS V (5,000—9,999) 19 TOWNS								
			1911			45,031	..	..	25,027	20,004
			1921			42,758	—2,273	—5.05	23,878	18,880
			1931			20,281	—22,477	—52.57	11,688	8,593
			1941			14,194	—6,087	—30.01	8,067	6,127
			1951			40,134	+25,940	×182.75	21,951	18,183
			1961		13.67	27,614	—12,520	—31.20	14,913	12,701
			1971		78.08	94,498	+66,884	+242.21	49,827	44,671
			1981		106.51	137,588	+43,090	+45.60	72,941	64,647
1.	Shupiyan	Pulwama	1911			2,114	..	..	1,161	953
			1921			2,236	+122	+5.77	1,223	1,013
			1931			2,217	—19	—0.85	1,187	1,030
			1941			4,359	+2,142	+96.62	2,346	2,013
			1951			5,182	+823	+18.88	2,787	2,395
			1961	T.A.	5.44	6,005	+823	+15.88	3,228	2,777
			1971	N.A.	5.44	7,836	+1,831	+30.49	4,224	3,612
			1981	N.A.	5.44	9,653	+1,817	+23.19	5,182	4,471
2.	*Ganderbal*	Srinagar	1981	N.A.	7.72	9,143	..	..	4,827	4,316
3.	Leh	Leh (Ladakh)	1911			2,895	..	..	1,464	1,431
			1921			2,401	—494	—17.06	1,182	1,219
			1931			3,093	+692	+28.82	1,571	1,522
			1941			3,372	+279	+9.02	1,814	1,558
			1951			3,546	+174	+5.16	1,832	1,714
			1961	T.A.	9.17	3,720	+174	+4.91	1,849	1,871
			1971	N.A.	9.15	5,519	+1,799	+48.36	2,865	2,654
			1981	N.A.	9.15	8,718	+3,199	+57.96	5,032	3,686

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Rajauri	Rajauri	1911			2,192	..	..	1,203	989
			1921			2,253	+61	+2.78	1,214	1,039
			1931			2,164	—89	—3.95	1,225	939
			1941			2,449	+285	+13.17	1,387	1,062
			1951			3,322	+873	+35.65	1,855	1,467
			1961	T.A.	7.80	4,196	+874	+26.31	2,323	1,873
			1971	N.A.	8.09	5,939	+1,743	+41.54	3,223	2,716
			1981	N.A.	9.01	8,690	+2,751	+46.32	4,868	3,822
5.	Kulgam	Anantnag	1911			1,795	..	..	977	818
			1921				Declassified			
			1931				Declassified			
			1941				Declassified			
			1951				Declassified			
			1961	T.A.	15.54	4,599	..	..	2,457	2,142
			1971	N.A.	12.42	6,369	+1,770	+38.49	3,386	2,983
			1981	N.A.	12.82	8,202	+1,833	+28.78	4,324	3,878
6.	*Tral	Pulwama	1971	N.A.	0.55	6,465	..	..	3,444	3,021
			1981	N.A.	0.55	8,062	+1,597	+24.70	4,202	3,860
7.	Samba	Jammu	1911			2,307	..	..	1,210	1,097
			1921			2,418	+111	+4.81	1,263	1,155
			1931			2,917	+499	+20.64	1,524	1,393
			1941			3,287	+370	+12.68	1,718	1,569
			1951			3,824	+537	+16.34	2,007	1,817
			1961	T.A.	0.93	4,361	+537	+14.04	2,296	2,065
			1971	N.A.	1.10	5,890	+1,529	+35.06	3,007	2,883
			1981	N.A.	1.65	7,960	+2,070	+35.14	4,059	3,901
8.	*Pulwama*	Pulwama	1981	N.A.	8.28	7,731	..	..	4,048	3,683
9.	Arnia	Jammu	1961	T.A.	12.56	3,827	..	..	2,016	1,811
			1971	N.A.	12.55	5,846	+2,019	+52.76	2,959	2,887
			1981	N.A.	12.55	7,551	+1,705	+29.17	3,793	3,758
10.	Kishtwar	Doda	1911			2,378	..	..	1,277	1,101
			1921			2,546	+168	+7.06	1,396	1,150
			1931			3,335	+789	+30.99	1,874	1,461
			1941			3,235	—100	—3.00	1,759	1,476
			1951			3,687	+452	+13.97	1,975	1,712
			1961	T.A.	0.62	4,140	+453	+12.29	2,192	1,948
			1971	N.A.	0.63	5,276	+1,136	+27.44	2,708	2,568
			1981	N.A.	0.63	7,174	+1,898	+35.97	3,786	3,388
11.	Charari Sharief	Badgam	1911			3,380	..	..	1,853	1,527
			1921			3,342	—38	—1.12	1,894	1,448
			1931			3,784	+442	+13.23	2,136	1,648
			1941			4,037	+253	+6.69	2,253	1,784
			1951				Declassified			
			1961				Declassified			
			1971				Declassified			
			1981	N.A.	0.80	6,935	..	..	3,657	3,278

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Mattan	Anantnag	1931			3,016	..	..	1,603	1,413
			1941			3,487	+471	+15.62	1,955	1,532
			1951			Declassified				
			1961			Declassified				
			1971	N.A.	1.40	4,771	..	..	2,580	2,191
			1981	N.A.	1.40	6,804	+2,033	+42.61	3,598	3,206
13.	Akhnoor	Jammu	1911			3,033	..	..	1,550	1,483
			1921			2,905	—128	—4.22	1,496	1,409
			1931			3,007	+102	+3.51	1,608	1,399
			1941			3,398	+391	+13.00	1,799	1,599
			1951			3,618	+220	+6.47	1,941	1,677
			1961	T.A.	1.84	3,839	+221	+6.11	2,084	1,755
			1971	N.A.	1.85	5,333	+1,494	+38.92	2,804	2,529
			1981	N.A.	1.85	6,721	+1,388	+26.03	3,513	3,208
14.	Handwara	Kupwara	1911			792	..	..	444	348
			1921			Declassified				
			1931			Declassified				
			1941			Declassified				
			1951			Declassified				
			1961			Declassified				
			1971	N.A.	8.46	5,025	..	..	2,701	2,324
			1981	N.A.	8.46	6,616	+1,591	+31.66	3,600	3,016
15.	Bhaderwah	Doda	1911			2,563	..	..	1,348	1,215
			1921			2,603	+40	+1.56	1,369	1,234
			1931			2,895	+292	+11.22	1,538	1,357
			1941			2,989	+94	+3.25	1,549	1,440
			1951			3,559	+570	+19.07	1,871	1,688
			1961	T.A.	5.52	4,129	+570	+16.02	2,193	1,936
			1971	N.A.	5.50	5,211	+1,082	+26.20	2,693	2,518
			1981	N.A.	5.50	6,075	+864	+16.58	3,109	2,966
16.	*Rehambal*	Udhampur	1981	C.T.	5.03	5,743	..	..	2,905	2,838
17.	Parole	Kathua	1911			1,678	..	..	917	761
			1921			2,158	+480	+28.61	1,209	949
			1931			3,016	+858	+39.76	1,661	1,355
			1941			2,966	−50	−1.66	1,613	1,353
			1951			Declassified				
			1961			Declassified				
			1971			Declassified				
			1981	N.A.	1.14	5,397	..	..	2,783	2,614
18.	Doda	Doda	1911			1,077	..	..	578	499
			1921			Declassified				
			1931			Declassified				
			1941			Declassified				
			1951			Declassified				
			1961	T.A.	14.24	3,148	..	..	1,770	1,378
			1971	N.A.	14.25	4,395	+1,247	+39.61	2,478	1,917
			1981	N.A.	14.25	5,396	+1,001	+22.78	2,959	2,437
19.	Pattan	Baramula	1911			1,903	..	..	1,018	885
			1921			2,243	+340	+17.87	1,236	1,007
			1931			2,691	+448	+19.97	1,485	1,206
			1941			3,032	+341	+12.67	1,694	1,338
			1951			Declassified				
			1961			Declassified				
			1971			Declassified				
			1981	N.A.	0.28	5,017	..	..	2,696	2,321

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Peronss	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			TOTAL CLASS VI (LESS THAN 5,000) 24 TOWNS							
			1911			65,417	..	..	36,515	28,902
			1921			51,755	—13,662	—20.88	28,906	22,849
			1931			58,553	+6,798	+13.13	31,918	26,635
			1941			67,449	+8,896	+15.19	37,152	30,297
			1951			34,601	—32,848	—48.70	18,598	16,003
			1961		188.69	85,204	+50,603	+146.25	46,012	39,192
			1971		93.64	48,800	—36,404	—42.73	26,670	22,130
			1981		94.43	68,831	+20,031	+41.05	37,329	31,502
1.	Hiranagar	Kathua	1911			1,114	..	..	641	473
			1921				Declassified			
			1931				Declassified			
			1941				Declassified			
			1951				Declassified			
			1961	T.A.	1.11	2,856	..	..	1,494	1,362
			1971	N.A.	1.10	3,744	+888	+31.09	1,884	1,860
			1981	N.A.	1.62	4,805	+1,061	+28.34	2,450	2,355
2.	Bishna	Jammu	1961	T.A.	2.07	2,672	..	..	1,416	1,256
			1971	N.A.	2.08	3,570	+898	+33.61	1,860	1,710
			1981	N.A.	2.80	4,740	+1,170	+32.77	2,446	2,294
3.	Reasi	Udhampur	1911			1,905	..	..	1,062	843
			1921			1,940	+35	+1.84	1,073	867
			1931			2,106	+166	+8.56	1,193	913
			1941			2,822	+716	+34.00	1,584	1,238
			1951			2,620	—202	—7.16	1,454	1,166
			1961	T.A.	4.20	2,418	—202	—7.71	1,323	1,095
			1971	N.A.	4.19	3,885	+1,467	+60.67	2,107	1,778
			1981	N.A.	4.19	4,646	+761	+19.59	2,500	2,146
4.	Katra	Udhampur	1911			828	..	..	443	385
			1921				Declassified			
			1931			950	..	..	495	455
			1941			1,005	+55	+5.79	539	466
			1951			1,267	+262	+26.07	689	578
			1961	T.A.	1.24	1,529	+262	+20.68	838	691
			1971	N.A.	1.48	3,315	+1,786	+116.81	1,786	1,529
			1981	N.A.	1.48	4,573	+1,258	+37.95	2,466	2,107
5.	Ramnagar	Udhampur	1911			2,073	..	..	1,107	966
			1921			1,977	—96	—4.63	1,061	916
			1931			1,904	—73	—3.69	1,029	875
			1941			2,442	+538	+28.26	1,285	1,157
			1951			2,324	—118	—4.83	1,237	1,087
			1961	T.A.	4.71	2,207	—117	—5.03	1,189	1,018
			1971	N.A.	4.71	3,484	+1,277	+57.86	1,797	1,687
			1981	N.A.	4.71	4,075	+591	+16.96	2,165	1,910
6.	Bashohli	Kathua	1911			1,954	..	..	1,003	951
			1921			1,914	—40	—2.05	979	935
			1931			2,092	+178	+9.30	1,094	998
			1941			2,383	+291	+13.91	1,303	1,080
			1951			2,488	+105	+4.41	1,323	1,165
			1961	T.A.	4.64	2,593	+105	+4.22	1,343	1,250
			1971	N.A.	4.65	3,309	+716	+27.61	1,739	1,570
			1981	N.A.	4.65	3,875	+566	+17.10	2,072	1,803

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	*Achabal*	Anantnag	1981	N.A.	2.08	3,649	..	..	1,950	1,699
8.	Kargil	Kargil	1911			1,315	..	..	753	562
			1921				Declassified			
			1931				Declassified			
			1941				Declassified			
			1951				Declassified			
			1961				Declassified			
			1971	N.A.	2.14	2,390	..	..	1,396	994
			1981	N.A.	2.14	3,527	+1,137	+47.57	2,006	1,521
9.	*Billawar*	Kathua	1981	N.A.	6.35	3,139	..	..	1,640	1,499
10.	*Kupwara*	Kupwara	1981	N.A.	2.57	3,072	..	..	1,663	1,409
11.	Nowshehra	Rajauri	1961	T.A.	4.64	1,964	..	..	1,038	926
			1971	N.A.	4.63	2,458	+494	+25.15	1,340	1,118
			1981	N.A.	4.63	2,843	+385	+15.66	1,577	1,266
12.	*Vijay Pore*	Jammu	1981	N.A.	1.44	2,731	..	..	1,391	1,340
13.	Batote	Doda	1961	T.A.	6.48	1,780	..	..	1,046	734
			1971	N.A.	6.48	2,320	+540	+30.34	1,290	1,030
			1981	N.A.	6.48	2,684	+364	+15.69	1,512	1,172
14.	Pahalgam	Anantnag	1961	N.A.	20.72	1,920	..	..	1,096	824
			1971	N.A.	20.72	2,335	+415	+21.61	1,297	1,038
			1981	N.A.	18.02	2,626	+291	+12.46	1,457	1,169
15.	*Thanamandi*	Rajauri	1981	N.A.	4.18	2,614	..	..	1,368	1,246
16.	Uri	Baramula	1911			544	..	..	298	246
			1921				Declassified			
			1931			960	..	..	619	341
			1941			1,281	+321	+33.44	801	480
			1951			861	—420	—32.79	531	330
			1961	T.A.	1.19	441	—420	—48.78	261	180
			1971	N.A.	1.19	443	+2	+0.45	242	201
			1981	N.A.	4.90	2,491	+2,048	+462.30	1,372	1,119
17.	*Kukernag	Anantnag	1971	N.A.	2.65	1,723	..	..	945	778
			1981	N.A.	2.65	2,249	+526	+30.53	1,222	1,027
18.	Ramban	Doda	1911			505	..	..	318	187
			1921				Declassified			
			1931				Declassified			
			1941				Declassified			
			1951				Declassified			
			1961	T.A.	4.53	1,490	..	..	887	603
			1971	N.A.	4.53	1,581	+91	+6.11	902	679
			1981	N.A.	4.53	2,189	+608	+38.46	1,337	852
19.	*Qazi Gund*	Anantnag	1981	N.A.	1.24	1,987	..	..	1,030	957
20.	*Sunderbani*	Rajauri	1981	N.A.	0.19	1,686	..	..	878	808
21.	Banihal	Doda	1961	T.A.	3.65	803	..	..	488	315
			1971	N.A.	3.64	753	—50	—6.23	464	289
			1981	N.A.	4.07	1,656	+903	+119.92	955	701

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Chenani	Udhampur	1911			639	..	..	336	303
			1921				Declassified			
			1931				Declassified			
			1941				Declassified			
			1951				Declassified			
			1961				Declassified			
			1971	N.A.	0.70	1,343	..	..	750	593
			1981	N.A.	0.70	1,301	—42	—3.13	693	608
23.	Lakhenpur . .	Kathua	1961	N.A.	0.70	439	..	..	288	151
			1971	N.A.	0.74	616	+177	+40.32	353	263
			1981	N.A.	0.74	1,162	+546	+88.64	717	445
24.	Gulmarg . . .	Baramula	1911			70	..	..	70	..
			1921				Declassified			
			1931				Declassified			
			1941				Declassified			
			1951				Declassified			
			1961	N.A.	7.85	206	..	..	183	23
			1971	N.A.	7.84	543	+337	+163.59	496	47
			1981	N.A.	8.07	511	—32	—5.89	462	49

NOTES—1. $Includes area and population of Bagat Barzala & Kursu Padshahibagh, outgrowths of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration, merged within the limits of Srinagar Municipality after 1971 Census.

2. @Badamibagh Cantonment (Srinagar Cantonment) in 1911 population 2,104 (1,384 M, 720 F) and in 1921 population 2,215 (1,452 M, 763 F) was part of Srinagar City. The combined population of Srinagar Municipality and Cantonment for 1911 and 1921 has been shown against Srinagar M. C.

3. £ Jammu Cantonment in 1901 population, 1,251 (1,142M, 109F), in 1911 population 1,869 (1,650M, 219F) and in 1921 population 1,497 (1,328M, 169F) was part of Jummu city. The combined population of Jammu Municipality and Jammu Cantonment for 1901, 1911 and 1921 has been shown against Jammu M. C.

4. The population figures of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration for 1961 include the population of Natipora-Haider Pora (N.A.) (1,740M, 1,491F) which then formed a part of the Srinagar Town group. It has been since declassified and is not included in 1971 Urban Agglomeration.

5. **The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

6. The total area of all towns/U. As. in all classes for the state is 586.95 Km² whereas the total urban area shown in Table A-1 and P.C. A. is 587.2 Km². The difference of 0.25 Km² is due to the fact that the urban area given in Table A-1 and P. C. A. has been derived by adding of the areas of each town within a tehsil/district after rounding them to one place of decimal.

7. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 and which continue as towns in 1981 are marked with asterisk (*) on their left.

8. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 are printed in italics.

9. The 1951 population is the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population.

10. The following abbreviations have been used to denote the status of town :—

(i) U. A.=Urban Agglomeration
(ii) M. C.=Municipal Committee
(iii) T. A.=Town Area
(iv) N. A.=Notified Area
(v) Cantt.=Cantonment
(vi) C. T.=Census Town

11. n. a.=Not available.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 1

New Towns added in 1981 and Towns in 1971 declassified in 1981

State/District	New Towns added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as Rural in 1981			
	Name of town	Area in Km²	Population		Name of town	Area in Km²	Population	
			1981	1971			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir								
Anantnag district	*Achabal (N.A.)*	2.08	3,649	1,808				
	Qazi Gund (N.A.)	1.24	1,987	2,011				
Pulwama district	*Pulwama (N.A.)*	8.28	7,731	5,880				
Srinagar district	*Ganderbal (N.A.)*	7.72	9,143	6,403				
Badgam district	Charari-Sharief (N.A.)	0.80	6,935	3,216				
Baramula district	Pattan (*N.A.*)	0.28	5,017	2,740				
Kupwara district	*Kupwara (N.A.)*	2.57	3,072	2,268				
Udhampur district	*Rehambal (C.T.)*	5.03	5,743	4,759				
Kathua district	*Billawar (N.A.)*	6.35	3,139	2,167				
	Parole (N.A.)	1.14	5,397	2,656				
Jammu district	*Vijay Pore (N.A.)*	1.44	2,731	871				
	Bari Brahmana (N.A.)	44.71	16,099	11,762				
Rajauri district	*Thanamandi (N.A.)*	4.18	2,614	1,929				
	Sunderbani (N.A.)	0.19	1,686	2,175				
Punch district					Surankote	4.52	2,767	1,822

NOTE:—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 are printed in italics.
2. N.A.=Notified Area C.T.=Census Town

A—4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 2

Places with a population of under 5,000 classified as towns for the first time in 1981

Town	District	Area in Km² in 1981	Population in 1981
1	2	3	4
Achabal (N.A.)	Anantnag	2.08	3,649
Qazi Gund (N.A.)	Anantnag	1.24	1,987
Kupwara (N.A.)	Kupwara	2.57	3,072
Billawar (N.A.)	Kathua	6.35	3,139
Vijay Pore (N.A.)	Jammu	1.44	2,731
Thanamandi (N.A.)	Rajauri	4.18	2,614
Sunderbani (N.A.)	Rajauri	0.19	1,686

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 3

Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were Towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981

Place	District	Area in Km²	Population in 1971
1	2	3	4
Surankote (N.A.)	Punch	4.52	1,822

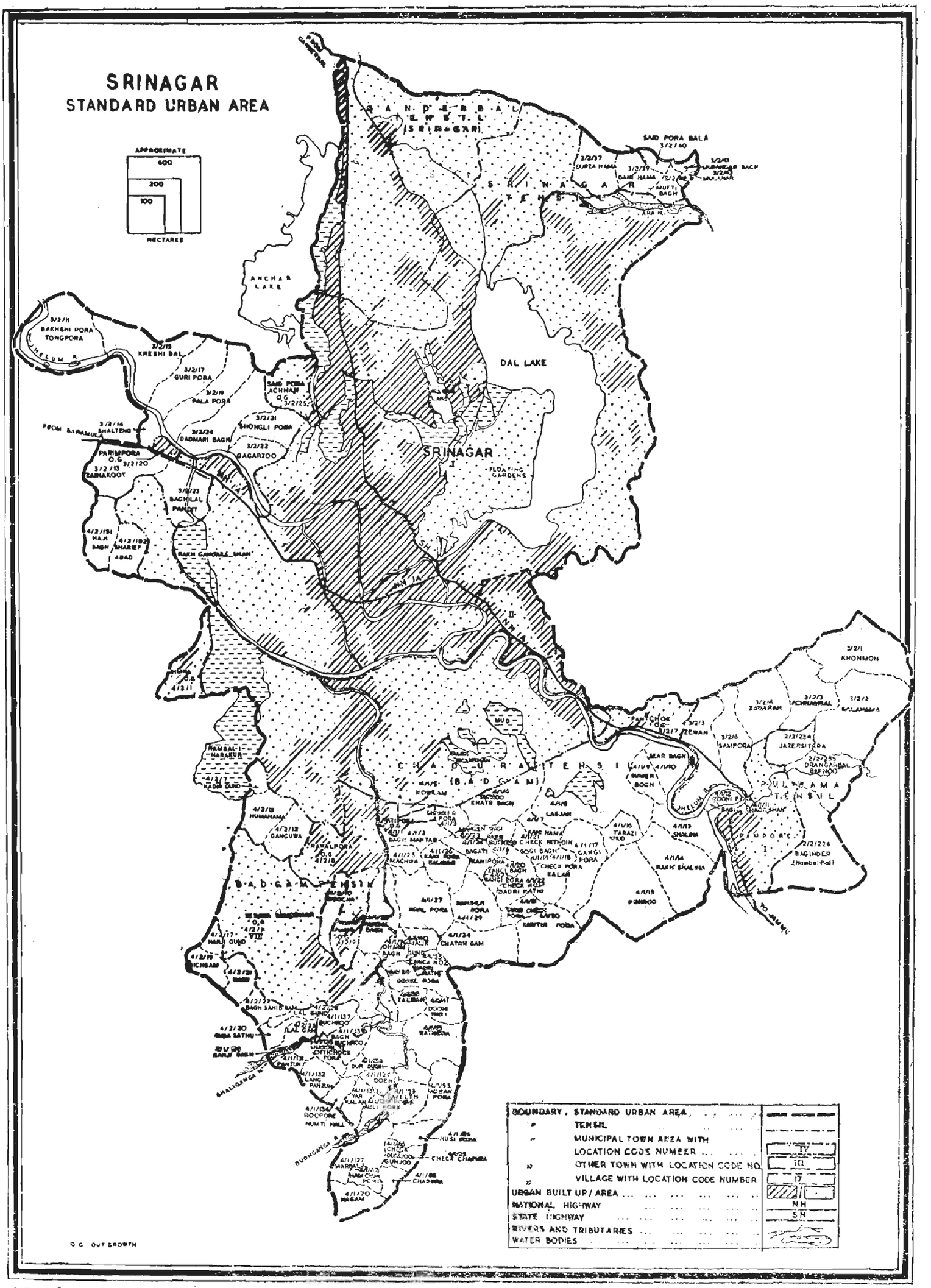
A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 4

Changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area

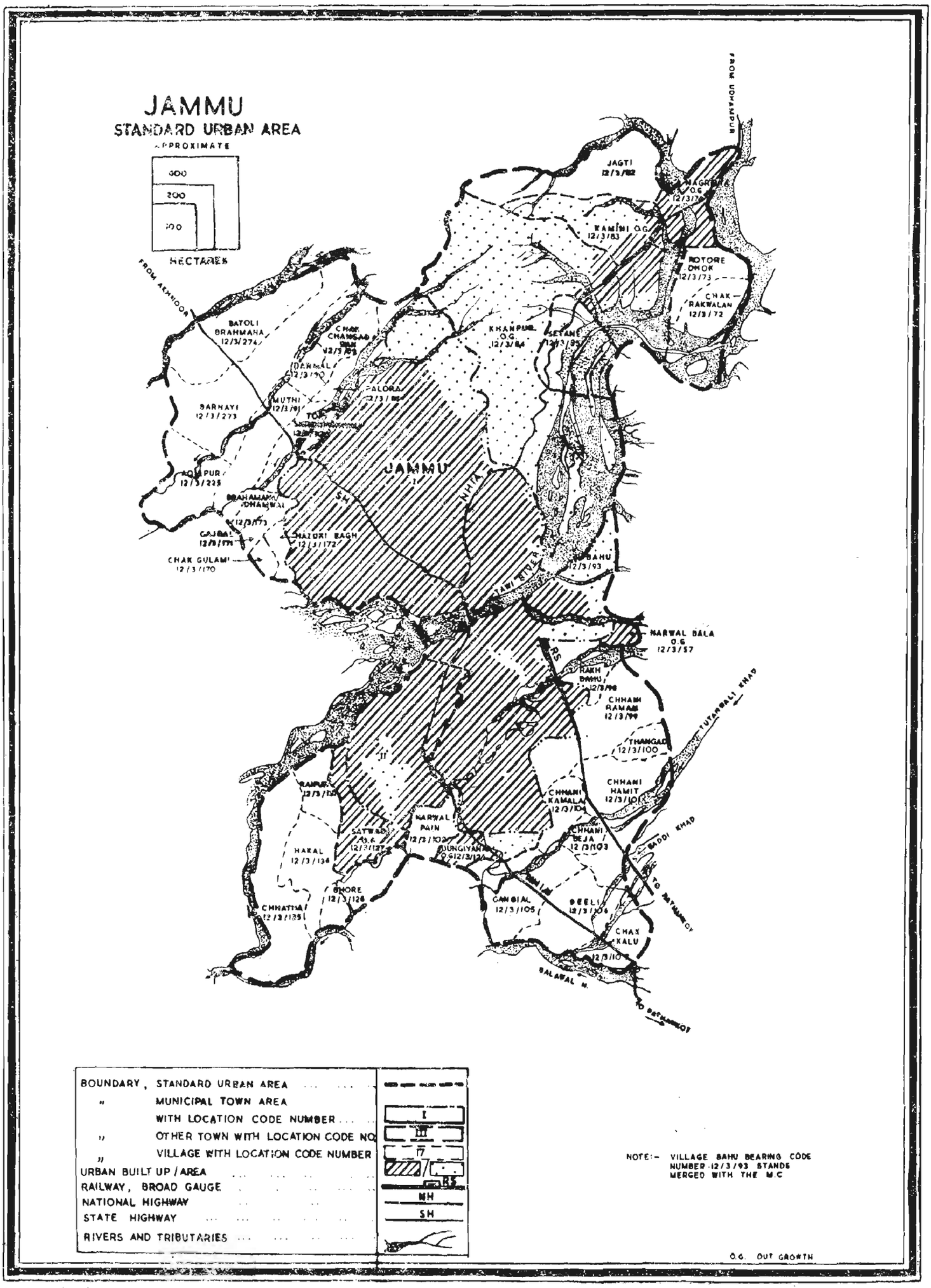
Name of Town (District)	Area (in Km²) 1971	Area (in Km²) 1981	Population 1971	Population 1981	Reasons for change in area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pahalgam (N.A.) (Anantnag district)	20.72	18.02	2,335	2,626	The difference in area is due to computational error.
Kulgam (N.A.) (Anantnag district)	12.42	12.82	6,369	8,202	The difference in area is due to jurisdictional change.
Srinagar (M.C.) (Srinagar and Badgam districts)	87.57	177.25	406,851	586,038	Do.
Badamibagh (Cantt.) (Srinagar district)	5.63	4.23	7,982	11,227	The difference in area is due to computational error.
Bandipore (N.A.) (Baramula district)	5.56	12.12	6,201	14,218	The difference in area is due to jurisdictional change.
Gulmarg (N.A.) (Baramula district)	7.84	8.07	543	511	Do.
Uri (N.A.) (Baramula district)	1.19	4.90	443	2,491	Do.
Banihal (N.A.) (Doda district)	3.64	4.07	753	1,656	Do.
Udhampur (T.A.) (Udhampur district)	1.34	3.92	16,392	22,909	Do.
Kathua (T.A.) (Kathua district)	1.46	1.67	17,416	23,612	Do.
Hiranagar (N.A.) (Kathua district)	1.10	1.62	3,744	4,805	Do.
Jammu (M.C.) (Jammu district)	50.50	40.00	155,338	206,135	The difference in area is due to computational error.
Jammu (Cantt.) (Jammu district)	10.11	6.45	6,299	8,624	Do.
Samba (N.A.) (Jammu district)	1.10	1.65	5,890	7,960	The difference in area is due to jurisdictional change.
Ranbirsinghpora (N.A.) (Jammu district)	0.49	1.06	6,496	10,481	Do.
Bishna (N.A.) (Jammu district)	2.08	2.80	3,570	4,740	Do.
Rajauri (N.A.) (Rajauri district)	8.09	9.01	5,939	8,690	Do.

A-5
STANDARD URBAN AREAS



based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

© Government of India Copyright 1983



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
© Government of India Copyright, 1993

A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

FLY-LEAF

Apart from providing various census data in respect of such administrative units as states, districts, villages and towns, the Census Organisation has been endeavouring to tabulate and present Census statistics on certain well defined areas, delineated on the basis of a number of physical and demographic characteristics, in response to evergrowing demand of planners, administrators, scholars and others. The concept of town group of 1961 Census was one such attempt in this direction to provide suitable data on urbanisation trends. The town group comprised independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but interdependent on each other to some extent. However, the experience has shown that the concept of town group had somewhat limited relevance and the data generated thereunder could not be put to the use as envisaged earlier as it was realised that it became incomparable from one census to another owing to the boundaries of the towns getting changed and intermediate areas being left out of reckoning. One of the reasons for its limited use was that the delineation of town groups could not always be done in a uniform manner in all the States and Union Territories for various reasons. For preparing the master plans for cities and towns the Town Planners were finding it difficult to assemble census data for the urbanisable areas around the urban centres and the concept of town group and the census statistics thereon were not found of much help for preparing master plans for cities and towns or for perspective planning for urban areas. The Census Organisation was seized of this problem and contemplated replacing the concept of town group by a more suitable concept which could form the basis of a constant statistical spatial reporting unit and serve the need of preparation of master plans for cities or towns and for helping in urban development planning. It was rather fortuitous that the international Geographical Conference held its deliberations in New Delhi in 1969 and also emphasised the desirability on evolving a suitable concept which would ensure comparability over space and time and help in urban planning. This is how the idea of standard urban area was mooted which was further developed and refined in a series of meetings involving the Ministry of Works and Housing, Town and Country Planning Organisation and the Office of the Registrar General, India. Thus, for 1971 Census the concept of town group was given up and in its place two concepts were evolved, viz; the concept of urban agglomeration and the concept of standard urban area. There has been some confusion in certain quarters in distinguishing fully the concept of urban agglomeration from the concept of standard urban area. This would need some explanation. The urban agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised urban outgrowths, which may actually fall within the revenue limits of a village or villages. These 'Urbanised' villages or outgrowths deserved to be reckoned along with the town in conformity with the contiguous urban spread. The urban agglomeration thus represents a spatial urban spread at a given time. The standard urban area, on the other hand, is the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which are expected to get merged with it but also intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. This covers all extra municipal growths such as suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines, cantonments and villages and rural areas which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. Like the urban agglomeration the standard urban area is also an areal unit which extends beyond the main city or town limit—municipal or otherwise. However, unlike in the case of urban agglomeration which represents the actual urban spread at a given time the standard urban area is a larger areal unit which includes not merely urban areas lying in close proximity but all surrounding and intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 1991 and thus serve the role of a constant statistical reporting unit for three censuses, viz; 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the change in the local administrative boundaries of units within the *SUA*. In fact, the urban agglomerations involving a core town of a population of 50,000 or above are subsumed in the standard urban area involving that core town. The utility of this concept basically lies in the fact that when limits of existing towns change, the standard urban area as such is not expected to undergo any change. As a consequence, the data generated by the census for standard urban area become more meaningful as it is comparable with different decades.

The characteristics feature of a standard urban area is that it (i) should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000, (ii) contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town and (iii) the probability is that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2-3 decades. The standard urban area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it. The boundary of a standard urban area remains coterminous with the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

Prior to 1971 Census, for delineation of Standard Urban Area, the State Town and Country Planning Department with the assistance of the State Directorate of Census Operations formulated tentative proposals showing the urban areas, limits of cities and towns and the villages and towns on the periphery of the core town/city which together were to constitute the Standard Urban Area tract. In identifying the units of composition of Standard Urban Area the following yardsticks were conventionally used :—

(a) A core town with a population of 50,000 and above by 1971 Census
(b) Predominant urban land use

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

(d) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.

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

As is clear from the concept of the standard urban area, it is a constant areal statistical reporting unit which is not supposed to undergo any modification in terms of its boundaries after its initial delineation in the light of the concept. However, in a few cases, in view of the urban policy of the State Govt. and unexpected growth of a town, it became necessary to slightly modify the boundary of a standard urban area. But this was done only in such cases where as a result of the statutory changes affected in the boundary of a town after the 1971 Census the newly added areas fell outside the standard urban area limit. The standard urban area one of the aims of which is to indicate the direction of urban spread is expected to cover a town which is a unit, fully and not partially even if the town boundaries have been enlarged subsequently.

In Jammu & Kashmir State, only two cities, namely, Srinagar and Jammu continued to qualify as the Standard Urban Areas. Table A-5 gives for these Standard Urban Areas the rural and urban components, area, density, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and the population by sex for 1981 and also the population at 1961 and 1971 Censuses. This table also gives the houseless and institutional households and their population in such areas. The table thus shows the population growth of the Standard Urban Areas for the two decades from 1961. With a view to study urbanization trend and change in rural/urban population during the last decade the two sets of population data relating to 1961 and 1971 have also been shown under columns 16 and 17 of the table only in those cases where the published population data of 1971 have undergone change.

The Srinagar and Jammu Standard Urban Areas are composed of the following urban and rural units:—

Srinagar Standard Urban Area

I. Urban components :

(i) Srinagar Municipility

(ii) Outgrowth :

(a) Natipora	(Chadura tehsil)
(b) Bemina	(Badgam tehsil)
(c) Parimpora	(Srinagar tehsil)
(d) Rawal Pora	(Badgam tehsil)
(e) Rangrand	(Badgam tehsil)
(f) Karawa Damodar	(Badgam tehsil)
(g) Pant Chow	(Srinagar tehsil)
(h) Saidpora Achan	(Srinagar tehsil)

(iii) Badamibagh Cantonment

(iv) Pampore Notified Area

II. Rural components :

1. Pulwama tehsil	3 villages
2. Srinagar tehsil	22 villages
3. Chadura tehsil	59 villages
4. Badgam tehsil	13 villages

Jammu Standard Urban Area

I. Urban components :

(i) Jammu Municipality

(ii) Out growth :

(a) Nagrota	(Jammu tehsil)
(b) Satwari	(Jammu tehsil)
(c) Narwal Bala	(Jammu tehsil)
(d) Dungiyana	(Jammu tehsil)
(e) Khanpur	(Jammu tehsil)
(f) Kamini	(Jammu tehsil)

(iii) Jammu Cantonment

II. Rural components :

Jammu tehsil 30 villages

As is obvious from the definition of the concept, a standard urban area is a dynamic areal spread. The constituent units within the standard urban area tract, over the period of 1971-81, are supposed to undergo various changes—both physical and demographic. The nature of identifiable changes at the 1981 Census are indicated below :—

(a) Annexation of village(s) wholly/partly to one of the urban components.

(b) Merger of outgrowth(s) any other urban component with another urban component

(c) Formation of new outgrowth(s) in 1981 Census from among the rural components of the standard urban area

The following inset table indicates the change in constituent units of urban components in standard urban areas.

CHANGE IN CONSTITUENT UNITS OF URBAN COMPONENTS IN STANDARD URBAN AREAS INCLUDING CHANGE IN BOUNDARY BETWEEN 1971—81 AND NATURE AND REASON(S) OF CHANGE

Name of Standard Urban Area	Urban components in 1971			Urban components in 1981			Nature and reason of change between 1971—81 (Specify)
	Name (Status)	Area Km²	Population	Name (Status)	Area Km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Srinagar	1. Srinagar (M.C.)	82.88	403,413	1. Srinagar (M.C.)	177.25	586,038	The difference in area is due to jurisdictional change, (i) merger of 41 villages including 7 villages lying outside the SUA limit of 1971 and merger of 25 villages partly including 10 villages lying outside the SUA limit of 1971 in Srinagar (M.C.) and (ii) merger of Bagat Barzala (O.G.) and Kursu Padshahi Bagh (O.G.) and portion of Natipora (O.G.) in Srinagar M.C.
	(i) Natipora (O. G)	5.44	6,400				
	(ii) Bagat Barzala (O.G.)	2.47	2,145				
	(iii) Bemina (O.G.)	4.64	2,020				
	(iv) Kursu Padshahi Bagh (O.G.)	2.22	1,293				
	2. Pampore (N.A.)	3.89	8,582				
	3. Badamibagh Cantt.	5.63	7,982	(i) Rawalpora (O.G.)	3.69	2,758	New outgrowth formed from the rural component of 1971.
				(ii) Bemina (O.G.)	4.64	2,712	
				(iii) Pant Chowk (O.G.)	1.87	1,622	New outgrowth formed from the rural component of 1971.
				(iv) Natipora (O.G.)	0.28	428	The difference in area is due to merger of its portion in Srinagar M.C.
				(v) Said Pora Achan (O.G.)	1.34	428	New outgrowth formed from the rural component of 1971.
				(vi) Karwa Damodar (O.G.)	12.45	347	
				(vii) Parimpora (O.G.)	Not available	224	
				(viii) Rangrand (O.G.)	1.01	218	
				2. Badamibagh Cantt.	4.23	11,22	The difference in area is due to computational error.
				3. Pampore (N.A.)	3.89	10,833	
2. Jammu	1. Jammu (M.C.)	50.50	155,338	1. Jammu (M.C.)	40.00	206,135	The difference in area is due to jurisdictional change with the merger of 3 full and 8 part villages in Jammu (M.C.) and also due to computational error.
	(i) Nagrota (O.G.)	3.46	941				
	(ii) Satwari (O.G.)	1.72	915				
	(iii) Narwal Bala (O.G.)	1.55	714	(i) Dungiyana (O.G.)	2.75	2,500	New outgrowth formed from the rural comdonent of 1971.
				(ii) Nagrota (O.G.)	3.46	2,486	
				(iii) Satwari (O.G.)	1.72	1,951	
				(iv) Narwal Bala (O.G.)	1.55	989	
				(v) Khanpur (O.G.)	4.30	410	New outgrowths formed from the rural components of 1971.
				(vi) Kamini (O.G.)	1.19	266	
	2. Jammu Cantt.	10.11	6,299	2. Jammu Cantt.	6.45	8,624	The difference in area is due to computational error.

Srinagar Standard Urban Area extends over an area of 369.91 km², indicating a density of 1,860 persons per square kilometre at the 1981 Census as against 3,306 of Srinagar municipality. It includes a number of villages with agricultural lands and open spaces which accounts for its greater area and consequently low density of population. The number of occupied residential houses and households is 74,189 and 99,081 respectively, showing thereby the average size of a household at 6.94. The sex ratio which works out to 875 shows an improvement over that of Srinagar municipality where it is 869 only. Compared to the position obtaining in the State as a whole (892), the sex ratio in Srinagar Standard Urban Area is poorer. The population has been showing a marked increase right from 1961 onwards. As the data shows, the decade 1961-71 recorded an increase of 43.53 per cent in its population. The decadal variation during the subsequent ten years was also, more or less, the same (39.86).

The total area of Jammu Standard Urban Area is 157.32 Km². It has a density of 1,665 persons per square kilometre which is much less than that of Jammu municipality where it is as high as 5,153. The obvious reason for the low density in the standard urban area is the inclusion within its limits of a number of rural areas with agricultural lands and open spaces. The present census has returned 45,269 households which gives the average size of a household at 5.79. The number of females per 1,000 males works out to 881 which, in other words, means that the sex ratio is poorer than the corresponding ratios of the State (892) and Jammu municipality (884). There has been significant increase in its population continuously from 1961 with an increase of 53.91 per cent in 1961-1971 and 30.82 per cent in 1971-81. However, it shows that the growth rate of population during 1971-81 is exhibiting downward trend, if compared with 1961-1971.

A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

State/District	Standard Urban Area and Component Units	Civic status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population			Institutional population			Total population (including Institutional & Houseless population			Population during 1961-81		
						No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jammu & Kashmir	*All Standard Urban Areas*																
	Total		527.23	1,802	110,363	204	543	333	618	10,630	1,307	144,350	506,255	443,696	472,825 (512,751*)	692,158 (736,310*)	949,951
	Urban		272.07	3,088	96,004	204	543	333	559	10,147	1,197	128,154	448,559	391,637	405,678 (415,481*)	596,042	840,196
	Rural		255.16	430	14,359	..	..	..	59	483	110	16,196	57,696	52,059	67,147 (97,270*)	96,116 (140,268*)	109,755
Srinagar, Badgam and Pulwama districts	1. Srinagar SUA— TOTAL		369.91	1,860	74,189	103	265	135	419	5,841	751	99,081	367,027	320,995	342,736 (374,692*)	491,932 (524,776*)	688,022
	Urban Components																
Srinagar and Badgam districts	(I) Srinagar		n.a.	n.a.	63,312	100	261	132	384	5,703	733	85,648	318,279	276,496	285,257	415,271	594,775
Srinagar district	(a) Srinagar M.C. (Portion)	M.C.	153.96	3,556	57,931	100	261	132	286	4,311	733	79,112	292,882	254,669	285,257	406,851	547,551
	(i) Pant Chowk (O.G.)		1.87	867	134	..	..	..	18	198	..	205	967	655	..	..	1,622
	(ii) Saidpora Achan (O.G.)		1.34	319	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	231	197	..	..	428
	(iii) Parimpora (O.G.)		N.A.	N.A.	30	..	..	..	1	5	..	34	117	107	..	..	224
Badgam district	(b) Srinagar M.C. (Portion)	M.C.	23.29	1,653	4,421	..	..	..	79	1,189	..	5,369	20,680	17,807	..	..	38,487
	(i) Rawalpora (O.G.)		3.69	747	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	1,457	1,301	..	..	2,758
	(ii) Bemina (O.G.)		4.64	584	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	1,418	1,294	..	2,020	2,712
	(iii) Natipora (O.G.)		0.28	1,529	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	236	192	..	6,400	428
	(iv) Karawa Damodar (O.G.)		12.45	28	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	173	174	..	..	347
	(v) Rangrand (O.G.)		1.01	216	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	118	100	..	..	218
Srinagar district	(2) Badamibagh Cantonment	Cantt.	4.23	2,654	1,551	3	4	3	16	83	..	2,074	5,822	5,405	6,596	7,982	11,227
Pulwama district	(3) Pampore	N.A.	3.89	2,785	1,274	..	..	..	2	14	..	1,595	5,636	5,197	5,568	8,582	10,833
	Total Urban Group		210.65	2,928	66,137	103	265	135	402	5,800	733	89,317	329,737	287,098	297,421 (304,986*)	431,835	616,835
	Rural Components																
Pulwama district	*Pulwama Tehsil*																
	1. Baginder (Nambal-bal) 2/2/224		6.23							Uninhabited							
	2. Jazersitara 2/2/234		0.31							Uninhabited							
	3. Drangahbal Befnoo 2/2/235		3.80	101	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	204	181	315	269	385

A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

State/District	Standard Urban Area and Component Units	Civic status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population			Institutional population			Total population (including Institutional & Houseless population			Population during 1961-81		
						No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Srinagar District	*Srinagar Tehsil*																
	4. Khonmoh 3/2/1		19.73	257	504	..	..	..	4	12	..	694	2,613	2,454	2,899	3,588	5,067
	5. Balahama 3/2/2		4.23	497	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	1,058	1,043	1,312	1,608	2,101
	6. Achnambal 3/2/3		0.84	236	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	103	95	91	133	198
	7. Zawarah 3/2/4		1.89	427	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	421	386	415	622	807
	8. Zewan 3/2/5		2.63	628	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	841	810	894	1,230	1,651
	9. Sampora 3/2/6		0.24	708	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	85	85	76	78	170
	10. Bakhshi Pora Tangpora 3/2/11		3.37	404	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	709	653	650	955	1,362
	11. Zainakoot 3/2/13		2.73							Uninhabited					981	1,412	Uninhabited
	12. Shalteng 3/2/14		1.06							Uninhabited					618	857	Uninhabited
	13. Kreshi Bal 3/2/15		2.36	326	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	405	364	678	571	769
	14. Guri Pora 3/2/17		1.83	498	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	495	416	433	617	911
	15. Pala Pora 3/2/19		2.86	397	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	583	553	336	465	1,131
	16. Shongli Pora 3/2/21		0.57	1,323	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	405	349	403	520	756
	17. Gagarzoo 3/2/22		0.09	2,889	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	142	118	159	51	260
	18. Baghilal Pandit 3/2/23		0.24	304	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	36	37	40	279	73
	19. Dadmari Bagh 3/2/24		1.75							Uninhabited							
	20. Burzahama 3/2/37		1.41	218	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	155	152	811	1,009	307
	21. Dani Hama 3/2/39		2.28	141	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	159	163	312	417	322
	22. Said Pora Bala 3/2/40		1.25	538	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	354	319	626	506	673
	23. Murandar Bagh 3/2/41		0.83	659	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	301	246	673	894	547
	24. Mufti Bagh 3/2/42		0.34	1,285	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	233	204	327	441	437
	25. Mulanar 3/2/43		0.35							Uninhabited							
Badgam district	*Chadura Tehsil*																
	26. Bagh Mahtab 4/1/2		0.47	589	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	138	139	140	211	277
	27. Shanker Pora 4/1/3		0.65	1,183	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	414	355	391	550	769
	28. Suthoo Khatr Bagh 4/1/4		0.47	1,147	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	278	261	266	360	539
	29. Nowgam 4/1/5		0.14	643	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	49	41	1,459	1,927	90
	30. Rakh Suthoo 4/1/6		2.32	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20	20	12	39	40
	31. Kani Hama 4/1/7		3.32	406	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	727	622	728	963	1,349
	32. Lasjan 4/1/8		2.65							Uninhabited					1,387	1,979	Uninhabited

33. Sumer Bogh 4/1/9	1.52	841	143	..	..	..	2	6	..	5	17,651	628	616	897	1,279
34. Sear Bagh 4/1/10	0.30	610	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	98	85	89	171	183
35. Bagh Shakor Shah 4/1/11	0.24	683	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	83	81	95	133	164
36. Zooni Pora 4/1/12	0.42	602	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	133	120	123	181	253
37. Shalina 4/1/13.	1.36	626	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	451	401	400	592	852
38. Rakh Shalina 4/1/14	6.59	199	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	695	619	708	948	1,314
39. Puhroo 4/1/15.	4.57	553	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	1,319	1,208	1,407	1,853	2,527
40. Tarazi Khud 4/1/16	0.97								Uninhabited						
41. Gangi Pora 4/1/17	1.08	545	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	309	280	308	420	589
42. Check Pora Kalan 4/1/18	1.06	649	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	353	335	354	474	688
43. Gogi Bagh 4/1/19	0.11	664	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	39	34	31	49	73
44. Zangi Bagh 4/1/20	0.24	1,025	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	126	120	136	182	246
45. Check-Fati-Din 4/1/21	0.18	194	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	18	17	21	35
46. Check No. 1 (Badri Nath) 4/1/22	0.79	551	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	230	205	221	288	435
47. Mangen Wagi 4/1/23	0.38	963	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	206	160	156	222	366
48. Bagati Kanipora 4/1/24	1.38	543	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	417	332	421	582	749
49. Machwa 4/1/25	1.20	1,061	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	685	588	584	862	1,273
50. Kani Pora Kalidar 4/1/26.	0.42	917	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	211	174	219	264	385
51. Kral Pora 4/1/27	3.59	910	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	1,688	1,580	1,718	2,432	3,268
52. Wangi Pora 4/1/28	0.24	621	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	74	75	75	108	149
53. Danger Pora 4/1/29	0.32	1,300	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	210	206	216	306	416
54. Khuthi Pora 4/1/30	0.79	510	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	197	206	218	307	403
55. Gund Check Pora 4/1/31.	0.51	769	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	206	186	192	264	392
56. Chatar Gam 4/1/34	6.22	410	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	1,329	1,220	1,426	1,875	2,549
57. Check No. 2 (Badri Nath) 4/1/35	0.63	906	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	301	270	304	410	571
58. Dharam Bagh 4/1/36	1.74	983	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	893	818	828	1,148	1,711
59. Handal Bagh 4/1/37	0.38	305	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	63	53	60	90	116
60. Gopal Pora 4/1/38	0.59	1,103	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	353	298	312	474	651
61. Zalwah 4/1/39	0.90	626	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	293	270	349	439	563
62. Malik Gund 4/1/40	0.27	722	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	101	94	113	152	195
63. Dooni Wari 4/1/41	1.68	574	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	491	473	546	701	964
64. Wathora 4/1/51	4.03	557	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	1,182	1,064	1,210	1,624	2,246
65. Davelth Pora 4/1/53	0.80	733	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	291	295	338	446	586
66. Husi Pora 4/1/54	0.21	3,329	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	371	328	437	586	699
67. Auwan Pora 4/1/55	1.10	358	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	208	186	253	293	394
68. Chack Chadura 4/1/65	0.82								Uninhabited						
69. Check Dumjoo Gunjoo 4/1/66	0.28	296	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	48	35	42	68	83
70. Hamchi Pora 4/1/67	0.58	147	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	46	39	37	45	85
71. Chadura 4/1/68	2.69	820	263	..	..	..	2	12	..	315	1,199	1,007	1,265	1,599	2,206
72. Nagam 4/1/70	9.34	382	420	..	..	..	1	3	..	514	1,903	1,665	2,172	2,841	3,568
73. Marbal 4/1/127	0.13	831	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	55	53	62	91	108

A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

State/District	Standard Urban Area and Component Units	Civic status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population			Institutional population			Total population (including Institutional & Houseless population			Population during 1961-1981		
						No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	74. Auli Pora 4/1/128		0.27								Uninhabited						
	75. Doen 4/1/129		0.28	875	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	124	121	145	187	245
	76. Yarkalan 4/1/130		0.71	900	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	330	309	369	503	639
	77. Panzun 4/1/131		1.63	847	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	733	647	767	1,027	1,380
	78. Lang Panzun 4/1/132		0.19	453	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	45	41	49	66	86
	79. Roopore Numti Hall 4/1/134		1.78	915	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	843	786	857	1,203	1,629
	80. Hardu Chti Chock Pora 4/1/135		0.80	438	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	187	163	183	257	350
	81. Dur Bagh 4/1/136		0.30	1,047	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	166	148	178	244	314
	82. Buchroo 4/1/137		0.20	4,315	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	453	410	522	656	863
	83. Ganji Bagh 4/1/138		0.24	892	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	113	101	132	156	214
	84. Bagh Buchroo 4/1/139		0.42	807	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	175	164	205	259	339
Badgam district	*Badgam Tehsil*																
	85. Nadiargund 4/2/7		0.42	138	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	35	23	340	492	58
	86. Woocha 4/2/10		0.66	685	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	227	225	229	324	452
	87. Ganguwa 4/2/12		1.00	943	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	505	438	492	641	943
	88. Humahama 4/2/13		5.15	407	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	1,085	1,011	1,061	1,531	2,096
	89. Harji Gund 4/2/17		0.15	220	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	15	15	20	33
	90. Ichgam 4/2/19		4.63	776	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	561	1,914	1,681	2,290	2,950	3,595
	91. Gada Sathu 4/2/20		1.40	756	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	544	514	591	775	1,058
	92. Naru 4/2/21		2.62	274	86	..	..	..	8	8	18	100	391	326	460	518	717
	93. Bagh Sahib Ram 4/2/22		0.07								Uninhabited						
	94. Lalgam 4/2/23		0.87	686	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	308	289	314	437	597
	95. Lalgund 4/2/24		0.21	476	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	54	46	62	78	100
	96. Haji Bagh 4/2/181		0.26	2,719	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	358	349	311	420	707
	97. Sharief Abad 4/2/182		1.11	400	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	229	215	253	364	444
	Total Rural Group		159.26	447	8,052	..	..	..	17	41	18	9,764	37,290	33,897	45,315 (69,706*)	60,097 (92,941*)	71,187
Jammu district	2. Jammu SUA—Total		157.32	1,665	36,174	101	278	198	199	4,789	556	45,269	139,228	122,701	130,08, (138,059*)	200,226 (211,534*)	361,929
	Urban Components																
	(1) Jammu	M.C.	40.00	5,153	25,952	101	278	198	145	3,035	464	35,884	109,418	93,717	102,738	155,338	206,135
	(i) Dungiyana (O.G.)		2.75	909	438	..	..	..	6	16	..	445	1,332	1,168	..	..	2,500
	(ii) Nagrota (O.G.)		3.46	718	358	..	..	..	3	911	..	358	1,648	838	..	941	2,486

(iii) Satwari (O.G.)		1.72	1,134	339	..	..	..	1	235	..	347	1,093	858	..	915	1,951
(iv) Narwal Bala (O.G.)		1.55	638	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	501	488	..	714	989
(v) Khanpur (O.G.)		4.30	95	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	223	187	..	..	410
(vi) Kamini (O.G.)		1.19	224	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	139	127	..	..	266
(2) Jammu Cantonment	Cantt.	6.45	1,337	1,497	..	..	..	2	150	..	1,520	4,468	4,156	5,519	6,299	8,624
Total Urban Group		61.42	3,637	29,867	101	278	198	157	4,347	464	38,837	118,822	104,539	108,257 (110,495*)	164,207	223,361
Rural Components																
Jammu district	*Jammu Tehsil*															
1. Chakrakwalan 12/3/72		2.90	141	68	..	..	..	1	22	..	69	234	175	113	154	409
2. Ratore Dhok 12/3/73		3.81	180	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	363	321	373	511	684
3. Jagti 12/3/82		20.82	91	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	1,003	896	1,036	1,373	1,899
4. Setani 12/3/85		3.57	91	70	..	..	..	1	2	..	70	164	160		Uninhabited	324
5. Palora 12/3/86		9.55	469	751	..	..	..	2	33	11	785	2,255	2,225	1,976	3,758	4,480
6. Chak Changadwan 12/3/89		2.27	193	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	273	205	162	295	438
7. Darmal 12/3/90		1.07	509	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	304	241	430	514	545
8. Muthi 12/3/91		3.27	831	481	..	..	..	..	..	..	481	1,384	1,334	713	1,619	2,718
9. Topsher Khaniyan 12/3/92		0.23								Uninhabited				1,733	3,188	Uninhabited
10. Rakh Bahu 12/3/98		6.14	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	28	16	298	1,717	44
11. Chhani Raman 12/3/99		4.37	325	254	..	..	..	2	33	12	259	813	607	559	2,997	1,420
12. Thangad 12/3/100		0.93	132	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	67	56	60	93	123
13. Chhani Hamit 12/3/101		3.67	467	276	..	..	..	1	41	..	280	900	813	979	1,255	1,713
14. Narwal Pain 12/3/102		1.38	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	17	10	Uninhabited	27
15. Chhani Beja 12/3/103		0.75	407	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	168	137	144	248	305
16. Chhani Kamala 12/3/104		0.55	865	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	246	230	303	378	476
17. Gangial 12/3/105		1.67	852	239	..	..	..	31	178	64	246	851	571	461	700	1,422
18. Deeli 12/3/106		6.03	325	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	1,027	933	1,074	1,613	1,960
19. Chak Kalu 12/3/107		1.44	315	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	194	260	235	239	454
20. Bhore 12/3/128		1.67	2,940	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	794	2,621	2,288	4,130	4,656	4,909
21. Chhatha 12/3/135		5.82	585	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	546	1,838	1,569	1,211	1,967	3,407
22. Hakal 12/3/136		2.65	914	395	..	..	..	1	5	5	411	1,290	1,132	1,217	1,899	2,422
23. Raipur 12/3/137		2.80	186	93	..	..	..	2	73	..	94	300	220	373	396	520
24. Chak Gulami 12/3/170		0.09	2,467	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	116	106	141	214	222
25. Gajral 12/3/171		0.99	2,389	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	1,234	1,131	1,030	2,206	2,365
26. Hazuri Bagh 12/3/172		0.22	1,709	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	176	200	270	313	376
27. Brahamana Dhamwal 12/3/173		0.62	855	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	281	249	214	292	530
28. Aqil Pur 12/3/225		2.61	619	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	281	841	774	1,060	1,329	1,615
29. Barnayi 12/3/273		2.60	657	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	907	800	966	1,358	1,707
30. Batoli Brahmana 12/3/274		1.41	748	177	..	..	..	1	55	..	181	558	496	561	737	1,054
Total Rural Group		95.90	402	6,307	..	..	..	42	442	92	6,432	20,406	18,162	21,832 (27,564*)	36,019 (47,327*)	38,568

NOTE :— (a) * Second set of data shown within brackets are based on 1971 set-up, for further details see the fly-leaf to Table A-5 pp 149-152.
(b) M.C. = Municipal Committee
(c) Cantt. = Cantonment
(d) N.A. = Notified Area
(e) O.G. = Out growth
(f) n.a. = Not available

GIPN—S1—452 R G India/ND/83—11-3-85—1000