CENSUS OF INDIA
1971

SERIES 8—JAMMU & KASHMIR

Part IV

HOUSING REPORT & TABLES

JAMMU & KASHMIR

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JAMMU & KASHMIR

CONTENTS

Page No.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION . . . . . 1—8

Chapter II

USES OF CENSUS HOUSES . . . . . 9—47

Usage Defined—Typical Houses Types—Distribution by Usage—1961-1971 Comparision—District-wise-Analysis—Vacant Census Houses—Census Houses used as Residence—Shope-cum-residence—Workshop-cum-residence—Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas etc.—Shops excluding Eating Houses—Factories, Workshops and Worksheds—Business Houses and Offices—Restaurants, Sweet-meat Shops and Eating Places—Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering—Places of Worship—Others—Srinagar and Jammu Cities—Functional Classification—1961-1971 Comparison of Occupied Census Houses—State, Districts and two Cities

Chapter III

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES . . . . . 48—66

Material of Wall—1961-1971 Comparison—State—Districts—Cities of Srinagar and Jammu—Slum-dwellings

Material of roof—1961-1971 Comparison—State—Districts—Cities—Material of wall and Material of Roof Cross-classified

Chapter IV

HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED . . . . . 67—75

Households Classified by Number of Rooms—State and its Districts—Cities of Srinagar and Jammu—Number of Persons per Household—State—Districts and Cities

Chapter V

TENURE STATUS . . . . . 76—82

State—Districts of Kashmir Province—Districts of Jammu Province—Cities of Srinagar and Jammu

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Houselist and Establishment Schedules . . . . . 84—87

Appendix II. Editing and Coding Instructions for Houselist . . . . . 88—96

Appendix III. List of Snow-bound Areas . . . . . 97—105

Appendix IV. Instructions to Enumerators for filling-up the Houselist and Establishment Schedules . . . . . 106—119

Appendix V. Note on Field Investigation . . . . . 120—127

TABLES

Table No.	*DESCRIPTION*	*Page No.*
H-I	Census Houses and the uses to which they are put	130—131
H-I . 1	Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses	132—133
H-I . 2	Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses for selected types of use among rural and urban areas	132—133
H-II	Distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof	134—135
Appendix to Table H-II	Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof	136
H-II . 1	Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately	137
H-II . 1 (A)	Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately	138
H-II . 2	Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately	139
H-II . 2(B)	Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately	140—141
H-III	Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied	142—145
H-III . 1	Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by number of rooms occupied	146—147
H-III . 2	Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household	146—149
H-IV	Households classified by size and tenure status	150—153
H-IV . 1	Distribution of 1,000 Census household living in Census Houses according to size of the household in rural and urban areas separately	154—155

GRAPHS

1. Use of Census Houses at State level.
2. Use of Census Houses at District level.
3. Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by predominant wall material.
4. Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by predominant roof material.
5. Distribution of 100 Households by rooms occupied.
6. Proportion of rented and owned households.

8—9

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Registrar General, India, inspecting Housing record in Census Office, Srinagar.
2. Registrar General inspecting filled-in Houselist Schedules at Hemis Gumpa, Ladakh.

Before Introduction

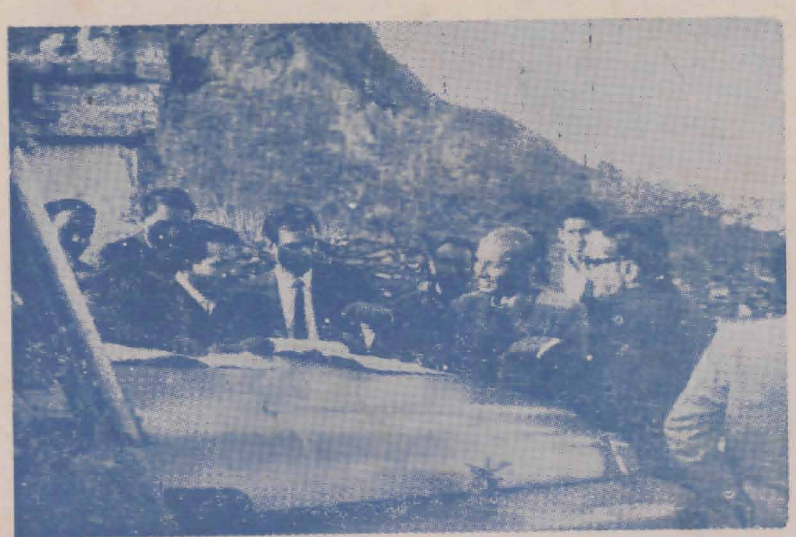
		Facing or between pages
3.	A block of a modern hotel in Srinagar.	46—47
4.	Another hotel in Srinagar.	
5.	A block of the Dak Bungalow of Jammu.	
6.	Residential houseboat.	
7.	A hotel-cum-residential houseboat.	
8.	A mobile Post Office in a houseboat.	
9.	A structure with an independent staircase.	
10.	A house built of timber with independent approach to upper storey.	
11.	Shop-cum-dwelling.	
12.	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-dwelling.	
13.	A rural shop in Baramula.	
14.	A rural shop in Kulgam.	
15.	Houses in Srinagar used for residential and commercial purposes.	
16.	Some shops in Srinagar.	
17.	Urban shop-cum-dwellings.	
18.	A shopping centre in Srinagar city.	
19.	A row of two storeyed pucca houses.	66—67
20.	A Panchayat Ghar.	
21.	A rural high school building.	
22.	Houses and kuthars in rural areas.	
23.	A rural mosque.	
24.	A rural house in Anantnag District.	
25.	House of a well-to-do family in a rural area in Baramula District.	
26.	A cattle-shed.	
27.	A kuthar used for residence storing grain.	
28.	Wall made of stones.	
29.	A house with walls made of burnt bricks.	
30.	A tourist hut with both walls and roof made of timber.	
31.	A rural house with mud-walls and grass-roof.	
32.	A house with walls made of mud and roof made of CGI sheets.	
33.	A multi-storeyed house made of burnt bricks and cement concrete.	
34.	A roof made of grass in Baramula District.	
35.	Houses with roofs of CGI sheets.	
36.	Roof material—shingle.	
37.	A house in Kathua District with walls and roof made of grass, thatch and bamboo.	
38.	Roof material—grass, reeds and bamboo—Jammu District.	
39.	A house with CGI roof material and walls made of unburnt bricks.	

		Facing or between pages
40.	A bird's view of a modern residential colony in Srinagar.	74—75
41.	New Secretariat building in Srinagar.	
42.	Some slums of Srinagar city.	
43.	A modern house in a newly-built housing colony.	
44.	A typical single storeyed house.	
45.	Settlement pattern of Leh Town.	
46.	A view of a common rural house in Baramula.	
47.	A modern single-storeyed house.	
48.	Cluster of houses in Ladakh.	
49.	A shop and a dwelling in one structure—Samba Tehsil.	
50.	A mobile shop in Dal Lake.	
51.	Bahach-boats used for transportation of goods and residence.	
52.	The main wing of a leading hotel of Srinagar.	
53.	A residential block of a modern hotel.	
54.	Some photographs covering author's tour of Shakargarh area adjoining Samba Tehsil in Jammu, captured from Pakistan (See Post-script—Introduction) . . .	82—83

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE 82



Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India inspecting Housing Record in Census Office, Srinagar. Seen with him are besides the author, Shri A. Gani DDCO and other Census Officials



Registrar General inspecting filled-in Houselist Schedules at Hemis Gumpa, Ladakh

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A modern population Census, the primary objective of which is to collect and publish reliable data about the basic characteristics of population such as sex, age, marital status, educational levels, economic activity etc. has become such a complex operation in itself as to necessitate the phasing of the task in two inter-dependent and carefully planned stages of implementation. The first consists of identifying the location of every individual and household so that when the enumeration of the population is conducted, there is no likely possibility of any one being missed or counted twice in the Census record. This is done by numbering the structures in a systematic manner and listing the particulars of each Census house/household in a form called the Houselist. A record is thus built of the size of the population to be enumerated. This helps in an estimate of forms and schedules required for enumeration being worked out realistically. It also facilitates carving out of convenient Census blocks of every village and town, which in turn ensures equitable distribution of work-load among the enumerators and supervisors. This important preliminary exercise known as Houselisting, for apparent reasons, plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of Census objectives. As a rule, a faultless houselisting results in a faultless Census enumeration.

2. Prior to 1961 Census, full advantage was not taken of the operations to obtain data on housing conditions. It was for the first time at the 1961 Census that the scope of the exercise was widened so as to serve the needs of national planning in the sphere of improvement of housing conditions. Accordingly an elaborate Houselist was devised for being canvassed uniformally throughout the country. The attempt proved highly rewarding. The particulars given in the Houselist enabled not only a proper inventory being made of the housing stock but threw useful light on the structural, functional and tenure characteristics of houses. In regard to houses used as establishments the data collected gave out important information which included the size of employment generated in the unrecognised sector.

3. Encouraged by the useful results obtained from the 1961 experiment, an idea was noted at the 1971 Census to amplify the 1961 Houselist with a view to obtaining additional data about some other particulars about houses such as age, floor area, amenities and type of fuel or power used for domestic purposes. But while pretesting the draft schedules, it was found that the information was not worth collecting since answers given by the respondents to these questions were generally vague and imprecise. The Planning Commission also advised that collection of data on amenities for rural housing may not be meaningful in the present stage of housing development in the country. In the case of urban areas, in its view, the collection of such data could more advantageously be left to the civic authorities. Therefore, the Houselist as adopted at the last Census was repeated with minor amendments for this Census. However, one important change by way of improvement over the 1961 procedure was effected. It consisted of the use of a separate schedule for listing the establishments so as to obtain a more vivid picture of the industrial and commercial activities of the people. The introduction of a separate schedule for establishments constitutes one of the highlights of the 1971 Census and is reproduced along with the Houselist Schedule at appendix I.

4. Among other far-reaching improvements effected, mention may be made of the application of the principle of singleness of use to make the concept of a Census house more rational. At the 1961 Census, every part of a structure accessible independently had to be returned as a separate Census house without taking the factor of useage into account. At this Census, useage was made an important consideration in consequence of which parts of a structure entitled to be treated as Census houses under the standard definition had to be returned as one Census house if put to a single use under a single management. As was inevitable, Census houses were not returned in the same proportion as at the last Census but to the extent that the number of Census houses did not get inflated unnecessarily, a more realistic

picture has become available at this Census about the housing stock in the country.

5. An important decision taken at this Census was to edit and code the houselists of Jammu and Kashmir on a full count basis. The punching technique was introduced for the first time to transfer the coded entries on cards for computerisation. The improved methodology resulted not only in saving time and expense but enabling the main four Housing Tables to be drawn accurately from the computer in the Registrar General's Office in New Delhi. The editing and coding instructions are reproduced in Appendix—II.

6. The Administration Report on Enumeration, (Series 8 ; Part VIII—A) already published, sets out in detail the preliminary arrangements made for the conduct of 1971 Census of which houselisting formed the basic preparatory phase and for which, therefore, the same arrangements held good. It may, however, be pointed out that no effort was spared by us to ensure that the training imparted to Census workers at all levels was of the very best quality. To this end the entire work-load of training was borne by our own staff of whom seven teams were constituted. In the past, in most cases, the responsibility of training the lower level of staff used to be entrusted to Charge Superintendents and Zonal Officers who had little spare time to concentrate on this work. The training of enumerators and supervisors commenced at 47 centres in the accessible areas of the Kashmir province on 28th November, 1969 and concluded on 19th December 1969. In the case of Jammu province, it started at 46 centres on 26th December, 1969 and was concluded on 28 January, 1970. In all 5,703 enumerators and 1,215 supervisors attended the classes. Each training camp was of two-days duration. Class-room lectures and discussions were held on the first day and practical training conducted on the second day. The written material distributed at the centres included not only instruction books but a short booklet in question and answer form prepared in our office dealing with all possible local examples. This along with a printed sample notional map which was supplied to each enumerator and supervisor greatly facilitated their task. In the case of inaccessible areas of the State, the training commenced on 15th July, 1970 and concluded on 16th August, 1970. The training in these areas was conducted for both phases of houselisting and enumeration simultaneously. Even the enumerators and supervisors of accessible areas participated in these classes to benefit from instructions on general enumeration. The total number of enumerators and supervisors attending the instructions was 876. The 1971 Census experiment of entrusting the entire work-load of training to the officers of the Census Department paid back dividends by way of accuracy and high quality of work done in each phase of the Census programme.

7. An initial difficulty encountered by the field staff was that there was nothing to guide them in regard to fixation of numbers on the houses. A system had to be devised, therefore to ensure that every structure is painted with a number which also indicates clearly how many Census houses are located in each structure. This involved time, expense and labour. The need for introducing permanent housenumbering in our State has been apparent from a long time. A good permanent housenumbering system fulfils great many needs and apart from proving useful for post and telegraph services, it becomes a valuable aid for propagation of health and family planning programmes, preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of surveys of various types. Permanent numbers are reported to have been fixed on each house block in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar and the town of Sopore during the 1931 Census but no traces of these numbers can be seen today. An attempt was made again to put number plates on houses in the two cities during 1961 Census but the numbers did not prove durable. The matter was raised by the Registrar General with the State Government as far back as 1966 so that permanent house-numbers if introduced in advance of the 1971 Census would prove useful for ensuring complete houselisting. The Government did constitute Committees at the State and District levels vide Government Order No. 411-LS/68 dated 15.10.1969 to implement the Scheme in accordance with the guide-lines contained in the Manual on Permanent Housenumbering prepared by the Registrar General's Office. However, when houselisting started for the 1971 Census, no numbers were found fixed on any structure. I thought the matter should not rest there and since excellent notional maps of every village and town block with numbers of structures marked properly were available with us, the Government should profit by our experience.

I accordingly wrote to the Chief Secretary suggesting that use be made of our maps for implementing the Scheme. The following extract from my D. O. letter No. Cen. 473/8756/70 dated 30.10.1970 is quoted below :—

> "As you are no doubt aware, so far there has been no attempt at introducing a system of permanent house-numbering in Jammu & Kashmir and various departments have been obliged to have the houses marked on an ad-hoc basis but locking a systematic order, to suit their needs from time to time. We, in the Census Organisation, have tried to mark each structure with a number during the houselisting stage which has since been completed throughout the State. In this connection, we have got a notional map prepared of each village, ward/mohalla. This is an important and basic document which gives a detailed layout of each such unit indicating inter alia, the location of houses situated therein along with the relevant number in order of their position. I am enclosing herewith three such maps relating to Turka Wangam (Shupiyan Tehsil), Songan (Beerwah Tehsil) and Mala Pora (Baramulla Tehsil) for your perusal.
>
> I feel that these maps can serve as a ready frame for introduction of a system of permanent house-numbering in our State. The need for introducing it in our State is too apparent to need any emphasis.
>
> I might mention that according to the figures just collected by us, there are about 6.50 lakh residential Census houses in our State, out of which about a lakh are situated in urban areas. The region-wise break-up is as follows :—

	Number of Census houses (in lacs)		
	Rural	*Urban*	*Total*
Jammu	2.59	0.37	2.96
Kashmir	2.80	0.56	3.36
Ladakh	0.16	0.02	0.18"

8. We decided to launch the houselisting operations neither too far in advance of general enumeration nor too close to it. This was done in recognition of the fact that while too much gap between the two stages may result in the house-numbers getting blurred or obliterated, still sometime was needed for carving out enumeration blocks, estimating the requirements of forms and arranging their distribution and building a favourable climate of public cooperation for the success of the final effort. Consequently it was decided to conduct these operations in the accessible area of the State from 1st to 28th February, 1970. Although some of the enumerators completed the work even earlier than the target date, all the houses in the accessible areas of the State were numbered and listed by the specified date.

9. A distinguishing feature of the State lies in its varying topographic and climatic conditions. The inhabited areas range from a height of 1,000 feet to 13,000 feet. There are many areas which remain snow-bound and inaccessible for six to eight months in a year (Appendix—III). Naturally, houselisting could not be held in such areas simultaneously with the accessible areas. These operations had, therefore, to be postponed until the time such areas became accessible. According to the original calendar drawn up, this work had to be done from 11th May to 5th June, 1970. The matter was reconsidered and it was decided to time these operations very close to the enumeration in the inaccessible areas so as to relieve the field staff of the inconvenience caused to them by having to travel long distances on foot on mountainous terrain for receiving instructions and collecting the supply of forms etc. on different occasions. Taking up the phases in close sequence in these areas resulted in more effective supervision being exercised.

10. The services of press and radio were mobilised in the best possible way to arouse the response of the people for the successful implementation of various targets of Census work. Through these and other media, a general awareness was created among the people about the utility and importance of Census-taking. Officers of the Census Department gave radio talks, wrote articles and even lectured to the public at a few places.

11. The Registrar General of India visited Jammu while the houselisting and house-numbering work was in progress in the accessible areas of the State. He saw the numbering and listing work in Jammu city and R. S. Pora town. He also visited some border villages near the Cease-fire Line to inspect the performance of enumerators in the field. Though he was scheduled to inspect the work in the valley also he could not make it as the flight got cancelled. He, however, visited Ladakh in September, 1970 while these operations were in progress there. He felt happy with what he saw and was kind enough to convey to me the impression of his tour vide his D. O. letter No. 1/4/70—RG(P) dated 21st September, 1970 reproduced here :—

"It is hardly necessary for me to repeat how gratified I feel about the excellent quality of the Census work in Ladakh district that we just saw. I fully appreciate the great pains that the dedicated workers like Abdul Gani, Arora and Kalla had taken in the imparting of intensive training and supervision of work in the most remote areas of your State. I also realise the amount of trouble that yourself and all your colleagues, and particularly, Shri Yaqub and Shri Masood took to make my tour comfortable and fruitful despite the trying circumstances. Let me not forget the driver of your jeep and also the peon who accompanied us, who were so very dutiful and faithful throughout. I must congratulate you on the fine team of men you have and the imaginative leadership you have been providing. I once again wish the Census of your State every success".

12. The house-numbering and houselisting operations were completed on scheduled dates practically throughout the State. During the pre-editing scrutiny of the houselists, however, we found that no houselists were available for a part of the boat population of Pulwama tehsil. On making spot verification, we learnt that this had been left out of coverage. We, therefore, established a camp office in Pulwama and got the work completed in the missed areas.

13. Arrangements for the collection of the records were made both at our Jammu and Srinagar Offices. Before the houselists were received from the offices of the District Census Officers a Register of Records was prepared showing the number of houselist pages, number of establishment schedules, houselist abstracts and notional maps, block-wise. As the records started pouring in, these were entered in this Register. From the very begining the records of urban and rural areas were arranged separately district by district and within the district by tehsil and within the tehsil in the serial order of enumerators blocks in the case of rural areas and within the district, town by town (in the order of location code) and within the town in the serial order of the town blocks. On receipt of the records, the first scrutiny was done with reference to the code list of village/town as well as block list. Later, cross-checking of houselists was made with the enumerator's abstracts.

14. Initially, it was decided to process the Houselist records on a 20% sample basis. Every fifth entry in the Houselists with a random start for each tehsil was to constitute a sample. On reconsideration, the Registrar General, India decided that as the size of the total population was small and as the sample may not provide data to a retrable degree of accuracy for smaller administrative units within the State. Houselists should be processed and housing tables prepared on the basis of a full count in the case of Jammu and Kashmir State and a few other small States and Union Territories. The officials put on the editing job were thoroughly trained before they actually started editing the entries.

15. The Census Act provides for taking a Census and not the houselisting operations. In that sense, the houselisting may not come within the strict purview of the Census Act. This, however, did not handicap our work. Only a few stray cases of non-cooperation came to notice but it was decided not to proceed against them legally. The fact that the data collected by us would be kept in strict confidence, widely published, helped in removing fears of some individuals that truthful disclosures of particulars about living rooms rental status etc. may involve them in trouble for taxation purposes and so on.

16. The quality of data collected in the houselisting operation, I am happy to say, turned out even better than we expected and was especially impressive in regard to the far-flung and remote settlements where houses are widely scattered and where each visit on the part of the enumerator becomes a virtual physical endurance test. Even so, in a massive operation like houselisting some procedural errors were bound to creep in. These were set right in the course of editing and are mentioned below :—

1. In Col. 3 of the houselist, Building Nos., were shown instead of Census House Nos., in the case of some buildings having more than one Census house. The enumerators had probably forgotten to record the Census house number in brackets. These cases were suitably corrected by showing the Census house numbers in brackets.

2. More than one material of walls and roof were recorded against Census houses in a few cases in Cols. 4 and 5. Since this would create difficulties at the coding stage, there was not much choice for us at the editing stage but to retain the name of the first recorded material and score off others.

3. More than two purposes for which a Census house was used were recorded. The first two were retained and the remaining scored off. In the case of Census houses used as establishments in combination with other uses, establishment was retained and other use scored off provided there was a corresponding entry in the Establishment Schedule.

4. Some of the Census houses were shown as "Vacant" in Col. 6. No reasons were, however, entered in Col. 17. Generally "Unspecified" was recorded in Col. 17 against such entries. "Seasonal Vacancy" was imputed in the case of tourist resorts or places which were definitely known to be the seasonal , residences of migratory population.

5. Instead of giving household number in column 8, serial number was repeated in this column also. This mistake was corrected by scoring off the serial number and instead incorporating household number in relation to the relevant Census house No.

6. In some cases, the name of head of the household was not entered in Col. 9 of the Houselist. It was left blank since the name of the head of the household was not to be tabulated.

7. In a few cases, Harijan was recorded in Col. 10. Heads of such households were treated as belonging to "other community" and not Scheduled Castes, since Harijan was not mentioned in the list of castes pertaining to this State in the relevant Presidential Order.

8. In certain instances, there was omission of entry in Col. 11. The number of rooms were imputed in such cases from the number of persons recorded in Col. 15 on the basis of three persons per room (the person-room ratio of 1961 Census).

9. In the case of omission in Col. 12 "R" was imputed for urban areas and "O" for rural areas in the case of non-institutional households.

17. The 1971 Houselist based largely on the pattern of the Houselist canvassed at the 1961 Census consisted of 17 columns and 20 rows divided under the following heads :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE HEAD

Col. 1	Line No.
Col. 2	Building No.
Col. 3	Census House No.
Col. 4	Material of walls.
Col. 5	Material of roof.
Col. 6	Purpose for which Census House is used
Col. 7	Whether the Census house is fully or partly used as an establishment
Col. 8	Household No.
Col. 9	Name of the Head of the Household
Col. 10	Whether the household belongs to any Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
Col. 11	The number of rooms under the residential use of the household
Col. 12	Whether the household lives in an "owned" or "rented" house
Col. 13–15	The number of males, females and total persons in the household on the day of houselisting.
Col. 16	Whether household is engaged in cultivation.
Col. 17	Remarks

Detailed instructions as to how to fill the particulars of the Houselist correctly were issued to the enumeration agency (Appendix—IV) followed by practical training in the field.

18. Except for the introduction of concept of "singleness of use" in the definition of a Census house in this Census which has been explained in an earlier paragraph, the concepts and definitions used were by and large the same as adopted in 1961. The more important of these definitions are briefly discussed below :—

Structure :

A construction having four walls and a roof irrespective of the material used was defined as a structure. Enclosed constructions with three walls and a roof like conical constructions

were also recognised as structures. Such of the Independent latrines and bath rooms with four walls and a roof which did not satisfy even the minimum prescribed specifications of a room were, however, left out of the definition of a structure at this Census.

Building :

A building was defined generally as a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit used or likely to be used as shops, workshops etc. or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residences or workshop-cum-residences.

Census House :

A Census House was defined as a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard, stair-case etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. Though a tent may not strictly qualify under the definition to be treated as a Census house, we treated all tents where people lived for a season or for a considerable period of time as Census houses. This ensured coverage of nomadic elements like gujjars and bakarwals as also of forest labour and labourers from within and outside the State working on various developmental projects in various parts of the State who generally live in tents.

Household :

A household was a group of persons who commonly lived together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household. For Census purposes, each one of these types was regarded as a 'Household'. Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons ; the later included boarding houses, hotels, residential hotels, orphanages, Rescue Homes, Ashrams etc. These were called 'Institutional Households'.

19. An attempt has been made in this Report to present and discuss the data collected at the houselisting stage regarding the housing situation in Jammu and Kashmir with particular reference to useage, predominant materials of construction of wall and roof, tenure status of households and congestion or otherwise of accommodation on the basis of living rooms available per household. Due to establishments having been listed in the Establishment Schedule separately, this Report does not deal with establishments like the 1961 Report on Housing which gave the data on establishments as well. A separate volume covering the subject is under compilation and will be published shortly.

20. It will be seen that in presenting the Houselist data yielded at this Census, wherever possible, a comparison has been attempted with the relevant relative figures of the last Census. This has been no easy job owing to a basic change having been made in the concept of a Census house at this Census. Further, houselisting was done at the two Censuses at different times of the year. In 1961 it was undertaken in October-November before and not after the annual seasonal move of offices to Jammu which results in a fair amount of seasonal migration on the part of administrative personnel and others from Kashmir to the Jammu region. At this Census, the houselisting operations were undertaken in the month of February when winter was at its height and a large number of Census houses used as hotels, restaurants and offices etc. during the busy tourist season were found closed in the Kashmir region. Any attempt at achieving comparability in the true sense, with the 1961 figures in the circumstances was like solving a difficult statistical puzzle. No such effort was necessary at the last Census since no housing data was available for the decade 1941–51 to serve as a base for comparison.

21. Even as it is, despite some apparent anomalies having come to notice, the figures returned for the decade 1961-71 in the Houselists reveal some interesting changes in the useage of houses and useage of materials for the construction of wall and roof as well as tenure status of households. These are discussed at the State-level and district-level in the subsequent chapters of this Report.

22. A brief mention of the salient findings on the basis of the data collected at this Census would not be out of place here :—

1. A substantial addition has been registered

in regard to total number of Census houses used as shops excluding eating places reflecting increased tempo of commercial activities in all parts of the State including Ladakh and Doda districts where such usage has been returned in higher proportions at this Census.

2. Census houses used as kothars and cattle-sheds have been returned in bigger numbers at this Census. This is an indication of better economic conditions prevailing in the rural areas now than before. Evidently the use of fertilisers, better qualities of seed and implements has resulted in more grain becoming available for being stored in kothars. Likewise increase in the number of cattle-sheds would justify the assumption that an improvement has taken place both in the quality and size of live-stock.

3. The number of workshops and registered factories has increased appreciably in the case of the two cities of the State. The increase in industrial activities has not taken place in Srinagar and Jammu only but all other areas except Ladakh. Even Doda district considered to be an economically backward area has registered an appreciable increase in the case of Census houses used as workshops and worksheds both in its rural and urban parts.

4. Census houses used as hotels, restaurants, dharamshalas etc. have been returned in a higher proportion for the Jammu province reflecting its growing importance as an expanding centre of trade and tourism.

5. The number of hotels, restaurants and eating places has gone up substantially in the urban areas of the Ladakh district as a result of the construction of Srinagar-Leh road which has exposed the area to modern influences.

6. In the matter of usage of materials of wall and roof a clear shift has become discernible towards more frequent use of pucca materials like burnt brick, corrugated iron sheets, cement and R. B. C. replacing mud, grass, unburnt bricks, stone and timber.

7. In regard to tenure status of households, the position remains by and large the same as was obtaining in 1961. However, in that the far-flung areas of the State like Ladakh have returned a significantly high proportion of rented residential accommodation shows that on account of increased tempo of development activities there, technical and administrative manpower from other parts of the State in sizeable numbers is working and living there.

23. I would like to conclude the foregoing introductory remarks by acknowledging the help rendered to me in compiling this Report by some colleagues in my office. Shri Abdul Gani, Deputy Director, saw the first draft and ensured that no essential detail was missing from it. I feel particularly indebted to Shri B. L. Bhan, Investigator, who had to put in a lot of labour in sifting and cross-classifying the data contained in the Housing Tables. S/Shri Mohd. Yusuf, Bashir Ahmed, Tabulation Officers and V. K. Chehra, Tej Krishen Computors, were also closely associated with the work. I would also like to put on record my appreciation of the work put in by Shri Masood Ahmed Chak, cartographer, in taking the photographs and preparing the charts, graphs and maps that appear in this Report. I owe some gratitude to Shri Virendar Kumar Tiku, my Stenographer, who with his usual enthusiasm typed the manuscript and corrected the proofs.

POST-SCRIPT

Any reference to the recent hostilities which resulted in a military disaster for Pakistan and whose happy outcome was the birth of the new nation of Bangladesh is obviously out of context in a report of this kind but, inasmuch as, soon after the Cease-fire when the manuscript of this Report had already been sent to the Press I got an opportunity of taking a hurried look at some Pakistani villages in the Shakargrah Tehsil, I have felt compelled to add a few words about what I saw there. Accompanying me were H. U. Malik and J. K. Bakhri, Statistical Assistants in the Jammu Tabulation Office. Dr. J. N. Bhan, Vice Chancellor of the Jammu University also came along, at my request. In Samba from where the thrust from our side had been made, we joined

Mr Abdul Gani Goni, Health Minister in the State Government, who was also visiting the area at the same time. His presence assured us a warm welcome from the military authorities. In a short while, we reached a spot marked by a sign-post announcing proudly 'YOU ARE NOW ENTERING PAKISTAN. NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED. SO BASH ON, REGARDLESS'. A little ahead another sign-post said 'ONLY PAK MINES. SO BASH ON, REGARDLESS'. 'BASH ON REGARDLESS', we learnt later was the inspiring motto given to the Division by its commander. Indeed mines or no mines, our army had cut through the enemy lines right upto the Shakargarh town encircling it on three sides and gaining effective control of more than 400 square kms of Pakistan territory. Here and there abandoned Pakistani tanks—some in a show-room condition—provided solid evidence of the brilliant strategy executed by our army against the Pakistani war machine which was caught all along either napping or off guard. At places shining metal pieces of mirage and sabre jets showed with what skill and daring repeated attacks of Pakistani air-force had not only been beaten off but a heavy toll taken of their war planes in dog-fights. A prize of special value shown to us were a wing of mirage air-craft hit by small-arms fire and two sophisticated rockets picked up from the fields in an unexploded condition.

Against this mass of precious weaponary acquired over the years by the Pakistan military junta to pursue its aggressive designs against India, even a casual look at the several undamaged villages showed that hardly anything had been done to improve the living standards of the people. No roads, canals, schools or dispensaries existed in the area. All houses save one mosque were made of kacha materials plastered with mud. Inside the houses there was ample evidence to show that cattle and humans lived side by side. There was no sign of the existence of household industry of any kind. Only a crude sugarcane crusher was seen lying in a compound. I tried hard to search for a Census house used as a shop but found none in the area. Needless to say the villages appeared to be living in the same conditions which must have existed there a century ago and this, in spite of the fact, that the area like the rest of Punjab on our side is capable of being developed both agriculturally and industrially. Some photographs of our visit taken by Shri Kumar of the State Information Department and published in this Report tell their own tale. The Registrar General, Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, himself visited Sakhuchak and Amruchak villages captured from Pakistan in this sector, on 19th January, 1972. Accompanying him were, besides myself, Shri Abdul Gani, Deputy Director, Shri J. C. Kalra, Assistant Director and Shri Sharma, Tehsildar Hiranagar. At Sakhuchak it was noticed that even though the village contained several pucca houses, these had been built prior to partition in 1947. Since then, the only pucca buildings to have come up in this place were that of one High School and two mosques. The village is not connected by any road and is separated from Amruchak, a small railway station close-by by a nallah. But for a small building it showed hardly any signs of socio-economic development; all structures having been built in kacha materials. One interesting sight we saw in Amruchak was a fresh water spring which had sprouted up as a result of explosion of a bomb shell of Pakistani air force. The Registrar General also visited Hamirpur-Siddir, Khorde and Pallanwala in the Chhamb Sector on 21st January, 1972. Meeting officers and jawans, he was given first-hand account of the herioc action of our forces in the war which had resulted in arresting and blunting the advance of two Pakistani armoured brigades commanded by Gen. Tikka Khan in this area. Compared to the successes which Pakistani forces had achieved in this sector in 1965 war by advancing to only 6 or 7 miles short of Akhnoor, they had made little gains this time and that too at a heavy sacrifice in terms of men and material. By a happy coincidence, the Registrar General was able to meet some of his old colleagues of the Deccan Horse at Khorde and exchange with them many old reminiscences.

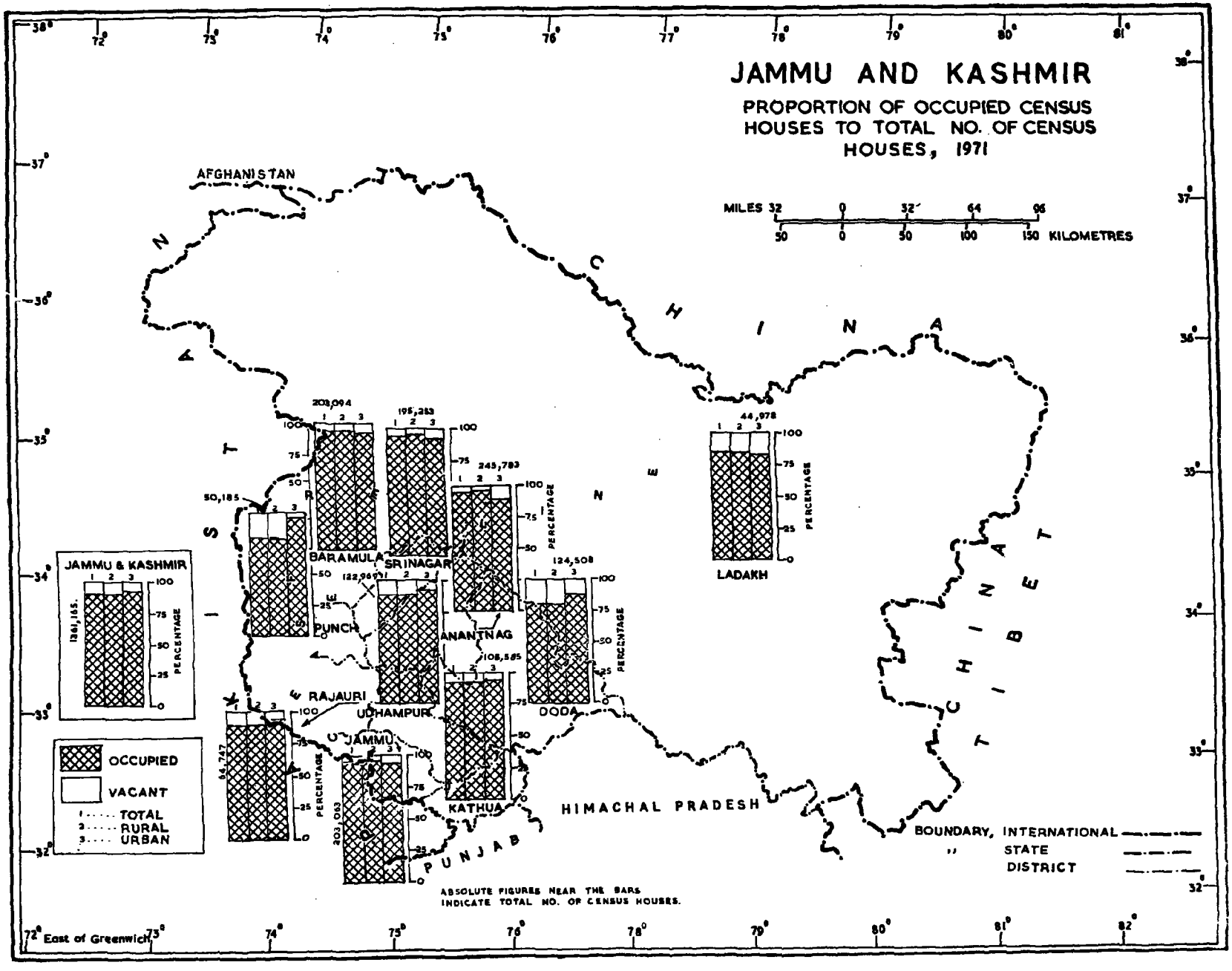
The Registrar General availed of the opportunity of his visit in Jammu in discussing with State authorities the possible ways of help which the Census Organisation could provide in the matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons. He had a high level meeting with the Chief Minister and Finance and Revenue Ministers in this behalf.

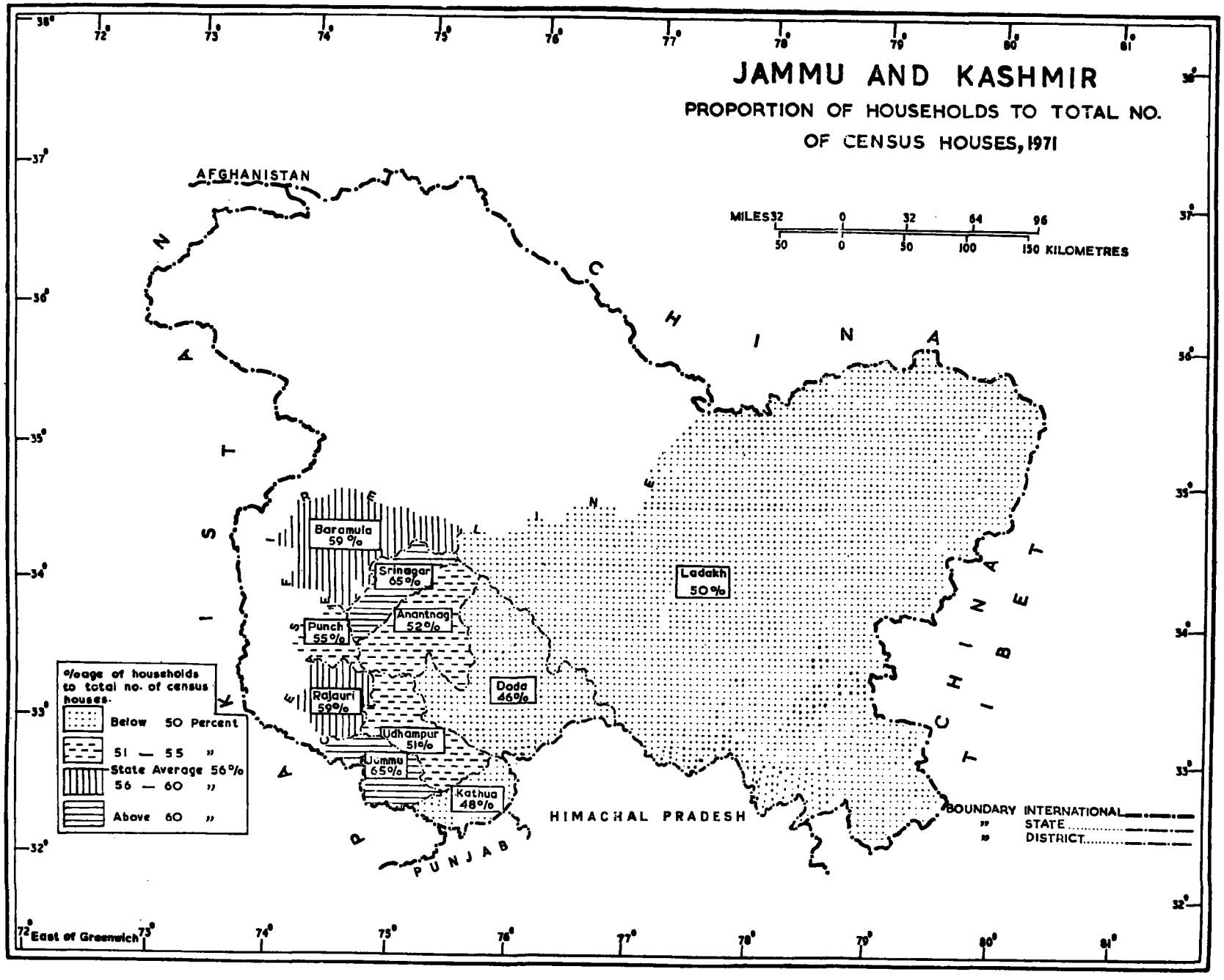
I should like to conclude this brief reference to the 1971 hostilities by writing a word or two about the dedicated manner in which the Census staff conducted itself during the frequent enemy air-raids both at Jammu and Srinagar. No employee asked for leave and work on the preparation of P. C. A. in the Tabulation Offices did not stop on holidays or Sundays. Every employee made a token contribution to the National Defence Fund and many joined the queue at the Military Hospital to offer blood. The Registrar General on learning about it conveyed the following words of appreciation :-

From Chandra Sekhar to Zutshi :

> "Your telegram No. CEN 2/6685/71, dated the 6th December, 1971. Please convey my congratulations to your staff for the exemplary patriotic gesture."

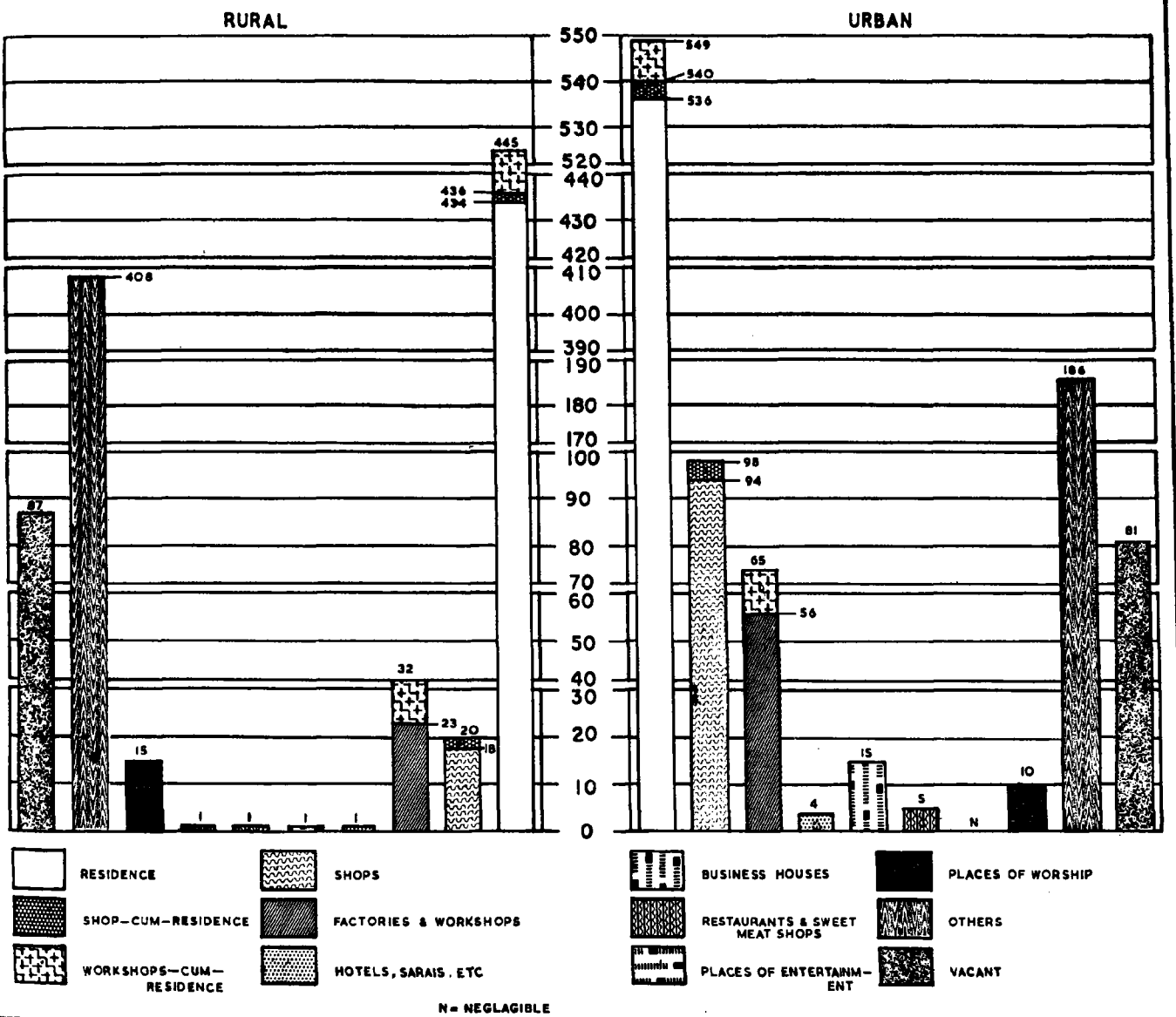
MAPS & GRAPHS

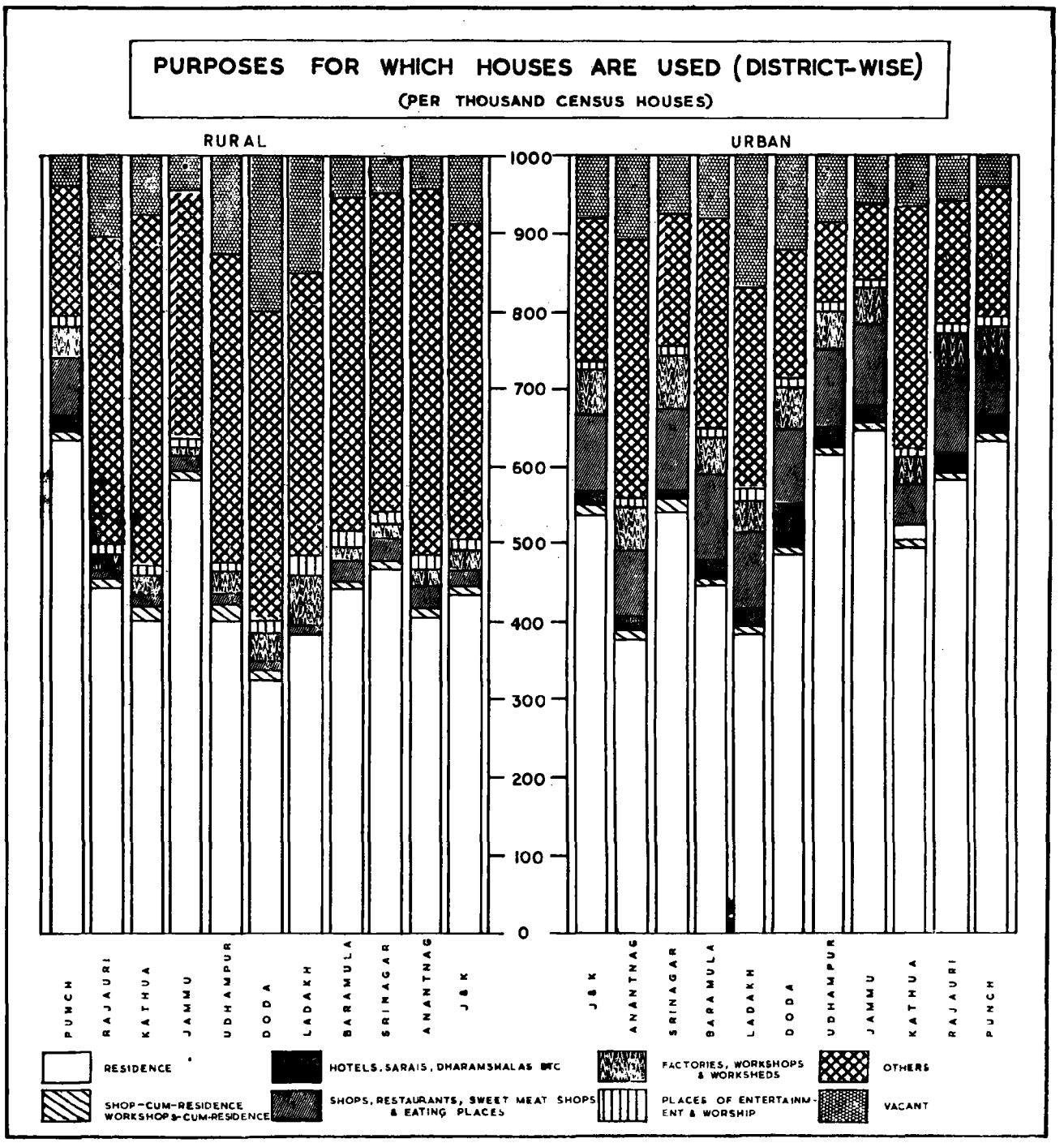

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES TO TOTAL NO. OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1971
MILES 32 0 32 64 96
50 0 50 100 150 KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
BARAMULA
SRINAGAR
PUNCH
ANANTNAG
RAJAURI
UDHAMPUR
JAMMU
DODA
KATHUA
LADAKH
203,094
195,283
245,783
44,978
50,185
122,969
124,508
108,585
84,747
203,043
JAMMU & KASHMIR
1261,165
OCCUPIED
VACANT
1 ..... TOTAL
2 ..... RURAL
3 ..... URBAN
PERCENTAGE
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
ABSOLUTE FIGURES NEAR THE BARS INDICATE TOTAL NO. OF CENSUS HOUSES.
72° East of Greenwich

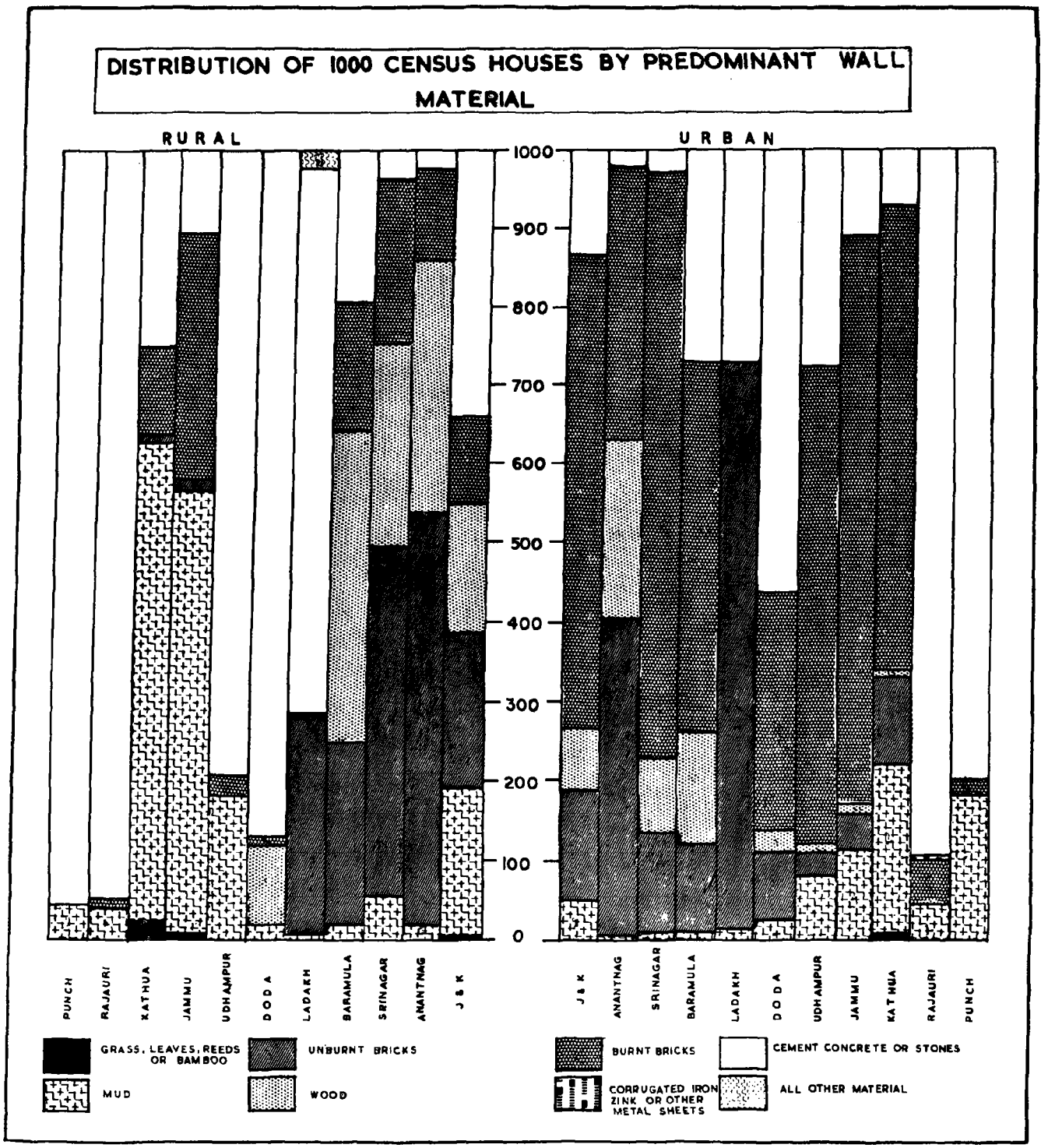

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO TOTAL NO. OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1971
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
MILES 32 0 32 64 96
50 0 50 100 150 KILOMETRES
Baramula 59 %
Srinagar 65%
Anantnag 52%
Punch 55%
Rajauri 59%
Udhampur 51%
Jammu 65%
Kathua 48%
Doda 46%
Ladakh 50%
%age of households to total no. of census houses.
Below 50 Percent
51 — 55 "
State Average 56%
56 — 60 "
Above 60 "
BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
East of Greenwich

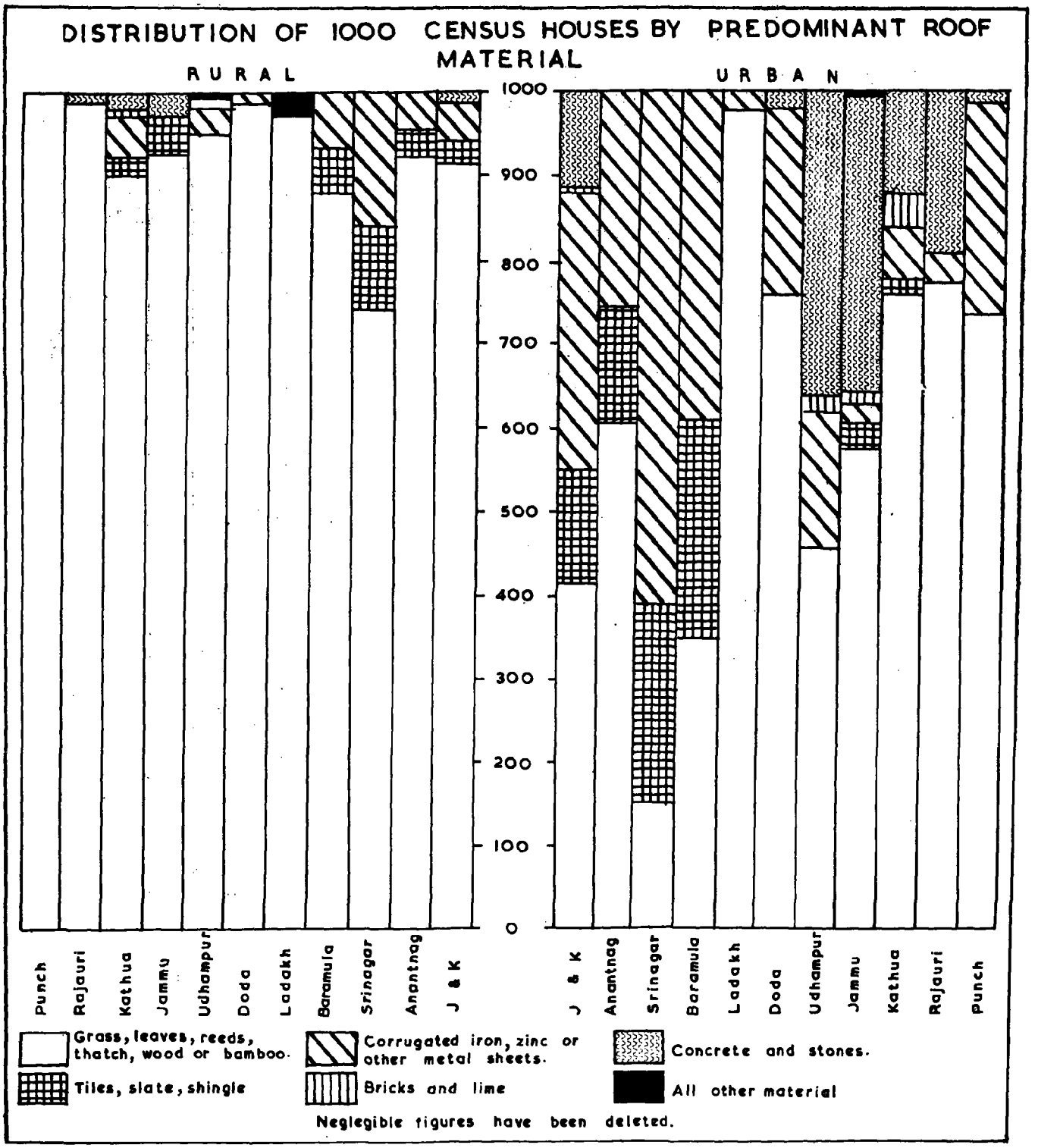
PURPOSES FOR WHICH HOUSES ARE USED IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

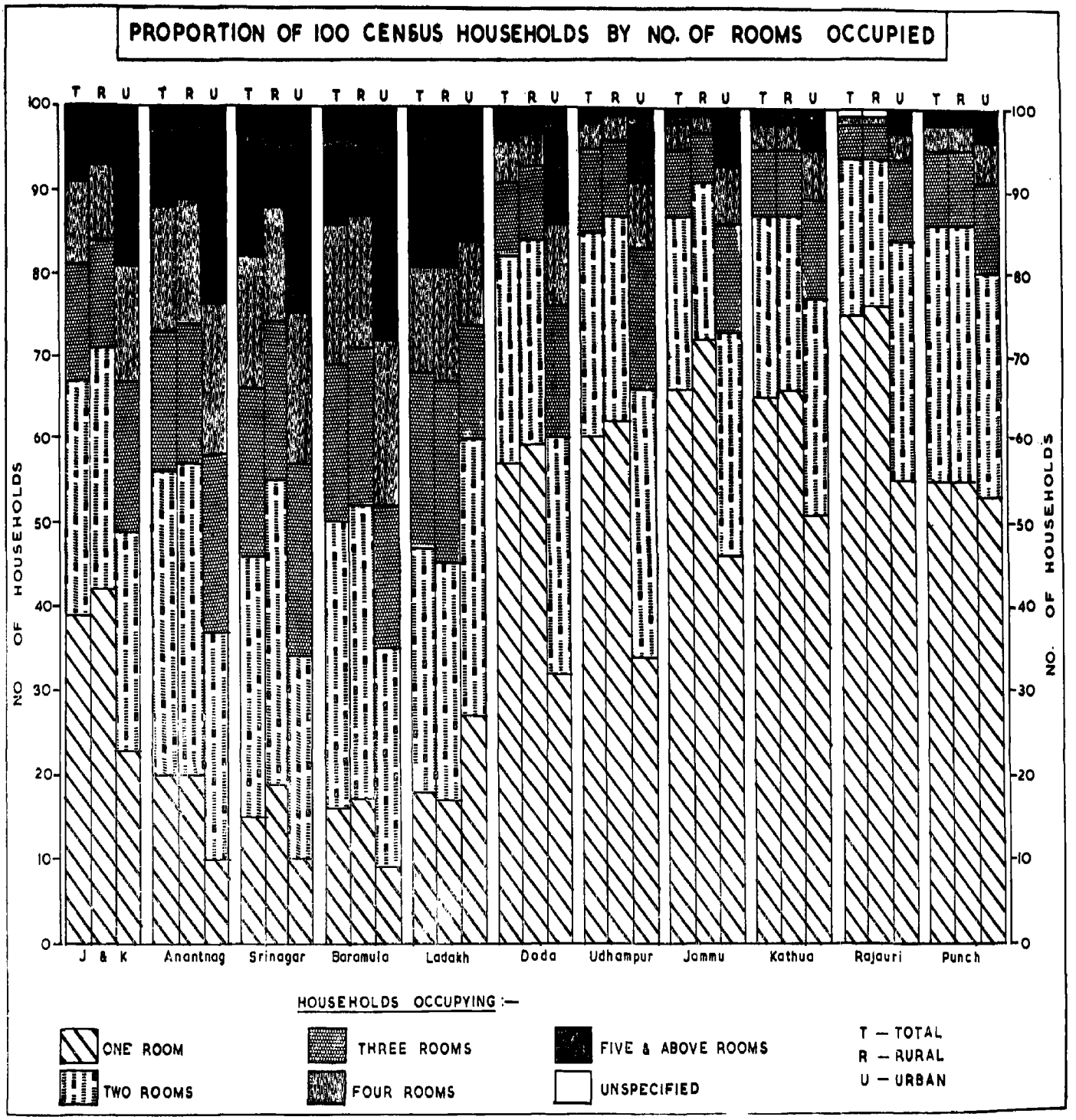
(Per thousand census houses)

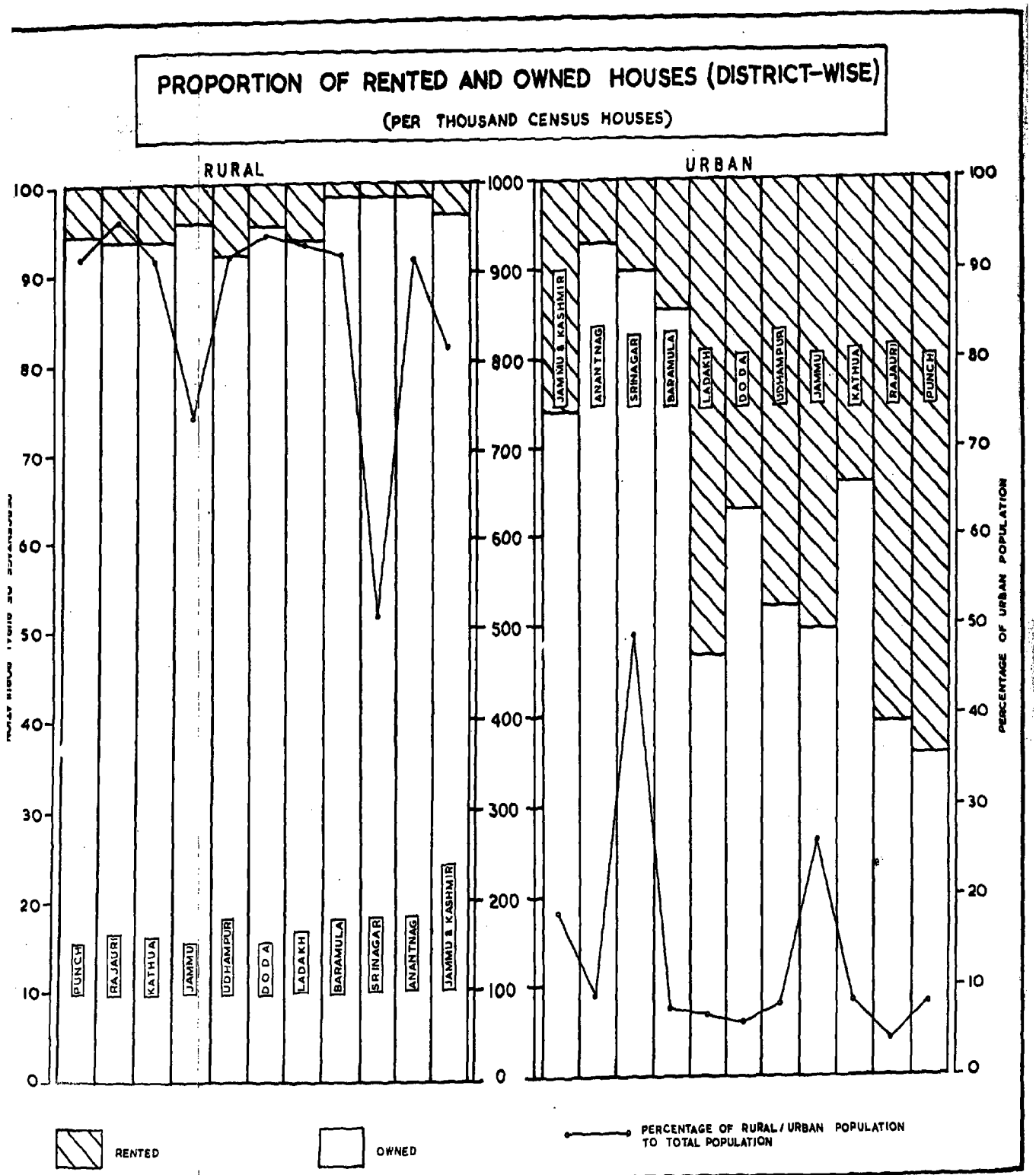



PURPOSES FOR WHICH HOUSES ARE USED (DISTRICT-WISE)
(PER THOUSAND CENSUS HOUSES)
RURAL
URBAN
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
PUNCH
RAJAURI
KATHUA
JAMMU
UDHAMPUR
DODA
LADAKH
BARAMULA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
J & K
RESIDENCE
HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS ETC
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKSHEDS
OTHERS
SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE WORKSHOPS-CUM-RESIDENCE
SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, SWEET MEAT SHOPS & EATING PLACES
PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT & WORSHIP
VACANT


DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT WALL MATERIAL
RURAL
URBAN
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
PUNCH
RAJAURI
KATHUA
JAMMU
UDHAMPUR
DODA
LADAKH
BARAMULA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
J & K
GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS OR BAMBOO
MUD
UNBURNT BRICKS
WOOD
BURNT BRICKS
CORRUGATED IRON ZINK OR OTHER METAL SHEETS
CEMENT CONCRETE OR STONES
ALL OTHER MATERIAL


DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT ROOF MATERIAL
RURAL
URBAN
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Punch
Rajauri
Kathua
Jammu
Udhampur
Doda
Ladakh
Baramula
Srinagar
Anantnag
J & K
J & K
Anantnag
Srinagar
Baramula
Ladakh
Doda
Udhampur
Jammu
Kathua
Rajauri
Punch
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets.
Concrete and stones.
Tiles, slate, shingle
Bricks and lime
All other material
Negligible figures have been deleted.


PROPORTION OF 100 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NO. OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
T R U
NO OF HOUSEHOLDS
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
J & K
Anantnag
Srinagar
Baramula
Ladakh
Doda
Udhampur
Jammu
Kathua
Rajauri
Punch
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING :—
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
FOUR ROOMS
FIVE & ABOVE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED
T — TOTAL
R — RURAL
U — URBAN


PROPORTION OF RENTED AND OWNED HOUSES (DISTRICT-WISE)
(PER THOUSAND CENSUS HOUSES)
RURAL
URBAN
PUNCH
RAJAURI
KATHUA
JAMMU
UDHAMPUR
DODA
LADAKH
BARAMULA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
JAMMU & KASHMIR
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
RENTED
OWNED
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL / URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

CHAPTER II

USES OF CENSUS HOUSES

The distribution of Census houses by useage in Jammu and Kashmir is given in Table H. I. and Subsidiary Tables H. I. 1 and H. I. 2 appended to this Report. The data yielded is discussed for each district separately in terms of rural and urban incidence of useage. Inter-district comparisons as well as comparisons of the district proportions to the State proportions have been drawn wherever necessary with the object of making the study of the Houselist data more meaningful. However, no attempt has been made to discuss the data at the tehsil level. This omission is not of our choosing. At this Census, though the houselists were also edited and coded on a full count basis in respect of columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, the coded information was transferred on cards by punching machines, The punched cards were later fed into the computer in the Registrar General's Office for drawing of housing and establishment tables. The tables drawn by the computer give figures at the district level only rendering a convenient study of the data at the Tehsil level difficult at this stage.

USEAGES DEFINED

For facility of reference, the definition of certain useages of Census houses becomes unavoidable. These are explained here briefly:-

Vacant Census House :

A house was treated as vacant if no person was living in it at the time of enumeration. If the house was found to be locked because the occupants had gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it was not to be treated as vacant but the use to which it was put, recorded.

Occupied Census house :

The term embraced all kinds of Census houses other than vacant at the time of houselisting. An idea of the varied useages of occupied Census houses may be had by reference to Table H. I. The term also covers Census houses returned under "Others" like cattle-sheds, kothars, stores, garages, hospitals, dispensaries, schools ect.

Shop :

A place where articles were bought and or sold for cash or credit was treated as a shop. A Census house used as shop and also as residence was noted as shop-cum-residence.

Work-shop :

Any Census house where any kind of production, repair or servicing was done or where goods and articles were made and sold but was not large enough to be regarded as a factory was treated as workshop. If it was also used as residence, it was treated as workshop-cum-residence.

Business House :

A place where transaction in money or other articles takes place was treated as a business house.

As regards other uses, no explanation is necessary as these are distinguishable from each other easily.

TYPICAL HOUSE TYPES

A brief mention of the typical design and shape of houses found in Jammu and Kashmir would not be out of place here. These vary from region to region and within the region in accordance with the climatic conditions and the predominant use to which they are put. Beginning with Ladakh, we find in the rural areas houses constructed of mud and stone with few windows and doors, providing close resemblance to military bunkers. This is evidently due to the fact that protection must be sought against strong winds which blow in this area. Much care is not given to the stability of the roof which is flat as there is little rain or snow in the region. In majority of cases, the ground floor serves the purposes of a cattle-shed. In urban areas due to increased commercial activity, shops consist of separate structures constructed of stone, mud and timber. Use of corrugated sheets and shingle for the roof is extremely rare. There are few latrines or privies even in the urban areas as people prefer to ease themselves in the open. The Dak Bungalow at Kargil has single modern commode but flushing

is done manually as there are no arrangements for automatic flushing. In the Kashmir valley, the predominant materials of constructions consist of stone, bricks, thatch and timber. The roofs are triangular in shape built on tresses to facilitate snow clearance. The windows are made of two latticed leaves to allow light to pass in through paper which is pasted on them as a protection against cold during the winter season. Even in a humble dwelling there are two rooms called *Vot* and *Kani*. The former is used as the main room of the family. The latter more spacious and constructed as an open hall is reserved for use in summer as well as for social functions. At other times, it also serves as a general store. Silver-brich bark which in the past was used extensively for roof materials in urban areas, caught fires easily and has, therefore, largely been substituted now by shingle or corrugated iron sheets. In rural areas, however, thatched roof still continues to be a common phenomenon among the general strata of people. In majority of cases, a shop is constructed as part of the main structure. The cattle-sheds and kothars are built separately and there is usually a structure separate from the house which serves the purpose of a latrine. The boats of the Kashmir region are flat-bottomed as waters of rivers and lakes in valley are still. However, the roofs of the boats are also built on tresses like the houses. In some boats an additional structure is built on the roof to serve as shop-cum-residence. In the Jammu region, the urban pattern of architecture is by and large the same as observed in Punjab. In mountainous parts of the region, rural houses are built in the same style as in Ladakh but have more windows and doors accounting for better ventilation. An interesting feature of the houses in the Jammu region is that the latrine forms an integral part of the structure and is built usually on the top of the structure. Separate kothars are a rare sight in the region as there is little necessity of storing grain for the winter months; cultivation being possible for all months of the year unlike the Kashmir province where practically no cultivation takes place during winter.

The total number of Census houses in Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of data collected at the houselisting stage of 1971 Census operations adds up to figure of 1,361,165. Out of these 625,703 are wholly or partly residential such as shop-cum-residence or workshop-cum-residence. Houses listed as 'others' figure 512,336. The houses shown as 'vacant' number 117,367.

DISTRIBUTION BY USEAGE

Taking a block of 1,000 Census houses, the urban and rural incidences of various kinds of useage works out as under :-

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and other types of useage

S. No.	Type of Use	Number of Census Houses (In absolute figures)			Proportion in terms of 1,000 Census houses		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Total number of Census houses ..	1,361,165	1,168,917	192,248	1,000	1,000	1,000
2.	Vacant ..	117,367	101,841	15,526	86	87	81
3.	Total number of occupied Census houses ..	1,243,798	1,067,076	176,722	914	913	919
4.	Residence ..	610,516	507,505	103,011	449	434	536
5.	Shop-cum-residence ..	2,667	1,958	709	2	2	4
6.	Workshop-cum-residence including household industry ..	12,520	10,823	1,697	9	9	9
7.	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses .	1,621	773	848	1	1	4
8.	Shops excluding eating houses ..	39,870	21,698	18,172	29	18	94
9.	Business houses and offices ..	4,763	1,867	2,896	4	1	15
10.	Factories, workshops and work-sheds ..	37,557	26,760	10,797	28	23	56
11.	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	1,726	730	996	1	1	5
12.	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) excluding places of worship	957	914	43	1	1	N
13.	Places of worship (e.g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdawaras etc.) ..	19,265	17,400	1,865	14	15	10
14.	Others ..	512,336	476,648	35,688	376	408	186

Census houses listed as wholly or partly residential constitute 46% of the total number. Added to the category returned as 'others', they give out a high percentage of 84. In other words, the bulk of Census houses in Jammu and Kashmir are used as residences or for purposes ancillary to residence such as kothars or cattle-sheds. Census houses used as shops-cum-residences or workshops-cum-residences account only for a slightly little more than 1% of the total number.

The return of as many as 117,367 Census houses as 'vacant' is evidently ascribeable to the fact that houselisting in the accessible areas of the Kashmir valley was undertaken at the height of winter when hotels, restaurants and other places of tourist entertainment or recreation were closed for the tourist season.

Looking at the rural and urban breakup of figures in the statement it will be found that the useage of Census houses by and large follows the same pattern except in such categories as shops excluding eating houses, factories, workshops and worksheds and 'others'. Even though rural shops are more in absolute number than urban shops, they constitute less than 2% of the total rural Census houses. Urban shops, on the other hand, form as much as 10% of the total urban Census houses. Consistant with the usual phenomenon, the rural, urban proportions also differ likewise in the case of factories, workshops and worksheds, though not to the same extent as in respect of shops. Again as expected, the use of Census houses as 'others' has been returned in more than twice the proportion in rural areas than in urban areas, the two proportions being 41% and 19% respectively.

While even for such uses as hotels, saraies, dharamshalas, business houses, offices and restaurants the urban areas claim a higher proportion of Census houses than rural areas, the number of such Census houses is very small in either case, constituting a very insignificant proportion of the total number of Census houses. Urban areas have a slight edge over the rural areas in the use of Census houses as residence also which is the most predominant category, constituting more than 90% of the total Census houses in both cases.

Let us now see how far the above picture is reflected at the regional level. In this connection it would be interesting to make a reference to the following table :—

Distribution of 1000 Census Houses by vacant and other types of useage

Type of Use	Proportion in terms of 1000 Census Houses					
	Kashmir Province			Jammu Province		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total number of Census houses ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vacant ..	61	56	87	112	117	71
Total number of occupied Census houses ..	939	944	913	888	883	929
Residence ..	439	428	490	459	440	608
Shop-cum-residence ..	2	1	5	2	2	2
Workshop-cum-residence including household industry ..	8	7	11	11	11	5
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1	1	3	1	1	7
Shops excluding eating houses ..	38	26	99	20	12	87
Business houses and offices ..	4	2	13	3	1	19
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	29	21	62	26	24	46
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	N	N	2	2	1	11
Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat garh etc.) excluding places of worship ..	1	1	N	1	1	N
Places of worship (e.g., temples, churches, mosques, gurudawaras etc.) ..	17	19	11	11	11	8
Others ..	400	438	217	352	379	136

It will be seen that the two regions do not exhibit the same pattern in the rural and urban useage of Census houses, though the main categories of useage are broadly the same as at the state level. The difference between the two regions is striking in the case of vacant Census houses as also in the total occupied Census houses. While vacant Census houses claim only 6.1% of the total Census houses in Kashmir Province as against 11.2% in the Jammu Province, vacancy is more pronouncedly an urban feature in Kashmir Province contrary to the position in Jammu Province where it is much more a rural feature. Similarly in the case of occupied Census Houses while Kashmir Province claims a higher proportion as compared to Jammu Province, the rural – urban breakup shows a higher incidence of such Census houses in rural areas in the case of Kashmir Province as against urban areas in the case of Jammu Province. The urban areas of Jammu Province have also an edge over the urban areas of Kashmir Province in the use of Census houses as residence; as hotels, sarais, dharamshallas, tourist houses and inspection houses; and restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places though the latter two categories constitute a small fraction of the total Census houses in both the provinces. On the other hand the urban areas of Kashmir Province are slightly better placed over those of Jammu Province in the case of shop-cum-residence; workshop-cum-residence and factories, workshops and worksheds though these categories also constitute an insignificant proportion of the total Census houses in either cases.

Relative figures pertaining to useage of Census houses at the state level on the bases of houselisting conducted at the 1961 Census are as under:—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and other types of useage

Type of Use	Number of Census Houses (In absolute figures)			Proportion in terms of 1,000 Census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total number of Census houses ..	1,313,959	1,109,408	204,551	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vacant ..	137,465	109,276	28,189	105	98	138
Total occupied Census houses ..	1,176,494	1,000,132	176,362	895	902	862
Residence ..	619,820	524,277	95,543	472	473	467
Shop-cum-residence ..	4,304	3,006	1,298	3	3	6
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	14,019	12,606	1,413	11	11	7
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	2,132	889	1,243	1	1	6
Shops excluding eating houses ..	33,254	19,919	13,335	25	18	65
Business houses and offices ..	5,185	1,746	3,439	4	1	17
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	27,870	22,134	5,736	21	20	28
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places ..	2,333	860	1,473	2	1	7
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh) including places of worship ..	19,869	17,706	2,163	15	16	11
Others ..	447,708	396,989	50,719	341	358	248

COMPARISON OF 1961 & 1971 HOUSE STOCK

It will be seen that during the decade an over-all increase of 47,206 in the number of Census houses has been registered in the State. Amongst the occupied Census houses which numbered 1,176,494 in 1961 Census and 1,243,798 in 1971 Census, the increase registered is most marked in respect of shops excluding eating houses, factories, workshops and worksheds. Short-falls have, however, been registered in the number of houses used as residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, hotels, sarais etc., business houses and offices, restaurants and sweet-meat shops. Considering that there has been considerable expansion in trade and commerce during the last decade necessitating increased tempo in construction activity, the position

revealed in the 1971 Census may look somewhat anomalous. The explanation for this apparent inconsistency is provided by the fact that while according to the definition of a Census house in force at the time of houselisting in 1961, any independent structure or part of a structure having an independent approach or exit was treated as a separate Census house, at the present Census, parts of the same structure, normally entitled to be returned as independent Census houses were treated as one Census house if used for a single purpose under a single management. Thus at the 1961 Census a hotel comprising 50 rooms, each room accessible independently, was returned as 50 Census houses used as 50 hotels. The same hotel was returned as only one Census house and one hotel in the present Census by the application of the principle of 'singleness of use under the same management'.

Evidently the procedure adopted during the 1961 Census in recording the number and useage of Census houses resulted in an inflated size of the housing stock being drawn up in which useage became largely a matter of imputation. The inclusion of all latrines and bath-rooms, irrespective of their size, within the purview of Census houses in 1961 was yet another factor contributing to the position of housing stock being over-shared. Most of these were left out of count at the present Census. It may well be claimed, therefore that both in regard to the number of Census houses as well as their useage for various purposes, the figures returned for the present Census give a more rational and realistic picture of the housing stock in the State.

The claim is no mere observation. It was also adequately borne out by the results of a field study which was specially undertaken for the purpose in some randomly selected rural and urban units of the State. The study revealed that while the number of structures had actually increased in all cases, the revised application of the definition of a Census house introduced at the present Census had resulted in the Census houses being returned in a lesser number than what they would have been under the 1961 concept. The empirical results of the case study undertaken are published elsewhere in this Report (Appendix V)

DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS

The housing data of 1971 Census is discussed district-wise in the following paragraphs showing the position of a district in relation to other districts of the State.

ANANTNAG

According to main Table H-I, Anantnag district has returned 245,783 Census houses which constitute 18% of the total number of Census houses in the State. Subsidiary Table H-I-1 giving distribution of 1,000 Census houses shows that the district has returned the lowest proportion of vacant Census houses (49) and the highest proportion of occupied Census houses (951) among all the districts of the State. The district has also returned the highest proportion of 460 Census houses under the category 'others'. This proportion is even higher than the proportion (413) of Census houses used wholly or partially as residences in the district.

The district is noted for its agricultural prosperity due to abundance of irrigational facilities. There is, therefore, hardly a house which does not have a kothar (a room used for storage of paddy) and a cow-shed either as a part of the main house or as a separate structure attached to it. Between the two, the number of kothars is a little more than twice the number of cow-sheds. The district has also returned the highest number (4,215) of places of worship among all the district of the State. It also ranks highest in the number of Census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering (196). The district ranks next only to Srinagar district in the number of Census houses used as shops excluding eating houses but ranks highest in the State in the number of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence. The district, however, ranks low in the number of Census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist house and inspection bungalows. This is despite the fact that it abounds in tourist resorts like Pahalgam, Kokarnag, Acchabal, Duksum, Aharabal, Mattan etc. However, for this very reason business is closed in these places during the winter months. Since houselisting was timed for February-March, it resulted in a larger number of Census houses used for these purposes as being returned 'seasonally vacant'. Inevitably most of such Census houses were treated as 'vacant'.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON

Rural-Urban difference in the use of Census houses in the district is discernible from the following set of figures :-

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses between Rural and Urban areas for each use separately

Type of Use	State	Anantnag district	State		Anantnag Distt.	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	800	200
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	914	86
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	882	118
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	906	94
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	685	315
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	773	227
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	446	554
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	768	232
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	432	568
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh) excluding places of worship ..	1,000	1,000	955	45	969	31
Places of worship (e. g., temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	933	67
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	933	67

It will be seen that the district exhibits a pattern in its rural/urban differential which is somewhat different from that observed for the State as a whole. The State urban proportions are higher than the district urban proportions because of the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu which constitute about 66% of the total urban population of the State.

The rural part of the district shows high proportions in uses like residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, and 'others'. These uses are typical of our rural areas. A significant point to be noted is that there is not much of a difference between the rural and urban proportions of houses used as business houses and offices, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places both at the State level and district. However, there is a significant variation between the rural and urban proportions of houses used as factories, workshops and work-sheds. This is explained by the fact that registered factories in the district are located mostly in its urban areas. The reason for Census houses used as shops excluding eating houses, hotels, sarais etc. etc., showing higher proportion for the rural areas of the district as compared to the rural areas of the State and lower proportions for the urban areas of the district as compared to the urban areas of the State as a whole are, as already stated, attributable to the fact that shops in the towns like Pahalgam, Kokernag, Mattan etc., which cater for tourists were closed at the time of houselisting and were, therefore, recorded as 'vacant' in the houselist. This also explains why the number of vacant Census houses shows higher proportion for the urban areas when compared with the corresponding proportion for the urban areas of the State.

SRINAGAR

A comparison of main Tables H-I and H-III shows that whereas Srinagar ranks next only to Anantnag in population among the three districts of the valley, it ranks lowest in the number of Census houses. It has recorded lesser number of Census houses than even Jammu district which stands fourth in population ranking in the State. Srinagar district exhibits more or less a typical urban pattern in the matter of useage of houses because it has the largest urban sector in the State. It will be seen from the statement that the urban part of the district has returned 40%

of the total urban Census houses in the State as a whole. On the other hand, rural part accounts for only 10% of the total rural Census houses.

The congested residential accommodation in the district vis-a-vis other two districts of the valley can be seen from the figures given in Subsidiary Table H-I-1. As against 413 and 447 per 1,000 of all types of residential Census houses for Anantnag and Baramulla districts respectively, the proportion of such Census houses in the case of Srinagar district stands at 507.

Srinagar district, because of its predominant urban characteristics has returned the highest proportions of hotels, shops, business houses, offices, workshops, restaurants but the lowest proportion of Census houses used as places of worship, places of entertainment and community gathering and Census houses categorised under 'others'. The reasons are not far to seek in that a much bigger number of panchayat-ghars are included in the figures of places of entertainment and community centres in the case of Baramulla and Anantnag districts as compared to Srinagar district. Similarly, Srinagar district because of its smaller rural sector has returned fewer Census houses used as kothars and cow-sheds which have formed a substantial part of the Census houses categorised under 'others' in the case of the other two districts of the valley.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON

A clearer picture about the predominance of urban characteristics of useage of Census houses in the Srinagar district referred to above can be had from the following table which gives rural-urban variations :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses between Rural and Urban areas for each use separately

Type of Use	State	Srinagar district	State		Srinagar Distt.	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	491	509
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	575	425
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	246	754
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	436	564
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	257	743
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	288	712
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	317	683
Factories, workshops and work-sheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	294	706
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops aud eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	180	820
Places of entertainment and community gathering (phnchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	1,000	1,000	955	45	882	118
Places of worship (e. g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	722	278
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	790	210

By making a reference to main Table H-I and H-III, it will be seen that at the time of houselisting, about 50% of the total population of the district living in its urban part had only 42% of the residential Census houses to share.

As the above Statement will reveal, the urban proportions exceed the rural proportions in all the non-residential uses except places of entertainment and community gathering, places of worship and 'others' because Census houses used as panchayat ghars, cow-sheds and kothars are found generally in the rural areas and not in the urban. Similarly, there are more mosques in the rural areas of Srinagar district than the city. As against 2,103 places of worship returned from the rural areas of the district, the urban number accounts for only 810.

BARAMULLA

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses given in Subsidiary Table H-I-1 shows that the proportions of 'vacant' and 'occupied' Census houses in Baramulla district stand at 58 and 942 respectively. The distribution of 'occupied' Census houses used for various purposes follows more or less the same pattern as is obtaining in the Anantnag district. There is, however, slight variation in the proportion of Census houses used as residences and those categorised under 'others' between the two districts. Baramulla ranks higher in the case of the former category. Normally, it is difficult to explain the excess in the proportion of Census houses used as residences in Baramulla district as against corresponding proportion of Anantnag district. The only reason for the variation would perhaps be that the number of cow-sheds and kothars exceeds in the case of the Anantnag district resulting in proportional fall of Census houses used for residential purpose in the Baramulla district.

On the other hand, proportion of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence in Anantnag district is twice the corresponding proportion shown by the Baramulla district.

The workshop-cum-residence is usually a household industry run in a residential house. The principal household industry in Kashmir is manufacture of handicraft goods. The main contribution to this industry is made by Anantnag and Srinagar districts, least by the Baramulla district. That Baramulla shows a lower proportion of houses used as workshop-cum-residence is, therefore, a logical corrollary.

In the non-residential use of Census houses of the district, shops rank the highest. Then come factories, workshops and work-sheds. Places of worship stand next at 3,768 Census houses. The contribution of other types is rather negligible.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON

The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses between rural and urban areas for each use separately :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses between Rural and Urban areas for each use separately

Type of Use	State	Baramulla district	State		Baramulla Distt.	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	890	110
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	923	77
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	872	128
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	931	69
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	569	431
Shops excludiug eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	735	265
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	602	398
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	810	190
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	622	378
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh) excluding places of worship ..	1,000	1,000	955	45	984	16
Places of worship (e. g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	956	44
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	951	49

The only categories in which the proportion of urban useage is somewhat comparable to rural are hotels, sarais, business houses and offices, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places. The number of Census houses used for these purposes is, however, only a fraction of the total

number of Census houses in the district. In the case of Census houses used as residences only and those used as residences in combination with other uses, the rural proportions almost approximate the corresponding rural proportions of Anantnag district but exceed significantly the State rural proportions. There is also a bigger concentration of urban Census houses used as shops, hotels, sarais etc. in Baramulla district than in Anantnag district.

In practically all other non-residential uses, urban proportions of Anantnag district exceed the corresponding urban proportions of the Baramulla district. The pattern of useage of houses of Baramulla district is, therefore, more rural than that of Anantnag district.

LADAKH

An interesting revelation afforded by the data given in Subsidiary Table H-I-1 is that among all the districts of the State, the highest number of places of worship per 1,000 Census houses exists in the Ladakh district. Ladakh also shows the highest proportions of 'vacant' Census houses in the Kashmir province. Yet another striking feature of Ladakh is a lower proportion of Census houses being used as residences compared to remaining districts of Kashmir province. However, the district ranks the highest among all the districts of the State in the proportion per 1,000 Census houses used as factories, workshops and work-sheds suggesting that relatively it is more industrially advanced than other districts. It is pertinent to note here that while the absolute number of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence in the district is 1,049, the number used as factories, workshops and work-sheds is as high as 2,775.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON

The district has a very small urban sector; the total number of urban Census houses being only 3,678 out of 44,978 Census houses recorded for the district as a whole. Even so as the following figures will show the urban proportions bear a good comparison to rural in some categories of useage. This is due to the fact that the numbers involved in both cases are small.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses between Rural and Urban areas for each use separately

Type of Use	State	Ladakh district	State		Ladakh Distt.	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	908	92
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	918	82
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	537	463
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	474	526
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	431	569
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	489	511
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	468	532
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	946	54
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	375	625
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) excluding places of worship ..	1,000	1,000	955	45	..	1,000
Places of worship (e.g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdawaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	956	44
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	941	59

Elaborating the details of the data given above, the district shows a higher proportion of vacant Census houses in its rural areas than other districts of the province.

Census houses used as shop-cum-residences show comparable proportions between rural and urban areas. Out of a total of 41 Census houses in this category, 22 are in the rural areas and 19 in the urban.

Similarly, Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence which show comparable rural-urban proportions comprise 9 Census houses returned from rural areas and 10 from urban areas out of a total of 19. Other categories in which urban and rural proportions compare favourably include uses like hotels, sarais, dharamshalas etc. and shops excluding eating houses; business houses and offices; restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places.

Though urban areas of the district show a small proportion of the Census houses being used as places of worship, as many as 50 Census houses have been returned as being used for this purpose from the urban sector. The corresponding rural number is 1,086.

A significant proportion of Census houses categorised under 'others' particularly in the rural areas comprise schools, dispensaries and hospitals, business units and offices.

DODA

Doda is predominantly a hilly area. A sizeable chunk of the area of this district was treated as snow-bound. This necessitated house-listing being undertaken in the accessible and the inaccessible parts of the district in two separate stages. The figures of Census houses given in the tables, however, include the figures of both accessible as well as inaccessible areas.

Subsidiary Table H-I-1 shows that the district has recorded a very high proportion of vacant Census houses. In a large number of cases people living in the interior areas of the district have two residences, one on the foothills and the other on the hill-tops. They move to the hill-tops with their cattle during summer because of the availability of grazing facilities there and return to the lower altitudes before the on-set of winter. Owing to the seasonal change of residences, it was natural that a large number of Census houses not occupied at the houselisting stage were returned as vacant. Because of this, the proportion of occupied Census houses in the district is rather low. As is the case with other districts of the State, houses used as shop-cum-residences constitute a small fraction of the total number of Census houses in the district. Similarly, as in most of the other districts, workshop-cum-residences, though constituting a small proportion of the total, are much higher in number in comparison with shop-cum-residences.

The district has recorded the highest number of hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist houses and inspection bungalows in the state. The reason for this is not difficult to explain. Three important towns of the district namely Batote, Ramban and Banihal fall on the national highway. Being the main transit route for journeys to and from Srinagar, a continuous chain of such establishments, has come into existence in villages and towns all along the national highway. In the interior parts of the district, similarly, a large number of structures have been constructed for use as hotels or night shelters by the travelling public who because of long journeys involved cannot reach their destination in a single day.

The proportion of shops excluding eating houses is rather low. Unlike Kashmir valley where most of the villages have at least a shop to cater to the needs of its inhabitants, a shop may not be sighted in many villages of the Jammu province. This is more true of Doda district, no less due to its peculiar topography.

The district has returned a small number of business houses and offices (341). The number includes offices set up by forest-lesses.

On the positive side, Table H-I shows that Doda has not only the highest number (4,950) but also the highest proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds in the Jammu province. For this, there are many reasons. Situated, as the district is, on an extensive mountainous area on the two banks of the river Chenab, there is little agricultural activity. Extraction of timber and its conversion in the form of railway sleepers which provides work to sizeable numbers of people generate much industrial activity such as saw-mills etc. necessitating in turn maintenance of workshops for repair and manufacture of parts locally. Wool-spinning and wool-weaving still rife as a popular cottage industry in some parts of the district accounts for a large number of Census houses being used as woskshops or work-sheds. Since costs of transportation of consumer goods like shoes, utensils and other kind of articles for domestic use to far-flung areas of the

district are high, it necessitates most of such goods being manufactured locally which in turn results in higher incidence of Census houses being returned as manufacturing units or factories. Another type of workshops returned in significant numbers in the District is grahats.

Though the proportion of restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places is small, most of these are located in the urban areas of the district especially those which fall on the national highway.

There are only 72 Census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering. Most of these are panchayat-garhs located in the rural areas of the district.

The district has returned 1,857 Census houses used as mosques and temples.

The category 'others' as in other districts, constitutes a high proportion of the total number of Census houses. Though the break-up of this category is not available, it would be safe to presume that this category consists mostly of cow-sheds.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON

An idea of rural-urban differences in the uses of Census houses can be had from the following set of figures giving the distribution of 1,000 Census houses between rural and urban areas for each use separately :-

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses between Rural and Urban areas for each use separately

Type of Use	State	Doda district	State		Doda Distt.	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vacant ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	967	33
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	922	78
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	909	91
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Iudustry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	963	37
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist Houses and Inspecting Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	441	559
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	621	379
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	419	581
Factories, workshops and work-sheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	930	70
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	481	519
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) excluding places of worship ..	1,000	1,000	955	45	972	28
Places of worship (e. g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	958	42
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	977	23

As will be seen from the above figures, vacancy is predominantly a rural phenomenon in the district.

The district has a small urban proportion of residential Census houses compared to the corresponding State proportion.

Though Census houses used as shop-cum-residences form a small fraction of the total number, even most of this small number has been returned by the rural areas of the district.

The same is true of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence though their number is much more appreciable. However, the urban proportion of hotels, sarais etc. exceeds the rural proportion

It will be seen that the proportion of shops is higher in the case of rural areas than the urban areas. However, considering the fact that the district has only a small urban sector, the proportion of urban shops, even as it is, is significantly high.

Urban areas show a higher proportion of Census houses used as business houses and offices. This is so because the district and tehsil offices are all situated in towns. Some of the Government offices are located even in Batote though this town is neither a District headquarter nor a tehsil headquarter. The figures given in the above statement show that 93% of work-shops and work-sheds are located in the rural areas. Incidentally this is the highest rural proportion of such Census houses in Jammu province. This substantiates the presumption that most of the industries in the district are either grahats, repair-sheds or traditional handicraft industries. A detailed account of various types of workshops and work-sheds in the district will be found in the Establishment Report.

The above figures also show that restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places are distributed almost in equal proportions between rural and urban areas. It can safely be presumed that majority of Census houses used as restaurants are located in the towns and the villages falling on the national highway. According to Table H-I, there are 52 Census houses falling in this category in the rural areas of the district. These should mostly be sweet-meat shops and eating places.

The district shows the highest proportion of Census houses used as places of workshop in its rural areas when compared to the corresponding proportions of other districts of Jammu province. Similarly, Census houses categorised under 'others' which comprise mostly cattle-sheds and kothars show almost a negligible proportion in the urban areas.

UDHAMPUR

The Udhampur district, besides being contiguous to Doda, is also mostly a hilly area. A number of villages in this district were also treated as inaccessible, particularly in Ramnagar and Gool Gulabgarh tehsils and houselisting was therefore done in two stages. However, housing statistics published in this Report relate to the whole of the district.

It will be seen from main Table H-I that Udhampur district has returned a higher number of urban Census houses than the Doda district. This is because the 6th biggest town of the State, Udhampur, is situated in this district which also serves as the headquarter of the district.

Compared to the position in Doda, Udhampur shows a higher number of occupied Census houses and lower proportion of vacant Census houses. The high proportion of 125 vacant Census houses per 1,000 Census houses in the district is attributable to the seasonal change of residences of a part of its population living at higher altitudes. But unlike Doda, it shows a reasonably high proportion of residences. On the basis of data available, there appears to be a co-relation between residential Census houses and vacant Census houses. Generally, high proportion of vacant Census houses corresponds to a low proportion of residential Census houses and *vice versa*. Doda and Ladakh which show a higher proportion of vacant Census honses than Udhampur fare poorly in the case of residential Census houses where Udhampur takes an edge over both of these districts. Again, the higher proportion of residences in the district is attributable to its having a bigger urban sector compared to Doda district.

Census houses used as shop-cum-residence, though a little higher in number in Udhampur than Doda, constitute only a small proportion of the total number. On the other hand, the district claims the highest proportion of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence in comparison to the proportion of Census houses used for this purpose in other districts of the State. Workshop-cum-residence, as we have seen in the case of other districts, is essentially a rural characteristic of useage. It is, therefore, likely that Census houses recorded as being used for this purpose in Udhampur district might mostly be situated in Ramnagar tehsil which has the smallest urban sector among all the tehsils of the district. The district, though having a bigger size of urban population than Doda, shows a lower proportion of Census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist and inspection houses. The total number of such Census houses is only 172 as against 299 in the Doda district.

The position of shops excluding eating houses in Udhampur is similar to that obtaining in Doda district. Though the proportion of such Census houses in Udhampur is slightly higher than the corresponding proportion of Doda, one

would expect Udhampur to have recorded much higher proportion of such Census house because two important commercial towns of the State, Udhampur and Katra, are located in it.

Udhampur has returned a slightly lower number of Census houses used as business houses and offices than Doda, the reason being that Doda has a higher number of towns than Udhampur.

In regard to the proportion of Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds, the district ranks second highest among the districts of the province. Most of these are of course, as in Doda, water-mills, blacksmithy shops, shoe-repair shops and traditional handicraft industries.

The number of Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places in Udhampur district is twice the number of similar Census houses in Doda district though the proportions do not show this variation clearly. Most of these must have been contributed by Udhampur and Reasi Tehsils. Ramnagar must have contributed significantly to the rural number as sweet-meat shops are commonly found in that tehsil.

As in Doda, Census houses shown as places of entertainment and community gathering are mostly those used as panchayat-garhs located in the rural areas of the district. Udhampur has returned a significantly smaller proportion of places of worship than Doda.

Udhampur, like Doda, in comparison with other districts, has returned a high proportion of Census houses shown under 'others' category. Since Udhampur has a bigger urban sector than Doda, proportion of 'others' in Udhampur is slightly lower than Doda.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON

As has already been stated, Udhampur is placed in almost a similar topographical situation as Doda. As such the phenomenon of high rural vacancy of Census houses is a characteristic of this district also.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses for each use between Rural and Urban areas

Type of Use	State	Udhampur district	State		Udhampur Distt.	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vacant ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	950	50
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	894	106
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	960	40
Workshop-cum-residence including household industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	977	23
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	506	494
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	536	464
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	494	506
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	888	112
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	529	471
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) excluding places of worship ..	1,000	1,000	955	45	971	29
Places of worship (e. g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	923	77
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	981	19

The above figures show that the district has returned a high proportion of rural Census houses as 'vacant' and those categorised under 'others'. In the case of latter, the district ranks highest in the State. The small proportion returned under 'others' by the urban areas of the district

includes hospitals, dispensaries, schools and cattle-sheds. The rural number, as in other districts, includes mostly cattle-sheds and kothars.

The explanation given earlier for a very high rural proportion of vacant Census houses in Doda district applies to Udhampur district also because both districts have a sizeable chunk of population making seasonal changes in their residences.

Though the urban proportion of 'Residences' of Udhampur falls short of the corresponding rural proportions, it is interesting to note that the district shows a reasonably high proportion of residences in its urban areas for the proportion of its urban population in comparison with other districts. Anantnag and Baramulla districts, though having higher proportion of urban population than Udhampur, have returned lower urban proportions of residences.

The comparison of rural-urban proportions given above will show that useage of Census houses as shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence is a rural phenomenon, as in Doda, in Udhampur also.

Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. etc. are almost equally divided between the rural and urban areas. The urban proportion is lower than the corresponding urban proportion of Doda despite the fact that Udhampur has a bigger proportion of urban population. It is possibly due to the fact that the number of towns in Udhampur is only 5 as against 6 in Doda district.

Census houses used as shops excluding eating places, however, show a higher urban proportion in the case of Udhampur than Doda.

Business houses and offices are almost equally distributed between rural and urban areas. Most of the Census houses in this category are located in Udhampur town because of its being the District headquarter. Besides the Government offices, there are many business houses in the town. Next in importance is Katra town lying at the foot-hill of the Vaishno Devi Shrine – a popular place of pilgrimage. Very few Government offices and business houses are located in Ramnagar town. Even most of the rural Census houses used as business houses and offices must have been returned by Udhampur and Reasi Tehsils and the contribution of Ramnagar and Gool Gulab-garh Tehsils must be small because of being more hilly as well as more difficult of access.

Though only 11% of the number of Census houses used as factories, workshops and work-sheds are located in the urban areas of the district, it is still higher than the corresponding proportion of Doda district. Higher urban proportion of Udhampur is primarily due to the district having a bigger urban sector than Doda. Between rural and urban, urban sector is better represented in the Census houses used as factories, workshops and work-sheds in the sense that as against 7% of all types of Census houses returned by the urban areas of the district, the proportion of Census houses used for the above purpose in the urban areas is 11% of the total number of Census houses in this category.

Unlike Doda, rural proportion of Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places exceeds the urban proportion in the case of Udhampur district. The combined number of both rural and urban Census houses used as such in the case of latter is, however, almost twice the corresponding number of the former.

The places of entertainment and community gathering seem to be all located in the rural areas. As will be seen from Table H-I, out of 102 such Censes houses, only 3 have been returned for the urban areas. The number comprises mostly panchayatgarhs located in the rural areas of the district.

It is interesting to see that urban proportion of Census houses used as places of worship is higher in the case of Udhampur district as compared to Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh and Doda districts. 'Others' continues to be characteristically negligible in this case.

JAMMU

According to Subsidiary Table H–I–1 Jammu district has a very low proportion (51 per 1,000) of vacant Census houses. Consequently, the district shows a very high proportion (949) of occupied Census houses. Among the occupied Census houses, residences rank highest. 596 Census houses per 1,000 Census houses of all types in the district are used as residences as against 495 in Srinagar district. This certainly points in the direction of greater demand for residential accommodation in Jammu than Srinagar.

Though the Census houses used as shop-cum-residence constitutes a small proportion of the total number of Census houses, yet their number

(578) is the second highest in the State next only to Srinagar district.

Workshop-cum-residence are in a very low proportion in Jammu district. Houses used as such are generally found in rural areas.

Jammu district has a big urban sector not only in its city but important towns of the State like Samba, R. S. Pora, Akhnoor also fall in this district.

Table H-I shows that Jammu has returned the second highest number of hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses after Doda district. As will further be seen from the above table, Jammu city accounts for more than half of such Census houses owing to its being the second biggest city of the State. Its importance as a transit place for people visiting Kashmir and Vaishno Devi unfolds great scope from the point of view of tourism.

Jammu shares the second place in proportion of Census houses used as shops, excluding eating houses, with Anantnag. In the case of Anantnag, however, most of the shops have been returned for the rural areas. In case of Jammu district, Jammu city has returned almost half of the shops recorded for the entire district.

As regards the number of Census houses used as business houses and offices, the city which happens to be the winter headquarter of the State Government accounts for a significantly high proportion of such Census houses. The number of Government offices and business houses in the other towns and rural areas of the district is comparable with other districts with only non-city urban areas.

As regards the number of Census houses used as factories, workshops and work-sheds, the district shows a lower proportion than Doda and Udhampur. However, it may be pointed out that while the workshops of Udhampur and Doda are traditional type small-scale village industries, the incidence of registered factories is quite high in Jammu District. These include factories dealing in production of aerated water, ice, butter, weapons, printing of cloth, dying of yarn, manufacture of iron and steel furniture, motor spare-parts, cables, utensils, silk-weaving etc. These establishments will find detailed mention in the Report on Establishments.

According to main Table H-I and Subsidiary Table-I-1, Jammu district has returned the highest proportion as also the highest number of Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places. Jammu district abounds in sweet-meat shops.

The predominent number of Census houses recorded under places of entertainment and community gathering in Table H-I comprise mostly panchayat-garhs located in the rural areas.

Compared to Srinagar district, Jammu has fewer places of worship according to Subsidiary Table H-I-1. Yet Jammu city is popularly called a 'city of temples'.

The district shows a lower proportion of Census houses categorised under 'others' when compared to the proportion revealed by other districts in the province, the reason being that the district has the biggest urban sector in the Jammu province. For obvious reasons, therefore, cattle-sheds and kothars are in a lower proportion in Jammu than other districts but the proportion of Census houses used as schools, hospitals, dispensaries categorised under 'others' is very high in this district.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON

As will be gleaned from the following table, the urban proportion of the vacant Census houses in the district is 272 per 1,000 as against the corresponding proportion of 132 for the State as a whole.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses for each use between Rural and Urban areas

Type of Use	State	Jammu district	State		Jammu district	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vacant ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	728	272
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	767	233
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	789	211
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	816	184
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	320	680
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	400	600
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	195	805
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	461	539
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	348	652
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) excluding places of worship ..	1,000	1,000	955	45	908	92
Places of worship (e. g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	848	152
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	920	80

In comparison, Srinagar district has correspondingly a much bigger urban proportion (509) of vacant Census houses. This is so no less due to the fact that all the State Government offices which are closed in winter in Srinagar due to their annual move to Jammu were returned as vacant during houselisting and for the same reason lesser proportion of Census houses were found vacant in the Jammu city. However, the urban proportion of Census houses used in the district as residences, shop-cum-residences, workshop-cum-residences, is lower than the corresponding proportion in Srinagar district. This bears consistency with the relative population size of the two cities, Srinagar having almost twice the population of Jammu. In the case of Census houses used as shop-cum-residence, the urban proportion of the district is even lower than the corresponding State urban proportion.

The number of Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. in the urban areas are a little more than twice the corresponding rural number. Of the total number of 294 such Census houses, 160 have been returned by Jammu city alone.

The urban proportion of Census houses used as shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices in the district is the highest in comparison with the corresponding urban proportion of other districts of the State.

Factories, workshops and work-sheds are almost equitably distributed between rural and urban areas though in absolute terms the urban number of such Census houses exceeds the rural number by 300.

The distribution of restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places is more pronounced in favour of the urban areas of the district, being nearly twice their rural number. Even so, the number of such rural Census houses in the district is the highest in comparison with the corresponding numbers in the rural areas of other districts. It is considerably higher than the number of such Census houses in the rural part of Srinagar district.

The distribution of places of entertainment and community gathering, places of worship and 'others' in the district show a distinctly rural character. Though the urban proportions of these categories here are higher than in other districts of the province, the urban number of such Census houses is markedly low in comparison with their corresponding number in rural areas. Viewed in relation to the rural-urban population of the district, a Census house used as a place of

entertainment or community gathering or as a place of worship caters to a much bigger population in urban areas than in the rural areas.

It is significant to note that of the Census houses used for purpose shown under the category 'others' only 8% fall in the urban part of the district, though this part constitutes 25% of the population of the district.

KATHUA

As the Subsidiary Table H-I-1 will show, in the case of Kathua district in a 1,000 Census houses, 77 are vacant and 923 occupied. Two tehsils of the district, Bashohli and Billawar, are partly hilly. A few areas of these two tehsils were treated as snow-bound and covered for the houselisting operations ahead of the accessible areas like other similar areas of the State. Though the number of hilly areas treated as inaccessible is small in this district as compared to Doda and Udhampur districts, the seasonal change of residences takes place to some extent in this district also. That explains why Kathua shows a higher proportion of vacant Census houses than the corresponding proportion returned by the Jammu district and a proportion lower than the corresponding proportion of Doda and Udhampur districts

As in Doda and Udhampur districts, less than half of total number of Census houses of Kathua district are used as residences. Jammu district, on the other hand, has a much bigger proportion of Census houses used as residences. These variations in proportions of 'residence' are reflected in the 'others' category also.

Census houses used as shop-cum-residences surprisingly show a lower proportion in Kathua district than in Doda and Udhampur districts. This is probably due to the fact that Kathua town and other towns of the district except Lakhanpur do not fall on the national highway like Udhampur, Batote and Ramban towns. Census houses used exclusively as shops excluding eating houses are, however, in the same proportion as in Udhampur but in a slightly higher proportion than in Doda.

The proportion of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residences in the district is the second highest after Udhampur among the districts of Jammu province. Even the proportion of factories, workshops and work-sheds in the district is significantly high. Bashohli tehsil of the district is famous for some of its cottage industries like embriodery, shawl-weaving, printing of textile products etc. Consequently a large number of workshop-cum-residences must have been returned by Bashohli tehsil. Organised workshops and factories are situated generally in the Kathua tehsil. This includes the industrial complex near Kathua town. Mention must also to be made in this connection of the Kathua industrial Estate, the best of its kind in the State.

Subsidiary Table H-I-1 shows that the district has a small proportion of Census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas etc. etc. The district is not of much importance from the point of view of tourism. Its towns also fall away from the national highway. Consequently, the useage of houses for these purposes is rather limited. Most of the number returned in this category must be sarais and dharam-shalas located in the villages of the district.

Business houses and offices are also in small proportions. Except for Government offices located in Kathua town which functions as the district headquarter and a few private offices in Kathua tehsil, most of the other Census houses recorded in this category must have been returned by Bashohli tehsil.

The district has returned a small number of Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places. This is probably because of the fact that not many people visit places in the district other than Kathua town. Another exception to this is Bashohli town which falls in the transit route of people going down to the plains.

Almost all places of entertainment and community gathering returned by the district are panchayat-garhs. It is surprising that urban areas do not show even a single Census house used for this purpose although there is a Cinema house in Kathua town. This may be due to some mistake done in coding the entry.

It is interesting to see from Subsidiary Table H-I-1 that Kathua district has returned a higher proportion of places of worship than Udhampur and Jammu districts.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON

A reference to population figures shows that

Kathua district has returned a high proportion of its total population as urban, second highest in Jammu province, after the Jammu district.

The table given below will facilitate determination of rural-urban pattern in the usage of Census houses obtaining in the district.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses for each use between Rural and Urban areas separately

Type of Use	State	Kathua district	State		Kathua Distt.	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vacant ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	934	66
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	910	90
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	967	33
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	968	32
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	803	197
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	729	271
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	531	469
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	899	101
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	673	327
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) excluding places of worship ..	1,000	1,000	955	45	1,000	..
Places of worship (e. g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	947	53
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	947	53

'Vacancy' in Kathua as in Udhampur and Doda districts is generally a feature of the rural areas. Part of it is due to seasonal change of residence in Bashohli and Billawar Tehsils.

9% of the population of the district returned as living in urban areas use 9% of the Census houses recorded as 'residences'.

Very small fraction of the Census houses used as shop-cum-residences and workshop-cum-residences are located in the urban areas.

Other categories of uses which have returned insignificant urban proportions are uses like 'places of worship' and those shown under 'others'.

About 20% of the Census houses of the district used as hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas etc. are located in its urban areas which is by far the lowest proportion of such Census houses in the whole State. Similarly, only 27% of the shops excluding eating houses are located in the urban areas of the district.

Among the Census houses used for other purposes, business houses and offices have the highest urban proportion.

Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places also show a lower urban proportions in this district as compared to other districts of the State.

Even factories, workshops and work-sheds are in a lower proportion in the district as compared to other districts.

In general, Kathua district shows dominance of rural areas even in uses which are typically urban.

RAJAURI

Rajauri was carved out as a new district from the erstwhile Punch district during the inter-censal period. Punch district as it existed at the time of 1961 Census is now made up of two districts, Punch and Rajauri.

Rajauri is constituted of three tehsils, Rajauri, Nowshehra and Budhal. Houselisting in most of the Budhal tehsil was done along with other snow-bound areas of the State, treating only a few of its villages as accessible.

The topography of Budhal and most of Rajauri tehsils being what it is, a sizeable chunk of the population of these tehsils also of necessity make seasonal shift of their residences. This is the reason why Subsidiary Table H-I-1 shows that 10% of the houses were recorded as 'vacant' at the time of houselisting. Census houses shown under 'others' are 39% of the total number of Census houses in the district.

Compared to the other two hilly districts of the province, Doda and Udhampur, the proportion of Census houses used as residence is higher in Rajauri. This is accountable to the fact that considerable number of displaced persons from Pakistan-occupied areas of the State crossed over to Rajauri for permanent settlement during and after the 1947 raids.

Almost all the Census houses returned as shop-cum-residences fall in the rural areas. Rajauri town is an old historical town and business is carried on in regular shops and not in residential houses. The same is true also of Nowshehra town.

Census houses used as shops excluding eating places fall mostly on the Sunderbani-Nowshehra-Rajauri road or close to it. The proportion of such Census houses stands at 15 per 1,000 Census houses of all kinds. The proportion of workshop-cum-residences is lower standing at 10 per 1,000 Census houses. Rajauri tehsil is famous for production of ghee and butter. These workshops are primarily of the nature of cottage industries conducted at the residences.

Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds constitute a proportion of 20 per 1,000 Census houses. These are mostly water-mills and cottage industries located in the rural areas of the district. The latter include wool-weaving, manufacture of leather goods, earthenware etc.

Only 43 Census houses have been returned as being used as hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist and inspection houses. Out of this number, 18 are located in Nowshehra and Rajauri towns. This means that in whole of the remaining rural part of the district, there are only 25 Census houses used for such purposes.

The district has recorded a very small proportion of business houses and offices which also are mostly concentrated in urban areas.

The number of Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places is also small, perhaps because of the hilly character of the district. Most of the rural Census houses used for these purposes must have been returned by Nowshehra tehsil which is comparatively less hilly. There are, however, many such Census houses in Rajauri town which is the district headquarter and constitute an important commercial centre of the Punch - Rajauri belt.

Places of entertainment and community gathering consist as in other districts, of panchayat-garhs mainly.

Places of worship returned by the district include mosques as well as temples a phenomenon common to all districts.

RURAL–URBAN COMPARISON

While the urban areas, comprising its two towns viz ; Rajauri and Nowshehra, account for only 3.8% of the total population of the district, they together share 5% of the total number of Census houses in the district.

Let us now examine the rural-urban differences in the matter of usage of houses with the help of the following figures :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses between Rural and Urban areas for each use separately

Type of Use	State	Rajauri district	State		Rajauri Distt.	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	971	29
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	937	63
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	977	23
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	982	18
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	581	419
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	693	307
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	404	596
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	892	108
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	551	449
Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar etc.) excluding places of worship	1,000	1,000	955	45	966	34
Places of worship (e. g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	952	48
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	980	20

As the table reveals, 'Vacancy' is typically a rural phenomenon in this district also. However, residences seem to be reasonably distributed between rural and urban areas. For 3.8% of urban population, there are 6.3% of houses recorded as 'residences'.

The number of urban Census houses used as shop-cum-residences and workshop-cum-residences is practically negligible.

There is a significantly high proportion of Census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas etc. in the urban areas. Out of 43 such Census houses, 18 are located in the urban areas. The same is true of shops excluding eating houses which are also located in the towns and villages falling on the Sunderbani-Nowshehra-Rajauri road.

As stated earlier, business houses and offices are located mostly in Rajauri and Nowshehra towns. There are, of course, offices of forest lesses located in a few rural areas of Rajauri tehsil.

Because of the small size of the urban sector, factories, workshops and worksheds in the district are fairly well distributed between rural and urban areas. There is not, however, much difference in the nature of industries between the rural and urban areas.

All other categories of uses show very insignificant urban proportions except in the case of Census houses used as restaurants.

PUNCH

A reference to Subsidiary Table H-I-1 shows that Punch has a very high proportion of houses recorded as 'vacant'. One of the reasons for this is that Haveli tehsil of the district has been bifurcated by the Cease-fire Line and, as a result, many houses lie vacant because of migrations in the areas close to Cease-fire Line. In the case of areas treated as snow-bound, people move to high altitudes during summer with their cattle and return to the foot-hills or lower altitudes during late autumn accounting as in the case of Doda district, for a considerable numbers of Census houses having been returned as vacant.

In contrast to Census houses recorded as 'vacant', 'others' category shows the second lowest proportion in this district in comparison with the corresponding proportions of other districts. These would seem to consist mostly of cattle-sheds and not kothars since the district is backward in agriculture.

Punch shows almost the same proportion of Census houses used as residences as Rajauri. As in the case of Rajauri, many displaced persons settled in Punch after the tribal raids of 1947.

The total number of Census houses used as shop-cum-residence stands at 79. A major portion of this number must have been contributed by Mendhar tehsil because there are many such

houses in Mendhar village, which serves as the tehsil headquarter, as well as other villages falling on the Rajauri-Punch road. Shops excluding eating houses which are in a higher proportion than shop-cum-residences are generally found in the Punch municipal area, Surankot town, Mendhar village and other villages on the Rajauri-Punch road.

Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence are in a lower proportion in Punch than in Rajauri district.

Though Punch and Rajauri districts show the same proportion of Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. etc. in absolute numbers, Punch has returned 70 such Census houses against only 43 of Rajauri. Most of these are situated in Punch and Surankot towns. Surankot assumes importance as a trade centre because it falls on the tri-junction of areas covered by Punch, Rajauri and Mendhar tehsils.

Punch has returned a smaller proportion of Census houses used as business houses and offices than Rajauri district. Even most of this small number is located in Punch town which is the District headquarter. There are also other offices of traders and forest lesses located in rural areas of Haveli and Mendhar tehsils.

This district has returned a very small number of Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places.

The district has also returned a very small number of Census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering. This shows that there are only a few panchayat-garhs in the district.

The above phenomenon can be properly appreciated in the context of the fact that Punch is the smallest district of the State consisting of two small tehsils. An interesting feature of the district, however, is that it has the highest proportion of Census houses used as places of worship among all the districts of Jammu province.

RURAL–URBAN COMPARISON

Punch has a higher proportion of population living in its urban areas than Rajauri district. This is interestingly reflected in a comparison of urban proportions of the Census houses of the two districts in the various categories of uses also.

The ensuing table shows that urban proportions of Census houses used as 'residences', shop-cum-residences, workshop-cum-residences, hotels, sarais etc. etc. are higher in the Punch district than in Rajauri.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses for each use between Rural and Urban areas separately

Type of Use	State	Punch district	State		Punch district	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vacant ..	1,000	1,000	868	132	984	16
Residence ..	1,000	1,000	831	169	887	113
Shop-cum-residence ..	1,000	1,000	734	266	861	139
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry ..	1,000	1,000	864	136	938	62
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses ..	1,000	1,000	477	523	443	557
Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,000	1,000	544	456	708	292
Business houses and offices ..	1,000	1,000	392	608	361	639
Factories, workshops and worksheds ..	1,000	1,000	713	287	858	142
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places ..	1,000	1,000	423	577	367	633
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) excluding places of worship ..	1,000	1,000	955	45	913	87
Places of worship (e. g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.) ..	1,000	1,000	903	97	950	50
Others ..	1,000	1,000	930	70	954	46

Shops are, however, slightly in a higher proportion in the urban areas of Rajauri than Punch. It is because the road from Jammu to Punch stretches over a larger area of the former district.

As is evident from the above figures, in all other categories, urban proportions of Punch are higher than the corresponding urban proportions of Rajauri district. Even in the case of 'others' category, Punch excels Rajauri. One of the reasons is that by virtue of its relatively larger population size, there are more schools, hospitals, and dispensaries in Punch town than in Rajauri.

The district-wise break-up of various usages of Ceasus houses attempted in the earlier pages of this Chapter reveals, that just as the house types differ from area to area, their usage also varies from district to district following no fixed pattern anywhere. Hence it would be interesting to give details of each use separately and see which of the uses may be highlighted prominently for a particular area.

The first category of Census houses deserving mention is the one found and returned vacant at the time of houselisting. The over-all position is as follows :—

Districtwise distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban vacant Census Houses among various districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	104	95	156
Srinagar District	99	56	379
Baramula District	100	103	83
Ladakh District	58	61	41
Doda District	209	233	53
Udhampur District	132	144	50
Jammu District	88	74	181
Kathua District	70	76	35
Rajauri District	56	63	12
Punch District	84	95	10

On the basis of these figures, it appears that Doda district claims more than one-fifth of the total number of vacant houses in the State. However, the vacancy of Census houses is predominantly a rural feature of the district. The factors accounting for this high proportion of vacancy have been already explained in an earlier paragraph of this Report relating to usage of houses in Doda. The Udhampur district comes next, claiming 13.2% of the total vacant houses returned in the State. Here again the major contribution to the vacancy is made by rural areas, particularly, the Gool Gulabgarh tehsil where seasonal change of residence on the part of the nomadic elements is a common occurrence. The three districts of the valley viz ; Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula together accounts for about 30% of the total number of vacant Census houses of the State, sharing the over-all incidence almost equitably. Looking at the rural-urban break-up of proportions, however, it would seem that in the case of Srinagar, vacancy is much more an urban feature than rural. In this connection it would be relevant to bear in mind that a large number of Census houses consisting of offices and residences get vacant in Srinagar city after the annual move of offices to Jammu in November and were returned as such at houselisting.

Another interesting point which the above table reveals is that vacant Census houses in Punch and Ladakh districts which look very significant in relation to the total stock of Census houses within the district make a small proportion of the total vacant Census houses of the State.

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS RESIDENCES

The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 rural and urban Census houses used as residences :—

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban Census Houses used as residences among various districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	162	178	82
Srinagar District	158	109	399
Baramula District	147	163	67
Ladakh District	28	31	14
Doda District	68	75	32
Udhampur District	84	90	52
Jammu District	198	183	274
Kathua District	71	78	38
Rajauri District	47	54	18
Punch District	37	39	24

It will be seen that for reasons explained in an earlier paragraph, Jammu district claims the highest proportion of Census houses used as residence. This is largely due to the whole-sale migration of officials to Jammu during winter months along with the office move, as also of labourers coming from the valley in search of livelihood. The flow of in-migrants to the district is not restricted to the nationals of the State only. Sizeable number of businessmen from other States who have put up offices at various places in the district have also set up their residence there. The fact that the district has returned 8,264 one-member households as compared to 2,439, 3,072 and 2,364 of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula districts respectively helps to bring out the factor of seasonal migration clearly.

As Table H-III will reveal, the total number of households in the case of Jammu district is much higher than for any of the three districts of the valley. Out of a total 767,119 households in the State, 132,718 are in the Jammu district and what is more important is that 87,140 or about 66% of these households have been recorded as residing in one room only.

There is yet another aspect contributing to this relatively much higher incidence of residential Census houses in the Jammu district. As a result of the in-migration in winter months, a house gets occupied by more than one households and flat-type as most of these houses are, each connected by an independent entrance, by virtue of the definition of a Census house, each such flat, under the occupation of one or more households must have been returned as a separate Census house at the houselisting. The assumption is also corroborated by Table H—III which, as already stated, shows that of the total number of 132,718 households in the district, 87,140 or about 66% have one room residences. This is the highest proportion for any other districts of the State.

SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE

It has been stated earlier that the usage of Census houses as shop-cum-residence is a rural phenomenon in all the districts of the State except Srinagar where urban areas have returned a much bigger proportion of such Census houses. The position is amplified by the following table giving distribution of 1,000 Census houses used as shop-cum-residence :—

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban Census houses used as Shop-cum-residences among various districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	104	126	47
Srinagar District	224	75	635
Baramula District	108	129	52
Ladakh District	15	11	27
Doda District	62	76	21
Udhampur District	123	161	18
Jammu District	217	233	172
Kathua District	68	89	8
Rajauri District	49	65	4
Punch District	30	35	16

Because of the over-all low incidence of usage of Census houses as shop-cum-residences, Subsidiary Table H-I-1 does not bring out any real difference in the houses falling in this category among the various districts of the State. However, the above figures show that even within these small numbers there is a big variation say between Srinagar, Jammu, Udhampur, Anantnag and Baramula districts on the one hand and Punch, Rajauri, Ladakh, Doda and Kathua on the other. The use of Census houses as shop-cum-residence is most pronounced in the case of urban areas of Srinagar district. It is also interesting to see that rural areas of Jammu district show the highest incidence of such Census houses in comparison with the rural areas of other districts of the State. Other districts which show high incidence of Census houses used as shop-cum-residence in the rural areas are Udhampur, Anantnag and Baramula. On the other hand, in the case of urban areas, Srinagar and Jammu districts have together returned a proportion of 807 out of 1,000 such Census houses in the State, the remaining 19% being distributed among the urban areas of other districts of the State. Urban areas of Srinagar district alone claim more than 63% of total number of such urban Census houses returned for the State as a whole.

WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE

The figures given in Subsidiary Table H-I-1 show that the proportion of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence in a distribution of 1,000 Census houses among vacant and different kind of occupied Census houses is highest in respect of Udhampur district with Kathua coming next. A different picture, however, emerges from the clasification in the following table :—

Distribution of 1,000, Total 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban Census Houses used as shop-cum-residence among various Districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag Distriet	199	208	137
Srinagar District	140	70	582
Baramula District	84	90	42
Ladakh District	1	1	6
Doda District	102	114	28
Udhampur District	174	196	29
Jammu District	93	88	127
Kathua District	133	149	31
Rajauri District	50	57	7
Punch District	24	27	11

It will be seen that Anantnag district claims not only the highest but about one-fifth of the total number of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence. This is accountable to the reason that Anantnag being an important centre for production of gubbas, numdhas and wood products of all types, the workshops are situated in the residences of manufacturers. The same is true of Udhampur district where water and oil crushing mills are used for residence also. Other districts which show significantly high proportions are Srinagar and Kathua districts. In the case of Srinagar district particularly, urban areas claim more than 58% of the total urban Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence in the State. This is due to the fact that production of various kinds of handicrafts is generally undertaken in homes in this district. In the case of Kathua district, however, either water-mills are located at the residences or else wool is woven at residences. Rural areas of Doda district and urban areas of Jammu district also claim prominent share out of their respective rural and urban totals of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence. The more common workshops conducted at the residences in the case of Jammu district are making of sweet-meats and condiments, tailoring, wool-weaving and manufacture of goods essentially for domestic use.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-Shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses

This category includes the following types of Census houses :-

1. Hotels
2. Sarais
3. Dharam-Shalas
4. Tourist Dak Bungalows
5. P. W. D. Rest Houses
6. Irrigation Rest Houses
7. Fishing Lodges
8. Forest Rest Houses
9. Other Inspection Houses

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban Census houses used as Hotels, Sarais etc. among various districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	88	127	53
Srinagar District	115	62	164
Baramula District	130	155	107
Ladakh District	40	36	44
Doda District	185	171	197
Udhampur District	106	113	100
Jammu District	181	122	236
Kathua District	85	142	32
Rajauri District	27	32	21
Punch District	43	40	46

Srinagar district claims only 11.5% of Census houses returned under this category while Doda and Jammu districts fare better with 18.5% and 18.1% respectively. That Srinagar district should show a lower incidence of usage of such Census houses is rather an odd phenomenon requiring to be explained in detail. The following points may be considered :—

1. Many hotels in Srinagar were found closed at the time of houselisting in February and, therefore, returned as vacant Census houses
2. Other types of Census houses in this category mentioned above are more commonly found in Doda and Jammu districts ; Srinagar accounts for only a small number of such types.
3. More than one-fourth of the national highway from Jammu to Srinagar falls in Ramban tehsil of Doda district. The vehicles stop generally in Batote, Ramban and Banihal for the night creating the need for use of more Census houses as hotels, dharam-shalas and sarais in these towns.

4. The State Government have undertaken road development programme in Doda district in a big way necessitating construction of many Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses in the interior parts of the district.

5. Out of six towns of Doda districts, four are tehsil headquarters one of which is also a district headquarter. Because of the vastness of the area and difficult terrain, availability of transport facilities are limited to places which fall close to the roads connecting tehsil headquarters. The people visiting the headquarter town have to break the journey for a day or two owing to long distances involved. As a consequence, sarais and hotels in considerable numbers have come up not only in the towns of the district but also in its rural areas.

Jammu district has also returned almost the same number of Census houses under this category as Doda. Most of this number is contributed by the Jammu municipal area. Unlike Srinagar, hotels, sarais etc. are in demand throughout the year in the Jammu district. The demand is heavier in winter as a result of move of offices from Srinagar coupled with increasing rush of pilgrims coming for Vaishno Devi Yatra.

It is interesting to see that Baramula district has returned a higher number of such Census houses than Anantnag district. This is attributable to the fact that a large number of such Census houses situated in tourist resorts of the Anantnag district like Pahalgam, Kokernag, Achabal etc. were found closed during the houselisting operations. On the other hand, a number of hotels in Gulmarg-Tangmarg areas which falls in the Baramula district were found open at the time of houselisting because of people visiting these places for winter sports.

Udhampur district has also returned a significant number of Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. A substantial proportion of the number is contributed by Udhampur and Reasi tehsils. The former includes places like Udhampur, Chenani and Kud which all fall on national highway and latter includes Reasi, Katra towns and villages around Katra which possess a good number of sarais for pilgrims visiting the Vaishno Devi shrine.

SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES

It will be seen from the following figures, that about two-thirds of all the Census houses used as shops excluding eating houses have been returned by the three districts of the valley :—

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban Census houses used as shops excluding eating houses

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	208	296	104
Srinagar District	273	145	427
Baramula District	161	218	94
Ladakh District	17	16	19
Doda District	40	45	33
Udhampur District	43	42	43
Jammu District	171	126	226
Kathua District	38	50	22
Rajauri District	25	32	17
Punch District	24	30	15

It is common to see at least one shop in a Kashmir village. The rural part of Kashmir is generally more prosperous than the rural part of Jammu province with the exception of rural areas of the Jammu district due to more favourable topographic situation of the Kashmir valley. Unlike Kashmir, most of the area of Jammu province is hilly spread over an extensive mountainous terrain.

Proportion of Census Houses used as shops is an important index showing the level of development of a district. The four districts claiming over 80% of the total number of such Census houses in terms of rank are Srinagar (27%), Anantnag (21%), Jammu (17%) and Baramula (16%).

Srinagar takes the biggest share because besides being the second most populous district of the State, its urban population is almost half of its total population. Anantnag district takes the second biggest share because it is the most populous district of the State and except for Srinagar and Jammu, it has the biggest urban sector among all the districts of the State. It possesses a thriving fruit and handicraft industry and in terms of agricultural production also it excels other districts.

Jammu district takes the highest share in Jammu province and third highest share of the State total owing to the fact it has the second biggest urban sector of the State and even its rural areas are economically in a much better shape than other areas of Jammu province.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS

The incidence of these workshops varies according to topographical situation of different areas, the proportions being highest in the mountainous regions and comparatively lower in the plains. The Ladakh district shows the highest proportion of such Census houses per 1,000 Census houses of all types in the district and Doda the second highest proportion among all the districts of the State. This does not mean that there are more Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in Ladakh and Doda than in other districts of the State. The fact of the matter is that in a majority of cases, the workshops consist of only small units such as grahats, crude oil crushers, shoe and utensil manufacturing units and halvai shops where sweet-meats are made and sold. The last category entitled to be treated as workshops under the prescribed definition accounts for the figure of workshops being added substantially in almost all parts of the State. The Srinagar district takes the lion's share by having returned about one-fifth of total number of such Census houses in the State. The bulk of the number is contributed, by Srinagar city which has 5,097 out of 7,336 Census houses returned for the whole district (Table H-I).

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban Census Houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds among various districts of the state

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	147	158	119
Srinagar District	195	81	480
Baramula District	107	122	71
Ladakh District	74	98	14
Doda District	132	172	32
Udhampur District	106	132	41
Jammu District	102	66	190
Kathua District	72	91	25
Rajauri District	35	44	13
Punch District	30	36	15

Anantnag district abounds in workshops like water-mills and those engaged in the manufacture of handicrafts. Anantnag town is famous for its gubba industry.

The incidence of water-mills is higher in the case of Doda and Udhampur districts than the districts of the valley. The Jammu district claims comparatively a low proportion of Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds for the reason that the incidence of water-mills is comparatively lower in this district than Doda, Udhampur and three districts of the valley. On the other hand, the district has a number of registered factories located mostly in Jammu city.

In the case of remaining districts, water-mills are predominent. Other workshops include those which deal in wool-spinning and weaving, production of oil, repair and making of shoes, repair and servicing of bicycles etc.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES

These include Government offices, banks including cooperative banks which have a wide net-work in the rural areas of the State, private offices of the forest lesses, offices of distributors and whole-sale dealers of consumer goods and offices of industrial entrepreneurs. Following figures show that Srinagar and Jammu, being summer and winter capitals of the State, have returned a high proportion of such Census houses compared to other districts of the State. In the case of districts other than Srinagar and Jammu, the proportion of such Census houses bears a positive relationship with the size and the number of tehsils in a district.

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1000 Rural and 1,000 Urban Census Houses used as business houses and offices among the various districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	137	156	125
Srinagar District	248	200	278
Baramula District	159	244	104
Ladakh District	23	28	20
Doda District	72	77	68
Udhampur District	69	87	58
Jammu District	203	101	268
Kathua District	50	68	39
Rajauri District	24	25	24
Punch District	15	14	16

It is interesting to note that Baramula district has a higher incidence of Census houses used as business houses and offices than Anantnag. Baramula district has 9 tehsils whereas Anantnag district has only 6. The larger number of tehsils naturally reflects itself in the higher proportion of business houses and offices in Baramula.

Though the number of Census houses used as business houses and offices is 3 per 1,000 Census houses of all kinds in each of the districts of Ladakh, Doda and Udhampur (Subsidiary Table H-I-1) it is interesting, however, to see that Ladakh district takes a higher share than Punch district which not only has a higher population than Ladakh but also a much bigger urban sector. The variation is explainable by the fact that the development of Ladakh claims more attention at the hands of Central and State authorities.

The figures show that urban area of Jammu and Srinagar districts claim almost the same proportions of the total urban business houses and offices in the State despite the fact that urban sector of Srinagar district is more than double the urban sector of Jammu district. This is because, at the time of houselisting, all the Secretariat Offices and other major Government offices were functioning in Jammu and not in Srinagar. Besides, Jammu controls the supply of commodities not only for the Jammu province but partly for Kashmir Province too. As a result, numerous business houses including a sizeable number of transport agencies are functioning in Jammu.

RESTAURANTS, SWEET-MEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES

In the main Table H-I, Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. etc. and those used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places have been shown in two separate categories. How correctly an enumerator judged the differences between a place of lodging and a place of eating is difficult to guess? There are Census houses used as restaurants only or hotels only or both as hotels-cum-restaurants. It is in the case of Census houses used as hotels-cum-restaurants that the enumerator must have been hard put in recording the correct usage. However, whatever the case may be, if such Census houses were not shown under restaurants, these were positively shown as hotels.

Another type of Census houses in this category which caused some confusion at the time of editing and coding were those used as sweet-meat shops. Generally in the recorded entries the use was described as making or sale of sweet-meats. In most cases, sweet-meats are prepared at the places where these are sold. So, unless it was clearly recorded that a Census house was used only for sale of sweet-meats such types were shown under the category 'factories, workshops and worksheds'.

Sweet-meat shops are found more commonly in Jammu province than in Kashmir province. In fact the Jammu region shows a higher incidence of Census houses used not only as sweet-meat shops but also of restaurants and eating places than the Kashmir region. This is discernible from the following figures :—

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places among all districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	25	26	25
Srinagar District	119	51	169
Baramula District	47	70	31
Ladakh District	5	4	5
Doda District	63	71	56
Udhampur District	122	152	100
Jammu District	414	341	468
Kathua District	113	181	64
Rajauri District	57	74	44
Punch District	35	30	38

It will be seen that more than 41% of the total number of Census houses shown in this category have been returned by Jammu district alone and Jammu region as a whole has contributed as high as 80% of the total number. A fairly large number of these Census houses consists of tea-shops and small eating places found in abundance in all parts of the region.

Ladakh district has returned only 8 Census houses used for the above purpose, five of which have been contributed by Leh and Kargil towns.

It will be seen that the pooled proportion of Punch and Rajauri districts of such Census houses is higher than the corresponding pooled proportion of Anantnag and Baramula districts. This is because hotels and restaurants keep

running throughout the year in the former districts.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT & COMMUNITY GATHERING

It has been stated earlier that most of the Census houses shown under this category have been returned by the rural areas of the State. These consist mostly of panchayat-garhs. The total number of such Census houses stands at 957 according to main table H-I. Places of entertainment are comparatively small in number, being located in the two cities and some of the major towns of the State. The following table shows the incidence of places of entertainment and community gathering among various districts of the State :—

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering among various districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	205	208	140
Srinagar District	115	106	302
Baramula District	191	197	70
Ladakh District	1	...	23
Doda District	75	77	47
Udhampur District	107	108	70
Jammu District	125	119	256
Kathua District	95	100	...
Rajauri District	62	62	46
Punch District	24	23	46

Anantnag, Baramula and Jammu districts show the highest, second highest and the third highest proportions respectively which is also in accordance with their ranking in the rural population. Srinagar and Jammu districts show the highest and the second highest urban proportions in accordance with their ranking in the urban population.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

In order to see the concentration of Census houses used as places of worship, it will be useful to compare the proportion of Census houses in a district used as such (Subsidiary Table H-I-1) with the contribution they make to the total number of Census houses used for the purpose in the whole State. The following statement gives distribution of 1,000 Census houses used as places of worship among various districts of the State :-

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban census houses used as places of worship among various districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	219	226	152
Srinagar District	151	121	434
Baramula District	196	207	90
Ladakh District	59	63	27
Doda District	96	102	42
Udhampur District	54	55	43
Jammu District	91	85	142
Kathua District	58	61	32
Rajauri District	32	34	16
Punch District	44	46	22

Though Ladakh district has the highest incidence of Census houses used as places of worship, these form a very small proportion of total number of such Census houses in the State. Over 56% of the total number have been returned by three districts of the valley.

The figures shown under 'places of worship' include temples, gurdawaras and churches also.

It will be seen that districts which are inhabited mostly by Muslims have a higher incidence of places of worship than the districts where the population consists of majority of non-Muslims. Doda for instance claims higher share of the State proportion than Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua districts though the latter are bigger in size. Another instance is of Anantnag district which has returned a bigger number of places of worship from its urban sector than Jammu district notwithstanding the fact that urban population of Anantnag is much smaller than the urban population of Jammu.

OTHERS

As has already been explained, Census houses returned as 'others' cover the following types of Census houses :-

1. Cattle-sheds
2. Kothars
3. Schools
4. Dispensaries
5. Hospitals

6. Baithaks
7. Bath-rooms
8. Latrines etc.

Anantnag district takes the highest share of Census houses shown under this category.

Distribution of 1,000 Total, 1,000 Rural and 1,000 Urban census houses shown under 'Others' among various districts of the State

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu & Kashmir State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anantnag District	221	221	211
Srinagar District	121	102	363
Baramula District	166	170	117
Ladakh District	31	32	27
Doda District	93	98	31
Udhampur District	91	95	25
Jammu District	108	107	124
Kathua District	92	94	69
Rajauri District	49	52	14
Punch District	28	29	19

The relative inter-district preponderance of 'others' category can be seen from Subsidiary Table H-I-1. Of the total number of Census houses in the State, 37.6% are used for purposes shown under this category. All districts except Srinagar, Jammu, Ladakh and Punch exceed the State proportion. It is interesting that Srinagar district has returned a higher proportion than Jammu district despite the fact that it has a smaller rural sector.

In the case of districts like Doda, Udhampur, Punch etc. the number of cattle-sheds exceeds that of kothars because of abundance of cattle wealth in these districts.

SRINAGAR & JAMMU CITIES

The State has only two cities, Jammu and Srinagar, serving as winter and summer capitals of the Government respectively. Though the population of Srinagar is 2.6 times the population of Jammu city, the number of Census houses returned for Srinagar give out a figure which is only 2.2 times the number of Census houses returned for Jammu city. This is ascribeable to different structural patterns obtaining in the two cities. In Srinagar, a residential structure consists of several storeys containing a large number of rooms but such a structure was treated as only one Census house even if occupied by more than one independent households, because usually it had only one main entrance. On the other hand, most of the residential structures in Jammu city though not as spacious as houses in Srinngar city were treated as more than one Census house by the reason of the rooms being approachable by independent entrances and being occupied by different households.

The distribution of Census houses by various categories of uses as given in Table H-I, shows no significant variations in the usage patterns of the two cities. Srinagar city shows a slightly higher proportion of Census houses found vacant at the time of houselisting for reasons explained already. Though there are a few Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence in the urban areas of the State, more than half of the number of such Census houses has been returned by the Srinagar city alone. The disparity in the proportions of Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence between the two cities is somewhat pronounced. As against 2 Census houses per 1,000 Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence in the case of Jammu city, there are 13 such Census houses in Srinagar city. This variation is accounted for to a large extent by the circumstance that production of handicraft goods in Srinagar is by and large undertaken in workers dwellings.

Reference to Table H-I shows that Srinagar city has returned fewer Census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas and inspection houses than Jammu city. This rather unusual phenomenon has been discussed in detail in an earlier paragraph giving general treatment of this category.

According to Subsidiary Table H-I-1, the incidence of Census houses used as shops excluding eating houses (proportion of total number of Census houses used as shops) in the case of two cities is almost the same. More than one-third of the total number of shops in the urban areas of the State have been returned by the Srinagar city.

Though Srinagar city has returned a higher number of Census houses used as business houses and offices than Jammu city (Table H-I), the former shows a significantly lower proportion in this category per 1,000 Census houses of all types than the latter (Subsidiary Table H-I-1). This is because, as already mentioned, Secretariat Offices and other major offices of the State were

listed in Jammu. The figures given in Table H-I and Subsidiary Table H-I-1 reveal that Srinagar has more of factories, workshops and worksheds than Jammu though most of the industries in Srinagar are traditional in character. Between the two cities, Jammu probably accounts for a higher proportion of organised modern industrial sector. This is attributable to the fact that Jammu is placed in a more favourable industrial environment than Srinagar. Its close proximity to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi assures markets for goods produced in the factories.

Jammu has an assured working season all the year round. On the other hand, the efficiency of work goes down considerably in Srinagar during winter months due to severe cold.

Because of round-the-year demand and assured clientile, Jammu city has returned more than twice the number of Census houses used as restaurants, eating places and sweet-meat shops than Srinagar.

As against 12 Census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering returned by Srinagar city, Jammu city shows only 7. This is as it should be on the basis of respective size of their populations. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table H-I-1, that incidence of Census houses used as places of worship is much higher in Srinagar than in Jammu. Most of the Census houses returned as being used as places of worship in the case of Jammu city are temples. There are also several mosques used as places of worship by the Muslims. The incidence of Census houses shown under category 'others' is lower in the case of the two cities than other areas of the State. Jammu city shows a lower proportion per 1,000 of Census houses falling in this category than Srinagar. Unlike Jammu, it is a common practice in Srinagar to use a separate place for storing rice and fire-wood. It is also possible that Srinagar has a higher incidence of dispensaries and schools, than Jammu because there are more privately run institutions of this type in Srinagar.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

On the basis of usage patterns of the houses obtaining in the two cities, it will be difficult to distinguish them functionally. The proportions per 1,000 of Census houses in the two cities used for purposes i) commercial, ii) industrial purposes are as follows (Subsidiary Table H-I-1):-

	(Proportion of Census houses used as (i) hotels, sarais etc. (ii) shops (iii) business houses and offices (iv) restaurants and sweet-meat shops and eating places per 1,000 total Census houses)	(Proportion of Census houses used as factories, workshops and workshed per 1,000 total Census houses)
Srinagar city	118	69
Jammu city	134	45

Since incidence of usage of houses of either category is extremely limited forming only a small part of the total occupied Census houses in the State, the classification does not warrant treating Srinagar as an industrial city or Jammu as a commercial city. All that can be said is that incidence of industries is higher in the case of Srinagar than Jammu and the incidence of commercial activities is higher in the case of latter than the former.

COMPARISON OF 1961 & 1971 : DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Distribution of 1971 occupied Census houses is given in main Table H-I and Subsidiary Table H-I-1 which will be found at the end of this Report. For 1961 distribution of occupied Census houses, reference has to be made to Part IV of 1961 Census Publications — Report on Housing and Establishment. Some adjustments are necessitated in the two sets of figures to make the figures comparable. These are explained below :—

1. Figures given in columns 12, 15 and 16 of Table E-1 of 1961 have to be lumped together to make 'others' category of 1961 and 1971 comparable.
2. Columns 13 and 14 of Table H-1 of 1971 have to be added up to get the 1961 number of places of entertainment and community gathering given in column 14 of Table E-1 of 1961.

It will be seen that out of every 1,000 Census houses, 914 have been returned as occupied at the 1971 Census as against only 895 of 1961. The following figures show that for the State as a whole the proportions of Census houses used as residences have registered a fall whereas those

falling under 'others' have registered an increase during the decade ;—

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses	914	895
Residences	449	472
Shop-cum-residence	2	3
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	9	11
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-Shalas, Tourist Houses & Inspection Houses	1	1
Shops excluding eating houses	29	25
Business houses and offices	4	4
Factories, workshops and worksheds	28	21
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	1	2
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	15	15
Others	376	341

As explained earlier, the decrease in the proportion of residences is partly the result of the introduction of the concept of 'singleness of use' at the 1971 Census. It can be claimed that but for this conceptional change, the number of Census houses used as residences would have been much higher than the number actually returned. In any case, fall in the proportion of residences and corresponding increase in the proportions of non-residential uses from 1961 to 1971 augurs well for the State as it indicates a definite shift from residential pattern to a non-residential pattern of usage of houses.

It will be seen that Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops have registered a decrease both in absolute figures as also in proportions. One of the possible explanations for this is that some of the sweet-meat shops were treated as workshops at this Census because manufacture and sale of sweet-meats generally takes place at the same shop.

Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds have registered an appreciable increase partly because the decade has witnessed some fillip in these activities and partly due to the fact that some of the Census houses hitherto categorised as shops and sweet-meat shops, were treated as manufacturing establishments at the 1971 Census. It will be interesting to examine the data obtained at the two Censuses and highlight significant changes, if any, at the district level. This is being attempted below :—

ANANTNAG

The comparative figures shown in the following table do not reveal any significant increase in the proportion of occupied Census houses as far as the Anantnag district is concerned :—

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses	951	943
Residences	402	432
Shop-cum-residence	1	2
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	10	11
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-Shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	1
Shops excluding eating houses	34	37
Business houses and offices	3	2
Factories, workshops and worksheds	22	16
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	N	N
Places af entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	18	18
Others	460	424

The proportion of occupied Census houses to total number of Census houses in the district, is, however, highest when compared with similar proportions of other districts of the State.

Fall in the proportion of Census houses used as residences is sharper in the case of Anantnag district than has been observed at the State level. The fall is due mainly to conceptual changes. The Census houses shown under 'others' have, however, increased appreciably. In contrast with the picture emerging at the State level, Census houses used as shops excluding eating places have been returned in a lower proportion this time than the 1961 proportion. One plausible explanation for this fall is that many shops were treated as workshops this time and were probably erroneously treated as shops at the time of 1961. Again most of the shops at places like Kokernag,

Pahalgam and other tourist places of the district were found closed and, therefore, recorded as vacant during the month of February when houselisting was undertaken. On the other hand, houselisting was undertaken during the months of October - November at the time of 1961 Census when most of the shops at these places were found open.

Unlike the position obtaining at the State level, proportion of Census houses used as business houses and offices in the district this time shows an increase over the corresponding 1961 proportion. This is ascribeable to the fact that the district now comprises 6 tehsils as against only 3 at the 1961 Census.

Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the district have registered an appreciable increase over the decade. Not only have a few registered factories dealing in Wool and Silk Textiles come up during the inter-censal period but even the traditional handicraft industry has expanded appreciably as a result of financial and technical help made available by the authorities.

SRINAGAR

The figures given below shows that the proportion of occupied Census houses to total number of Census houses has increased from about 93% to a little over 94% in 1971. There has been a corresponding increase in 'others' category but 'residences' have registered a fall, though not to the extent as in the Anantnag district.

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses	941	929
Residences	495	515
Shoh-cum-residence	3	5
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	9	13
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-Shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	2
Shops excluding eating houses	56	38
Business houses and offices	6	7
Factories, workshops and worksheds	38	23
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	1	7
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	15	15
Others	317	304

From the above figures, it would seem that there has been an abrupt fall in the case of Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places from 1961 to 1971. A possible explanation for this, besides the element of singleness of use, is that some of the restaurants and eating places close their business in December and re-open in April or May when the tourist season begins. In 1961, houselisting was done during October-November in the accessible areas whereas at this Census it was conducted during February. Part of the variation in the figures must consequently be due to different timings of these operations at the two Censuses. It is also possible that at the processing stage, some of the restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places were either erroneously shown under a different category at this Census or else Census houses which should have figured elsewhere were shown under this category at the time of 1961 Census. Houses used as hotels, sarais etc. also show a fall in proportions, though of much smaller order. This is due to different timings of the houselisting operations at the two Censuses.

An idea of increased industrial activity in the district can be had from the increase in the proportion of Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds which has almost doubled during the decade. Though a few industries have come up in the organised sector during the decade, most of the increase reflected by the figures has occurred in the traditional handicraft trades.

Census houses used as business houses and offices have also registered a small fall during the decade. If a reference is made to the relevant tables of 1961 and 1971, it will be seen that the number has fallen in urban areas only and not the rural part of the district. Another noteworthy revelation of the comparison of 1961 and 1971 patterns of distribution of usage of Srinagar district is that Census houses used as shops are in a much bigger proportion now than in 1961. This shows that there has been considerable improvement in trade and commerce during the decade.

BARAMULA

As the following statement will reveal, unlike Anantnag and Srinagar districts, Baramula has registered an increase from 1961 to 1971 in the case of Census houses used as residences. This

is in keeping with the figures of decadal population growth which give Baramula the highest growth rate among all the districts of the valley.

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses	942	923
Residences	441	436
Shop-cum-residence	1	1
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	5	6
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	1
Shops excluding eating houses	32	26
Business houses and offices	4	3
Factories, workshops and worksheds	20	14
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	N	N
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	19	17
Others	419	419

It will be seen from the above statement that Baramula has maintained its 1961 position in the case of Census houses shown under 'others'.

In terms of absolute figures, the number of Census houses recorded in the category 'others' has fallen from 1961 to 1971. This can be due to the combined effect of the application of singleness of use in the definition of a Census house and the elimination of most of the bath-rooms and latrines from the purview of a Census house at this Census. Anantnag and Srinagar districts have, however, registered an increase in this category despite these changes. So, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that not many kothars and cow-sheds have been constructed in Baramula district during the decade.

Among other non-residential uses, Census houses used as shops have registered a significant increase. Unlike Anantnag and Srinagar districts, the trade in Baramula district is not predominanly dependent on tourism. Shops in the district cater mostly to the needs of the local population, and remain open throughout the year.

The proportion of Census houses used as business houses and offices has increased from 3 per 1,000 Census houses of all types in 1961 to 4 in 1971. The district was constituted of 9 tehsils at the time of houselisting at this Census compared to only 6 in 1961. There has been an expansion in private business because of rapidly growing orchard industry in the district causing increase in the number of business houses. Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds have also gone up appreciably. As in the case of Anantnag district, most of this increase is in respect of small-scale village industries such as water-mills, wool-weaving etc.

The slight fall in the number of places of entertainment and community gathering (including places of worship) is mainly due to the application of singleness of use. According to the definition of a Census house adopted at the time of 1961 Census, part of a structure of a mosque or a temple or panchayat garh having a separate entrance was treated as a separate Census house. This time a structure used for any of these purposes was treated as only one Census house. The fall is, therefore, not physical but only conceptual.

It will be seen that same proportion of total number of Census houses have been returned as being used as hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas etc. at both Censuses.

LADAKH

There has been no change in the proportion of occupied Census houses between the two Censuses according to the figures given in the following statement :—

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses	848	848
Residences	383	525
Shop-cum-residence	1	N
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	N	N
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection houses	2	2
Shops excluding eating houses	15	9
Business houses and offices	3	2
Factories, workshops and worksheds	62	68
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	N	N
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	25	30
Others	357	212

The district has registered a fall in the proportion of Census houses used as residences. On the other hand, 'others' category has registered a significant increase over the decade. The decrease in the proportion of residences is, as elsewhere, a result of the introduction of the concept of singleness of use in the definition of a Census house. The fact that residential structures in Ladakh have separate entrances connecting different parts of the structure must have presumably accounted for more residential houses being returned at the previous Census.

The intensified agricultural and cattle-breeding programmes implemented in the district during the last decade has caused an increase in the number of kothars and cattle-sheds.

The proportion of Census houses used as shops has increased greatly over the decade. If a reference is made to relevant main tables, it will be seen that the number of shops has more than doubled during the decade. This is because of improvements in the general economic conditions in the area registered during the decade resulting in a heavier demand for consumer goods. The barter system has been gradually giving way to modern trade transactions because of availability of more cash resources with people now than before.

The increase in the Governmental operations is reflected in the higher proportions of Census houses used as offices returned at this Census than previously.

Fall in the proportions of factories, workshops and worksheds from 1961 to 1971 reflected by the figures given in the above statement is not of much significance as in absolute figures. The number of such Census houses has increased by more than 300 according to main Table H-I.

Gumpas and mosques have registered an increase in terms of absolute numbers though the proportion of such Census houses shows a fall over 1961.

DODA

Doda like Ladakh has maintained the 1961 proportion of occupied Census houses and returned a reduced proportion of Census houses used as residences. The following statement gives the comparison of 1961 and 1971 proportions of Census houses used for various purposes :-

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses	803	802
Residences	333	442
Shop-cum-residence	1	3
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	10	6
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	2	2
Shops excluding eating houses	13	12
Business house and offices	3	3
Factories, workshops and worksheds	40	35
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	1	1
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	16	16
Others	384	282

One of the peculiar features of houses in the hilly areas of the State, particularly in Jammu province, is that in a small structure there are more than one entrances for the residential part. The whole structure qualified to be treated as only one Census house this time. In 1961, each part with a separate entrance was treated as a separate Census house. Consequently this caused a fall in the proportions as also in the total number of Census houses used as residences at the 1971 Census.

But in the case of all other non-residential type of Census houses except those used as factories, workshops and worksheds and for purposes shown under 'others' the proportion returned at this Census is the same as in 1961.

The sharp increased in the proportion of Census houses falling in 'others' category indicates that more schools and dispensaries have come up in the district over the past decade. The category include kothars and cattle-sheds. The substantial increase in their numbers reflects that considerable development has taken place in the district in agriculture and live-stock.

Though all other non-residential categories show either no increase or a very small increase in their respective proportions, reference to main tables shows that all such types of Census houses

have increased significantly in absolute numbers. This is particularly true of shops which have increased from 1,238 in 1961 to 1,590 in 1971.

UDHAMPUR

According to figures given in the following statement, Udhampur district has registered an appreciable increase in the proportion of occupied Census houses during the decade.

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses	875	850
Residences	415	465
Shop-cum-residence	3	5
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	18	21
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	2
Shops excluding eating houses	14	13
Business houses and offices	3	3
Factories, workshops and worksheds	32	30
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	2	1
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	9	11
Others	378	299

Since Udhampur district is predominantly a hilly area, though not to the same extent as Doda, Census houses used as residences have registered a fall but not as sharp as has been seen in the case of Doda and Ladakh. It is interesting to see that whereas Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. have registered a fall, those used as restaurants, eating places and sweet-meat shops show an increase.

Though categories such as factories, workshops and worksheds, shops excluding eating houses and business houses do not show any significant change in the proportions, their total numbers have increased appreciably during the decade.

The fall in the proportion of Census houses used as temples and panchayat-garhs is as in other uses, ascribeable mainly to the application of the concept of singleness of use at this Census.

Census houses show in the category 'others' have registered a significant increase over the decade. Though this essentially implies growth in the numbers of kothars and cow-sheds ; schools, dispensaries etc. have also multiplied considerably during the decade.

JAMMU

It has been stated earlier that Jammu district being mostly a plain area, has a very high proportion of occupied Census houses. As against 90% of Census house returned as occupied at the time of 1961 Census, it will be seen from the following figures that about 95% of the houses were found occupied at this Census.

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	*1,000*	*1,000*
Total occupied Census houses	949	905
Residences	596	516
Shop-cum-residence	3	5
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	6	7
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	3
Shops excluding eating houses	34	26
Business houses and offices	5	7
Factories, workshops and worksheds	19	14
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	3	2
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	9	10
Others	273	315

Contrary to the position obtaining in the case of other districts, Jammu district shows a substantial increase in the proportion of Census houses used as residences over the decade 1961-71. There are two factors accounting for this increase. The first important reason is that Jammu district has registered the highest population growth rate of 40% during the decade 1961-71. The figures given in Table H-III reveal that the district has returned the highest number of households in the State even though ranking fourth in population. The increase in the proportion of households from 1961 to 1971 is roughly about 27%. All these factors coupled with a fall in the proportion of Census houses shown as 'others' account for the increase of houses grouped under residences

in the above statement. Possibly many kothars and cow-sheds of 1961 are now being used as residences. The second reason is that many people working on the construction of Jammu-Kathua railway line were living in tents at the time of houselisting. All such tents were recorded as residential Census houses.

It will be seen from Tables H-I and E-I of 1961 that in 'others' category, rural areas have registered an increase whereas the urban areas show a big drop. It indicates that hospitals, schools, dispensaries etc. in the urban areas of the district were recorded as more than one Census house in 1961 depending on how many independent entrances connected parts of the same structure. The data undoubtedly gave an erroneous impression of the number of Census houses actually in use for such purposes. According to the modification introduced in the definition of a Census house at this Census, a structure housing a school or a hospital has been shown as a single Census house because of being used for a single purpose under a single management.

Census houses used as shop-cum-residences and workshop-cum-residences show a fall in this district as in most other districts of the State because of the growing tendency among the artisans to work and reside at two different places. This is also corroborated by the sharp increase in the proportions of Census houses used as (1) shops excluding eating houses and (2) factories, workshops and worksheds.

It will be seen from the above figures that in all uses of Census houses other than those mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs as also those used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places proportions have fallen over the decade.

Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. have been returned in a reduced number at this Census in comparison with 1961 partly because of application of the singleness of use and partly because of the possibility that at the houselisting stage some hotels were mistakenly returned as restaurants. There is no doubt that in reality hotel and restaurant business has gone up considerably in the district during the decade.

Census houses used as business houses and offices have also been returned in reduced numbers for similar reasons.

KATHUA

It will be seen from the figures given in the following statement that the increase in the proportion of occupied Census houses from 1961 to 1971 in the case of Kathua district is much higher when compared with the corresponding increase in respect of other districts of the State. This increase is mainly reflected in the number of 'others' which has gone up from 34% in 1961 to 44% in 1971.

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses	923	847
Residences	407	423
Shop-cum-residence	2	4
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	16	22
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	2
Shops excluding eating houses	14	13
Business houses and offices	2	3
Factories, workshops and worksheds	25	25
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	2	2
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	12	14
Others	442	339

Though the district shows a reduced proportion of residences, it will be seen from the main table that actual number has shot up from 38,819 in 1961 to 43,392 in 1971. Kathua district has much more of plain area than Doda or Udhampur districts. The structural designs in the rural part of the plains of the district are such that application of singleness of use has not had much adverse effect on the number of Census houses. The hilly areas must have, however, returned a much reduced number. Data given in the above statement shows that the use of Census houses in combination with shops and workshops is becoming a rare phenomenon. It is, however, difficult to judge from the data itself how much decrease in these two categories is due to application of the concept of singleness of use and how much is a genuine fall.

With the opening out of some of the hilly

areas in the interior of the district to vehicular traffic, Census houses used as shops have registered a significant increase during the last decade. Though Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds do not show any change in the proportions between the two Censuses, a significant increase has been registered in their absolute numbers. Similar is the case with the Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places having slightly improved in total numbers.

It is somewhat surprising that Census houses used as business houses and offices in the district have registered a fall when note is taken of the fact that the number of tehsils has gone from 3 in 1961 to 4 in 1971. It cannot be but the result of conceptual changes.

RAJAURI

The figures given in the following statement show that though the proportion of occupied Census houses has not undergone any significant change during the decade 1961-71, proportion of residences has received a set-back as a result of application of the concept of singleness of use in 1971 Census.

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Occupied Census houses	899	894
Residences	448	610
Shop-cum-residence	2	4
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	10	13
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	1
Shops excluding eating houses	15	12
Business houses and offices	2	3
Factories, workshops and worksheds	20	19
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	2	N
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc) including places of worship	11	11
Others	388	221

The use of Census houses as shop-cum-residences and workshop-cum-residences continues to show, as in most other districts of the State, a declining trend.

Though the total number of Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. etc., show a slight fall in comparison with those used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places have increased by more than 200%. As against 30 Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places in 1961, 98 have been returned at the present Census. Similar is the case with Census houses used as shops excluding eating houses having registered an appreciable increase over the decade. Rajauri has added to its importance as a centre of trade and commerce with its having become an independent district.

Though the proportion of Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds does not show any significant increase, absolute numbers indicate that the position of such Census houses has improved substantially.

An interesting change in the usage pattern of houses in the district is revealed by the substantial increase of Census houses categorised under 'others' which have almost doubled during the decade.

PUNCH

The figures given in the following statement reveal the same pattern of change in the usage of Census houses in Punch as is observable in the case of Rajauri district.

	1971	1961
Total Census houses	1,000	1,000
Occupied Census houses	803	785
Residences	445	486
Shop-cum-residence	2	2
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	6	9
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	1
Shops excluding eating houses	19	15
Business houses and offices	1	2
Factories, workshops and worksheds	22	21
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	1	1
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship	18	15
Others	288	233

The decrease in the case of residences and the increase in 'others' is of a much lower magnitude in Punch than Rajauri district.

The number of Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc. has increased by 8 during the decade. The number of Census used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places have, however, more than doubled during this interval.

Census houses used as business houses and offices have recorded a fall both in terms of proportions and absolute numbers due to the application of 'singleness of use' concept of a Census house at the 1971 Census.

A small increase has been registered in the case of Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds.

JAMMU & SRINAGAR CITIES

A common feature of the two cities is the high growth rate of population returned for the decade. But there is no corresponding improvement in the position of Census houses; these have shown a slight increase over the 1961 figures in the case of Srinagar city; their number having dropped appreciably in the case of Jammu city.

The worst to suffer in the latter city are houses returned under the category 'others'. The following table may be examined :—

Distribution of Total 1,000 Census Houses by usage in Jammu and Srinagar cities in comparison with 1961 figures

	Srinagar city		Jammu city	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
Total Census houses ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total occupied Census houses ...	924	897	938	812
Residences ...	539	603	658	390
Shop-cum-residence ...	6	9	3	5
Workshop-cum - residence (including Household Industry) ...	13	10	2	1
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses & Inspection Houses ...	2	3	5	8
Shops excluding eating houses ...	103	67	99	50
Business houses and offices	11	14	19	20
Factories, workshops and worksheds ...	69	37	45	23
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	2	13	11	5
Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat garh etc.) including places of worship ...	11	12	5	8
Others ...	168	129	91	302

Both cities have improved their 1961 proportion of occupied Census houses though the increase is more sharp in the case of Jammu city. For reasons already explained, Jammu has returned a higher proportion of Census houses used as residences at the 1971 Census.

Though Census houses used as shop-cum-residence have registered a fall in their proportion in both cities, those used as workshop-cum-residence show an improvement over the 1961 proportion with Srinagar claiming the lion's share.

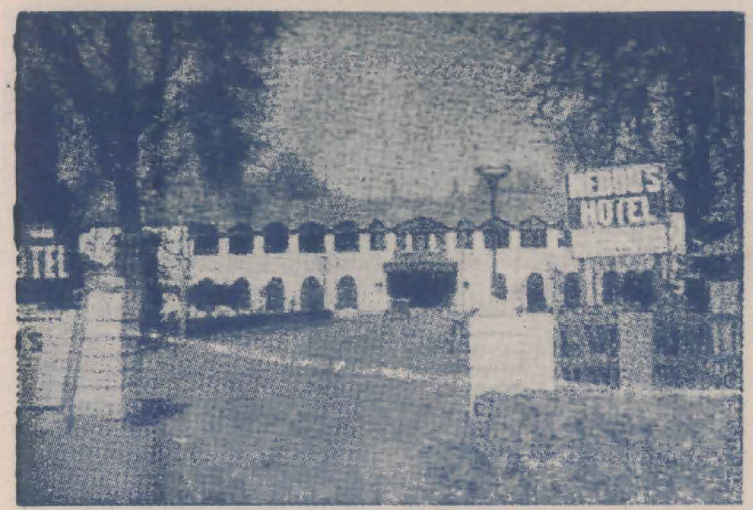
Because of the application of concept of singleness of use at the 1971 Census both cities have recorded a fall in the case of Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc.

Increase in the number of shops excluding eating places during the decade has been appreciable in both cases. This is a pointer of increased commercial activity in both cities.

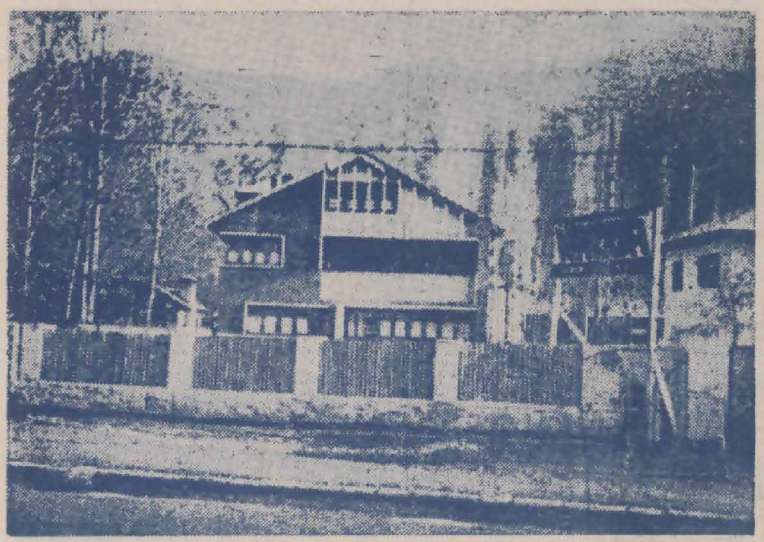
Another category of Census houses which has almost doubled its proportion in the two cities are those used as factories, workshops and worksheds. However, lower figures have been returned at this Census for Census houses used as business houses and offices mainly as a result of conceptual changes.

In the case of Census houses used as restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, Jammu has improved its proportion from 5 to 11. Srinagar has returned only a proportion of 2 against 13 of 1961. The following reasons may be adduced to explain this variation :—

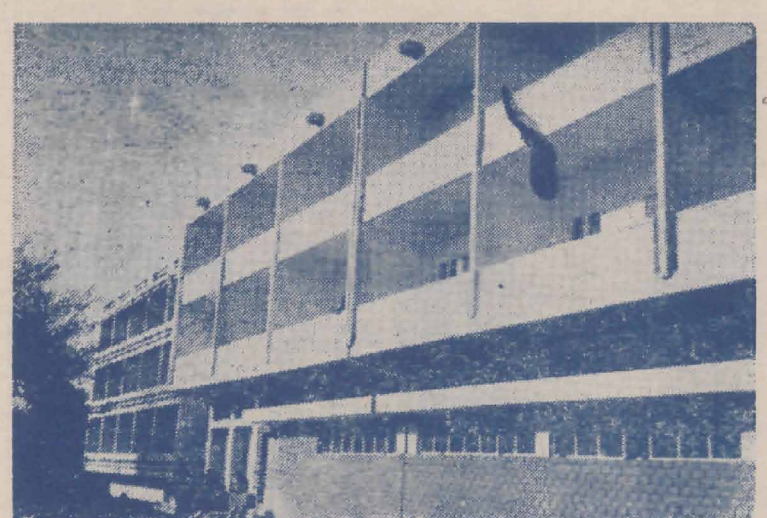
1. a large number of sweet-meat shops in Srinagar might have been returned as workshops at this Census.



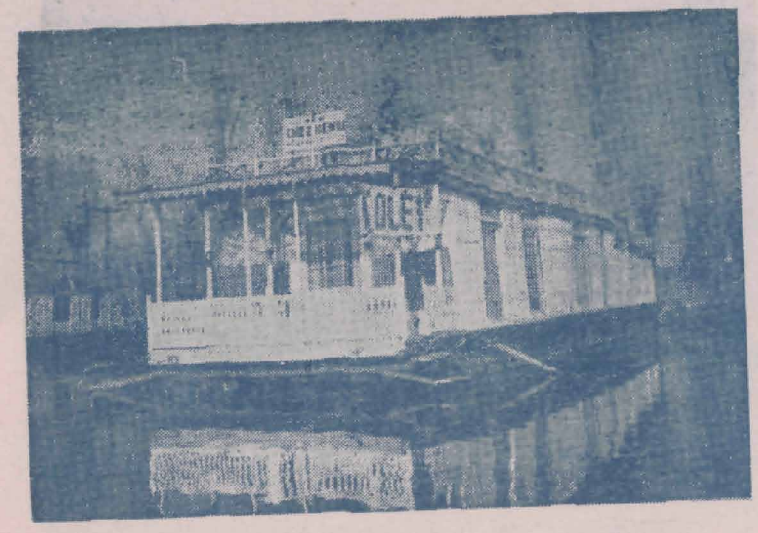
A block of a modern hotel in Srinagar treated as one census house



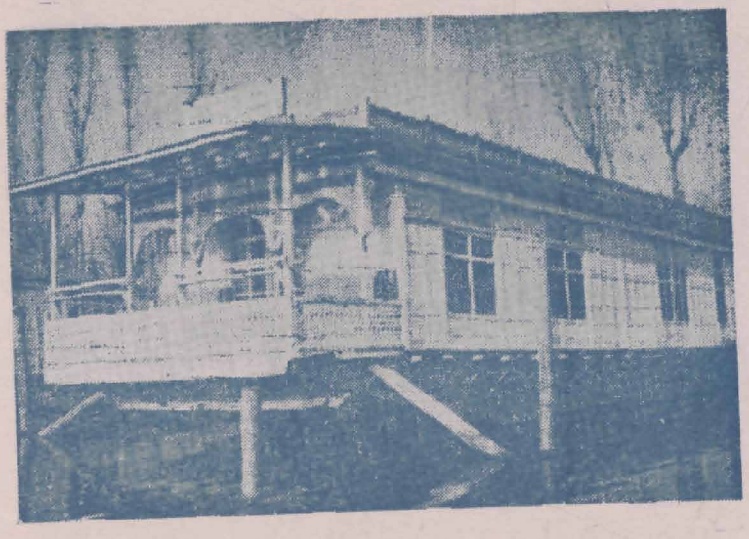
Another hotel in Srinagar attracting the qualification of 'singleness of use'



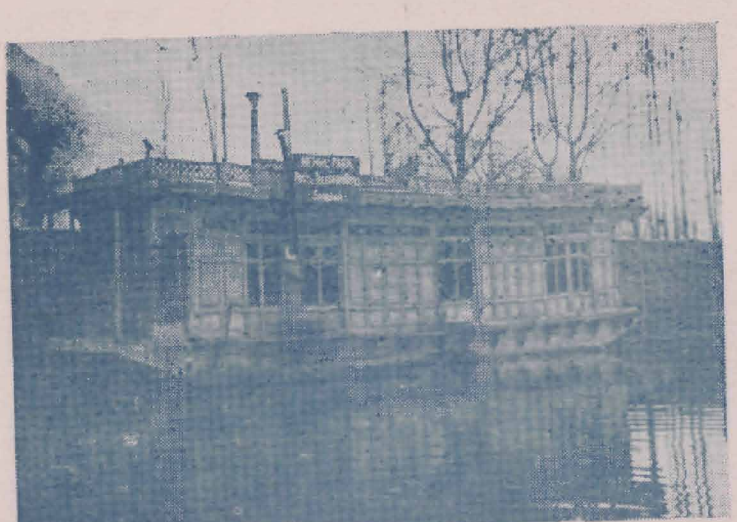
A block of the Dak bungalow of Jammu
A typical case of singleness of use



Residential houseboat



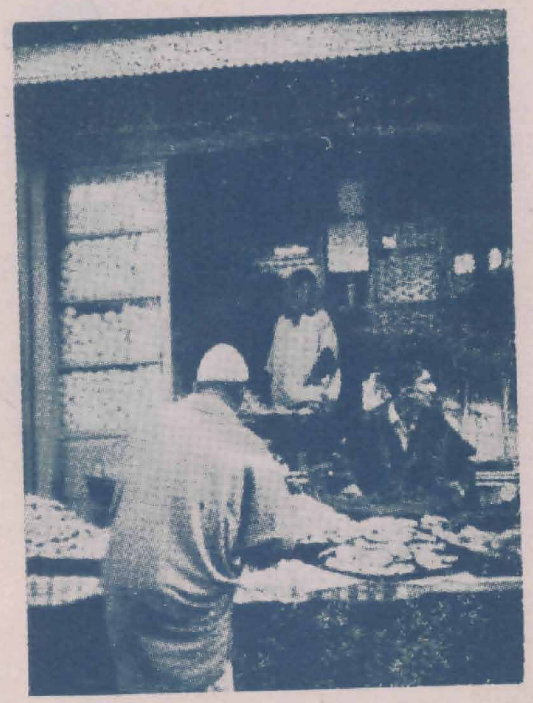
A hotel-cum-residential houseboat



A mobile Post Office in a houseboat



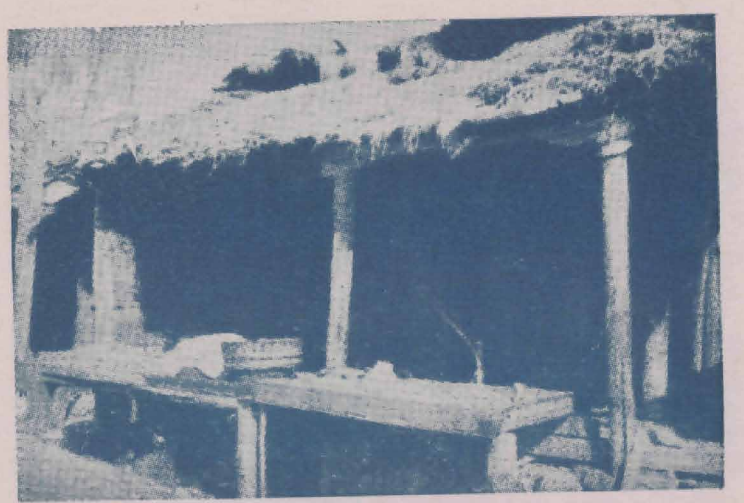
Shop-cum-dwelling



Shop-cum-workshop-cum-dwelling



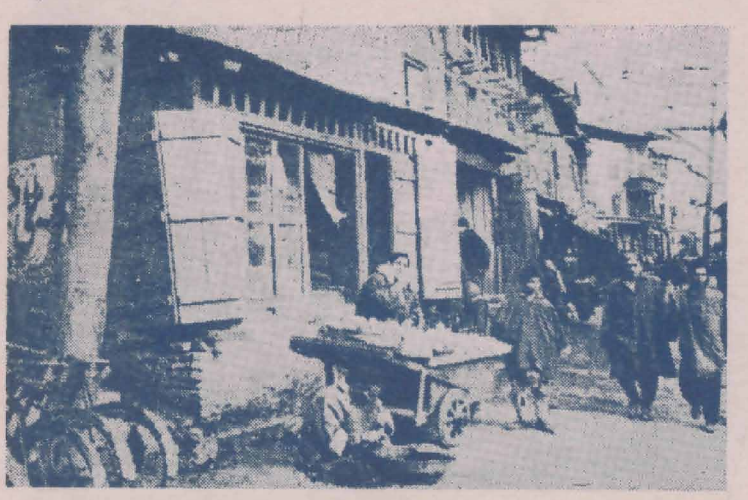
A rural shop in Baramula



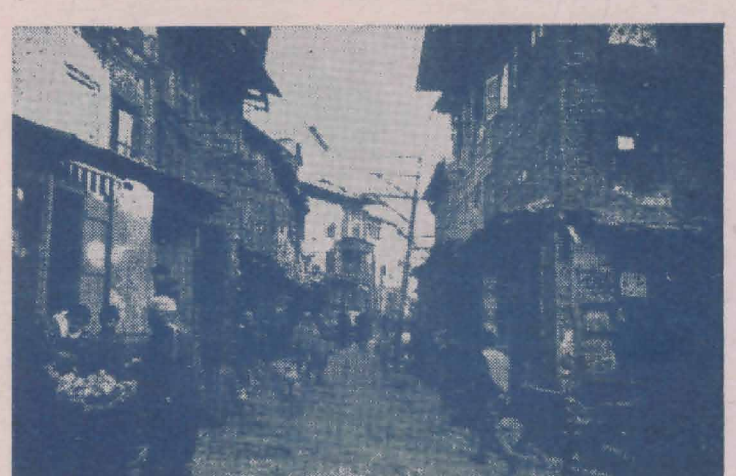
A rural shop in Kulgam



Houses in Srinagar used for residential and commercial purposes



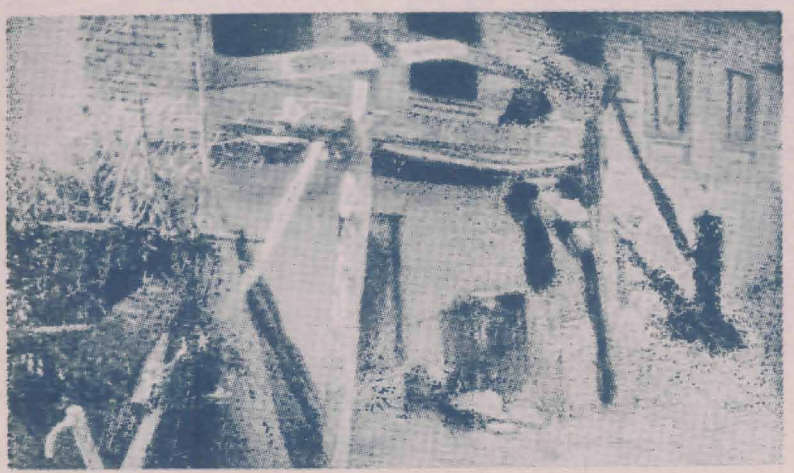
Some shops in Srinagar



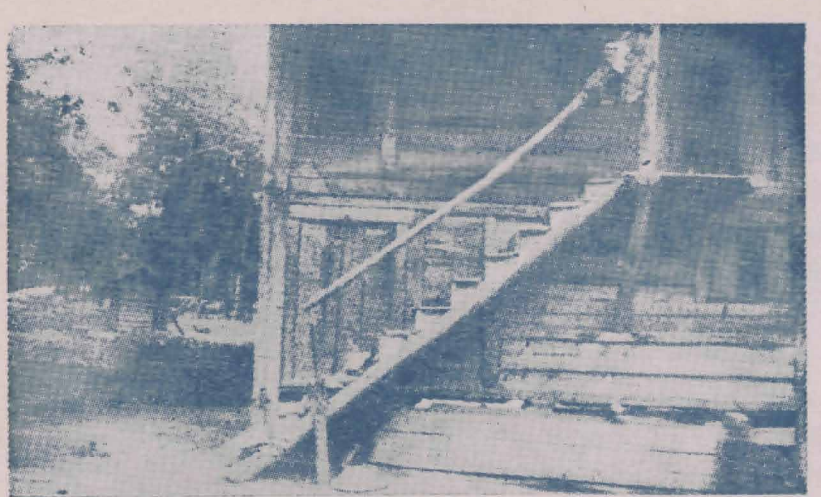
Urban shop-cum-dwellings



A shopping centre in Srinagar city



A structure with an independent staircase—A typical case of independent parts used for a single purpose—residence of same household



A house built of timber with independent approach to upper storey treated as two census houses

2. houselisting was undertaken in October-November at the 1961 Census. It was timed in February at this Census when winter is at his height in Kashmir and a large number of these units are found to be closed.

3. some restaurants might have been returned as hotels since the same establishment serves as hotel-cum-restaurants and *vice versa*.

Proportion of Census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering including places of worship have recorded a decrease in both cases, again as a consequence of the application of the concept of singleness of use. Srinagar city has, however, registered an increase in absolute numbers.

CHAPTER III

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES

A reference to 1971 Census Houselist schedule will show that columns 4 & 5 relate to predominant construction material used in the walls and roofs of Census houses. Data collected in these two columns has been processed and presented in Table-H-II. The table given the distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof for the State, its constituent districts and cities of Srinagar and Jammu. It will be relevant to mention here that pucca or kach materials used for construction of wall and / or roof determine whether a house is a pucca or kacha type. While local availability, cost factor and nature of climate have an important role in influencing the use of particular materials in the construction of houses in general, it is at the same time one of the tangible indicators of the general level of living and economy of the people of the area. Pucca houses in higher proportion will usually mean a higher economic level showing a definite trend towards urbanisation. On the other hand, higher proportion of kacha houses is an indication of backwardness and low economic level.

MATERIAL OF WALL

Table H-II shows a wide range of materials being used in the walls of houses in the State. Principal materials used, however, consist of :-

1. Stone
2. Unburnt bricks
3. Burnt bricks
4. Mud
5. Wood

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in the State by predominant material of Wall

Total	Grass, leaves, reed or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials
1,000	4	166	189	147	182	1	304	5	2

Stone claims the highest proportion in the material of wall. Houses which have walls made of stone are generally situated in the hilly areas. These comprise districts of Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur, Rajauri, Punch and some extent, Kathua and Baramula. Stone is not only cheap and easily available in these areas but walls made of stone remain unaffected by the inclemencies of weather.

Walls made of unburnt bricks and burnt bricks respectively claim the second highest and third highest proportions. These two materials have been used in the walls of more than one-third of the total number of Census houses in the State. In Kashmir province, one generally comes across houses which have plainth built in stone and walls made of bricks. The common use of unburnt or burnt bricks in the Kashmir province is mainly due to the fact that the clay available in the valley is soft, easy to dig and lump into brick clods. In the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu, majority of the houses have walls made of burnt bricks.

Whereas stone is the most commonly used wall material in the case of rural areas of Jammu province, the material used generally in the rural areas of Kashmir province consists of unburnt bricks. However, in order to give a face-lift to the exposed side and protect the interior of the house from cold, a mud covering is generally applied over the unburnt bricks.

The other two predominant materials commonly used in the walls are mud and wood. Kothars which form a significant proportion of the total stock of Census houses in Kashmir are generally made of wood. Houses in certain parts of Baramula district like Gurez, Karnah etc. which are situated in or around forest areas have generally their walls made of timber. Most of the tourist huts have also walls made of timber because tourist resorts are located very close to

the forests and, therefore, timber is the most easily available material. Houseboats in Srinagar city are all entirely made from timber.

Houses which have walls made predominantly of mud are found generally in the plains of the Jammu region which get very hot during summer. These comprise districts like Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua. Besides providing protection against heat, mud is also the cheapest available material. There are, of course, many brick kilns operating in both rural and urban areas of these districts but majority of the people in the rural areas, who cannot afford to purchase burnt bricks use mud in the construction of walls.

Very few houses in the State have walls made of reinforced cement concrete. This is largely due to costly nature of this material. Cold climate is yet another inhibiting factor in the use of this material. That is why more than half of the Census houses recorded as having walls made of this material have been returned in Jammu city, alone (Table H-II). In Kashmir valley, because of severity of cold and frost setting in during winter even people who could afford to have walls of their houses made of cement concrete, prefer to use burnt bricks. A predominant number of houses with walls and roofs made of cement concrete fall in the public sector. In Jammu city all new Government constructions have been made in cement concrete.

One of the recent additions to the wall material in the State is the use of galvanised iron sheets and other metal sheets. Though the number of such Census houses is almost a negligible proportion of the total number of Census houses, this material is likely to get popular with the advance of industrialisation. Metal sheets are generally used in the walls of structures which house factories, stores etc. Very few residential houses, if any, have walls made of G. I. or metal sheets.

At this stage, it will be interesting to group all the kacha and pucca materials separately and examine the proportion of Census houses which have walls made of each of the two categories of materials.

Jammu & Kashmir State

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by predominant material of wall

Predominant material of wall		
Kacha category	Pucca material	All other materials and materials not specified
Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	
506	492	2

It will be seen that houses with kacha materials are in a slightly higher proportion than those with pucca materials. Stone is the most commonly used wall material in the pucca category while unburnt bricks is the main material in the kacha category. The other pucca materials in order of their relative proportions are burnt bricks. Cement concrete and G. I. and other metal sheets. In the case of kacha category, the other materials used in order of their relative proportions are mud, wood, and grass, reeds or bamboo.

A reference to Table E-IV of 1961 will show that only 42% of Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings had walls made of kacha materials as against 57% of the Census houses having walls made of pucca material. The fall from 1961 to 1971 in the proportion of Census houses having walls made of pucca materials with consequent increase in the proportion of Census houses with walls made of kacha material (shown by a comparison of 1971 and 1961 figures) is due to the fact that the figures quoted above from Table E-IV of 1961 include only Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings and not other Census houses like kothars, cattle-sheds and the like. On the other hand, the 1971 data regarding material of wall relates to all types of Census houses, whether used as dwelling or kothars or cattle-sheds or shops or those recorded as vacant or used for any other purpose. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table H-I-1 of 1971 Census that Census houses shown under 'others' which include kothars and cattle-sheds, are as high as 38% of total number of Census houses in the State. Consequently since such Census houses have generally

walls made of kacha material like timber or mud or grass, the proportion of Census houses returned as having walls made of kacha material at the 1971 Census works out higher than the corresponding 1961 proportion of Census houses having walls made of kacha material.

RURAL-URBAN COMPARISONS

Subsidiary Table H-II-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately. It will be seen from this table that rural areas have returned the highest proportion of Census houses (34%) which have walls made predominantly of stone. On the other hand, burnt brick is used in 60% of total number of Census houses in the urban areas of the State. Stone is found in abundance in the hilly areas of Jammu and is, therefore, the most popular wall material in these areas. In Kashmir province, stone is commonly used as a wall material in areas, closer to the mountains. Burnt brick is popular in urban areas of the State because people living in urban areas are economically more prosperous than their rural counterparts and can, therefore, better afford to buy burnt bricks.

Another wall material returned as used in a significant proportion of Census houses both in the rural and urban areas of Kashmir Province is unburnt brick. Unburnt bricks are easy to make because clay is easily available in the province. Besides, unburnt bricks are stronger than other kacha materials. Though data regarding Census houses which have walls made both of burnt and unburnt bricks is not available, the combination appears quite popular in the Kashmir valley. This is particularly true of middle and lower income groups who cannot afford to have walls made entirely of burnt bricks but use these only for outer covering.

The rural proportion of Census houses with walls made predominantly of wood is almost twice the corresponding urban proportion. This is because kothars are mostly found in the rural areas. Another reason is that wood is available conveniently in rural areas of Kashmir. Practically every household plants trees near the house. In the course of time these are felled and sawn in the shape of planks to be used in the construction of walls.

Houses having walls made of cement concrete are rarely found in rural areas. Even among urban areas, these are found mostly in Jammu city. Wall materials like grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo are practically unknown in the State except in a few rural areas of Kathua and Jammu districts.

It will be seen that the rural-urban pattern of usage of wall material has not undergone any exceptional change during the last decade. The comparison is subject to the limitation that whereas the 1971 data regarding wall material relates to total Census houses, the correspoding figures of the previous Census cover only Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings. However, a significant change observed is that stone is not as commonly used wall material as it was ten years ago. This is more pronounced in the case of urban than rural areas. In the former case, the substantial material consists generally of burnt bricks. In the latter the material of wall more commonly used now is wood which has, therefore, been returned in a higher proportion than in the 1961 figures. Similarly, Census houses with unburnt bricks have been returned in reduced proportions this time compared to the 1961 proportions both in rural as well as urban areas. Cement concrete was found used in walls in a higher proportion at this Census than at the 1961 Census.

There is, however, no denying the fact that most of the houses continue to be built of cheap and readily available materials like stone, wood, mud, unburnt bricks etc. A real economic breakthrough is still some way off and these materials will, therefore, continue to be in common usage for some time.

The State Government must take full credit for initiating schemes aimed at improving the position of the housing stock. The impact of these schemes has been felt most in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu and some major towns where many new housing colonies have come up reducing congestion of accommodation and creating among the inhabitants a sense of better living.

ANANTNAG

Analysing the data at the district-level, an interesting picture emerges. The following statement explains the position in respect of the Anantnag district :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Anantnag district by predominant material of Wall

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	1	19	524	296	139	N	20	N	1

It will be seen that more than half of the Census houses of the district have walls made of unburnt bricks. The reason is that the clay required is adequately available locally and no particular cost of skill is involved in lumping it into brick clods. As a matter of fact, every rural household makes it a domestic enterprise to meet its own requirements. Subsidiary Table H-II-1 shows that Census houses with walls made of unburnt bricks from the highest proportion not only in the rural areas of the district but urban as well. In the urban areas, however, a significant proportion of Census houses have also walls made of burnt bricks. The rural areas have returned a much higher proportion of Census houses with walls made of wood than burnt bricks. This is because kothars which account for a high proportion of Census houses in the district, have walls generally made of wood.

Comparison of figures given in Subsidiary Table H-II-1 of 1971 and E-IV-1 of 1961 reveals some changes in the use of wall material during the decade. Where as the proportion of Census houses with walls made of unburnt bricks has considerably fallen, Census houses with walls made of wood have registered a significant increase. This is partly because the 1971 data relates to all types of Census houses while the 1961 data relates to wholly or partly residential Census houses only. Burnt bricks were found used in a much higher proportion of Census houses at this Census than at the preceding Census. Census houses with walls made of mud have also registered a fall. It is, therefore, clear that the use of ingredients of wall materials has undergone a significant process of change both in rural as well as urban areas which is indicative of improving economic condition of the people.

SRINAGAR

Half of the population of Srinagar district is contributed by Srinagar city, the State's summer capital and an important industrial and commercial centre. This accounts for a high proportion of its houses having walls of pucca materials like burnt bricks, galvanised and other metal sheets, stone and cement concrete. The following statement may be seen :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Srinagar district by predominant material of wall

Total	Grass leaves, reeds or bamboy	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	1	36	316	192	422	1	29	3	N

The statement, of course, shows that walls made of galvanised iron-sheets and cement are still in an insignificant proportion. This is no less due to the fact that these important materials involve high cost of transportation and, therefore, sell at very high prices. The local Cement Factory at Wuyan caters only to a fraction of the actual requirements. However, even if cement becomes cheap and readily available, there is reason to believe that climate may continue to operate as a dissuading factor against wholesale use of this material.

Though a very small proportion of Census houses have walls made of mud, unburnt bricks and timber have been returned as used in a little more than half of the Census houses of the district. Timber is used mostly in the walls of such Census houses which are used as shops, houseboats, garages, cattle-sheds, kothars etc. etc.

It will be seen that stone as a wall material is used in a very small proportion of Census houses of the district. However, the proportion is slightly higher when compared with the corresponding proportion in Anantnag district. The reason perhaps is that stone is available more easily in the Ganderbal and Srinagar tehsils of the Srinagar district.

A reference to Subsidiary Table H-II-1 shows that 74% of Census houses in urban areas and 21% of Census houses in rural areas have walls made of burnt bricks.

In rural areas, unburnt bricks constitute the predominant material. It is, however, interesting to see from the table that the proportion of Census houses with walls made of burnt bricks in Srinagar district is about twice the corresponding rural proportion of Anantnag district. In other words, unburnt bricks are used in a much higher proportion of Census houses in the rural areas of Anantnag district than those of Srinagar district.

Subsidiary Table H-II-1 also shows that use of wood as a wall material is least popular in the rural areas of Srinagar district when compared with the rural areas of the other two districts of the valley. The proportion of urban houses of the district using wood as wall material is even smaller.

Taken together, burnt bricks, unburnt bricks and wood are returned as having been been used in over 90% of the Census houses both in the rural as well as the urban areas of the district. Other materials which include G. I. sheets and cement concrete are used in an insignificant proportion in both rural and urban areas of the district.

A glance at the figures given in Subsidiary Tables E-IV. 1 of 1961 and H-II-1 of 1971 show that there has been considerable fall in the usage of materials like stone and unburnt bricks. On the other hand, materials like burnt bricks and wood have been returned as being used in significantly higher proportions of Census houses at this Census.

BARAMULA

Because of topographic variations, stone, wood and clay are available in abundance in the Baramula district. This explains why about 80% of the Census houses have walls made of these three materials. The sub-joined statement will show that majority of the houses have walls made of wood because of its availability from the adjoining forests. Besides, as mentioned earlier, some areas of the district like Gurez, Karnah etc. are situated right in the thick of the forests.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Baramula district by predominant material of wall

Total	Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	1	18	218	374	186	N	202	1	N

Walls made of unburnt bricks and stone claim almost equal proportions of Census houses. Stone is available in abundance in the hilly areas of the district and walls made of stone can better withstand the strain of heavy snow-falls experienced in this district.

Burnt bricks have also been returned as used in a higher proportions of houses in Baramula than in Anantnag district.

Subsidiary Table H-II-1 shows that about half of the urban Census houses have walls made of burnt bricks. On the contrary, wood is used in the walls of majority of Census houses in the rural areas of the district. Use of stone as a wall material is an important feature not only of the rural areas of the district but of the urban areas also.

Proportion of Census houses of the district with walls made of burnt bricks is higher than that of Anantnag district not only in respect of urban areas but also for the rural areas. This is not, however, true of wood which is returned as used in the walls of a higher proportion of Census houses of urban areas of Anantnag and Baramula. In the case of Census houses with walls made of unburnt bricks, both rural and urban proportions of this district are considerably smaller than the corresponding proportions of the Anantnag district. Census houses with walls made of cement concrete returned from the urban areas of the district an insignificant number though, form a higher proportion than what such Census houses form in the Anantnag district.

A reference to Table E-IV-1 of 1961 shows that the proportion of Census houses with walls

made of stone and burnt bricks has shot up during the decade in respect of urban areas of the district but fallen in the case of rural areas. Census houses with walls made of unburnt bricks show a fall both in the rural and urban areas. On the other hand, wood has been returned as being increasingly used both in the rural and urban areas of the district.

LADAKH

Most of the areas of Ladakh consists either of rocky mountains or sandy deserts. The data regarding wall material collected at the 1971 Census shows that proportions of Census houses with walls made of stone and unburnt bricks are a little over 65% and 31% respectively of all the Census houses in the district. In other words, it means that 97% of the Census houses in the district have walls made of these two materials.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Ladakh district by predominant material of wall

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	N	7	315	1	1	N	655	N	21

Wood is a material which is almost unknown in the district. The whole area is practically arid and barren and there is hardly any forests growth worth the name. However, sizeable plantations have now come up on the side of rivers as a result of intensive afforestation drive executed by the State Government. Even so the use of timber as construction material remains extremely restricted. This is borne out by Table H-II which shows that there are only 33 Census houses having walls made of wood. The same is true of Census houses with walls made of burnt bricks which in absolute figures are only 25. Even this number consists mostly of Census houses used as Government offices or residential quarters of Government servants. Burnt bricks are not available because there is no fuel to operate brick kilns.

Compared to wood and burnt bricks, mud claims a significantly higher proportion but Census houses with walls made of mud constitute a small proportion of total number of Census houses in the district.

Though proportions of Census houses with walls made of cement concrete and metal sheets are negligible, it is heartening to see that usage of these materials is not totally absent.

According to the distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall given for rural and urban areas separately in Subsidiary Table H-II-1, use of stone is predominant in the case of rural Census houses and unburnt bricks in the case of urban Census houses. In 1961 all the residential Census houses had walls made of stone in the urban areas according to Table E-IV-1 of 1961. In the case of rural areas, 946 out of 1,000 residential Census houses had walls made of stone and practically all the remaining had walls made of unburnt bricks.

DODA

The district is entirely hilly. Stone is easily available and almost at no cost. Consequently about 85% of the houses have walls made of stone.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Doda district by predominant material of wall

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	1	19	7	96	25	N	848	1	3

Since the district is rich in forest wealth, Census houses with walls made of wood claim the second highest proportion. Census houses with walls made of burnt and unburnt brick claim very insignificant proportions because of non-availability of suitable clay for the manufacture

of bricks. Despite this, burnt bricks have been returned as used in a higher proportion of Census houses than mud. Houses with mud walls are generally found in parts of the Ramban tehsil which become very warm during summer. Cement concrete has been returned as used in the walls of a very small proportion of Census houses. Most of the areas of the district, for topographic reasons, are economically backward and, therefore, people use only such wall materials which they can find locally at cheap prices.

According to Subsidiary Table H-II-1, stone has been returned as used in majority of Census houses both in rural as well as urban areas. However, burnt bricks have been returned as used in the second highest proportion in the case of urban areas. In the case of rural areas, wood has been returned as used in the second highest proportion.

Though the proportion of Census houses with walls made of cement concrete are in almost negligible proportion in the rural areas and in very insignificant proportion in the urban areas, Table H-II shows that the number of such Census houses is 92 in rural and 45 in urban areas of the district.

A comparison of figures in the Subsidiary Tables H-II-1 of 1971 and E-IV-1 of 1961 shows hardly any change in the use of wall material during the decade 1961-71. The only noticeable change, though not of much significance, is that stone has been returned as used as a wall material in a lower proportion of Census houses in both the rural and urban areas of the district at this Census. The fall in the use of stone as a wall material has resulted in the consequent increase in the use of wood as wall material.

UDHAMPUR

Because of the hilly character of Udhampur district, stone has been returned as used as a predominant wall material in most of the Census houses here though not to the same extent as in Doda. Walls made of mud claim the second highest proportion on the basis of the following statement :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Udhampur district by predominant material of wall

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	1	266	5	5	64	1	654	2	2

Census houses with walls made of burnt bricks are found mostly in Udhampur town which is indicative of its urban character and sounder economy.

Subsidiary Table H-II-1 shows that whereas stone has been used as a wall material in a large majority of rural Census houses, burnt bricks have been returned as the predominant wall material in the urban parts of the district. The use of mud as a wall material is by and large a rural feature of the district. In the case of urban areas, stone is the second important wall material. Other materials like wood, unburnt bricks and cement concrete have been returned as used in the walls in a higher proportion in urban Census houses than rural.

A comparison of positions at the two Censuses show that importance of stone as a wall material has diminished considerably in both the rural and urban areas of the district. Over 59% of all types of Census houses in the urban areas of the district have been returned with walls made of burnt bricks at this Census as against only 45% of residential Census houses returned with such walls in 1961.

JAMMU

Topographically or climatically, Jammu district shares little with other districts of the State except the plains of Kathua. On the other hand, it closely resembles the topography and climate of the plains of Punjab. This distinction from other districts of the State reflects itself substantially in the use of wall materials in the Census houses of this district. As will be seen from the following statement, Census houses with walls made of mud claim to the highest proportion (53.6%) and those with walls made of burnt bricks claim the second

highest proportion (32%) of the total Census houses in the district :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Jammu district by predominant material of wall

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	10	536	22	6	322	N	74	27	3

Houses with mud walls are a characteristic feature of the rural areas of the district. Majority of people in the rural areas who cannot afford to buy burnt bricks use mud instead which incidentally goes well with the climate. It has the advantage of offering the best protection against the burning heat of summer.

Brick-kilns are operating in almost all the rural and urban areas of the district due to availability of coal from Jangalgali and Kalakot mines. Even the imported coal sells at moderate prices. Use of burnt bricks as wall material has consequently been returned in a fairly high proportion in this district.

In comparison with most other districts of the State stone has been returned as used in a small proportion of Census houses in Jammu district. This material is not available as abundantly or as cheaply in this district as in the hilly areas of the State.

Though Census houses with walls made of cement concrete are in a very low proportion, the district has returned the highest proportion of such houses in the State. This is because cement and iron are available at cheaper prices in Jammu than in other areas of the State.

Census houses with walls made of unburnt bricks, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are in an insignificant proportion though in number, the houses with walls made of such materials are more in this district than in other districts of the State except Kathua. According to Subsidiary Table H-II-1, 65% of the Census houses have walls made of mud and 21% have walls made of burnt bricks in the rural areas of the district. As against this, 72% of Census houses in the urban areas have walls made of burnt bricks and 11% have walls made of mud. It is thus clear that poorer areas of the district use generally mud as a wall material and richer areas use burnt bricks.

As regards other materials, it will be seen that stone has been returned as used in a much higher proportion of Census houses in the rural than in the urban areas of the district. The only reason for this is the local availability of the material. Similarly, use of cement concrete as a wall material is very rare in the rural areas but is returned as having been used in about 10% of the Census houses in the urban areas. Wood and unburnt bricks though used in a small proportion of Census houses both in the rural and urban areas are more prominent in the case of latter than former.

Some insignificant changes are discernible from a comparison of figures given in Subsidiary Tables H-II-1 of 1971 and E-IV-1 of 1961. Use of cement concrete as a wall material in the urban areas of the district appears to be an entirely new development of the past decade. Similarly, the use of stone appears to be getting gradually out of vogue. On the other hand, burnt bricks have been returned as used in a significantly higher proportion of rural Census houses but in a lower proportion in the case of urban areas at this than in the previous Census which shows that most of the houses constructed after 1961 in the urban areas of the district have walls made of cement concrete, because Census houses with walls made of this material have been returned insignificantly higher proportion at this Census than 1961. Census houses with walls made of mud have not undergone any significant change during the decade. Similarly, the incidence of unburnt bricks and wood has remained somewhat static since the 1961 Census.

KATHUA

While two tehsils of the Kathua district namely, Kathua and Hiranagar, are entirely plain, the other two tehsils, namely Bashohli and Billawar, are mostly hilly. The plain part reflects the same pattern in the use of wall material as

in the Jammu district. The hilly parts have similarly the predominance of materials as are used in Doda and Ladakh districts.

A glance at the following figures will bear out that the majority of Census houses follow the Jammu pattern. In the case of rest, the commonly used material is stone reflecting the pattern obtaining in districts which are predominently hilly.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Kathua district by predominant material of wall

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	26	567	19	3	151	1	226	5	2

It may be of some interest to point out that the district claims the highest proportion of Census houses with walls made of mud among all the districts of the State.

Stone is found in abundance in the hills of Bashohli and Billawar tehsils and most of the houses in these two tehsils have walls made of this material.

Another wall material which claims a significant proportion is burnt brick manufactured in local kilns. The use is, however, restricted to affluent classes residing in Kathua town and other urban areas of the district. Government buildings have walls built wholly of burnt bricks containing walls of the same material.

Other wall materials have been returned as used in a very insignificant proportion of Census houses. Census houses with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo have been returned in a higher proportion in the district than in other districts of the State.

Use of mud as a wall material is more common in the rural areas than the urban areas. Cement concrete has been returned as used in the walls of 5% Census houses.

A comparison with the 1961 position shows a shift in the use of wall material from stone to mud and burnt bricks.

RAJAURI & PUNCH

It must be said at the outset that, because of their topographical situation, these two districts are economically backward. Stone is available in abundance and at low prices due to the mountainous character of the two districts. It will, therefore, be seen from the following statement that 93 to 94 percent of the total number of Census houses have walls made of stone in both the districts :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in Rajauri and Punch districts by predominant material of wall

	Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
Rajauri	1,000	3	40	N	4	13	N	935	5	N
Punch	1,000	N	55	N	N	2	N	942	1	N

The only other wall material of any significance is mud. Houses with walls made of mud are found mostly in the Punch municipal area and Rajauri town. Census houses with walls made of burnt bricks are also found mostly in these very towns but in a small proportion.

Data given in Subsidiary Table H-II-1 in terms of proportion shows the predominance of stone as a wall material both in rural and urban areas of the two districts. Next in importance is mud in both the rural and urban areas of Punch district. In the case of rural areas of Rajauri, mud is the second important wall material. Burnt bricks take a slight edge over mud in the

case of urban areas of the district. The burnt bricks are mostly imported into the district from Jammu district because suitable clay is not available for manufacturing the bricks locally.

A reference to corresponding 1961 data shows that no change worth mentioning has taken place in these two districts in the use of wall material during the decade 1961-71.

CITIES OF SRINAGAR & JAMMU

The two cities are the main centres of trade and commerce and industrial activity in the State and are, therefore, at a higher stage of economic development than other areas of the State. Consequently people living in these two cities have higher incomes than the inhabitants of other areas of the State. This is adequately reflected in the figures relating to use of wall material in respect of the two cities given in Subsidiary Table H-II-1. The table shows that the proportion of Census houses with walls made of burnt bricks is 74% in the case of Jammu city and 75% in the case of Srinagar. It is interesting to note that Srinagar has returned a slightly higher proportion of Census houses with walls made of burnt bricks than Jammu even though burnt bricks sell at much lower rate in Jammu. The disparity is, however, more than off-set by the proportion of Census houses with walls made of cement concrete. Against less than 1% of such Census houses in Srinagar, Jammu has returned 12% of such Census houses.

Another revelation made by the data given in Subsidiary Table H-II-1 is that the use of unburnt bricks and wood is much more common in Srinagar than Jammu city. Use of wood as a wall material is more popular in Srinagar than in Jammu because of its relative cheapness in Kashmir. Unburnt bricks are not commonly used in Jammu because mud is a better substitute for unburnt bricks in Jammu in view of climatic considerations. This explains why Census houses with walls made of mud have been ruturned in a higher proportion in Jammu than Srinagar city.

All other wall materials have been returned as used in insignificant proportions in both the cities. Though it is not possible to make a strict comparison of the 1971 figures regarding the use of wall materials with the corresponding data of 1961 as given in Subsidiary Table E-IV-1 (1961) because of the expansion in the limits of the two cities during the decade, some broad conclusions may be made to trace the change in the usage pattern of wall materials during the decade :—

1. The improvement in the usage of wall material in the case of Srinagar is reflected in the proportion of Census houses with walls made of burnt bricks which has registered a considerable increase. Correspondingly stone has lost the dominant position that it enjoyed formely. The price of stone has increased so sharply that people prefer to spend a little more money and use burnt bricks instead.

2. The fall in the proportion of Census houses with walls made of mud and unburnt bricks is compensated by the increase in the proportion of Census houses with wall materials like G. I. sheets and cement concrete. It has been seen that timber is seldom employed now as a wall material in residential houses in Srinagar but continues to be used extensively as a wall material in the case of Census houses used for non-residential purposes such as shops, worksheds, house-boats, cattle-sheds, kothars, garages etc.

3. In the case of Jammu city also, stone has lost its importance as a wall material, in favour of unburnt bricks and mud.

SLUM-DWELLING IN THE TWO CITIES

Traditionally the three wall materials used in the residential houses of Srinagar city have been burnt bricks, unburnt bricks and stone. In the case of Jammu, the materials most commonly used have been bricks and mud. The old residential localities of the two cities continue to be in slum conditions. There is not much that can be done to improve the conditions in these localities because the houses have been constructed in a most haphazard manner. The gap between houses is too narrow. Wholesale clearance of houses in the slum areas could be the only solution but that will prove to be too expensive a proposition.

The slum areas in the Jammu city do not, however, present so bad a condition. There the majority of houses even in the slums have walls made of pucca material and provided with better

ventilation. There is besides better drainage available in Jammu city due to its natural situation.

Housing conditions in the two cities have greatly improved during the last decade as a result of the new housing schemes sponsored by the Government. Many new colonies have come up in both the cities which have been planned in a modern fashion and provided with amenities like parks, shopping centres, street lights, schools, dispensaries, etc. Particular mention may be made of the new Gandhinagar colony in Jammu which is certainly the best residential colony in the State. It is distressing to note that lack of proper drainage facilities in Srinagar is contributing rapidly to some parts of the new colonies developing all the traits of slum areas. When planning these colonies initially little thought seems to have been paid to this aspect of the problem. Nor have private builders been any particular about observance of rules and regulations. Little effort is made to keep the parks, streets and by-lanes in a proper condition. The fact that majority of private builders belong to lower income groups contributes to the general deterioration since they have little where-withal to keep their houses renovated. Lukily the State Government have now set up autonomous development boards for the two cities. It is hoped that these boards will set right the existing shortcomings and ensure that future development of Srinagar and Jammu takes place strictly in accordance with principles of modern town planning.

MATERIAL OF ROOF

Column 5 of the houselist relates to the predominant material used in the construction of roof of a Census house. The instructions for recording entries in this column are given in appendix IV of this Report.

Material of roof like material of wall is influenced mainly by considerations of climate and availability of material. That is the reason why large majority of houses in the rural areas of Kashmir valley have roofs made of thatch and houses in Jammu Province have roofs made of mud. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses by the predominant material of roof for the State as a whole. The distribution of 1,000 Census houses by predominant material of roof for rural and urban areas separately will be found in Subsidiary Table H-II-2 reproduced towards the end of this report.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the State by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	842	47	85	N	2	1	21	2

It will be seen that 84% of the Census houses in the State have roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, mud, wood, unburnt bricks or bamboo. Within these materials, these are variations in the use of particular items as a roof material among various areas of the State depending on the local availability of the material.

The second highest proportion of Census houses is of those which have roofs made of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. Such materials are mostly found in the roofs of houses constructed in Srinagar district and also to some extent in Baramula and Anantnag districts.

The use of stone, asbestos cement sheets, bricks and lime as a roof material is not commonly observed in the State. There is, however, a small number of Census houses returned with roofs made of reinforced cement concrete.

Census houses with roofs made of materials like tiles, slates and shingle have been returned mostly for the urban areas of the State.

RURAL-URBAN VARIATION

According to Subsidiary Table H-II-2, as against 91% of the Census houses with roof made of thatch and grass in rural areas, only 42% of the Census houses with roofs made of these materials have been returned for the urban areas in the State. Other important roof materials used consist of corrugated iron in the case of 33%, shingle, tiles, slate in the case of 14% and cement

concrete in the case of 10% of the urban Census houses respectively. This reflects the rural-urban differential in the economic level of people.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

A comparison with the position obtaining in 1961 Census shows that the use of corrugated iron sheets as a roof material has become quite common during the decade in the urban areas of the State. Though 1961 and 1971 figures are not strictly comparable, it will be seen from Table H-II-2 of 1971 that 33% of urban Census houses of the Sate have roof made of this material. This contrasts sharply with 1961 figures given in Table E-II-2 of 1961 Housing Report which show that only 19% of the urban households were living in Census houses with roofs made of corrugated iron. Another material which has been returned as used in significantly higher proportion of houses is reinforced cement concrete. As against 1961 proportion of 2.5% urban households living in Census houses with roofs made of R. C. C./R. B. C., the 1971 of Census houses with roofs made of this material stands at 10.5%.

ANANTNAG

Thatch is available in abundance in this district at practically throw-away prices as a result of paddy cultivation. Costs of materials like cement, galvanised iron sheets and shingle are high. Consequently 89% Census houses in the district have roofs made of thatch and wood.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	890	43	65	N	N	N	1	1

Census houses with roofs made of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, tiles, slate or shingle have been returned in somewhat significant proportions but relatively in lower proportions in the case of this district than the State as a whole.

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

A reference to Subsidiary Table H-II-2 will show that 92% of Census houses in the rural areas have roofs made of materials like thatch, wood, grass etc. The remaining 8% of the Census house have roofs made of either corrugated iron sheets or shingle. As against this, 39% of the Census houses have roofs made of these two materials in the urban areas of the district. Between the two materials, corrugated iron sheets have been returned as a roof material in the case of 25% of the Census houses whereas only 14% of the Census houses have roofs made of shingle. However, 60% of the Census houses have been retutned with roofs made of thatch, wood etc. in the urban areas of the district.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

Despite the limitation of 1961 data relating to roof material given in the Table E-IV-2, a shift is discernible in the use of materials like thatch, wood, shingle etc. to corrugated iron sheets. It is more pronounced in the case of urban areas than the rural areas. Such changes are the consequence of better economic conditions of people now than 10 years back.

SRINAGAR

The district is distinguishable from all other districts of the State for showing comparatively a lower proportion of Census houses with roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo. Only 51% of the Census houses have roofs made of these materials as against 33% and 16% of the Census houses returned with roofs made of metal sheets and tiles, slate, shingle respectively.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	510	156	333	N	N	N	1	N

The high incidence of pucca material used in the census houses is due to the fact that Srinagar city has contributed a significant proportion of the total number of Census houses in the district.

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

About 61% of Census houses in the urban areas of the district have roofs made of corrugated iron sheets. As against this, grass, thatch, wood etc. have been returned as used in only 15% of the houses. Shingle is also commonly used as a roof material in Srinagar city. This is borne out by figures given in the Subsidiary Table H-II-2 which shows that 24% of the Census houses have roofs made of shingle.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

A glance at the Table E-IV-2 shows that the proportion of Census houses with roofs made of corrugated iron has registered substantial increase during the decade both in the rural and urban areas of the district. This is because most of the new houses which have been constructed during the last ten years have roofs made of corrugated iron. Though shingle has lost its importance as a roof material in Srinagar city it has been returned as used in a higher proportion of rural houses at this Census than in the last Census.

BARAMULA

The majority of the Census houses are covered with roofs made of tatch or wood but the proportions of Census houses with roofs made of pucca materials like shingle and G. I. sheets are higher in this district than in Anantnag district.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B.C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	839	68	91	N	N	N	1	1

The statement shows that all other roof materials are of no significance.

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

As against 88% of the Census houses with roofs made of thatch, grass, wood etc. in the rural areas of the district, only 35% of the Census houses with roofs made of these materials have been returned from the urban areas of the district. Other important roof materials used in significant proportions of Census houses particularly in the urban areas of the district are corrugated iron and shingle.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

A comparison with 1961 data shows that unlike Anantnag district, Census houses with roofs made of shingle have registered an increase both in the rural and urban areas of the district having increased from 2.4% of households living in Census houses to 5.2% of such Census houses in the case of rural areas and from 23.1% to 25.9% in urban areas. This is because timber is available in abundance in the district. The increase is most pronounced in the cases of houses using corrugated iron sheets as roof material. The pattern of use of roof material does not show any change in the case of other materials because very insignificant proportions of Census houses have been returned with roofs made of such materials at both the Censuses.

LADAKH

The climate of Ladakh is dry. Snow-falls are rare and rain-fall is scanty in the district. The roofs of the houses are, therefore, flat and not in slope as is the case in Kashmir.

Wood is scarce and, therefore, extremely expensive in the district. The roof is built of grass and mud supported by one or two beams. The holes and crevices, if any, are filled up with unburnt bricks or stone. The whole surface is finally plastered with a thick mud coating. No other roof material is available in the district. Corrugated iron sheet roofs have, however, made their appearance in the district in recent years. It will be seen from the following statement that practically all houses in the district have roofs made of mud, unburnt bricks, grass, reeds etc.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	973	1	4	..	..	N	N	22

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

No rural-urban differential in the use of roof material is discernible from Subsidiary Table H-II-2 except for the fact that most of the Census houses which have roofs made of corrugated iron have been returned in the urban areas of the district.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

The only change that has taken place in the use of roof material during the decade is that a small number of Census houses has been returned with roofs made of corrugated iron. The number stands at 170. No such case was reported at the 1961 Census.

DODA

The entire district of Doda is situated in a mountainous area. The roofs of the houses are flat so as to be utilised for thrashing and drying of grains. The pattern of construction of roofs is more or less the same as in the Ladakh district. The two districts are, however, distinguishable on account of the fact that Doda district being rich in forests, timber forms a major part of the contents of the roof material in this district whereas mud forms the major part of the roof material in the Ladakh district.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	975	N	19	..	N	1	2	3

Doda has returned a higher proportion of Census houses made of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets than Ladakh. This is because of the fact that it is easier to transport goods to Doda than Ladakh. Other roof materials are found rarely used in the houses of the district.

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

It will be seen from the Subsidiary Table H-II-2 that about 99% of the rural Census houses in the district have roofs made of materials like mud, wood, thatch etc. As against this, only 76% of the urban Census houses have roofs made of these materials. An indication of better economic conditions in the urban areas of the district accrues when it is seen that 22% of the urban Census houses have roofs made of corrugated iron sheets. Particular mention

may be made of Bhaderwah town which is the most flourishing town of the district. 2% of Census houses have been returned with roofs made of R. C. C./R. B. C.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

A comparison of the two sets of data reveals a gradual shift towards the use of roof material like corrugated iron sheets and R. C. C. This is a consequence of economic changes taking place in the district.

UDHAMPUR

Though topographically Udhampur district bears some resemblance to Doda district, very few of its areas experience the climatic conditions of the latter. Udhampur has besides some distinct natural advantages over Doda in that most of its area either falls close to national highway or is easily approachable by road. This explains why Udhampur shows higher proportion of Census houses with roofs made of pucca material like (i) corrugated iron and other metal sheets (ii) R. C. C./R. B. C. (iii) Stone and (iv) bricks than Doda.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	916	N	40	N	4	2	32	6

Despite what has been stated here, the district has returned as high as 92% of the Census houses with roofs made of thatch, wood, mud, etc. etc.

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

Because of the influence of Udhampur town which is undoubtedly one of the most important towns in the State, the over-all position of usage of roof materials in the urban areas of the district reveals that more than half of the urban Census houses of the district have roofs either made of R. C. C./R. B. C. or corrugated iron and other metal sheets. The former material is returned as used in about 35% of the total urban Census houses in the district. As against this, such pucca materials have been returned as used in only 4% of the rural Census houses. The large majority (95%) of rural Census houses have roofs made of materials like thatch, mud, wood, grass etc.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

The highest increase is noticeable in the case of Census houses with roofs made of R.C.C./ R. B. C. As against 3.2% Census houses with roofs made of this material at this Census, only 0.5% households have been reported living in such Census houses at the 1961 Census.

Use of corrugated iron sheets and other metal sheets has also significantly increased during the decade in both the urban and rural areas of the district.

JAMMU

It will be seen from the following statement that Jammu district has returned a large majority of Census houses with roofs made of kacha materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other [materials and materials not stated
1,000	850	32	11	N	5	1	96	5

Since the soil in the district is sandy, roofs made of mud and unburnt bricks are sufficiently strong.

The low incidence of Census houses with roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets is due to the climatic conditions, as a result of which the roofs are flat and not in slope.

The second highest proportion of Census houses is of those which have roofs made of R. C. C. / R. B. C. In fact, in the State as a whole, Jammu district has returned the highest proportion of such Census houses.

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

It will be seen from Subsidiary Table H-II-2 that the rural and the urban areas of the district follow different patterns in the matter of usage of roof materials. In the case of rural areas of the district, 92% of the Census houses have been returned with roofs made of thatch, wood, grass, mud, unburnt bricks, bamboo etc. Only 58% of the urban Census houses have been returned with roofs made of these materials. The variation between rural and urban proportions of Census houses with roofs made of kacha materials reflects the gap in the economic conditions between the two areas. The most prominent pucca roof material in the case of urban areas is R. C. C. / R. B. C. 35% of the urban Census houses have been returned with roofs made of this material. The use of materials like 1) tiles, slates, shingle 2) corrugated iron and other metal sheets 3) bricks and lime, has been returned in the roofs of a small proportion of Census houses both in the rural and urban areas of the district.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

The only significant change that has taken place in the usage of roof material during the decade relates to brick and lime in the urban areas of the district. Whereas urban Census houses with roofs made of this material were returned in a significant proportion at the time of 1961 Census, the corresponding 1971 proportion of such Census houses is insignificant. The places of brick and lime has been taken by R. C. C. / R. B. C. which, as already stated, is returned as used in a sizeable number of Census houses at this Census. The number of such Census houses stand at 15,268 as against only 583 with roofs made of bricks and lime in the urban areas of the district. All other roof materials have been returned as used in such small proportions at both the Censuses that it is difficult to come to any definite conclusion about the change in their usage patterns.

KATHUA

Like all other districts, Kathua also abounds in Census houses which have roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, mud, wood or bamboo. Reds and bamboo are available in this district more easily than in other districts of the State. The only other materials used is somewhat significant proportion of Census houses in this district are 1) corrugated iron and other metal sheets 2) R. C. C. / R. B. C. and 3) tiles, slates and shingle.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1,000	888	21	52	N	8	2	26	3

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

There is only a slight variation in the patterns of usage of roof materials between rural and urban areas of the district. The variation is prominent in the case of Census houses with roofs made of R. C. C. / R. B. C. As against over 10% of Census houses returned with roofs made of R. C. C. / R. B. C. in the urban areas of the district, the corresponding rural proportion stands at only 2%. The only other roof materials used in somewhat significant proportion of Census houses both in the rural and urban areas are 1) corrugated iron and other metal sheets 2) tiles, slate, shingle 3) brick and lime.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

The only significant change that can be seen

on a comparison of 1971 and 1961 figures relating to material of roof is the gradual replacement of lime and brick by R. C. C. / R. B. C. in the urban areas of the district. Whereas a significantly lower proportion of Census houses with roofs made of brick and lime have been returned at this Census than in 1961, proportion of Census houses with roofs made of R. C. C. / R. B. C. is much higher this time in the urban areas of the district when compared with the corresponding 1961 proportion.

RAJAURI & PUNCH

Like Ladakh and Doda, Rajauri and Punch belt is mostly mountainous. Practically all the Census houses in both the districts have been returned with roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, mud, wood or bamboo.

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses in the district by predominant material of roof

District	Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete/ R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
Rajauri ..	1,000	974	N	4	..	1	1	20	N
Punch ..	1,000	977	N	22	..	..	N	1	N

The only other roof materials of any significance are corrugated iron or other metal sheets in the case of Punch district and R. C. C. / R. B. C. in the case of Rajauri district. Since Rajauri district was carved out of the erstwhile Punch district during the inter-censal period, many new buildings were constructed in the Rajauri town by the Government to accommodate various Government offices and also for residential use of Government employees. All these new constructions have roofs made of R. C. C. / R. B. C. Since it snows in Punch, though occasionally, during winter some of the houses in the Punch municipality are covered by roofs made of corrugated iron sheets.

RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

It is interesting to see from Subsidiary Table H-II-2 that the proportion of urban Census houses with roofs made of R. C. C. / R. B. C. is higher in the case of Rajauri district than Kathua. Corrugated iron sheets are also returned as used in the roofs of small proportion of urban Census houses of Rajauri district. In the case of rural Census houses of Rajauri district, there is hardly any roof material used other than thatch, mud, wood, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. The same is true of the rural areas of Punch district. However, one-fourth of the urban Census houses of Punch district have roofs made of corrugated iron.

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

A reference to Table E-IV-2 of 1961 shows that the proportion of Census houses with roofs made of R.C.C./R.B.C. has registered an increase in the case of Rajauri district during the decade. Similarly, in the case of Punch district, Census houses with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets have registered an appreciable increase during the decade.

CITIES OF SRINAGAR & JAMMU

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by predominant material of roof in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu separately is given in Subsidiary Table H-II-2. According to this table; Srinagar city has returned a much higher proportion of Census houses with roofs made of pucca materials than Jammu city. This disparity is mainly due to climatic variations between the two cities. Roofs made of corrugated iron sheets provide the best protection against heavy snow-falls during winter in Srinagar. They do not deteriorate with snow or rain. This explains why over 60% of the Census houses in Srinagar city have been returned with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets. Though the use of shingle as a roof material is on its way out, still 24% of the Census houses in Srinagar city have been returned with roofs made of shingle. The remaining 15% of the Census houses in the city have roofs made of mud, wood, birch-bark etc., etc.

The lower proportion of Census houses with roofs made of pucca material in case of Jammu city does not necessarily point to the lower economic levels in that place. Due to severe climate in winter, it becomes necessary to invest in a pucca roof in Srinagar even at the cost of other needs. The same is not true of Jammu

because there are no climatic compulsions for having roofs made of pucca material. The use of corrugated iron sheets as roof material is also discouraged by the extreme heat during summer. The only alternative to mud roofs is either a roof made of brick and lime or R.C.C./R.B.C. However, census houses with roofs made of kacha materials like mud, wood, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo have been returned in a higher proportion (49%) than those with roofs made of R.C.C./ R.B.C. (42%).

COMPARISON WITH 1961 DATA

In both the cities, there has been a significant shift towards the use of pucca materials. In the case of Srinagar city, the shift is mainly in the direction of using corrugated iron sheets as roof material.

According to Table H-II-2 of 1971 compared with E-IV-2 of 1961, a fall is noticeable not only in the proportion of census houses with roofs made of kacha material but also in the case of census houses with roofs made of brick and lime.

The latest trend observed in the construction of roofs is the increasing use of R.C.C./R.B.C. which has been returned as used in the roofs of a much higher proportion of census houses at this Census than in 1961 in the two cities.

RELATION BETWEEN MATERIAL OF WALL AND MATERIAL OF ROOF

Appendix to Table H-II gives the distribution of residential census houses by predominant material of wall cross-classified by predominant material of roof.

Distribution of 1,000 residential census houses in Jammu and Kashmir State by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof

Total number of census houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof		
		Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1,000	i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	446	28	N
	ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	397	125	1
	iii) All other materials and materials not stated	N	N	3

It will be seen from the figures given in the above statement that as high as 44.6% of residential census houses in the State are those which have both walls and roofs made of kacha materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood. On the contrary, residential census houses which have both walls and roofs made of pucca materials like burnt brick, cement concrete, metal sheets etc. constitute just 12.5% of the total number of residential census houses in the State.

A glance at the above figures will show that as against 39.7% of residential census houses which have walls made of pucca materials and roofs made of kacha materials, just 2.8% of residential census houses have roofs made of pucca materials and walls of kacha materials. This shows that more importance is attached to wall materials as walls provide the main support to the roof. If in a structure, the roof is made of pucca materials and walls made of kacha materials, the walls are likely to collapse under the weight of the roof, particularly in areas which experience heavy snow-falls. Besides, in the hilly areas, which constitute a major portion of the total area of the State, walls are mostly made of pucca materials like stone because it is available in abundance locally.

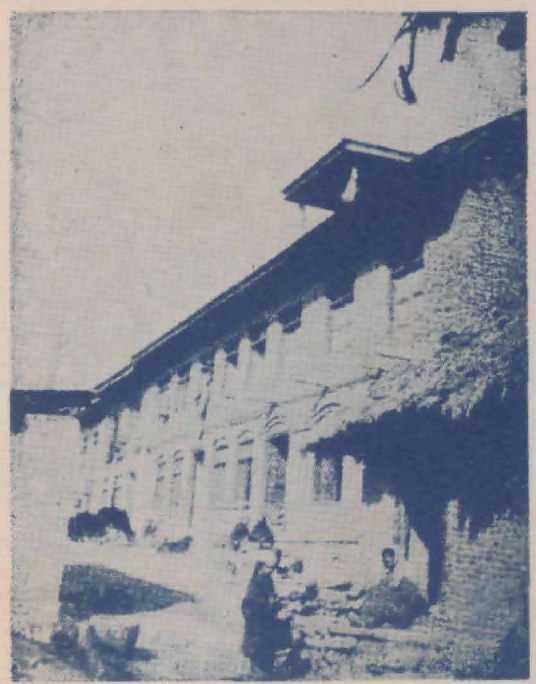
RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS

The following statement based on Appendix to Table H-II gives the distribution of 1,000 residential census houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof for rural and urban areas separately :-

Distribution of 1,000 residential census houses in Jammu and Kashmir State by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof for Rural and Urban areas separately

Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof		
			Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone, R. B. C./R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural	1,000	i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	497	20	N
		ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	423	56	N
		iii) All other materials and materials not stated	N	N	4
Urban	1,000	i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	173	72	N
		ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	258	494	1
		iii) All other meterials and meterials not stated	N	N	2

It will be seen that in this classification, rural areas and urban areas follow different patterns. Whereas the rural areas follow the same pattern as has been observed in the case of the State as a whole, urban areas show that about half (49.4%) of the residential census houses are those which have both walls and roofs made of pucca materials. The second highest proportion of residential census houses (25.8%) have walls made of pucca materials but roofs made of kacha materials in the urban areas of the State. It is also interesting to note that the proportion of the census houses which have both walls and roofs made of kacha materials is considerably lower in the case of urban areas than the rural areas. Census houses which have walls made of kacha materials but roofs made of pucca materials are in a small proportion in both the rural and urban areas of the State.



A row of two storeyed pucca houses in a rural area of Anantnag district



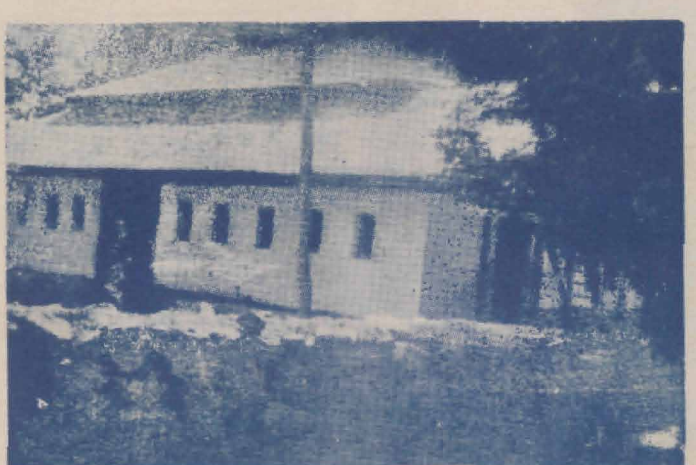
A Panchayat Garh



A rural high school building treated as one census house



Houses and kuthars in rural areas



A rural mosque



A rural house in Anantnag district



House of a well-to-do family in a rural area in Baramula district



A cattle-shed



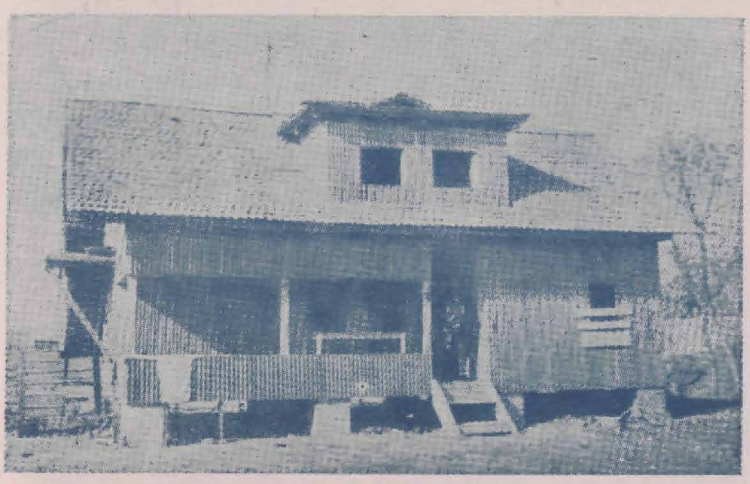
A kuthar used for residence storing grain



Wall made of stones



A house with walls made of burnt bricks



A tourist hut with both walls and roof made of timber



A rural house with mud-walls and grass roof



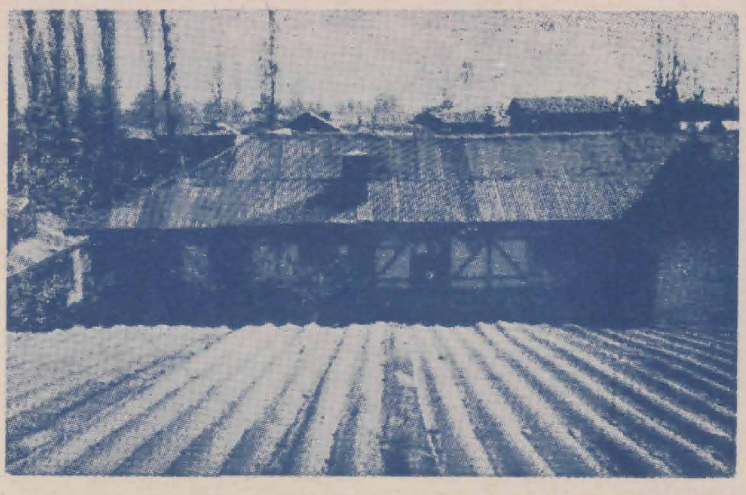
A house with walls made of mud and roof made of CGI sheets



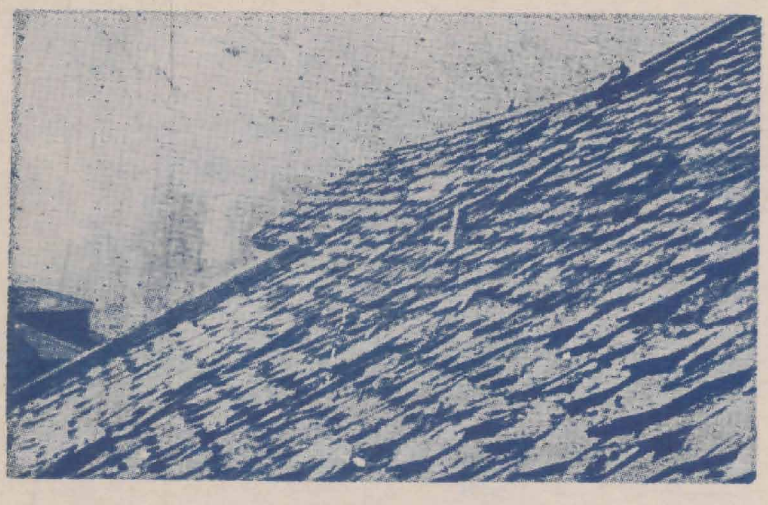
A multi-storeyed house made of burnt bricks and cement concrete



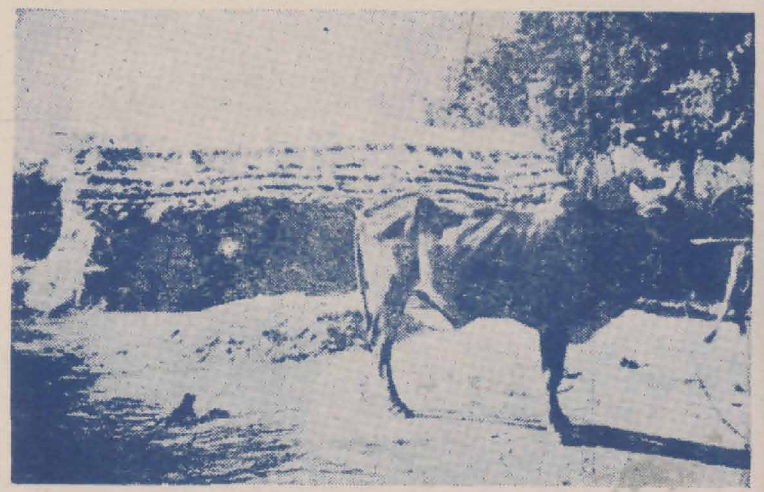
A roof made of grass in Baramula District



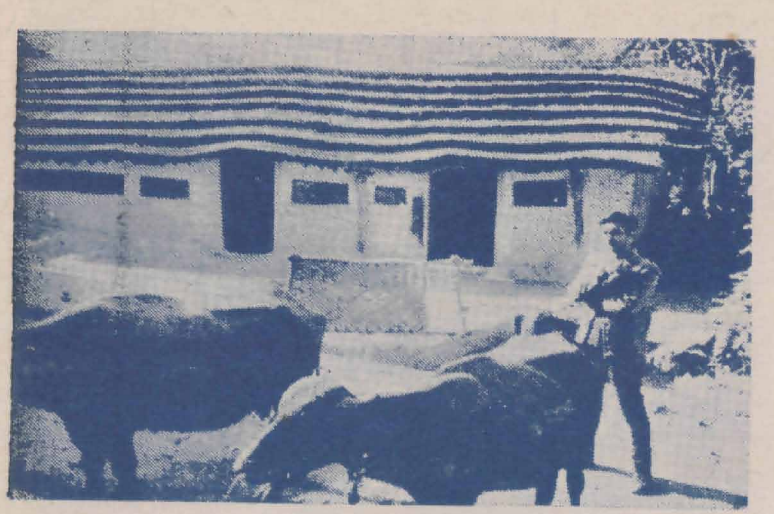
Houses with roofs of CGI sheets



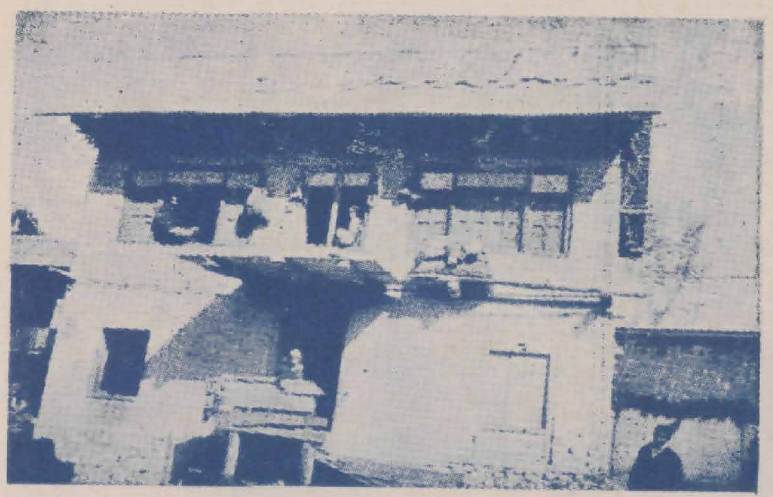
Roof material—shingle



A house in Kathua district with walls and roof made of grass, thatch and bamboo



Roof material—grass, reeds and bamboo—Jammu district



A house with CGI roof material and walls made of unburnt bricks

CHAPTER IV

HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Table H-III forming a part of this Report gives the households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. The relevant data was collected in columns 8, 11 and 13 to 15 of the Houselist, with reference to the frame-work given below :—

For purposes of 1971 Census, a room was defined as an enclosed space with four walls, a door-way and a roof overhead. It had to be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in. It had to have the following dimensions :—

Minimum length	:	2 metres
Minimum breadth	:	1½ metres
Minimum height	:	2 metres

An un-enclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, latrine, cattle-shed and rooms in which a household industry was located and which were not normally useable for living or sleeping were excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

In case where a room was occupied by more than one household or they shared more than one room, the number of rooms had to be bracketted together as being common to the households. A tent where some one lived was also to be treated as a room.

The dimensions of rooms in Jammu and Kashmir State vary from area to area in accordance with topography and climate. They vary even within a structure particularly in the Kashmir region where rooms on the ground floor of a house are of lower height than rooms on the first or second floor due to necessities of climate. For these reasons the application of the definition of a room in the literal sense of minimum measurements was not insisted upon. The enumerator was instructed to treat an enclosed space with four walls, a door-way and a roof as room where at least one person could sleep comfortably.

A household was defined to be a group of persons who commonly lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It could be made up of related or unrelated persons.

The number of males normally residing in the household were entered in column 13, females in column 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Column 13 + Column 14).

In these columns normal residents had to be recorded even though some of them were absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors were excluded as they were accounted for at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who had stayed with a household for a period of three months or more was, however, to be included. Correspondingly normal residents absent for three months or more had to be excluded from the household which they normally resided.

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

Subsidiary Table H-III-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households occupying different number of rooms for the State as a whole, its constituent districts and the two cities. The data at the State level reveals that proportions of households go on decreasing with the increase in the number of rooms. Over two-thirds of the households have been returned as occupying either one room or two rooms. The proportion of households occupying one room only stands at 393 (per 1,000 households) as against the proportion of households occupying two rooms which stands at 284. The third highest proportion of households is of those which occupy three rooms. Households occupying 4 rooms, 5 rooms and above, each constitute less than 10% of the total number of households in the State. District variations can be observed in the patterns of households occupying different number of rooms in the two provinces of the State. The predominance of households occupying only one room is seen in the case of all the districts of Jammu province. On the other hand, households occupying

two rooms and three rooms constitute the highest and the second highest proportions in Kashmir province. Similarly households occupying four rooms, five rooms and above are in much higher proportions in the case of Kashmir province than Jammu province.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

Though it has been seen for the State as a whole that 1-room households constitute the highest proportion of all households, the following statement giving the data for rural and urban areas separately reveals that only 23% of the households returned in the urban areas of the State are those which have only one-room in their residential use. Two-room households, however, claim the highest proportions of all households. It is also interesting to see that in the urban areas, households occupying 5 rooms and above are in a significantly higher proportion than those occupying 4 rooms only.

Distribution of 1,000 Census households by number of rooms occupied for Rural and Urban areas separately

State/District	Rural/ Urban	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and above	Unspecified number of rooms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	426	290	127	88	68	1
	Urban	233	259	184	139	185	N
Anantnag District	Rural	205	372	170	148	105	N
	Urban	97	265	213	181	244	N
Srinagar District	Rural	191	362	185	143	119	N
	Urban	96	242	225	182	255	N
Baramula District	Rural	168	353	188	163	128	N
	Urban	94	259	166	196	285	..
Ladakh District	Rural	174	283	215	139	189	N
	Urban	275	336	136	96	157	..
Doda District	Rural	588	246	87	42	36	1
	Urban	316	282	159	99	144	..
Udhampur District	Rural	622	249	90	26	13	N
	Urban	339	317	167	85	92	N
Jammu District	Rural	723	195	57	17	8	N
	Urban	458	267	133	70	72	N
Kathua District	Rural	661	212	82	28	17	N
	Urban	508	262	116	65	47	2
Rajauri District	Rural	763	180	35	13	2	7
	Urban	555	293	95	31	26	..
Punch District	Rural	550	313	90	32	14	1
	Urban	528	272	112	44	43	1

The rural areas, however, depict the same picture as that of the State as a whole. 43% and 29% of the rural households have been returned as occupying 1 room and 2 rooms respectively. In the case of rural, households occupying 3 rooms and above the proportions decrease with the increase in the number of rooms occupied by a household.

In the case of districts, it will be seen that all districts of Jammu province follow the same pattern both in the rural and urban areas viz; a fall in the proportion of households with the increase in the number of occupied rooms. The urban areas of the province are, however, distinguishable from the rural areas in that the fall in the case of latter is abrupt in terms of the proportion of households occupying 1 room to those occupying 2 rooms as against the former where the fall is gradual. In any case, more

than half of the rural households are those which occupy only 1 room in all the districts of the province. Districts like Jammu and Rajauri have retureed even more than 70% of the households which occupy 1 room only.

Districts of Kashmir province present a totally different picture from the one observed in the case of districts of Jammu province. It may be observed that in the rural areas of Kashmir province, households occupying 2 rooms constitute the highest proportion of all households. In the case of households occupying 1 room, 3 and more than 3 rooms, rural areas of Anantnag and Srinagar districts interestingly follow the same pattern. The rural areas of these two districts have returned the second highest proportion of households which occupy 1 room. The proportions fall gradually from 3 rooms to 5 rooms and above.

In the case of urban areas, Anantnag district has returned the highest and the second highest proportion of households which occupy 2 rooms and 5 rooms and above respectively as against Srinagar district which has returned households occupying 5 rooms and above in the highest proportion and those occupying 2 rooms in the second highest proportion. Households occupying 1 room have been returned in almost the same proportion in the urban areas of both the districts.

Rural areas of Baramula and Ladakh districts have returned the second highest proportion of households occupying 3 rooms. Urban areas of the two districts, however, follow completely different patterns in that the households occupying 5 rooms and above are in the highest proportion in the case of Baramula district as against Ladakh which has returned households occupying 2 rooms only in the highest proportion. Similarly, households occupying 1 room are in the lowest proportion in Baramula in comparison with the households occupying 4 rooms which are in the lowest proportion in Ladakh district.

CITIES OF SRINAGAR & JAMMU

The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households by number of rooms occupied in cities of Srinagar and Jammu separately :—

Distribution of 1,000 Census households by number of rooms occupied

City	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and above	Unspecified number of rooms
Srinagar ..	90	244	228	183	255	N
Jammu ..	449	262	137	74	78	N

It is clear from the above statement that Srinagar city claims much higher proportions of households occupying 3, 4, 5 or more rooms than Jammu city. In Jammu, the proportions of households living in single rooms is substantially higher being about 45% as against 9% in Srinagar. There is not much disparity in the proportion of households occupying 2 rooms between the two cities.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

According to Subsidiary Table H-III-2, the average number of persons per household for the State as a whole stands at 6.00. The corresponding average at the 1961 Census was only 5.60. On the other hand, the average number of persons per room works out to be 2.56 now as against 2.66 in 1961. In other words, while the average size of household has registered an increase during the decade, the average number of persons per room has apparently shown a fall. It would thus be seen that taking the over-all position into view, the housing congestion has not become more acute with the increase in population but has slightly eased. This is not actually so. A more detailed camparative analysis of the figures shows that over the decade, congestion has acquired bigger dimensions. In this connection, the following statement is revealing :—

Number of persons per room and per household

Year	Total		1 room		2 rooms		3 rooms	
	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971 ..	6.00	2.56	5.01	5.01	5.77	2.89	6.50	2.17
1961 ..	5.60	2.66	4.85	4.85	5.50	2.75	6.17	2.06

Number of persons per room and per household—*concld.*

Year	4 rooms		5 rooms and above		No regular room	
	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per per room
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971 ..	7.26	1.81	8.97	1.37	4.28	..
1961 ..	6.93	1.73	8.64	1.35	4.37	..

It will be seen that person-room ratio has gone up in respect of all categories of households with specified number of rooms in 1971 as compared to 1961, the raise being more striking in the case of one-room households. It would be pertinent to mention here that the one-room households constitute as much as 39% of all categories of households. A ratio of 5.01 persons per room for such a sizeable proportion of the households evidently speaks of growing congestion. However, as the number of rooms goes on increasing, the person room ratio keeps on improving, though interestingly a positive co-relation is noticeable between the household size and the number of rooms in the occupation of a household. The person-room ratio in the case of household with four and more than four rooms, of course, continues to be almost as satisfactory as it was in 1961, but the two categories together do not constitute more than 19% of all the households.

The sex-wise distribution of person-room ratios shows that on an average there is more of residential space available for females than for males.

RURAL–URBAN DIFFERENCES

The data show that urban areas have returned higher average size of households (6.27) than the rural areas (5.94). Number of persons per room is, however, lower in the case of urban areas than the rural areas indicating that there is more of congestion in the rural areas than the urban areas. The disparity in the person-room ratios between rural and urban areas is most significant in the case of 1-room households. In the case of households living in 2 rooms and more than 2 rooms, though rural ratios exceed the urban ratios, the disparity is very insignificant. In both the areas, the size of household increases with the number of rooms.

ANANTNAG

A reference to Subsidiary Table H-III-2 will show that the average size of a household in the case of Anantnag district is bigger than the corresponding household size for the State as a whole. As against an average size of 6.00 for the State as a whole, the average size of a household in the district has been returned at 6.53. On the other hand, the person room ratio for the district works out to be only 2.33 as compared to 2.56 for the State. In other words, the district is more favourably placed in the availability of housing space, when compared with the over-all position for the State as a whole. However, if two persons per room be considered a satisfactory norm, the position appears to be much less than satisfactory even for the district.

The person-room ratio in the case of 1-room households of the district is the same as for the State as a whole. In the case of households with

2 rooms and more, the district has returned higher person-room ratio than that of the State. The disparity between male-room ratio and female-room ratio is the highest in the case of 1-room households. This is because 1-room households are generally either family households or single male households. It is not the practice in the State, as in most other parts of the country, for females to live alone in a room. All the same, with an average strength of 5.01 persons per household, the 1-room households in the district also suffer from acute congestion. Such households constitute 19% of the households of the district as against a proportion of 39% for the State.

The person-room ratios in the case of 2 room and 3 room households which together constitute as much as 53% of all households in the district are 2.93 and 2.20 respectively. 27% of the households living in 4 rooms and above, however, appear to be in a better position in that a room is on an average shared by less than two persons.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

As in the case of State as a whole, the average size of household is higher and number of persons per room is lower in the case of urban areas of the district than the rural areas. The rural and urban areas follow somewhat the same pattern in that congestion is highest in the case of 1-room households and it eases with the increase in number of rooms. Urban areas have, however, returned lower household sizes than the rural areas in the case of households of all categories and consequently lower person—room ratios. The disparity is most conspicuous in the case of 1-room households.

SRINAGAR

The district has returned lower size of household as also lower person-room ratio than Anantnag district. While the average household size stands at 6.48, the person-room ratio works out to be 2.02. This shows that Srinagar district is well placed in housing accomodation, the ratio being very close to what is considered to be a satisfactory norm. The 1-room households which constitute only 14.7% of all households in the district have returned a person-room ratio of 4.58. On the other hand, 2-room households which constitute 30.6% of the households have returned a person-room ratio of 2.80 and an average size of household at 5.60. A clearer indication of more space being available for residential purposes in the district is obtained when account is taken of the fact that households occupying 3-rooms and above which have returned considerably lower person-room ratios constitute about 55% of the total number of households in the district.

RURUL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

According to Subsidiary Table H-III-2, urban areas of Srinagar district have returned the highest average size of household (6.86) in the State. The corresponding rural size stands at 6.15. Despite the high average size of household, the person-room ratio in the urban areas of the district is only 1.86 against 2.20 of rural areas. This shows that the residential houses are more crowded in the rural areas than the urban areas of the district. The highest person-room ratio has been returned in the case of households occupying one room. However, unlike Anantnag district, the person-room ratio in the case of 2-room households is higher in the urban areas of the district as compared to rural areas. Even the average size of such households is significantly higher in the urban areas as compared to rural areas of the district; the figures being 5.81 and 5.47 respectively. No rural-urban differential of any significance is discernible in the case of one-room households and households occupying three rooms and more than three rooms.

BARAMULA

The average size of households for Baramula district stands at 6.32 which is slightly lower than what is it for Anantnag and Srinagar districts. The person-room ratio for the district works out to be 2.09 which shows a better housing position of the district as compared to Anantnag, if not Srinagar.

The distribution of households by the number of rooms occupied shows that the person-room ratio in the case of 1-room households which constitute 16% of all households of the district is 4.71 i. e. higher than what it is for Srinagar but lower than what it is for Anantnag district. This is equally true of male-room and female-room ratios. In the case of two-room households, however, the district has returned lower size of households as well as lower person-room ratio as compared to both Anantnag and Srinagar districts. Likewise, 3-room and 4 room households have

returned lower person-room ratios as also lower average size of households in this district than Srinagar and Anantnag districts.

The increase in average size of households and fall in the person-room ratio corresponding to the increase in the number of rooms is noticeable in this district also.

The person-room ratio in the case of 31% of the households living in 4 rooms and above is more than satisfactory, a room being shared by less than 2 persons.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

Like Srinagar and Anantnag districts, Baramula has also returned a higher average size of households in the urban areas (6.61) than the rural areas (6.30). The average size of household for the urban areas of this district is, however, lower than the corresponding average size of household returned in the urban areas of Anantnag and Srinagar districts. In the case of person-room ratio, as in Srinagar and Anantnag districts, Baramula has returned a lower ratio in the case of urban areas (1.66) than the rural areas (2.14). Both the rural and urban person-room ratios for the district are lower than the corresponding person-room ratios of Srinagar and Anantnag districts.

As in the case of Anantnag and Srinagar districts the person-room ratio decreases and the average size of household increases with the increase in the number of rooms both in the rural and urban areas.

LADAKH

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

Fragmentation of the family is something peculiar to Ladakh. This is because religion has deep roots in the culture of its people. In every family one or two members opt to join the Gumpa as a Lama/Nun. Besides, rigors of nature keep most of the grown up adults away from their homes for earning livelihood.

Not only are the ratios (average household size and person-room ratio) lowest in the district in all categories of households, the fall in the person-room ratio and the increase in the size of households with the increase in the number of rooms is not as pronounced as is noticeable in other districts.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

Both rural and urban areas of this district have returned smallest size of households and lowest number of persons per room in the State. While the average size of household is 3.90 in the case of urban areas and 4.71 in the case of rural areas, the person-room ratio stands at 1.36 and 1.46 in the two areas respectively.

In the case of one-room households there is a sharp disparity in both the person-room ratio and the household size between the rural and urban areas. As against an average of 3.46 persons living in a room in the case of 1-room households in the rural areas, the urban ratio stands at 2.10 only. This reflects fairly satisfactory condition in the urban areas in terms of space available for residential purposes in the case of 1-room households. Even rural areas have returned a person-room ratio of 2 or less than 2 in the case of households occupying 2 or more than 2 rooms. The housing problem in Ladakh district is not, therefore, quantitative but only qualitative. In other words, what the district needs is not more houses but better houses.

DODA

The person-room ratio in the Doda district stands at 3.32 which is much higher than the corresponding ratio for any of the districts of Kashmir province, even though the average household size returned for the district is only 5.95 which is considerably lower than the corresponding average household size for the districts of Kashmir province except Ladakh. This speaks of acute congestion in the residential houses of Doda district. The congestion appears to be most acute in the case of one-room households which constitute 57% of all the households in the district, the person-room ratio in the case of such households being 5.26, 2.80 for males and 2.46 for females. 2-room households which form 25% of the total number of households of the district have returned a person-room ratio of 3.10. Though the person-room ratio in the case of households occupying 3-rooms and above is not very high, it does not

make much difference to the over-all person-room ratio because such households constitute only 18% of the total number of households.

RURAL–URBAN DIFFERENCES

The congestion of residential accommodation is essentially a rural feature. As against 3.44 persons per-room returned in the rural areas, the urban ratio stands at 2.09. The disparity in the person-room ratio between rural and urban areas is most pronounced in the case of 1-room households. As against an urban ratio of 3.69 rural ratio stands at 5.32 in this case. Though the position is slightly better in the case of 2-room households, it is far from satisfactory particularly in the rural areas.

There is not much difference between the rural and urban average household size. The only category which shows a significant variation in the size of households between rural and urban areas is that of 1-room households.

UDHAMPUR

The position obtaining in Udhampur district is somewhat similar to that of Doda. Against an average household size of 5.43 the person-room ratio in the district is 3.29. Though there is less of congestion in all categories of households in this district than in Doda, the most significant fall in the person-room ratio between the two districts is in the case of 1-room households. The average size of households also shows a big disparity between the two districts, noticeable in the case of households occupying different number of rooms.

RURAL–URBAN DIFFERENCES

Like Doda, Udhampur also shows a big difference between the rural and urban person-room ratios. As against the rural ratio of 3.48, the urban ratio stands at 2.06.

The disparity in the average size of household between the rural and urban areas is, however, much more significant in the case of Udhampur than Doda. The average size of household has been returned at 5.48 for rural areas and 4.93 for urban areas. This variation is particularly reflected in the case of 1-room households. While the person-room ratio of 2 or less than 2 has been returned only for households occupying 4 or more rooms in the case of rural areas, all categories of households satisfy this norm in the case of urban areas.

JAMMU

Though person room ratio is higher in the case of Jammu district than both Doda and Udhampur, average size of household is lower in the case of this district than Doda but higher than Udhampur. While the average household size (5.54) in this district is lower than most other districts, the person-room ratio returned for the district (3.50) is one of the highest in the State. This adequately reflects the shortage of residential accommodation in Jammu district. The position is particularly alarming in the case of 1-room households which constitute 66% of all the households in the district. Such households have returned a person-room ratio of 4.99. Even 2-room households which have returned a person-room ratio of 3.05 constitute 21% of the total number of households in the district. The person-room ratio in the case of 3-room households is also more than 2 (2.28). Such households, however, constitute only 8% of all households of the district.

It is only 5% households falling in the categories 4-room households and above that the person-room ratio is less than 2.

RURAL–URBAN DIFFERENCES

There is not much variation in the average household size between rural and urban areas of the district. Person-room ratio show a significant disparity between the two areas. The average size of household in rural areas is 5.47 as against 5.74 in the urban areas of the district. On the other hand, the rural and urban person-room ratios stand at 3.91 and 2.69 respectively. This shows that, as in other districts, the housing congestion is not as acute in the case of urban areas, as in the rural areas. However, both rural and urban ratios exceed the corresponding ratios of Doda and Udhampur districts.

The distribution of households by number of rooms shows that the only significant disparity in the person-room ratio between rural and urban areas is noticeable in the case of 1-room households. As against the person-room ratio of 5.09 in the case of such households in rural areas, the corresponding ratio in the urban areas stands at 4.57.

KATHUA

Kathua district, by and large, follows the

same pattern in the person-room ratios as well as the average household size as is revealed by the Jammu district. Thus the analysis given above in respect of Jammu district holds more or less equally true in respect of Kathua district also.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

The only difference in the rural urban comparison of figures relating to the two districts is that Kathua shows a slightly higher average size of household and a lower person-room ratio in the rural areas. Correspondingly, it shows a slightly higher person-room ratio and a lower average size of household in the urban areas than Jammu. Kathua district also shows a high variation in the case of 1-room households between the rural and urban areas.

RAJAURI

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

As stated earlier, 1-room households constitute as high as 75% of the total number of households in the district. Such households have returned a very high person-room ratio which stands at 5.32. This is indicative of the acute dearth of residential accommodation in this district. Even 2-room households which constitute about one-fifth of the total number of households in the district have returned a high person-room ratio of 3.07. Households occupying 3-rooms and more, though showing tolerable person-room ratios have been returned in insignificant proportions.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

Subsidiary Table H-III-2 shows that the person-room ratio which is high in both rural and urban areas of the district is much higher in the case of rural than urban areas, the ratios being 4.33 for rural areas and 2.81 for urban areas.

The average household size is also higher in the case of rural than urban areas, the figures being 5.59 and 4.77 respectively. It is, however, encouraging to see that 1-room households have returned a lower urban person-room ratio in this district than most of the districts of the State. The ratio stands at 3.93. The only categories of households which have returned person-room ratio of less than 2 in both the rural and urban areas are those, occupying 4 rooms and above.

PUNCH

The district has returned the second highest person-room ratio in the State and the highest average size of households in Jammu province. The person-room ratio and the average size of households stand at 3.62 and 6.07 respectively. Evidently the position of residential accommodation in the district is far from satisfactory though it is not as bad as in Rajauri. The position is worst in the case of 1-room households which constitute 55% of all households in the district and have returned as high a person-room ratio as 5.64. This is also due to the fact that 1-room households have on an average very high household size which stands at 5.64. Even in the case of 2-room households which constitute 31% of the total households of the district, person-room ratio stands at 3.12 which is highest in this category of households in the whole State. Households occupying 3-rooms and more, however, reflect a somewhat satisfactory position.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

As in the case of Rajauri, both rural and urban areas of Punch reveal a disappointing picture of congestion in the residential houses of Punch district. The person-room ratios stand at 3.73 for rural areas and 2.75 for urban areas. Though the district has returned lower person-room ratios in both rural and urban areas than Rajauri, the average sizes of household which stands at 6.17 for rural areas and 5.11 for urban areas are higher in this district. This is explained by the higher person-room ratios and average household sizes returned in the case of 1-room household of both rural and urban areas of Punch than Rajauri. 1-room households constitute a majority of households in both the areas. The same is true of 2-room households which has returned higher person-room ratios in both rural and urban areas of Punch than Rajauri. Households occupying 3-rooms have, however, returned lower person-room ratios in the urban areas of Punch than Rajauri.

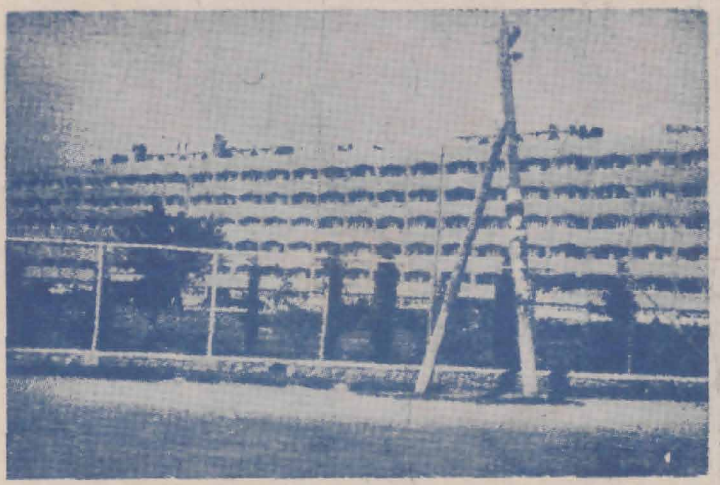
CITIES OF SRINAGAR AND JAMMU

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

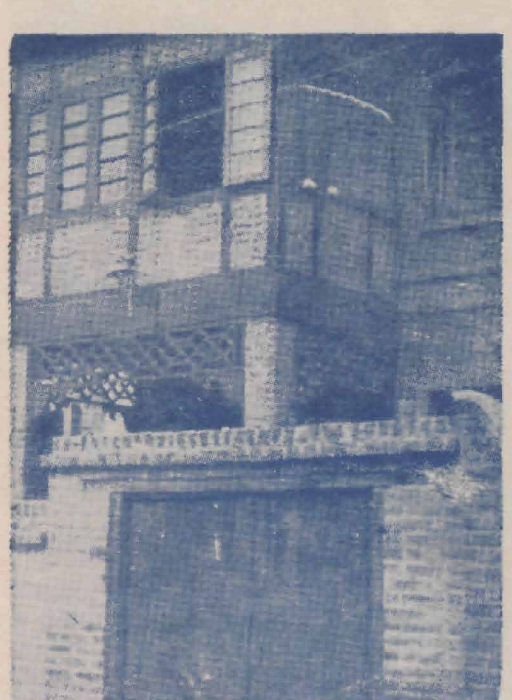
The higher incidence of housing congestion



A bird's view of a modern residential colony in Srinagar



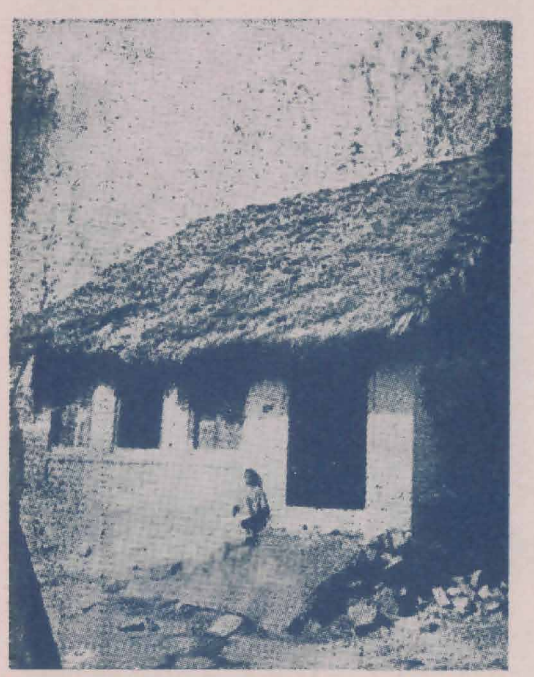
New Secretariat building in Srinagar— biggest building of the State treated as one census house



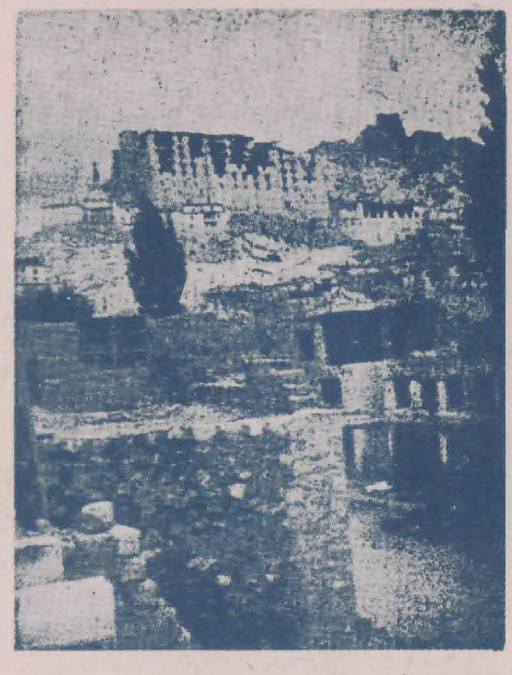
A modern house in a newly-built housing colony



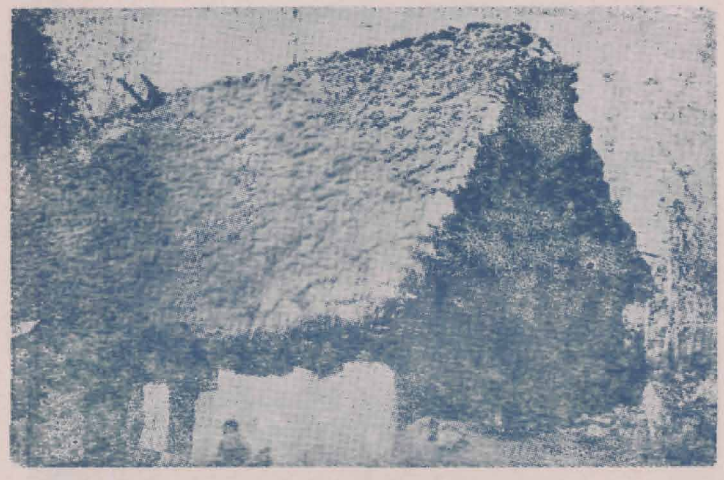
Some slums of Srinagar city



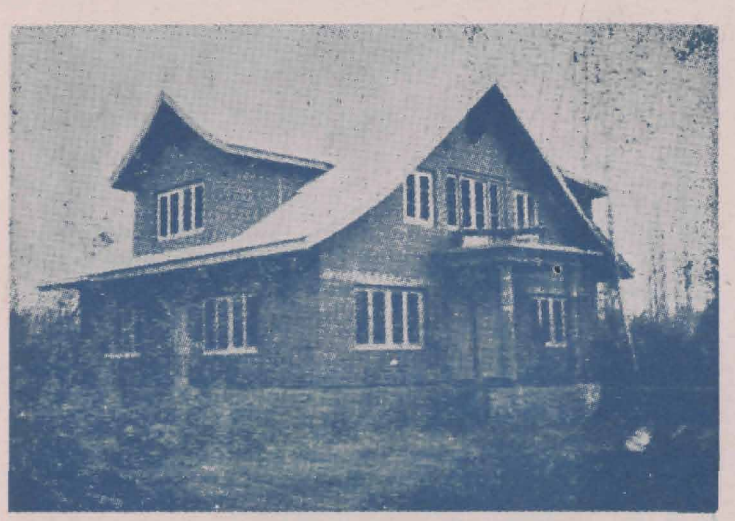
A typical single storeyed house in a rural area of Anantnag district



Settlement pattern of Leh Town



A view of a common rural house in Baramula



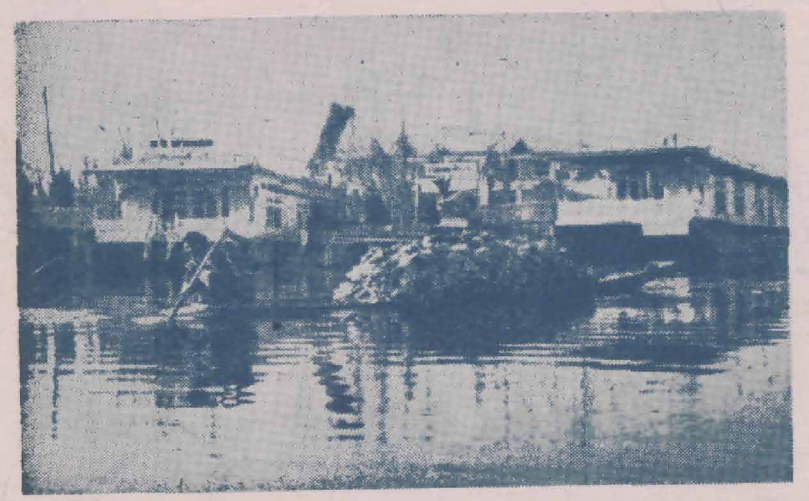
A modern single-storeyed house



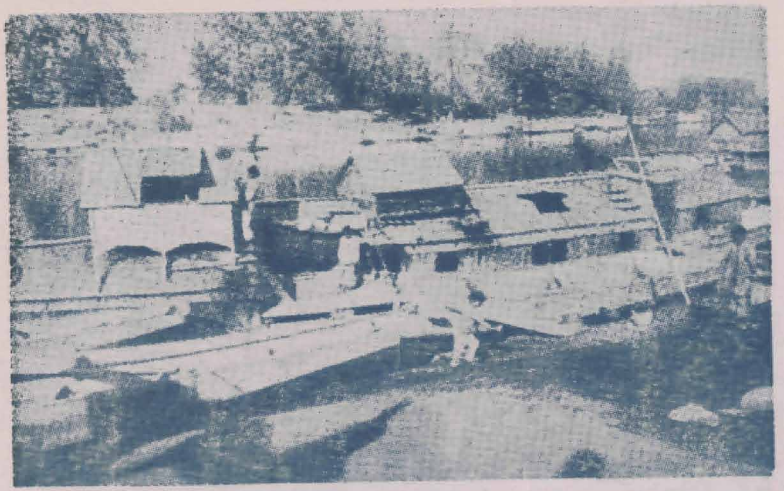
Cluster of houses in Ladakh



A shop and a dwelling in one structure—Samba Tehsli



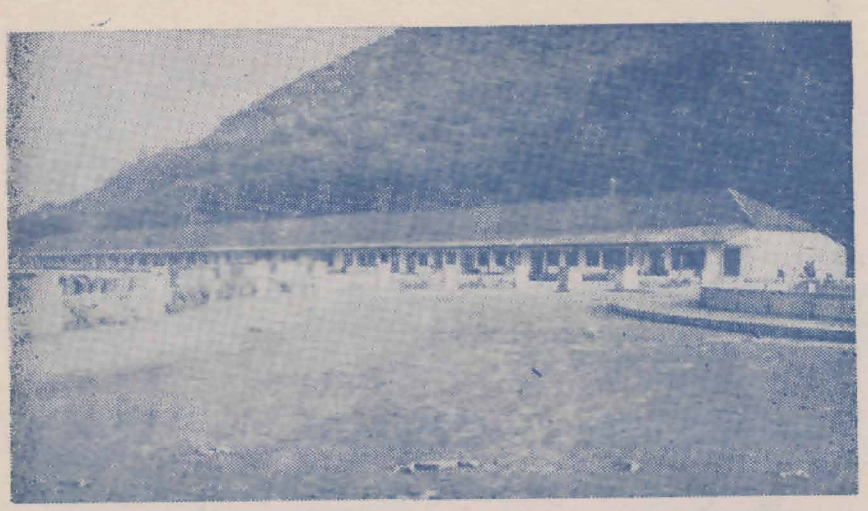
A mobile shop in Dal lake, selling fruits to the residents of houseboats



Bahach-boats used for transportation of goods and residence



The main wing of a leading hotel of Srinagar treated as one census house



A residential block of a modern hotel—singleness of use

in Jammu city than Srinagar is partly accountable to the sizeable in-migration to the city both from within and outside the State during winter months. This is corroborated by the data given in Table H-IV-1 which shows that 54% of the households have been returned as living in rented accommodation in Jammu city as against 9. 4% in Srinagar city.

Distribution of households by number of rooms occupied shows small disparity in person-room ratio between the two cities for households of all categories. Similarly, there is a small disparity between the two cities in the average size of households occupying different number of room.

The fact that there are only 9% and 24% households occupying 1-room and 2-rooms respectively in the case of Srinagar city as against the corresponding proportions of 45% 1-room households and 26% 2-room house-holds in the case of Jammu city clearly shows that there is a lot more accommodation available for residential purposes in the case of former than in the case of latter. This is also corroborated by a higher person-room ratio in the case of Jammu city than Srinagar city. Generally, commercially or industrially important places are far more congested in residential accommodation than other places. This, however, does not apply to the cities of Jammu and Kashmir State. The housing congestion in Jammu does not suggest that the city is more important in either of the said activities than Srinagar. The simplest explanation for housing congestion in Jammu city is that the construction of housing accommodation in the city has not kept pace with the seasonal growth in its population. The heavy dose of seasonal migration to the city (during winter) results in acute congestion in residential houses.

CHAPTER V

TENURE STATUS

This chapter is based on Table H-IV which classifies the households by size (number of persons living in a household) and tenure status. Data regarding tenure status of a household was collected during houselisting in column 12 of the Houselist.

If a household was occupying a Census house owned by it and nothing was being paid to anyone in the form of rent, the household was considered to be living in its own house. This was recorded by "O". A household living in a flat or a house taken on ownership basis on payment of instalments, was regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all the instalments had not been paid.

If the household lived in a rented house, "R" was recorded in the column. A house was treated to be rented if rent was paid or contracted for by the occupants in cash or in kind. Even where an owner permitted a household to live in a house rent-free, the household was treated as living in a rented house. Such cases included rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government institutions, companies etc. In all such cases, the house was treated as rented and "R" recorded in column 12 of the Houselist.

As already stated, number of persons normally residing in Census households were recorded in columns 13 to 15 of the Houselist.

It will be seen from the following statement that against 92.5% of the households returned as living in owned houses only 7.5% have been returned as living in rented accommodation.

Distribution of 1,000 households in Jammu and Kashmir State classified by size and tenure status

Total number of households		1 person		2 persons		3 persons	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
925	75	33	13	59	10	86	10

4 persons		5 persons		6 and more persons		No. of persons unspecified	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
117	10	136	9	494	23	N	N

The low incidence of households living in rented accommodation is accounted for by the fact that the State is still in an industrially backward State and majority of those constituting the present limited working class have their own houses to live in unlike the position obtaining in other States.

The distribution of households by sizes given in the above statement shows that the only categories of households where the proportions of "owned" and "rented" are somewhat comparable, are those which have a strength of 1-person or 2-persons. These comprise mostly singles and couples migrating from rural areas to urban areas and also, in a small measure, from urban to rural areas. The former include migrants coming to urban areas in search of employment and the latter mostly comprise Goverment officials posted in the rural areas. In all other categories of households "rented" forms a very small fraction of the "owned".

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

Subsidiary Table H-IV-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census

houses according to the size of the household in rural and urban areas separately. A reference to this table shows that a very small proportion of rural households live in rented accommodation. Rural areas inhabited by the bulk of agricultural population cannot possibly attract investment in buildings for being rented out. Building one's own abode to one's own humble standards is a much easier and often cheaper affair in agricultural areas. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that over 96% of the rural households live in "owned" houses. The corresponding over-all proportion of "owned" houses in urban areas stands at only 74%, the proportions ranging from 35% in the Punch district to 93% in the Anantnag district.

Looking at the tenure status by reference to household size for rural and urban areas separately (Table H-IV-1), it will be seen that the incidence of rented accommodation is higher in the urban areas than rural areas in all categories of household sizes. It may, however, be pointed out that in the case of households with a strength of six and more members which constitute more than 50% of all the households, the incidence of rented accommodation as compared to 'owned' is practically insignificant even in the urban areas of the State. On the other hand, the incidence of rented households in urban areas in the category of 1 person and 2 person households is markedly pronounced, in that they constitute 67% and 52% of the total urban households in these categories respectively. Such households, however, constitute only 12% of the total urban households of the State. The proportion of 'rented' households in the case of 3-person urban households, though lower than that of 'owned' household is also fairly good being 40% of all 3-person urban households as against the corresponding proportion of 26% urban rented households of all urban households in the State. In households of higher sizes, proportions of 'owned' category significantly exceeds the proportions of "rented" category. This is due to the fact that generally unmarried people or married people without children move from the rural areas to urban areas in search of employment. In the urban areas such migrants have to perforce live in rented houses unless they have either friends or relatives with whom they can stay as guests for sometime. Even migrants who are accommodated as guests for a short duration by their friends and relations have ultimately to live separately in rented accommodation. Such persons who have larger families in the rural areas either do not migrate to urban areas or migrate alone leaving their families behind until they have fully established themselves in the new urban milieu.

Tenure status has no special significance in the rural areas where avenues of employment are very limited. It is, therefore, unnecessary to attempt any analysis of the rural data relating to tenure status by different sizes of households. The only point of significance is that insignificant proportion of 4% of the rural households returned as rented is largely concentrated among the 1-person households.

DISTRICTS OF KASHMIR PROVINCE

The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households of different sizes by tenure status for each of the four districts of Kashmir province :—

Distribution of 1,000 households classified by size and tenure status

Name of District	Total No. of Census households		1 person		2 persons		3 persons	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anantnag district ..	982	18	16	3	41	3	80	2
Srinagar district ..	946	54	18	6	44	6	77	6
Baramula district ..	976	24	15	5	49	3	90	3
Ladakh district ..	895	105	91	49	103	23	109	13

Distribution of 1,000 households classified by size and tenure status—*concld.*

Name of District	4 persons		5 persons		6 and more persons		No. of persons unspecified	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Anantnag district ..	126	3	153	2	566	5	N	N
Srinagar district ..	114	8	141	8	552	20	N	N
Baramula district ..	133	3	158	3	531	7	N	N
Ladakh district ..	132	8	129	6	330	6	1	..

It will be seen that Anantnag district has returned an insignificant and the lowest proportion of households living in rented houses among all the districts of the province. Only 1.8% of the households have been returned as living in rented accommodation in this district. It is not a custom in Kashmiri villages to have a tenant in the house because of the limited available accommodation which hardly suffices the needs of the family. Besides since the whole house in a Kashmiri village has only one entrance, keeping a tenant in a residential house interferes with the privacy of the household which is avoided. Another reason for low proportion of households living in rented accommodation is that there is practically no demand for rented houses in the rural areas due to low industrial activity.

Baramula like the Anantnag district has returned a very low proportion of households (2.4%) living in rented houses. Most of the demand for residential houses in these two districts comes from the Government employees who are posted both in the rural and urban areas.

Srinagar district shows correspondingly a higher proportion of households living in rented houses. The district has returned 5.4% of the total number of households as living in rented accommodation. This is because there is a heavier demand for rented accommodation in the city due to its being an important commercial, industrial and service centre. The demand for residential accommodation is caused not only by migrants from other parts of the province coming in search of employment but also by migrants from outside the State. But for the timing of houselisting operations during winter when a substantial number of people from the district had migrated to the plains, households living in rented houses in Srinagar would have been returned in significantly higher proportions than the figures given in the above statement.

It is interesting to see that Ladakh hitherto considered to be the most backward district of the province has returned the highest proportion of households living in rented accommodation among the four districts of the Kashmir province. This is explained by the fact that maintenance of Srinagar-Leh road necessitates presence of a sizeable number of engineering staff and labourers close to the road right from Kargil to Leh. Besides a large administrative apparatus operates in the district to bring about economic amelioration of the people. Since most of the administrative and technical man-power consists of officials imported into the district from other parts of the State and Country, the demand for rented residential accommodation has gone up appreciably.

All the four districts of Kashmir province show that the highest incidence of rented accommodation has been recorded for households consisting of one member only.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

Subsidiary Table H-IV-1 giving the distribution of 1,000 households living in "owned" and "rented" houses by households of different sizes for rural and urban areas separately shows that the only district where rural proportion of households living in "rented" accommodation is of any significance is Ladakh. In all other districts of the province rural proportion of households living in rented accommodations is just a little over 1% of the total number of rural households. As in the case of rural areas, Ladakh district has returned a very high proportion of urban households living in rented houses. This is not only the highest proportion in comparison with similar proportions of urban areas of other districts of the province but also exceeds the urban proportion of the district returned under "owned". As against 53% of the households in the district living in rented houses in the urban areas of the district, only 47% of the households have been returned as living in owned houses. Out of 53% of the households returned as living in rented houses, 19% and 13% of households are 1-person and 2-person households respectively.

Among urban areas of remaining districts of the province, Baramula has returned the highest proportion of households living in rented houses and Anantnag the lowest. Work on some major projects like the long-term flood protection scheme and lower Jhelum power development project which has been in progress in the Baramula district for several years now, has caused a heavy demand for residential accommodation in Baramula town and other towns of the district on the part of the staff. Besides the number of tehsils comprising the district is highest in the State. Consequently the number of Government employees living in the rented houses is much higher in the urban areas of this district than the other two districts of the province. In the case of Srinagar

district, there is very little demand for residential accommodation in the urban areas of Srinagar in that part of the year when houselisting was launched.

DISTRICTS OF JAMMU PROVINCE

It will be seen from the following statement that Jammu province shows a much higher incidence of households living in rented houses than Kashmir Province.

Distribution of 1,000 households classified by size and tenure status

Name of District	Total No. of Census households		1 person		2 persons		3 persons	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Doda district	934	66	39	16	69	11	90	9
Udhampur district	884	116	54	26	76	20	96	17
Jammu district	840	160	43	19	70	20	86	20
Kathua district	912	88	63	17	78	14	89	13
Rajauri district	910	90	33	15	77	13	95	11
Punch district	885	115	21	11	50	12	74	13

Distribution of 1,000 households classified by size and tenure status—*concld.*

Name of District	4 persons		5 persons		6 and more persons		No. of persons unspecified	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Doda district	115	8	127	7	494	15	N	..
Udhampur district	112	16	122	12	424	25	N	N
Jammu district	104	22	116	22	421	57	N	..
Kathua district	108	11	124	11	450	22	..	..
Rajauri district	118	12	131	11	456	28	..	..
Punch district	108	14	130	16	502	49	N	..

It is a known fact that certain parts of the Jammu province, particularly Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, Punch and Rajauri districts suffered heavily as a result of the tribal raids of 1947 and the subsequent conflict with Pakistan in 1965 which were followed by large-scale migrations of displaced persons and refugees from areas now on the other side of Cease-fire Line. Since many of the displaced elements are even now without houses of their own, they are obliged to live in rented accommodation. The Jammu-Kathua Rail link, Chenani Hydro-electric Project, Salal Hydro-electric Project and other development works of the kind taken up in recent years have generated employment on a large scale. This has caused sizeable migrations to these areas consequently pushing up the demand for residential accommodation.

Jammu district has returned the highest proportion of households living in rented houses among all districts of the province. In fact the district has returned the highest proportion of such households in the whole State. This is mainly a contribution of Jammu city where the demand for residential houses is very high during the winter months due to the Secretariat Offices being located there as well as the growing importance of Jammu as a centre of trade and commerce.

The distribution of households of different sizes shows that about one-third of 1-person households have been returned as living in rented houses. In this district also, the gap between the households living in rented and owned houses increases with the increase in the size of the households. As against 42% owned households of the size 6-persons and above, only 5.7%

have been returned as living in rented accommodation.

Udhampur has returned the second highest proportion of households (11.6%) living in rented houses. Though Udhampur town is not as important commercially as Jammu city, a number of houses in Udhampur tehsil have been occupied on rent for residential purposes by non-combatant personnel of the Army, families of armed forces and civilian officials posted in the district. A large number of residential houses in some of the villages of Ramnagar and Udhampur tehsil are in the occupation of displaced families. The two important hydro-electrict projects, Salal and Chenani are both located in the district causing a high demand for residential accommodation in and around areas where these projects are located.

Udhampur shows a higher incidence of 1-person households living in rented houses than Jammu.

Another district of the province showing over 10% .of the households living in rented houses is Punch. As against 88.5% of the households living in owned houses in the district, 11.5% have been returned as living in rented accommodation. Both Punch and Mendhar tehsils of the district are bordered by the Cease-fire Line and there have been large scale migrations of displaced persons into these tehsils from villages which have fallen on the other side. Besides, there is acute demand for residential accommodation for houses from Government employees posted in Punch town, the district headquarter. The high incidence of rented houses in the district is also due to the demand for houses from non-combatants and labourers working on the maintenance of Rajauri-Punch road.

All the remaining three districts of the province, namely Kathua, Rajauri and Doda have returned less that 10% of the households living in rented accommodation. Kathua and Rajauri, have, however, returned a higher proportion of such households than Doda.

In the case of Kathua district which has returned about 9% of the households living in rented houses as against 91% living in owned houses, most of the rented houses are occupied by the labour employed on the construction of Doda-Udhampur road and Kathua-Jammu road link.

In Rajauri district, 9% of the households have been returned as living in rented houses and 91% in owned houses. As a result of its having been carved out as a separate district from the erstwhile Punch district, there has been considerable expansion of the administrative apparatus. This has caused a fillip in the demand for residential accommodation in its urban areas. Like Punch, most of the rural rented houses have been occupied by displaced persons from across the Cease-fire Line. Doda district has returned a low proportion of households living in rented houses in comparison with other districts of the province. The district is neither bordered by the Cease-fire Line nor did it become a victim of tribal raids in 1947. Even during 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, this district was one of the unaffected areas of the State. Construction of roads in the interior of the district has, however, caused migrations within the district resulting in a heavier demand for rented residential houses. Maintenance of national highway which passes through it also causes some migrations within the district creating additional demand for rented residential accommodation. Another factor accounting for a higher proportion of households living in rented accommodation in the district is contributed by forest labour and businessmen who must find houses on rent to live in.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

As has been observed earlier in the case of Kashmir province, renting of houses is essentially an urban phenomenon in the case of Jammu province also.

It will be seen from Subsidiary Table H-IV-1 which gives the distribution of 1,000 households of different sizes by tenure status that Udhampur district has returned the highest proportion of households living in rented houses not only in the rural areas of Jammu province but of the entire State. Correspondingly, Jammu district shows significantly high incidence of rented residential houses in the urban areas of the State. Jammu district on the other hand has the lowest incidence of rural rented houses in Jammu province though it is still higher than what it is in Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula districts. The highest proportion of urban households living in rented accommodation has been returned

by Punch district and the second highest by Rajauri district. In the urban areas of Punch and Rajauri districts, proportion of households living in rented houses has been returned to be as high as 65% and 61% respectively of the total number of households. Even in the Jammu district, more than half of the total number of households in its urban areas have been returned as living in rented houses. The high urban incidence of 'rented houses' in the case of Punch and Rajauri districts is mainly due to the settlement of displaced persons from across the Cease-fire Line in towns like Punch, Rajauri and Nowshehra which offer better avenues for earning livelihood than the rural areas. Besides displaced persons, many people have migrated from villages to the towns of the districts because of backward condition of agriculture in both the districts. It will be seen that urban proportions of 'rented residential houses' in both the districts exceed the proportions of 'owned residential houses' in the case of households of all sizes, the only exception being the households of the size of six persons or more in the case of Rajauri district. In the case of Jammu district similarly, the proportions of households living in rented houses in the urban areas exceed the corresponding proportions of households living in owned houses in respect of households of all sizes except those which have a strength of six or more members. The urban areas of Udhampur district have also shown a high preponderance of urban households living in rented houses, their proportion being 48% of the total urban households of the district. The reasons for this relatively higher incidence of rented households have been given earlier.

In Kathua district, a fairly large number of households living in rented accommodation have been returned from the rural areas of Bashohli and Billawar tehsils. Most of these houses were occupied by the labour employed on the construction of Dar-Udhampur road. Even in Kathua and Hiranagar tehsils, a good number of houses were occupied by the labour employed on Kathua-Jammu rail link. The urban households returned as living in rented accommodation are those returned in Kathua town which of all the areas in the district provides the best opportunities for earning livelihood. A large number of houses are also occupied on rent by those working in the industrial complex that has come up on the outskirts of Kathua town.

Though Doda district has returned very low proportions of households living in rented houses in both rural and urban areas of the district in comparison with most other districts of Jammu province, this proportion is higher than what it is in the rural areas of Jammu district and urban areas of Kathua district.

It will be seen that the disparity between the proportions of owned and rented houses goes on increasing with the increase in the household size in both rural and urban areas of all the districts of Jammu province. Another significant revelation of the data is that the large majority of the households in all districts of the State are of the strength of 6 and more persons and the least of 1-person households. This reflects not only the large family sizes in the State but also the continued influence of joint family system.

CITIES OF SRINAGAR AND JAMMU

The data relating to tenure status of households of different sizes in respect of Srinagar and Jammu cities is given in Table H-IV and Subsidiary Table H-IV-1. It will be seen that as against 54% of the households returned as living in rented accommodation in Jammu city, the corresponding proportion for Srinagar city stands at 9% only. In this connection it may be mentioned that while there is not much demand for residential accommodation in Srinagar during the winter months, when this data was collected, it is difficult to find a house to be easily available for being rented in Jammu city. The position, however, changes in summer when there is a much greater demand for residential accommodation in Srinagar than Jammu city.

In the case of Jammu city, households of all sizes except those with 6 and more persons are in a higher proportion under "rented" than "owned". Even in the case of households with 6 and more persons, the difference between the proportions of the two categories is not very significant. On the other hand, the proportions of households under "owned" not only exceeds the corresponding proportion under "rented" in the case of households of all sizes but also there is a very huge disparity between these proportions in the case of households with 6 and more persons in the case of Srinagar city.

On the whole, we have seen that only 4%

of households live in rented houses in the rural areas of the State as against 26% in the urban areas. The occurrence of households in "rented" houses is thus essentially an urban feature. This is due to the fact that a substantial portion of the urban population consists of migrants from rurality pulled to these areas in pursuit of employment, education, business, medical treatment etc. In the rural areas, on the other hand, the vast bulk of the population is essentially rooted in the place of its living. Whatever the State of their economy, the village-dwellers, living traditionally at the same place like to have their own abode, however humble. They can have it at little cost with local materials and labour provided by family members and neighbours. By these standards, even 4% of rural households living in rented houses may appear to be rather significant and reflects to some extent the incursion of outside elements such as school teachers, agriculture, cooperative functionaries and other Government officials, petty tradesmen etc. into the village as a result of the implementation of numerous welfare schemes and rural development works in addition to some of the multi-purpose projects being carried on under the Five Year Plans.

On the other hand, the fact that the incidence of "rented" dwellings in the urban areas is only 26% in our State would seem to suggest that even our urban areas possess some of the essentially rural traits. This is borne out by the fact that over 80% of our towns belong to Categories V and VI and are practically located amidst rural surroundings. However, at the district level, even where this incidence is more than 50%, in some of the cases, it is not necessarily indicative of any high urbanisation, industrialisation or trade and commerce but also a consequence of rehabilitation of displaced persons or incursion of non-local elements as Governmental functionaries.



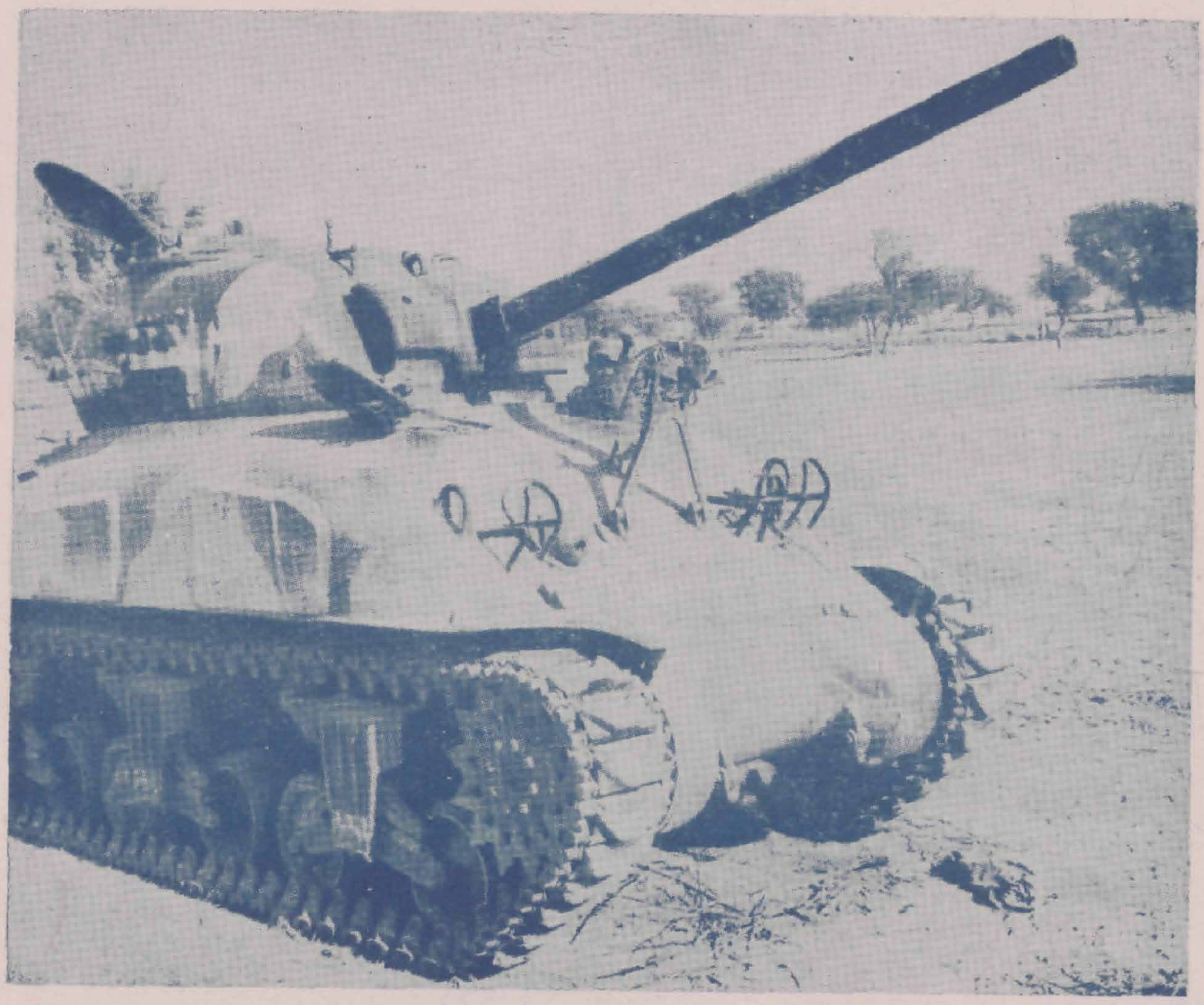
An unusual sign-post with an unusual legend !



Mr. A. G. Goni, Minister for Health, Dr. J. N. Bhan, Vice-chancellor, Jammu University and author flanking the famous sign-post



A captured Pakistani tank. Malik and Bhakri, Statistisal Assistants standing guard on top !



Another Pakistani tank abondoned in Shakargarh area



A typical Pakistani village. All structures are made in mud and the world seems to have hailed here for all times to come !

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

As the reader must have realised, editing, coding and punching of the houselists on a full-count basis which forms the raw-material for this Report was a task requiring utmost pains and care. I am grateful to the members of my staff who had been entrusted with this work in the Coding and Punching Cells under the supervision of S/Shri B. L. Tiku and J. K. Nanda, Tabulation Officers for putting out an excellent performance in this behalf. Out of these, I should like to mention by name the following :—

1. Shri Mohd. Amin, Statistical Assistant
2. Shri Abdul Ahad, Statistical Assistant
3. Shri S. M. Yaqub, Socio Economic Investigator
4. Shri A. H. Hakim, Statistical Assistant
5. Shri G. A. Beg, Statistical Assistant
6. Shri J. K. Bakhry, Statistical Assistant
7. Shri Badri Nath, Statistical Assistant
8. Shri Gh. Mohd. Bhat, Statistical Assistant
9. Miss Veena Dhar, Computor &
10. Shri Ab. Majid Mirza, Computor

I should also like to acknowledge thankfully the help and advice rendered to us by the Mechanical Tabulation Division of the Registrar General's Office headed by Shri S. C. Sharma, Assistant Registrar General, who not only trained our staff thoroughly for the punching work but also undertook the preparation of Housing Tables published in this Report, on computer, on priority basis.

Srinagar,
the 21st of April, 1972.

J. N. ZUTSHI

ERRATA

Page No.	*Particulars*	*For*	*Read*
i	Line 1 under sub-heading 'Uses of Census Houses'	Typical Houses Types	Typical House Types
i	-do-	Comparision	Comparison
ii	Line 22, Table No. H-IV 1 under sub-heading 'Tables'	household	households
1	Para 3, line 2	noted	mooted
1	Para 4, lines 7 & 8 and wherever else the word occurs in the text	useage	usage
3	Left hand col., line 10	locking	lacking
3	Para 8, line 4 from below	area	areas
4	Para 13, line 10	begining	beginning
4	Right hand col., line 2	retrable	reliable
8	Right hand col., line 16	herioc	heroic
10	Left hand col., lines 5 & 30	tresses	trusses
10	Left hand col., line 16	Silver-brich	Silver-birch
11	Left hand col., para 2, line 2	ascribeable	ascribable
11	Right hand col., line 2	Consistant	Consistent
12	Right hand col., para 1, line 2	bases	basis
13	Right hand col., para 3, line 11	district	districts
13	Right hand col., para 3, line 11 from below	tourist house	tourist houses
14	Left hand col., para 3, lines 9 & 10	State level and district	State and district level
15	12th line under col., 1 of table	phnchayat	panchayat
15	Left hand col., line 9 from below	Table	Tables
16	Right hand col., last line of para 1	corrollary	corollary
18	Right hand col., line 4 from below	woskshops	workshops
20	Right hand col., para 1, line 7 from below	honses	houses
21	Left hand col., line 2	house	houses
22	Right hand col., para 3, line 4	Censes	Census
23	Right hand col., line 4	dying	dyeing
25	Right hand col., line 4	embriodery	embroidery
27	Right hand col., para 3, line 9	constitute	constitutes
28	Left hand col., para 4, line 3	lesses	lessees
29	Left hand col., para 3, line 6	lesses	lessees
30	Left hand col., para 3, line 2	Ceasus	Census
31	Left hand col., para 3, line 5	households	household
31	Left hand col., para 3, line 2 from below	districts	district
31	Right hand col., last line under sub-heading 'Workshop-cum-Residence'	clasification	classification
33	Left hand col., line 7	districts	district
33	Left hand col., line 13 from below	areas	area
34	Right hand col., para 3, line 2	predominent	predominant
34	Right hand col., line 4 under sub-heading 'Business Houses and Offices'	lesses	lessees
37	Right hand col., line 4	Srinngar	Srinagar
38	Left hand col., para 2, line 2	clientile	clientele

Page No.	Particulars	For	Read
38	Right hand col., lines 3 & 4, right hand column under sub-heading 'Functional Classification'	work-shed	work-sheds
40	Left hand col., para 1, line 5	ascribeable	ascribable
41	Left hand col., para 3, line 4	predominanly	predominantly
42	Right hand col., line 10 of table	house	houses
42	Right hand col., para 1, line 4	entrances	entrance
42	Right hand col., para 3, line 1	increased	increase
43	Left hand col., last line	show	shown
46	Left hand col., para 2, line 3	Census used	Census houses used
47	Left hand col., line 4	at his height	at its height
48	Left hand col., line 6	given	gives
48	Left hand col., line 11	kach	kacha
48	Left hand col., para 3, line 7	plainth	plinth
51	Left hand col., para 1, line 10	from	form
52	Left hand col., para 4, line 2	having been	having
53	Right hand col., para 1, line 1 under sub-heading 'Ladakh'	areas	area
56	Right hand col., line 4	predominently	predominantly
57	Left hand col., line 9 from below	ruturned	returned
57	Right hand col., line 12	formely	formerly
58	Right hand col., line 1	Lukily	Luckily
59	Left hand col., line 11 from below	house have	houses have
59	Left hand col., line 2 from below	retutned	returned
59	Right hand col., line 7	1971 of	1971 proportion of
60	Right hand col., line 2 under sub-heading 'Baramula'	tatch	thatch
63	Right hand col., para 1, line 13	stand	stands
63	Right hand col., para 1 under sub-heading 'Kathua'	Reds	Reeds
65	Right hand col., para 1, line 4	material also	material but also
65	Right hand col., line 11 from below	constitutes	constitute
66	Sub-heading of columns 4, 5 & 6 of table	Predominent	Predominant
69	Left hand col., line 4	retureed	returned
71	Left hand col., line 9 from below	accomodation	accommodation
74	Right hand col., line 16 under sub-heading 'Rural-Urban Differences'	has	have
75	Left hand col., line 6 from below	room	rooms
80	Left hand col., para 1, line 10	tehsil	tehsils
80	Left hand col., line 11 from below	less that	less than
133	Line 4 from below under Column 4	867	767
134	Column 8 against Jammu city	24,281	24,821
145	Column 19 against Jammu & Kashmir State (T)	76,692	67,692
148	Column 19 against Ladakh District (U)	0.68	0.66
146	Under Table H-III 1 read footnote "Households with details 'unspecified' are excluded from this table"		

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

CENSUS OF

H O U S E

Name of District..... Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.)	Census House No.	Predominent construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used, e.g. residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No. of that entry here
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

INDIA 1971

L I S T

Name of Village/Town..... Code No.....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No.....

If used wholly or partly as a residence									
Household No.	Name of the Head of Household	If S. C. or S. T., write name of Caste/Tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household	Does the household live in owned or rented house ? i) Owned (O) ii) Rented (R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator			Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)	Remarks
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				TOTAL					

Note—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for use in the Tabulation offices for coding.

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

APPENDIX

CENSUS OF

ESTABLISHMENT

Name of District..... Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No.....

Serial No.	Census House No.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor	Is the establishment (a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers	If any manufacturing, processing Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop
1	2	3	4	5	6

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

I—*concld.*

INDIA 1971

SCHEDULE

Name of Village or Town..... Code No.....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No.....

or servicing is done		If used as a trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe e. g. Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.
Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Description of goods bought/sold	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	
7	8	9	10	11

Note—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

APPENDIX II

EDIT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SCRUTINY OF HOUSELIST SCHEDULE

Take one bunch of the Houselists of a Block, check up that every page of the Houselist has a serial number and that they are arranged in that order ; if not arrange them accordingly. If there is no page number, give page numbers. If the pages are loose, they should be secured together by a twin or strong thread passed through all the sheets on top left hand corner.

Location Code :

Invariably, the enumerator should have written the elements of the location at the top of the houselist. See that all elements are correctly filled in. In the case of a rural Block, the location code will contain number of District, Taluk/Tehsil/Anchal/Police Station and Enumerator's Block. In an urban block the location code elements are numbers representing District Town, Ward/Mohalla and Enumerator's Block. If entries are found to be missing, supply them from the charge register. The name of the enumerator will be found at the bottom of the Houselist ; the Block should be located in the charge register with reference to the name of the enumerator.

Column 1 :

Line numbers should be continuous for the Block as a whole. Look for entries struck off and see that no line number is assigned to scored or cancelled line. If necessary, correct subsequent numbers.

Columns 2, 3 and 8 :

These three columns should be scrutinised together. Check if the building entered in column 2 has more than one Census house and/or more than one household. If so, column 2 will be filled for the first entry and for the successive Census house(s)/household(s), in that building, there will be no entry in column 2.

Check, if in column 3 building number has been repeated. If the building has more than one Census house, a sub-number like (1), (2), (3) etc. will be given after the building number depending on whether there are 2, 3, 4 etc., Census houses in the building. If the building has only one Census house in it, then the number appearing in column 2 will be repeated in column 3.

If any of such Census houses has more than one household living in it, then entry in column 3 will appear in relation to the first household but there will be no entry in this column in relation to successive households in the same Census house ; e.g., Census house number 2(2) has two households 2(2)(a) and 2(2)(b), there will be entry in column 3 as 2(2) against the first household 2(2)(a). Column 3 should be blank for the next line which will have entries in columns 8 onward for the next household in the same Census house.

Check if column 8 bears the building and Census house number i. e., entry in column 3 is repeated. If a building or a Census house has more than one household that the households will have sub-numbers like (a), (b), (c), etc., depending on whether the building or house has two or more households.

If the entries in the Houselist are not in accordance with the above instructions, they should be corrected in the process of editing.

Wrong entry				Correct entry			
Line No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Census Household No.	Line No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Census Household No.
1	2	3	8	1	2	3	8
15	25	25(1)	25(a)	15	25	25	25
17	26	26	26(a)	16	26	26	26
18	27	27(1)	27(1)(a)	17	27	27(1)	27(1)(a)
19	27	27(1)	27(1)(b)	18			27(1)(b)
20	27	27(2)	27(2)	19		27(2)	27(2)
21	28	28	28	20	28	28(1)	28(1)
22	28	28(1)	28(1)	21		28(2)	28(2)
23	28	28(2)	28(2)				

If the building or Census house has no 'household' in it, and consequently columns 8-17 are blank, please check that in column 6 'Residence' or 'Residence in combination with other purposes' is not noted. If on the other hand the enumerator had given particulars in columns 8-17 of a household and in column 6 he had not noted the Census house to be residential the entry in column 6 should be suitably corrected to show that it is wholly or partly residential.

In some towns the house numbering done by the Municipality has been adopted for Census purpose where they might have numbered the vacant plots of land, which in spite of instructions, might have been erroneously by listed and entered in the houselist. Such entry should be scored out in the Houselist and subsequent line numbers corrected for the entire block.

The enumerator might have recorded in column 17 as 'vacant plot or the same entry (vacant plot) may be found column 6 or there would be no entry in columns 4 and 5. This will help you in determining that it is a 'vacant plot' and not a 'Census house'.

It is also likely that a particular building has its front on one road and its rear on another road and it gets a number on both the roads i. e., it gets a duplicate number and two entries might appear for the same building. The enumerator would have noted this in the remarks column. In that case one of the entries should be scored and subsequent line numbers corrected.

Column 6 and 7 :

These two columns have to be checked with reference to the entries in the Establishment Schedules of the Block concerned. If the entry in column 6 of the Houselist is 'Residence' alone, there will be 'No' in column 7 and consequently there will be no entry in the Establishment Schedule and columns 8-16 of the Houselist should have entries in them except when the Household is away either on pilgrimage or journey and the enumerator could not ascertain the details from the neighbours in the absence of the household (as noted in column 17 of the Houselist). Only when column 6 of the Houselist denotes that the Census house is not used as residence partly or wholly, columns 8-16 (of the Houselist) will be blank.

Whenever there is 'yes' in column 7 check up if there is a corresponding entry in the Establishment Schedule. Also check entry in column 6 (of Houselist) when there is 'yes' in column 7 (of Houselist) from the details of the Establishment Schedule. For example, entry in column 6 (of Houselist) is 'shop' and in column 7, it is 'yes'; but corresponding details in the Establishment Schedule indicate that it is a 'workshop' in such a case the entry in column 6 of the Houselist should be corrected as 'workshop'.

There could be another case of a lapse on the part of the enumerator. There is 'yes' in column 7 of Houselist but the corresponding entry is missed in the Establishment Schedule, the imputation will have to be made in the Establishment Schedule on the basis of entry in

column 6 of the Houselist. If the entry in column 6 is 'Govt. Office', 'School', 'Railway Station', 'Cinema', etc. (which would legitimately fall in column 11 of the Establishment Schedule) the imputation in the Establishment Schedule will be as follows :

Column 1—Give the serial number next to the existing serial.

Column 2—Give the census house number appearing in column 3 of the Houselist.

Column 3—Leave this blank.

Column 4—Write 'private'.

Column 5—Write 'unspecified'.

Column 11—Reproduce the entry in column 6 of the Houselist.

In case the entry in column 6 of Houselist is 'shop or trading establishment like 'Bank' or Pawn shop' etc., which would legitimately fall in columns 9-10 of Establishment Schedule, the imputation will be as follows :

Columns 1 to 5—As above, except in the case of Bank etc., where entry in column 6 will suggest private quasi-govt. or co-operative, write accordingly.

Column 9—Write 'unspecified' except in cases like Bank etc. where 'banking' services' etc. should be recorded.

Column 10—Write 'retail' except in the case of Bank etc. where no entry need be made in this column.

There will be greater difficulty in imputation if entry in column 6 of Houselist indicates 'Factory', 'Workshop' or 'Household Industry' and it is missed in the Establishment Schedule (columns 6-8). However, the imputation may be made as follows :

Columns 1 to 5—Same as in the case of imputation made for an establishment falling in columns 11 of Establishment Schedule as described above.

Column 6—Write 'Household Industry' or 'Registered factory' or 'Unregistered Workshop' as reflected in the entry in column 6 of Houselist. If it is not possible to make out from the Houselist as to which category the manufacturing establishment belongs to, treat it as "Unregistered workshop"

Column 7-8-9—Write 'unspecified'.

The canverse of the above situation (i.e., 'No' in column 7 of Houselist but an entry made in Establishment Schedule) is difficult to conceive. But in case there be one, column 7 of the Houselist should be corrected as 'yes'.

It may be imagined that there is an entry in the establishment Schedule but no corresponding entry at all in the Houselist. It is difficult to come across such a situation but supposing, there is one, what treatment could be meted out to such an entry in the houselist ? The following imputation is suggested in the Houselist :

This entry should be made at the end of the Block.

Column 1—Give the next number of the line.

Columns 2-3—Write the number as in column 2 of the Establishment Schedule.

Columns 4-5—Repeat the entries occurring in the Houselist for the preceding house number to the one recorded in column 2 of the Establishment Schedule.

Column 6—As per column 6 or 9 or 11 of the Establishment Schedule as the case may be.

Column 7—Yes.

Columns 8-17—Nil.

After inter-connected secrutiny of columns 6-7 of Houselist and Establishment Schedule, the bunch of the Establishment Schedule of that block (duly stitched on the right hand top corner) should be released for editing of the Establishment Schedules to the official entrusted to do that work with a label pinned on the first page of the Establishment Schedule with the following written on the label :

"Location Code No.....

Scrutinised with reference to entries in columns 6 and 7 of the concerning Houselist".

Column 9 : Check up that total of Institutional households tallies with column 9 of the Houselist Abstract.

After all the lines of the Houselist have been edited for the entire Block according to the above instructions, *number the census houses serially, the sequence running through the entire Block. Such serial numbers should be recorded in red pencil between columns 2 and 3 along the line.* Check whether the serial No. of the last census house in the block tallies with the total No. of houses recorded in column 7 of the Houselist Abstract of that block. In case of any discrepancy, you should reconcile it and incorporate necessary corrections in either the Houselist or the Abstract as appropriate.

Column 4-5 : Do not accept entries like 'Kachha' or 'Pucca' in these columns. Specific material of wall and roof ought to be there. If there is an entry as 'Kachha', please impute specific material which would be commonly found in the relevant block like grass, mud, unburnt bricks, etc., similar imputation should be made for 'Pucca' entry, like stone, bricks, G. I. Sheets R. B. C. etc. i. e., material commonly used for 'Pucca' houses that Block. If there is no entry at all in these two columns, imputation may be made on the basis of the entries of the preceding census house when there is only one census house in the building or when these details are not recorded for the other houses also in the building. If the building has more than one census house and these details are not recorded for the succeeding census houses, the entries made for one house should be repeated for the remaining census houses in the same building.

If there are more than one household in a census house entries in columns 4 and 5 should appear only against the first household i. e. household whose number in column 8 is indicated by sub-number (a) ; for subsequent household in that census house, columns 4 and 5 as well as columns 2 and 3 will remain blank.

For Institutional Household there should be no entry of SC or ST. If there be one, strike it off.

Column 11 : If there is an omission of entry in this column the number of rooms may be imputed from the number of persons recorded in column 15 on the basis of three persons per room (which is the 'personroom' ratio of the 1961 census).

Column 12 : For Institutional Household the entry in this column has to be 'R'. If there is no entry or there is 'O' entry, put 'R'.

In the case of non Institutional Household, if the entry is omitted impute 'R' for urban areas and 'O' for rural areas.

Columns 13, 14 and 15 : Check that the figure in column 15 is equal to total of figures in columns 13 and 14. In case of blank, in either column 13 or 14, derive the figure by deducting column 13 or 14, as the case may, be, from column 15.

Column 16 : This column is expected to have a definite answer 'yes' or 'no' for each household according as it cultivates or not. If the enumerator had left the column blank, impute 'yes' if the houselist relates to rural areas and 'no' if it relates to urban areas.

If there be no entry in columns 13 and 14 but only in column 15, distribute the figure in the ratio of 50 : 50 only in the case of non-institutional households. Do not make any imputation for institutional households but write 'unspecified'. If all the three columns are inadvertently left blank by the enumerator and there is entry in column 11 (No. of rooms) derive figures for column 15 on the basis of 'person-room' ratio indicated above in the instruction for column 11, distribute this figure in the ratio of 50 : 50 for columns 13 and 14.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

1971 CENSUS

CODE STRUCTURE—HOUSELIST

Description 1	Col. No. in Schedule 2	Code No. Allotted 3	Where to code 4
Item			
State		Assign code 06	
District	1st top line left	Record districts 1 to 9 as 01 to 09 rest i.e., 10 onward will remain as it is.	
Tehsil/Town	Second top line left for tehsil and 1st top right for town	In case of towns renumber the Roman numbers into 60 onwards (60-89 Town and 90-99 City) after arranging them in ascending order Tehsil Codes 01—59 Town Codes 60—89 City Codes 90—99 For tehsils 1 to 9 recode as 01 to 09.	
Village/Ward	1st top line right for village and 1st No. on 2nd top line right for ward	Recode village 1 to 9 as 001 to 009 and No. 10 to 99 as 010 to 099.	
Block No.	2nd top line right in case of village and 2nd No. in 2nd top line right in case of ward	Recode Block No. 1 to 9 as 001 to 009 and No. 10 to 99 as 010 to 099.	
Rural/Urban Non-city/ Urban City		Rural 1 Urban Non-city 2 Urban City 3	Code to be given at top left inside a triangle.
House No.	Col. 3	Recode House No. 1 to 9 as 001 to 099 and 10 to 99 as 010 to 099	
Material of wall	Col. 4	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo Code 0 Mud ,, 1 Unburnt Bricks ,, 2 Timber ,, 3 Burnt Bricks ,, 4 G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets ,, 5 Stone ,, 6 Cement Concrete ,, 7 Other materials ,, 8 Unspecified ,, 9	Col. 4

Description	Col. No. in Schedule	Code No. Allotted		Where to code
1	2	3		4
Material of Roof	Col. 5	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, bamboo, Mud, Unburnt Bricks, Wood	0	Col. 5
		Concrete i. e., R.B.C./R.C.C.,	2	
		Tiles, Slate, Shingle	3	
		Burnt Bricks & Lime	4	
		G. S., Zinc or other metal sheets	5	
		Stone	6	
		Cement Sheets (Asbestos)	7	
		Other materials	8	
		Unspecified	9	
		(Illustrative list on page 95)		
Purpose of Census House	Col. 6	*Vacant-Dilapidated	01	Col. *(code with reference to entry in Col. 17)
		Vacant-Repair	02	
		Vacant-Incomplete construction	03	
		Vacant - Want of tenant/ occupant	04	
		Vacant - other	05	
		Vacant - unspecified	09	
		Residence only	11	
		Residence-cum-shop	12	
		Residence-cum workshop	13	
		Residence - cum - other use (other than shop/workshop)	14	
		Hotel, Sarai, Dharmshala, Tourist home, Inspection house	21	
		Business houses, offices	22	
		Shops excluding eating houses	23	
		Factories, Workshops, Work-sheds	24	
		Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops, eating places	25	
		Places of entertainment and community gathering	26	
		Places of worship	27	
		Other non-residential Census houses not elsewhere specified e g., school and other educational institutions, public health institutions etc.	28	
		Unspecified	29	
		(Illustrative list on page 96)		

Description	Col. No. in Schedule	Code No. Allotted		Where to code
1	2	3		4
S. C./S. T./Others	Col. 10	S. C. S. T. Others	1 2 3	(Col. 10)
No. of living rooms	Col. 11	No regular room Number of rooms not unspecified	00 Coding Blank	Col. 11
Tenure Status	Col. 12	Owned Rented In case of institutions make cross in cols. 10-16 of schedule	1 2	
Population	Col. 13-15	No coding In case of household is on pilgrimage and the columns for P/M/F are blank code 00 for males and females both		
Household cultivating land either owned, rented	Col. 16	Yes No	1 2	Col. 16

NOTE—The first entry relating to Columns 4, 5 and 6 pertaining to a Census house having more than one household need only be coded-

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

(This List is purely Illustrative)

Code No.	Material of Wall	Code No.	Material of Roof
0	Thatch, grass, *khar* (grass) leaves, casing of leaves, *gadjan* leaves, coconut leaves, *tasee* leaves, Palmyra leaves, reeds, ballies of *jawar* straw, wattle covered with earth, *ekra* reeds, *sarkanda*, mallet and cotton stalk cane, *karvi* stick, twigs, bamboo, *jhatimati* (twigs with earthen plaster), straw, bamboo matting jute stalks, *tarja* (bamboo matting)	0	Grass, jungle-grass, sun-grass, *khadar* thatching grass, chain grass, *(sine)* or *khapda* or *dat* or *dedo*, leaves of *khar*, twigs, leaves, stalks of *bajra*, thatch, paddy hay, coconut or Palmyra leaves, straw, palm leaves, *gadjan* leaves, screwpine leaves of sago palm, dry stalks of *cumbu* or *cholam*, *chapper*, *bhojpatras*, pine needles, *jawar* straw, dry leaves of arecanut, weeds and reeds, *tandul* patter ; mud, clay, thick-mud ; wooden planks, jungle wood, fibre of *kailor*, *deodar*, thin shafts, rafters, bamboo
1	Mud, clay, mortar, earth, thick-mud, mud puddles		
2	Unburnt bricks	2	Concrete i.e., (i) Reinforced Cement Concret (RCC), (ii) Reinforced Brick Concrete (RBC)
3	Timber, wood, boards of wood, wooden planks (crude), hewn planks	3	Tiles, shingle, Magalore and country tiles, *kalus*, flat tiles, *khapda*, *khaprale*, slate
4	Burnt bricks, firebricks, baked bricks, *kakaiya* bricks	4	Baked bricks, burnt bricks, lime
5	G. I. Sheets and other metal sheets, tin	5	G.I. Sheets, kerosene—oil—tin sheets or other metal sheets
6	Stone, stone slabs, small stones, laterite stone, red sand stone, coral lime stone	6	Flat sheet stone, stones, *patti*
7	Cement concrete, perforated cement slabs, cement hollow blocks	7	Cement sheets (Asbestos)

"USE OF CENSUS HOUSE"

(An attempt is made in this appendix to list various entries which are purely illustrative—but by no means exhaustive—which might appear under various "uses of census houses"—The code to be assigned to a particular "use" is noted in the margin in brackets)

Residence (Code - 11)

Code 11 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house for 'Residence' only—(and not in combination with one or more other 'uses'). *Illustrations :* 'Residence', dongas, out-houses, tents, gangmen's hut, houseboats, bunglow, kothi, etc.

Shop-cum-Residence (Code - 12)

Code 12 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house as 'residence' in combination with running of a shop and the census house has only one access although it is put to twin uses viz., (i) residence and (ii) running of a shop. *Illustrations :* Residence-cum-grocery shop, residence-cum-cloth shop, residence-cum-fruit shop, residence-cum-vegetable shop, residence-cum-*panbiri*-shop and so on.

Workshop-cum-Residence (Code - 13)

Code 13 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house as residence in combination with the running of a workshop (i.e., a place where some kind of manufacture, production, processing, repairing or servicing takes place) and the census house has only one access although it is put to twin uses viz., (i) Residence and (ii) running of a workshop. *Illustrations :* Toy-making at home, potter-making at home, tailoring at home, gold and silver-smithy workshop at home.

Residence-cum-other use (Code - 14)

Code numbers 12 and 13 are meant for specified 'uses' in combination with 'residence'. This is a residuary category of the use of the census house in combination with any other use than running a shop or a workshop at home. *Illustrations :* Residence-cum-temple, residence-cum-dispensary, residence-cum-school, residence-cum-Bal Mandir, etc.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses, Inspection Houses, etc. (Code - 21)

This code 21 will be assigned to the census houses which are used for temporary stay or stay in transit such as Hotels (with lodging facilities), travellers' bunglows, choultries, etc. *Illustrations :* Dak bunglows, Inspection bunglows, Circuit Houses, State Guest Houses, Ashrams, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Musafirkhanas, Vishramgarh, Chhatrawas, Boarding Houses, etc.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF SNOW-BOUND AREAS

District	*Tehsil*	*1971 Location Code No.*	*Name of village*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anantnag	Pahalgam	1	Arow
		2	Mandlana
		3	Fraslana
		4	Lidroo
		5	Nalla Awoora
		6	Lehan Dajan
		66	Forest Block
Srinagar	Gånderbal	1	Nilagrar
		2	Sonamarg
		3	Porajat Gagangir
		4	Kolan
		5	Revil
		136	Forest Block
Baramula	Bandipora	1	Korgbal
		2	Bagtor
		3	Nail Kanzalwan
		4	Badwan Wanpora
		5	Khandyal
		6	Dawar
		7	Mastan Kohpri
		8	Markoot
		9	Achura Chorwan
		10	Kilohi Pain
		11	Barni
		12	Zadgai
		13	Parana Talel
		14	Dangi Thal
		15	Jurinyal
		16	Manz Gund
		17	Niru
		18	Wazirithal
		19	Badugam
		20	Saradal
		21	Buglandar
		22	Gund Gul Sheikh
		23	Husangam
		24	Malangam
		25	Baduab
		26	Gujran
		27	Abdulin
			(A—Rural)
	Gulmarg	41	Harduauboora
		42	Gund Dalwach
		43	Buna Gund
		44	Larik Pora
		45	Buna Sharan
		46	Malwah
		47	Gogal Dara
		48	Hari Para
		49	Khara Pora
		50	Dewa Pora (Dard Pora)
		51	Badrakot
		52	Dara Kashi
		53	(Chandil) Wanigam
		77	Faja Pora
		78	Mula Bangil
		79	Haji Bal
		91	Watal Pora
		96	Khaipora Bala
		97	Tetran
		98	Khaipora Pain
		99	Maghal Pora
		100	Sherapora Talagam
		101	Harnow Kawachak
		102	Forest Block
			(B—Urban)
	Gulmarg N.A.C.	1	Ward No. 1
		2	Ward No. 2
		3	Ward No. 3
		4	Ward No. 4
		5	Ward No. 5
Baramula	Karnah	1	Shahabathoo Katha Wali
		2	Jumagund
		3	Patran
		4	Mandian
		5	Bore
		6	Keran

District	Tehsil	1971 Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		7	Bugna
		8	Rewata
		9	Nichian
		10	Hajinar
		11	Hindwal
		12	Hapat Khanni
		13	Badwan
		14	Gomal
		15	Bagh Bala
		16	Tangdarah
		17	Khawarpara
		18	Tarbuni
		19	Chanipura Bala
		20	Chanipura Pain
		21	Tad
		22	Nowangabra
		23	Kohnagabra
		24	Bijidarah
		25	Jubri
		26	Hajitrah
		27	Dhanni
		28	Sudpura
		29	Chatkari
		30	Amrooi
		31	Pararah
		32	Pangtaran
		33	Pingla Haridal
		34	Bahardas Koote
		35	Ibkoote
		36	Daringla
		37	Teetwal
		38	Dragar
		39	Gundigojran
		40	Tarbansionary
		41	Pernai
		42	Karhama
		43	Peir Panjoh
		44	Gundi Sayedan
		45	Gundi Shath
		46	Chatra Koote
		47	Cham Koote
		48	Dildara
		49	Kandi
	Kupwara	1	Harduing
		2	Chunti Wari
		3	Dudi
		4	Dab-Bal
		5	Misri Behak
		6	Machal
		7	Pushwari

District	Tehsil	1971 Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(A—Rural)	
Ladakh	Leh	1	Bogdang
		2	Warisfistan
		3	Khemi
		4	Kobat
		5	Odmaroo
		6	Hundri
		7	Largiab
		8	Seekoro
		9	Tirche
		10	Kanfok
		11	Temisgam
		12	Hundar
		13	Partab Pora
		14	Hundar Dog
		15	Hemishopa Chan
		16	Saspochi
		17	Diskit
		18	Khardong
		19	Khalsar
		20	Khemakhumroo
		21	Degar
		22	Panamik
		23	Chamshan Charasa
		24	Tegar
		25	Samoor
		26	Laggon
		27	Tanyar
		28	Durbok
		29	Tanche
		30	Shachokol
		31	Manpangam
		32	Phokche
		33	Kargam Choshul
		34	Tukla
		35	Lnkoor
		36	Saktie
		37	Chamrie
		38	Thiksey
		39	Shai
		40	Saboo
		41	Rambirpora
		42	Nang
		43	Kharoo
		44	Aigoo
		45	Shara
		46	Sharangoos
		47	Likche
		48	Kengum

District	Tehsil	1971 Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		49	Chomathang
		50	Noma
		51	Mood
		52	Manser
		53	Demchook
		54	Koyul
		55	Anlay
		56	Kitmang
		57	Karzok
		58	Samad Rakchan
		59	Kerey
		60	Teri
		61	Hemiya
		62	Tarchat
		63	Upshie
		64	Marcheang
		65	Hamis
		66	Stagna
		67	Chhachootgoma
		68	Chhachoot Shoman
		69	Pitak
		70	Fiang
		71	Umla
		72	Chuglamsar
		73	Likir
		74	Ney
		75	Taroo
		76	Fai
		77	Chhachot Yakma
		78	Stook
		79	Matho
		80	Shang
		81	Changa
		82	Meroo
		83	Gia
		84	Kharnak
		85	Kiomarkha
		86	Youlchong
		87	Rumbuk
		88	Chilingsumda
		89	Lengshet
		90	Fotoksar
		91	Wanla
		92	Kangia
		93	Tagmachik
		94	Lado
		95	Lamayouro
		96	Tarkhipti
		97	Geraman Goo
		98	Alchie
		99	Nimmo
		100	Bazgo
		101	Saspol
		102	Noila
		103	Khalsie
		104	Tia
		105	Damkhar
		106	Skinding
		107	Kurbochan
		108	Dah
		109	Hano
		(B—Urban)	
	Leh N.A.C.	1	Chobiyagsy
		2	Gogsom
		3	Skyanos
		4	Shenam
		5	Skara
		6	Tokcha
		7	Chanspa
		8	Ganglas
		9	Gumpa
		(A—Rural)	
	Kargil	1	Shilikche
		2	Poen
		3	Partap Ganj
		4	Akchamal
		5	Toumel
		6	Yourbaltak
		7	Barche
		8	Apati
		9	Lalung
		10	Silmo
		11	Chulichan
		12	Garkon
		13	Derchiks
		14	Sanjak
		15	Yogmakharbu
		16	Lamsusand
		17	Karit
		18	Pushkum
		19	Kukste
		20	Lochum
		21	Darket
		22	Tache
		23	Shaker

District	Tehsil	1971 Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		24	Haknis
		25	Kuksho
		26	Chiktan
		27	Samray
		28	Staktse
		29	Bodh Kharbu
		30	Hinaku
		31	Wakhah
		32	Malbek
		33	Nunamche
		34	Shergol
		35	Khache
		36	Phuh
		37	Karamba
		38	Tingdo
		39	Skamoo
		40	Choskor
		41	Kanor
		42	Batambis
		43	Tambis
		44	Gund Mangalpur
		45	Safi
		46	Khaasgamthvena
		47	Sangroh
		48	Barso
		49	Bartu
		50	Shergandi
		51	Ichu
		52	Rangdum
		53	Khandi
		54	Karchekhar
		55	Khans
		56	Namsuru
		57	Thulspursa
		58	Tesuru
		59	Parkachik
		60	Kochik
		61	Tangnol
		62	Achambur
		63	Choskor
		64	Pranti
		65	Panikhar
		66	Kargi
		67	Yuljuk
		68	Purtikche
		69	Gyaling
		70	Karpokhar
		71	Stakpa
		72	Umba
		73	Nagmakusara
		74	Thangdumru
		75	Lankarche
		76	Farona
		77	Saleskot
		78	Tringspon
		79	Minji
		80	Baroo
		81	Chuliskambo
		82	Kharbu
		83	Shimsha
		84	Jusgund
		85	Yibu
		86	Haripora
		87	Trankuchon
		88	Matayan
		89	Pandras
		90	Batokul
		91	Mushku
		92	Hulyal
		93	Muradbagh
		94	Goshan
		95	Rambirpur
		96	Gindial
		97	Bimbat
		98	Thrangos
		99	Chokial
		100	Thasgam
		101	Kaksar
		102	Karkit
		103	Hardas
		104	Phultuks
		(B—Urban)	
Kargil		1	Kargil N.A.C.
Zanskar		1	Arban
		2	Hamiling
		3	Remala Kaigam
		4	Phe
		5	Rantaqshah
		6	Tungri Thagam
		7	Lungmi Reging
		8	Techa Khasar
		9	Karshah
		10	Padam
		11	Zangala
		12	Tungdi Kmi
		13	Shunshadi

District	Tehsil	1971 Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		14	Kargyah
		15	Testu
		16	Chah
		17	Icher
		18	Rurumeng
		19	Pipcha
		20	Pipting
		21	Rugrug Nuruk
		22	Selapigaipak
		23	Seni
		24	Ating
		25	Akshu
Doda	Kishtwar	1	Sukhnai
		2	Rekenwas
		3	Gumri
		4	Margi
		5	Basmana
		6	Aftee
		7	Ghoye Draman
		8	Barayan
		9	Mungli
		10	Anshan
		11	Mulwarwan
		12	Nawgam
		13	Dharie
		14	Pathgam
		15	Nopachi
		16	Yeerdu
		17	Rinaie
		18	Kadarna
		19	Tiler
		20	Chanjer
		21	Hanzal
		22	Deharna
		23	Chicha Dachhan
		24	Lohrna
		25	Janakpur
		26	Lupara
		27	Sonder
		28	Sazar
		29	Kidru
		30	Jar
		31	Kadail
		32	Aphani
		33	Atholi
		34	Kundal
		35	Layee
		36	Ligri
		37	Mati
		38	Pandel
		39	Masu
		40	Palali
		41	Chashoti
		42	Hangu
		43	Losain
		44	Machail
		45	Hamori
		46	Garh Padder
		47	Lundi
		48	Gulab Garh
		49	Luder
		50	Kaban
		51	Sohal
		52	Ongayee
		53	Tun
		54	Muthal
		55	Chag
		56	Batwas
		57	Ishtahari
		58	Tyari
		59	Cheto
		157	Forest Block
Doda	Bhaderwah	1	Galoo
		2	Halaran
		3	Jorakhurd
		4	Sham Dalain
		5	Jora Kalan
		6	Suranga
		7	Hoja Bola
		8	Budhi
		9	Jia
		10	Malanu
		11	Ranot
		12	Sichal
		13	Kencha
		14	Gungara
		15	Kahi Trankal
		16	Tanta
		17	Nagni
		18	Bhatola
		19	Chaba
		20	Goela
		21	Botagra
		22	Bhatoli
		23	Dharyotha
		24	Kuthiara

District	Tehsil	1971 Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		25	Plakul
		26	Dichhal
		27	Kanso
		28	Amrit Pora
		29	Chanias
		30	Beli Chinalra
		31	Indlu
		32	Chalri
		33	Bathri
		34	Bhatyas
		35	Jakias
		36	Taloogarh
		37	Budhli
		38	Tendala
		39	Gando
		40	Champal
		41	Chillebala
		42	Muksias
		43	Hadal
		44	Mano
		45	Chille Pain
		46	Bhatoli
		47	Sanwara
		48	Amarsinghpora
		49	Gwalo
		50	Shingni
		51	Kako
		52	Gawari
		53	Batara
		54	Dhayari
		55	Gando
		56	Trithlu
		57	Dhadkahi
		58	Kandolu
		59	Bhargi
		60	Kunan
		61	Sinoodalari
		62	Angnol
		63	Rela
		64	Kharangal
		65	Darai
		66	Chounri
		67	Luddu
		68	Rajpura
		69	Bheja
		70	Dalain
		71	Chil
		72	Pora Bala
		73	Chansar
		74	Chochlu
		75	Mandhan
		76	Gurekra
		77	Tantali
		78	Kilotran
		79	Pora Pain
		80	Thaloran
		81	Samai
		82	Halor
		83	Bharti
		84	Dhonsa
		85	Batmas
		86	Chanti Bala
		87	Chanti Pain
		88	Kahal Jagesar
		89	Alnigangota
		90	Achher
		91	Dudwar
		92	Ghan Shanana
		93	Changa
		94	Inharra
		95	Amarsinghpora
		276	Forest Block
Doda	Doda	1	Kaloohand
		2	Bhart
		3	Udianpur
		4	Khono
		5	Bagla
		6	Lodna
		8	Kalihand
		9	Tantna
		11	Abli Masri
		12	Gundna
		13	Gadetar
		14	Malwana Jagir
		15	Charote
		46	Gaddi
		63	Rahi
		65	Masrunda
		66	Gangatah
		72	Hud
		82	Masri
		84	Ibrakh
		85	Jagrote
		86	Altu
		87	Tarowa
		88	Shangroo
		92	Kumarri

District	Tehsil	1971 Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		93	Banjai
		94	Bhasti
		95	Bhatri
		96	Mothi
		97	Parbal
		98	Sarak
		99	Magota
		100	Bayota
		101	Hambal
		102	Sarsi
		103	Goha
		104	Rote
		105	Bari
		106	Seote
		107	Kharonti
		108	Dulandpur
		109	Charrota
		123	Desa
		124	Tapnel
		125	Dhandal
		126	Koti
		127	Forest Block
	Ramban	17	Dhanmasta
		18	Neel
		19	Bohar Dhar
		20	Pogal
		21	Seripati
		22	Paristan
		23	Alanbas
		24	Hoochak
		25	Bhangara
		26	Balhote
		27	Ganote
		28	Ghar
		29	Kamet
		52	Dharshiv Garh
		59	Chakwah
		60	Sana
		61	Chilla
		62	Papryah
		63	Karman
		64	Savni
		65	Balwat
		66	Kothi Jagir
		67	Batli
		68	Kahbi Jagir
		69	Bhathan
		70	Dhothan Jagir
		71	Gandri
		79	Bhajmasta
		80	Sonmbar Barhog
		86	Khari
		87	Sarbhangni
		88	Shagan
		89	Targam
		90	Mangot
		91	Maho
		94	Forest Block
Udhampur	Ramnagar	1	Dhar Suej
		2	Jakhad
		3	Dudu
		4	Pader
		5	Pachound
		6	Chapper
		10	Reasli Thakari
		13	Reasli Gadarin
		14	Blotha Uppralla
		15	Basant Garh
		16	Ladhra
		17	Raichak
		18	Kadwa
		19	Khanad
		20	Punara
		21	Mang
		23	Siameri
		135	Sera
		137	Lathi
	Gool Gulabgarh	1	Nandkot
		2	Sarsot
		3	Malikot
		4	Bhagankot
		5	Dandakot
		6	Chassot
		7	Baddar
		8	Arhbais
		9	Neoch
		10	Shibras
		11	Larh
		12	Dewal

District	Tehsil	1971 Location Code No.	Name of village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		13	Gulab Garh
		14	Bhransal
		15	Lar
		16	Khorh
		17	Shadool
		18	Tuksan
		19	Sarh
		20	Mahore
		21	Shajroo
		22	Jamaslan
		23	Malas
		24	Bathoie
		25	Soldhar
		26	Chaklas
		27	Budhan
		28	Kalimasta
		29	Gundi
		30	Bhehimdasa
		31	Darham
		32	Wanding
		33	Gool
		34	Dehdah
		35	Ind
		36	Chhachhwah
		37	Thatharka
		38	Mahakund
		39	Dalwah
		40	Sangaldan
		41	Bandan
		42	Mawal Kot
		43	Ashmar
		44	Sripura
		45	Famroot
		60	Kanthi
		61	Thiloo
		62	Dubri
		63	Shikari
		64	Chana
		65	Nehesi
		66	Bharneli
		67	Bana
		68	Hassot
		69	Tuli
		70	Chassana
		71	Thalkot
		72	Hamusan
		73	Sangli Kot
		74	Sher Garhi
		75	Chandial Kot
		76	Kundradhan
		77	Mamankot
		78	Majrakumd
Kathua	Billawar	1	Bhattodi
		2	Bhattwal
		3	Sadrota
		4	Machhedi
		5	Kindli
		6	Badnotta
		7	Thall
		8	Malahar
		9	Malar
		10	Marhoon
		11	Dheutta
		17	Dhardugun
		36	Godu Falal
	Bashohli	1	Sarthal
		2	Raulka
		3	Daulka
		4	Barmota
		5	Kalore
		6	Bhandar
		7	Sandroohn
		8	Asooh
		9	Kanthal
		10	Chandal
		11	Lawang
		12	Begoga
		13	Duggan
		14	Dhaggar
		15	Bholri
		16	Dhaman
		17	Madhota
		18	Dulangal
		19	Bari
		20	Koti
		21	Surjan
		22	Bani
		23	Gatti
		24	Chalog
		25	Kachir
		26	Banjal
		27	Dharor
		28	Satti
		29	Sandhi
		30	Fatehpur

District	*Tehsil*	*1971 Location Code No.*	*Name of village*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		31	Kardoh
		82	Chilla
		33	Siyara
Rajauri	Budhal	1	Rajnagar
		2	Targian
		3	Kewal
		4	Dendwat
		5	Shapura
		6	Ghondhi
		7	Bhela
		8	Khowas
		9	Keri Narondi
		17	Gondha
		18	Dhelri
		19	Gadyok
		22	Kot Ranka
		23	Larkoti
		24	Budhal
		25	Somati
		26	Phalini
		27	Darmoon
		28	Draj
		29	Mohra
		30	Janghanoon
		31	Kandi
		32	Hubbi
		33	Sawarian
		34	Panjnara
		35	Forest Block

District	*Tehsil*	*1071 Location Code No.*	*Name of village*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Punch	Haveli	1	Gagrian
		2	Sawajian
		3	Chhambar Kanaria
		4	Chilla
		5	Dhangri
		6	Azam Abad
		7	Atoli
		8	Seroi
		9	Danugam
		10	Bedar Balnai
		11	Loran
		12	Brachhar
		13	Mar Kote
		14	Plera
		15	Lohelbelah
		16	Chikri Ban
		17	Aral
		18	Hari Budha
		19	Dana Dhakran
		86	Forost Block
Punch	Mendhar	1	Morha
		2	Sailan
		3	Chananser
		4	Chandimarh
		5	Dogey
		6	Poshiana
		7	Behram Gala
		8	Mahara

APPENDIX IV

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

INSTRUCTIONS—PART I

HOUSELIST

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, *viz.*, the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare layout sketches showing the location of houses within the area alloted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas :* The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs* etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the layout. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details,

important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *pucca* and *kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a *pucca* house and a △ for a *kachha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows :

□ *Pucca* residential house ; for *pucca* non residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachha* residential house ; for *kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

It is difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kachha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *pucca* or *kachha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches is purely to facilitate identification. Also, as *kachha* houses are not likly to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a *pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :

Wall material : Burnt Bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement, concrete or timber, etc.

Roof Material : Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., may be treated as *kachha* houses.

7. When once the location of every building/houses is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run i.e., left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligibie order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *mauzas*. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the Forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of Forest Gaurd in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of housenumbering and houselisting.

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*NOTE : G.C.I.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, R.B.C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete and R.C.C.—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

Since it like that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in Forest areas.

10. *Urban Areas :* The preparation of notional maps and the housenumbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton may of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a lacality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map in such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the housenumbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory housenumbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of housenumbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas :

13. You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14. *Building :* A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings, (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc.,

or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-cum-residence, or workshop-cum-residence, etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

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

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows :–

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

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals e. g. (1, 2, 3,.....) should be used for building numbers.

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

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

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

18. *Census House :* A "Census house" is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent* of *one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

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

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably chockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sence in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities

and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separately main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

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

24. *Household :* A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons ; the later are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams* etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (*see* paras 44 and 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional housenumbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (Houselist).

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis.

The following instuctions will guide you in filling the houselists :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/ Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla,* Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been alloted code numbers. Your Charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to

enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.*

NOTE : Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

Col. 1 : Line Number

28. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *e. g.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.....

Col. 2 : Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal number or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3 : Census House Number

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have alloted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e. g.*, in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record "10(1)", for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)" in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in column 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

NOTE : You should not Indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc., as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Column 4-5 : Predominant construction material of census house.

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

Col. : 4 Material of Wall

37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc., should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col. 5 : Material of Roof

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made *i. e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc.,

and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in which cases will *not* be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Col. 6 : Purpose for which Census House is used, e. g. residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or Vacant.

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as : (these are purely illustrative) ;

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, *papad* making, toy making etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shop :

(3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold or cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, Dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai, dharamshala,* tourist house, inspection house etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place. (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship *e.g.*, temple, church, mosque, gurdawara, etc.,

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home etc.

(12) Others *e.g.*, cattle-shed, garage, godowns, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc., the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, *i.e.* if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the oocupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

NOTE : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated','under repair','incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

Definition of an Establishment

Col. 7 : Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here.

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-cum-residence or a trading or other establishment, i. e. where some kind of production, processing repair or servicing is undertakan or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry e. g., when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for *purely domestic consumption.* For example, hand pounding of rice preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loin-loom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

COLUMNS 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

Col. 8 : Household No.

44. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (c), etc., as affixes to the census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1)(a), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of households Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

Col. 9 : Name of the head of household.

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger

member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10 : If S.C. or S.T., write name of cast/tribe

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the Head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Cast/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Seheduled Caste write "S. C." and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S. T." and record name of tribe,

for others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the Head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S. C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST : write 'X' in this column.

In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a SC/ST or not.

Col. 11 : No of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

51. A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

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

Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house : (i) Owned (O), (ii) Rented (R)

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

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation

provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : No. of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13 ; females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13+Col 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Enchroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannnot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 17 : Remarks

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc., in this column

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

INSTRUCTIONS—PART II
ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

61. Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded.

62. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of this booklet. You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the 'Establishment Schedule'.

63. The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful re, lies without any reservation.

64. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No. and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be convassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code Nos. etc., correctly.

65. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups :

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments ;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc.—establishments ;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments ; and

iv) Column 11 refers to "other" Establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling *within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive,* while those in group (i) are common to all.

Col. 1 : Sl. No.

66. In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic

numerals should be used for this purpose, i. e., 1, 2, 3 etc.

Col. 2 : Census House No.

67. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

68. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business etc., establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. 3 : Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor

69. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office etc., which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries etc., write the name of the owner as "So and so's Halwai shop" etc. This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4 : Is the Establishment—(a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative institution

70. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector i. e., Govt./Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c) but write

(1) "Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector

(2) Private
or
(3) Co-operative.

There may be many schools or libraries etc., which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt./ Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

71. An establishment will be treated as a Govt./Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc., completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

72. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

73. Establishments registered under the Co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of Co-operative.

Col 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner (s) or proprietor (s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day

in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'day's on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the work during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

75. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc., may be seasonal in character and may not be actualy working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

76. In case more than one product is produced or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product; business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section etc, It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

"Columns 6, 7 and 8 : If any manufacturing processing or servicing is done".

77. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

78. Household Industry : Definition

Col. 6 : Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Un-registered workshop

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

79. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :-

(i) nature of activity
(ii) participation
(iii) location
(iv) size

80. (i) *Nature of activity :* —A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It *does not* include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc., or merely trade or business even if such professions trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

81. (ii) *Participation :*—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work", participation also includes "supervision and direction".

82. (iii) *Location :*—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

83. (iv) *Size :*—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

84. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

85. (b) *Registered Factory* :—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a 'Registered Factory'. Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

86. (c) *Unregistered Workshop* :—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production' processing, servicing, repairing or making of a goods for sale' is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

87. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc., is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industry and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "Household Industry", or "Registered Factory" or "Unregistered Workshop", as the case may be.

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done

88. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, *e.g.*, handloom weaving, lace knitting, *oil ghani* etc., manufacturing of G. I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, desel, gas, coal, wood, etc. Electricity and steam etc. are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as *oil ghani*. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet-making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing etc., that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

90. Columns 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading *i e.*, transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, Pawn shops, etc,

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold

92. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

93. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks etc. you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write "banking services".

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail

94. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write, as the case may be.

95. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade *i.e.*, wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should

asertain in which category (*i.e.*, wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

96. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, *e.g.*, bank etc., please do not write any of the two categories *i.e.*, 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe e. g., Govt. office, school, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.

97. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, *e.g.*, Govt. Office, school, hospital, Railway Station orphanage, Rescue Home, Barber's saloon, cinema, theatre, hotel, tea shop, lawyer's office, doctor's clinic, laundry, etc.

General :

98. It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, *bidi* rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

99. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that census house in this schedule. It may however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule.

100. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

APPENDIX V

Introduction :

In order to fully investigate the variation in the number of Census houses resulting from the application of the concept of singleness of use in the definition of a Census house, a field survey was undertaken by the staff of Census Department at a number of places, both rural and urban, in the state. The main objective in conducting the study was to examine the relative position in regard to the number of Census houses as would be returned under the 1961 definition and its modified application in 1971.

Investigation and Supervision :

The field investigation was done by the following officials of Census Department in the selected Villages/Towns noted against each under the supervision of S/Shri B. L. Bhan and S. P. Arora, Investigators :

Name of selected Unit	Dates on which investigation was done in the unit	Name and designation of field Investt.	Supervision
1. Village Watlab, Distt. Baramula ..	12th & 13th Sept., 1971	Shri Mohd. Yousuf, T.O.	Shri B. L. Bhan
2. Village Bodhra-Kund, District Srinagar ..	14th & 15th Sept., 1971	—do—	—do—
3. Village Chandri Gam, District Anantnag ..	13th & 14th Sept., 1971	Shri Bashir Ahmed, T.O.	—do—
4. Ward No. 1 Town Area Pampore, District Anantnag	15th September, 1971	—do—	—do—
5. Village Bashat, District Udhampur ..	6th & 7th Oct., 1971	Shri J. K. Bhakhri, S.A.	Shri S. P. Arora
6. Village Thopal, District Doda ..	9th & 10th Oct., 1971	—do—	—do—
7. Village Mandi Thalora, District Jammu ..	1st & 2nd Oct., 1971	Shri Mohd. Yousuf, T.O.	—do—
8. Ward No. 1 Town Area Samba, District Jammu ..	3rd & 4th Oct., 1971	—do—	—do—

Field Methology :

The field investigator surveyed all the structures physically located in the entire area of the selected unit. A proforma reproduced at the end of the appendix was devised for the purpose. The two definitions of a Census house adopted at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses were applied to each of the structures located in the unit and the resulting number of Census houses recorded in the proforma. Reasons for variation between 1961 and 1971 numbers where recorded in the "Remarks" Column in each case.

Results :

The data collected during tbe field study is reproduced and analysed below for each of the selected units separately.

(a) Rural Units

1. Village Watlab :

Total			Residence			Cowsheds		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
246	187	— 59	106	97	— 9	52	41	—11

Kothar			Bathrooms			School		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
31	21	— 10	14	..	— 14	11	2	— 9

Vacant			Mosque			Shops		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
2	2	Nil	7	7	Nil	4	4	Nil

Bathak			Rest house		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Vatiation
10	10	Nil	4	1	—3

Post Office			Laboratory			Latrines		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
1	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	3	Nil	—3

The variation of 59 Census houses between 1961 and 1971 figures is accounted for by the following factors :—

1. Two schools housed in independent structures treated as only two Census houses as per the modified definition qualified to be treated as 11 Census houses according to 1961 definition because of 11 independent entrances thus causing a variation of 9 Census houses between the two sets of figures. The fact of existence of two schools is correctly reflected according to 1971 Census.

2. Cowsheds account for the variation of 11 Census houses out of a total variation of 59. It was observed in the field that some of the owners were using more than one room in a structure, each with an independent entrances, as cattle-shed. Naturally all such rooms were treated as only one Census house according to modified definition of 1971 as against the 1961 definition under which each of these rooms qualified to be treated as independent Census house. The same is true of Census houses used as Kothars which also show a significant variation between the two sets of figures.

3. The variation in the number of residential Census houses is due to the fact that, in certain cases, parts of a structure were found to have independent exits opening out into a compound or a staircase but were used by only one household for a common purpose, viz residential purpose. Consequently, each of such parts was treated to be a separate Census house as per 1961 definition but all parts taken to be only one Census house according to modified definition of 1971.

4. It may be observed that none of 14 bath rooms and latrines treated as independent Census houses according to 1961 definition met the prescribed specification of a room as per 1971 definition.

Village Bodhra Kund

Total			Residence			Cowsheds		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
259	223	— 36	98	92	— 6	51	37	— 14

Kothar			School			Vacant		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
72	58	— 14	2	2	Nil	13	13	Nil

Mosque			Kitchen			Store		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
8	8	Nil	2	2	Nil	11	11	Nil

Shop-cum-residence			Workshop-cum-residence		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
1	1	Nil	1	1	Nil

Workshop			Latrines		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
3	3	Nil	2	..	— 2

1. The variation of 36 Census houses recorded for the village as a whole, is accounted for in 28 cases by cowsheds and kothars. This is due to the reason as in the case of Watlab village that more than one room with an independent entrance was used for this purpose by the same household. It will thus be seen that a realistic position of Cow-sheds and Kothars is obtained on application of 1971 definition.

2. Another category of Census houses showing fall as a result of singleness of use more than one room each with an independent entrance under the occupation of one household is "residence".

Village Chandri Gam

Total			Residence			Kitchen		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
308	265	— 43	111	100	— 11	9	6	— 3

Bathrooms and Latrines			Cowsheds			Workshop		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
9	Nil	— 9	35	32	— 3	2	2	Nil

Mosques			Vacant			Shops		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
7	6	— 1	16	16	Nil	14	14	Nil

Bathaks			Workshop-cum-residence			Dharamshallas		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
9	3	— 6	6	6	Nil	1	1	Nil

Schools			Kothars		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
4	1	— 3	85	78	— 7

1. The above statement shows the highest variation having been recorded in the case of Census houses used as residence. Most of the cases where this variation is noticeable, relate to independent parts of a structure which have exits opening into a common varandah but are under occupation of the same household. So also in respect of residential houses, the position of housing units according to 1971 Census conforms to actuality.

Other categories of Census houses which show variation are those used as kothars, cowsheds, bathrooms, kitchens and mosques. The variation in such cases is due to the fact that each part of the structure with an independent entrance was returned as independent Census house as per 1961 definition, but only as one Census house, as usad for common purpose according to modified definition of 1971.

Village Thopal

Total			Residence			Cowsheds		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
120	122	+2	52	56	+4	20	20	Nil

Vacant			Workshop-cum-residence			Water Mill		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
33	33	Nil	7	7	Nil	1	1	Nil

School			Bathak			Panchayatghar		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
1	1	Nil	4	2	— 2	1	1	Nil

Workshop		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
1	1	Nil

Thopal Village which is located in the outer hills of Jammu Province does not tear out the effect of application of modified definition on the number of Census houses to the same extent as has been seen earlier in the case of some of the selected units of Kashmir province, This is because most of the structures in this village were found to have only one main entrance. This position held good as per definitions at both Censuses as a result of which the modified definition of 1971 Census did not have an adverse effect on the 1961 figures.

Village Bishat

Total			Residence			Cowshed		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
160	150	— 10	63	63	Nil	48	44	— 4

Vacant			Dispensary			Shops		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
15	15	Nil	2	1	— 1	6	6	Nil

Workshop			Workshop-cum-residence		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
1	1	Nil	6	4	— 2

Kitchen			Watermill			School		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
7	5	— 2	7	7	Nil	1	1	Nil

Bathak		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
4	3	— 1

Like Thopal, this village also falls in the outer hills of Jammu province. Again like Thopal, the application of modified definition has not much effected the number of Census houses in this village.

Village Mandi Thalora

Total			Residence			Kitchen		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
374	356	— 18	156	156	Nil	59	54	— 5

Bathak			Cowshed			School		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
57	46	— 11	46	45	— 1	1	1	Nil

Residence-cum-shop			Workshop		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
1	1	Nil	1	1	Nil

Temple			Vacant			Store		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
7	7	Nil	37	37	Nil	9	8	— 1

In this village there was hardly an instance where different parts of a structure with separate entrances where put to the same use. Thus the application of singleness of use concept did not effect the 1961 number of Census houses much adversely.

Ward No. 1 Town Area Pampore

Total			Residence			Kitchen		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
327	294	— 33	130	124	— 6	71	70	— 1

Bathrooms			Latrines			Cowsheds		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
9	2	— 7	10	Nil	— 10	24	22	— 2

Mosques			Vacant			Shops		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
3	3	Nil	16	16	Nil	7	7	Nil

Bathaks			Workshop-cum-residence			Dharamshallas		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
10	8	— 2	1	1	Nil	1	1	Nil

School			Kothar			Shop-cum-residence		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
2	1	— 1	29	25	— 4	1	1	Nil

Garages			Stores		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
3	3	Nil	10	10	Nil

It will be seen from the above figures that the effect of modification in the definition is not as pronounced in this urban unit as was observed in the case of rural units of Kashmir province. Morever, variation is not very significant in the case of Census houses used as residences, kitchens, cowsheds, kothars etc. Most of this variation is accounted for by Census houses used as bathrooms and latrines which did not qualify to be treated as Census houses as per 1971 specifications.

2. There is only one school in the unit which has been shown housed in two Census houses as per 1961 definition but qualified to be treated as only as one Census house according to 1971 definition.

Ward No. 1 Town Area Samba

Total			Residence			Workshop-cum-residence		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
250	208	— 42	115	102	— 13	9	1	— 8

School-cum-residence			Workshops			Shops		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
1	1	Nil	9	9	Nil	10	10	Nil

Schools			Temples			Vacant		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
13	2	— 11	2	2	Nil	22	22	Nil

Club			Kitchen			Bathak		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
1	1	Nil	27	27	Nil	10	10	Nil

Offices			Inn			Cowsheds		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation	1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
19	9	— 10	1	1	Nil	8	8	Nil

Store		
1961 Def.	1971 Def.	Variation
3	3	Nil

The effect of modification applied in 1971 definition on the number of Census houses seems to be more severe in the case of Samba town of Jammu province than Pampore town in Kashmir province.

2. Among the categories of Census houses which have been returned significantly in reduced numbers on the application of 1971 definition are residences, schools and offices.

In the case of houses used as residences, it was observed that only one household lived in more than one independent parts of such structures, each part having an independent entrance. While these were all treated as independent Census houses as per 1961 definition, all such parts of one structure were treated as only one Census house according to 1971 definition because of singleness of use. As a result of this, a correct picture of residential housing emerges.

Schools and offices were found housed in structures which invariably had a separate entrance for each of its various parts opening out into a common varandah or main road. Thus each of such structures was treated as only one Census house because of singleness of use whereas each

independent part of a structure qualified to be treated as a separate Census house as per 1961 definition. As a result of this, as against 13 Census houses and 19 Census houses found being used as schools and offices respectively as per 1961 definition, such establishments were found housed in only 2 Census houses and 9 Census houses on the application of modified 1971 definition which is borne out by actual facts.

Conclusion

To sum up, the apparent anomoly of the number of Census houses having registered a reduction or fail to show a proportionate increase commensurate with the increase in the tempo of increased constructional activity witnessed during the last decade is ascribeable mainly to the modified definition of a Census house at the 1971 Census, independent parts of a structure or parts having a separate entrance which qualified to be treated as separate Census houses under the 1961 Census were recorded as one Census house wherever they were found put to a single use under a single management/establishment/household.

Typical cases which have been analysed above consisted of the following :—

(a) In the rural areas of Kashmir province, it will be found that a common feature of rural houses in the Kashmir valley consists of two storeyed structures in which the second storey is connected by an external makeshift staircase. Such structures were returned as two Census houses taking this circumstance into consideration. At the present Census, on investigation, it was found that in most of such cases, the second storey was used for residential purposes by the same household or used by it to store food, fuel etc. Consequently it was recorded as one Census house at this Census.

(b) In the case of more than one kothar/ cattleshed situated in the same structure where the household lives, one Census house was returned although these were approachable independently. The residential part of the structure also approachable independently was also treated as a separate Census house.

(c) As the results of the study show, the drop in the number of Census houses in the urban areas of the valley has not been of the same magnitude as in the rural areas. This is due to the fact that in most cases, the urban structures in Kashmir have only one main entrance in consequence of which the concept of singleness of use was not applicable in these cases. However, houses used for purposes such as schools, offices, hospitals etc. which are found in larger numbers in the urban areas than rural areas did attract the application of this concept resulting in a reduced number of Census houses being returned as per the modified definition of 1971. It is relevant to mention that overall position of Census houses returned for urban areas of Kashmir at the 1971 Census shows some improvement over the 1961 position which would be still higher but for the application of the modified definition of 1971.

(d) In the case of Jammu rural areas, the pattern of houses differ sharply with that obtaining in the country-side of Kashmir. The houses have generally a single-entrance in consequence of which, in majority of cases, the modified definition does not effect the 1961 position adversely. The increase observed in the number of Census houses in the field study is explainable by the fact that, at the 1971 Census, tents and loosely built houses were also returned as Census houses.

(e) Taking the case of urban houses in Jammu province, the modified concept became a significant factor in contributing to a reduced number of Census houses being returned because of independent parts of a structure having a separate entrance being put to a single use under a single household/management. Establishments such as schools, offices hospitals etc. are also, as in the case of Kashmir, found in larger numbers in the urban areas of Jammu, the rural areas accounting for a reduced number of Census houses being returned due to the application of singleness of use concept.

PROFORMA

Name of Village..... Name of Tehsil..... Name of District.....

S. No.	Building No.	Structure No.	No. of Census houses in each of the structures of a building		REMARKS (Give reasons for variation, if any, in the No. of Census houses according to two definitions)
			According to 1961 definition	According to 1971 definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

TABLES

H—I CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Occupied		
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir State	Total	1,361,165	117,367	610,516	2,667	12,520
	Rural	1,168,917	101,841	507,505	1,958	10,823
	Urban	192,248	15,526	103,011	709	1,697
Anantnag District	Total	245,783	12,163	98,853	279	2,488
	Rural	223,160	9,735	90,349	246	2,255
	Urban	22,623	2,428	8,504	33	233
Srinagar District	Total	195,253	11,564	96,664	597	1,749
	Rural	118,988	5,677	55,565	147	762
	Urban	76,265	5,887	41,099	450	987
Srinagar City	Urban	74,178	5,666	39,987	438	984
Baramula District	Total	203,094	11,769	89,498	289	1,049
	Rural	187,589	10,480	82,618	252	977
	Urban	15,505	1,289	6,880	37	72
Ladakh District	Total	44,978	6,853	17,233	41	19
	Rural	41,300	6,223	15,823	22	9
	Urban	3,678	630	1,410	19	10
Doda District	Total	124,508	24,582	41,423	165	1,277
	Rural	117,817	23,760	38,172	150	1,230
	Urban	6,691	822	3,251	15	47
Udhampur District	Total	122,969	15,430	51,055	328	2,174
	Rural	114,187	14,660	45,662	315	2,124
	Urban	8,782	770	5,393	13	50
Jammu District	Total	203,063	10,320	121,010	578	1,166
	Rural	159,434	7,516	92,818	456	951
	Urban	43,629	2,804	28,192	122	215
Jammu City	Urban	33,592	2,078	22,105	109	75
Kathua District	Total	106,585	8,251	43,392	181	1,668
	Rural	98,640	7,705	39,470	175	1,615
	Urban	7,945	546	3,922	6	53
Rajauri District	Total	64,747	6,566	29,042	130	622
	Rural	61,603	6,377	27,206	127	611
	Urban	3,144	189	1,836	3	11
Punch District	Total	50,185	9,869	22,346	79	308
	Rural	46,199	9,708	19,822	68	289
	Urban	3,986	161	2,524	11	19

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Census Houses used as

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes & Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating Houses	Business houses & Offices	Factories Workshops & Worksheds	Restaurants Sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments & community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdawara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,621	39,870	4,763	37,557	1,726	957	19,265	512,336
773	21,698	1,867	26,760	730	914	17,400	476,648
848	18,172	2,896	10,797	996	43	1,865	35,688
143	8,307	654	5,515	44	196	4,215	112,926
98	6,424	292	4,235	19	190	3,931	105,386
45	1,883	362	1,280	25	6	284	7,540
187	10,898	1,180	7,336	205	110	2,913	61,850
48	3,139	374	2,156	37	97	2,103	48,883
139	7,759	806	5,180	168	13	810	12,967
135	7,655	776	5,097	156	12	800	12,472
211	6,428	758	4,027	82	183	3,768	85,032
120	4,722	456	3,260	51	180	3,601	80,872
91	1,706	302	767	31	3	167	4,160
65	693	111	2,775	8	1	1,136	16,043
28	339	52	2,626	3	..	1,086	15,089
37	354	59	149	5	1	50	954
299	1,590	341	4,950	108	72	1,857	47,844
132	988	143	4,602	52	70	1,779	46,739
167	602	198	348	56	2	78	1,105
172	1,692	330	3,993	210	102	1,039	46,444
87	907	163	3,547	111	99	959	45,553
85	785	167	446	99	3	80	891
294	6,835	964	3,812	715	120	1,749	55,500
94	2,736	188	1,759	249	109	1,484	51,074
200	4,099	776	2,053	466	11	265	4,426
160	3,315	644	1,508	366	7	181	3,044
137	1,496	239	2,704	196	91	1,123	47,107
110	1,091	127	2,432	132	91	1,064	44,628
27	405	112	272	64	..	59	2,479
43	996	114	1,323	98	59	619	25,135
25	690	46	1,180	54	57	589	24,641
18	306	68	143	44	2	30	494
70	935	72	1,122	60	23	846	14,455
31	662	26	963	22	21	804	13,783
39	273	46	159	38	2	42	672

H. I. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT

State/District/City	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Occupied			
			Residence, Shop-cum-residence, Workshop-cum-including Household Industry		
		Total occupied Census houses	Total (wholly or partly residential houses)	Residence	Shop-cum-residence
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir State	86	914	460	449	2
Anantnag District	49	951	413	402	1
Srinagar District	59	941	507	495	3
Srinagar City	76	924	558	539	6
Baramula District	58	942	447	441	1
Ladakh District	152	848	384	383	1
Doda District	197	803	344	333	1
Udhampur District	125	875	436	415	3
Jammu District	51	949	605	596	3
Jammu City	62	938	663	658	3
Kathua District	77	923	425	407	2
Rajauri District	101	899	460	448	2
Punch District	197	803	453	445	2

H. I. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR

State/District	Vacant at the time of Houselisting	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir State	868	132
Anantnag District	800	200
Srinagar District	491	509
Baramula District	890	110
Ladakh District	908	92
Doda District	967	33
Udhampur District	950	50
Jammu District	728	272
Kathua District	934	66
Rajauri District	971	29
Punch District	984	16

AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Census Houses used as residence								
Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas tourist homes & Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments & community gathering (Panchayat ghar etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e g. Temple Church, Mosque Guradwara, etc.)	Others
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9	1	29	4	28	1	1	14	376
10	1	34	3	22	N	1	17	460
9	1	56	6	38	1	N	15	317
13	2	103	11	69	2	N	11	168
5	1	32	4	20	N	1	18	419
N	2	15	3	62	N	N	25	357
10	2	13	3	40	1	1	15	384
18	1	14	3	32	2	1	8	378
6	1	34	5	19	3	N	9	273
2	5	99	19	45	11	N	5	91
16	1	14	2	25	2	1	11	442
10	1	15	2	20	2	1	10	388
6	1	19	1	22	1	1	17	288

N=Negligible.

SELECTED TYPES OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Census Houses used as					
Wholly residential		Shop-cum-residence		Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
4	5	6	7	8	9
831	169	734	266	864	136
914	86	882	118	906	94
575	425	246	754	436	564
923	77	872	128	931	69
918	82	537	463	474	526
922	78	909	91	963	37
894	106	960	40	977	23
867	233	789	211	816	184
910	90	967	33	968	32
937	63	977	23	982	18
887	113	861	139	938	62

H—II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material						
			Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir State	Total	1,361,165	5,787	225,600	256,563	200,600	247,758	761	413,907
	Rural	1,168,917	5,563	216,277	230,328	185,285	132,226	450	394,391
	Urban	192,248	224	9,323	26,235	15,315	115,532	311	19,516
Anantnag District	Total	245,783	241	4,651	128,652	72,787	34,171	47	5,012
	Rural	223,160	226	4,548	119,639	67,655	26,293	34	4,598
	Urban	22,623	15	103	9,013	5,132	7,878	13	414
Srinagar District	Total	195,253	171	7,086	61,684	37,466	82,372	250	5,692
	Rural	118,988	103	6,264	52,403	30,363	25,614	74	4,104
	Urban	76,265	68	822	9,281	7,103	56,758	176	1,588
Srinagar City	Urban	74,178	68	822	9,062	6,938	55,512	169	1,151
Baramula District	Total	203,094	162	3,727	44,197	75,968	37,832	83	40,922
	Rural	187,589	153	3,575	42,482	73,844	30,523	59	36,832
	Urban	15,505	9	152	1,715	2,124	7,309	24	4,090
Ladakh District	Total	44,978	17	309	14,148	33	25	8	29,468
	Rural	41,300	17	261	11,520	33	10	4	28,487
	Urban	3,678	..	48	2,628	..	15	4	981
Doda District	Total	124,508	103	2,419	893	11,953	3,101	19	105,564
	Rural	117,817	90	2,268	313	11,777	1,164	7	101,788
	Urban	6,691	13	151	580	176	1,937	12	3,776
Udhampur District	Total	122,969	144	32,727	592	612	7,859	152	80,456
	Rural	114,187	143	32,049	344	507	2,635	143	78,051
	Urban	8,782	1	678	248	105	5,224	9	2,405
Jammu District	Total	203,063	1,967	108,937	4,403	1,158	65,365	83	14,968
	Rural	159,434	1,926	104,091	2,505	562	33,885	38	14,534
	Urban	43,629	41	4,846	1,898	596	31,480	45	434
Jammu City	Urban	33,592	31	2,034	1,598	522	24,281	42	415
Kathua District	Total	106,585	2,758	60,390	1,988	377	16,140	95	24,045
	Rural	98,640	2,685	58,726	1,119	306	11,467	82	23,897
	Urban	7,945	73	1,664	869	71	4,673	13	148
Rajauri District	Total	64,747	212	2,587	2	227	812	22	60,516
	Rural	61,603	208	2,447	2	224	635	7	57,997
	Urban	3,144	4	140	..	3	177	15	2,519
Punch District	Total	50,185	12	2,767	4	19	81	2	47,264
	Rural	46,199	12	2,048	1	14	..	2	44,103
	Urban	3,986	..	719	3	5	81	..	3,161

OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

of Wall		Predominant material of roof							
Cement concrete	All other materials & materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick & lime	Stone	Concrete R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials & materials not stated
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,439	2,750	1,146,008	63,825	115,785	109	2,540	891	28,446	3,561
1,861	2,536	1,066,204	36,812	52,092	56	1,442	808	8,296	3,207
5,578	214	79,804	27,013	63,693	53	1,098	83	20,150	354
95	127	218,868	10,690	15,884	27	1	8	155	150
46	121	205,200	7,549	10,154	27	1	7	86	136
49	6	13,668	3,141	5,730	..	..	1	69	14
463	69	99,497	30,393	64,920	14	42	57	247	83
30	33	88,144	12,044	18,611	8	16	40	81	44
433	36	11,353	18,349	46,309	6	26	17	166	39
422	34	11,097	17,877	44,953	6	26	16	165	38
140	63	170,451	13,724	18,523	9	22	56	239	70
65	56	165,009	9,718	12,518	8	20	51	213	52
75	7	5,442	4,006	6,005	1	2	5	26	18
5	965	43,754	55	170	..	..	22	10	967
5	963	40,152	54	101	..	..	22	7	964
..	2	3,602	1	69	..	..	..	3	3
137	319	121,441	35	2,393	..	9	111	193	326
92	318	116,343	28	927	..	8	106	80	325
45	1	5,098	7	1,466	..	1	5	113	1
203	224	112,649	67	4,887	11	437	255	3,941	722
95	220	108,650	62	3,339	11	272	235	913	705
108	4	3,999	5	1,548	..	165	20	3,028	17
5,462	720	172,627	6,564	2,165	27	1,076	137	19,560	907
1,324	569	147,389	5,252	1,220	1	493	120	4,292	667
4,138	151	25,238	1,312	945	26	583	17	15,268	240
3,980	149	16,574	1,086	872	25	517	15	14,270	233
568	224	94,673	2,275	5,518	21	909	163	2,734	292
137	221	88,615	2,094	5,015	1	589	149	1,899	278
431	3	6,058	181	503	20	320	14	835	14
337	32	63,044	20	244	..	44	59	1,301	35
55	28	60,623	10	132	..	43	57	709	29
282	4	2,421	10	112	..	1	2	592	6
29	7	49,004	2	1,081	..	..	23	66	9
12	7	46,079	1	75	..	..	21	16	7
17	..	2,925	1	1,006	..	..	2	50	2

H—II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX

Distribution of residential census houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof

State	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof		
				Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir State	Total	676,895	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	301,827	19,158	246
			II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	268,683	84,318	305
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	77	24	2,257
	Rural	570,418	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	283,386	11,488	197
			II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	241,216	31,715	230
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	73	21	2,092
	Urban	106,477	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	18,441	7,670	49
			II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	27,467	52,603	75
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	4	3	165

H. II. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant Material of Wall								
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir State	Rural	5	185	197	159	113	N	337	2	2
	Urban	1	48	136	80	601	2	102	29	1
Anantnag District	Rural	1	20	536	303	118	N	21	N	1
	Urban	1	5	398	227	348	1	18	2	N
Srinagar District	Rural	1	53	440	255	215	1	35	N	N
	Urban	1	11	122	93	744	2	21	6	N
Srinagar City	Urban	1	11	122	94	748	2	16	6	N
Baramula District	Rural	1	19	227	394	163	N	196	N	N
	Urban	1	10	111	137	471	1	264	5	N
Ladakh District	Rural	1	6	279	1	N	N	690	N	23
	Urban	..	13	714	..	4	1	267	..	1
Doda District	Rural	1	19	2	100	10	N	864	1	3
	Urban	2	23	87	26	289	2	564	7	N
Udhampur District	Rural	1	281	3	4	23	1	684	1	2
	Urban	N	77	28	12	595	1	274	12	1
Jammu District	Rural	12	653	16	3	213	N	91	8	4
	Urban	1	111	43	14	722	1	10	95	3
Jammu City	Urban	1	61	48	16	739	1	12	118	4
Kathua District	Rural	27	596	11	3	116	1	242	2	2
	Urban	9	210	109	9	588	2	19	54	N
Rajauri District	Rural	3	40	N	4	10	N	942	1	N
	Urban	1	45	..	1	56	5	801	90	1
Punch District	Rural	N	45	N	N	..	N	955	N	N
	Urban	..	181	1	1	20	..	793	4	..

N = Negligible.

H. II. 1 (A) DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant Material of Wall		
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir State	Rural	545	453	2
	Urban	266	733	1
Anantnag District	Rural	860	139	1
	Urban	631	369	N
Srinagar District	Rural	749	251	N
	Urban	227	773	N
Srinagar City	Urban	228	772	N
Baramula District	Rural	640	360	N
	Urban	258	742	N
Ladakh District	Rural	287	690	23
	Urban	727	272	1
Doda District	Rural	122	875	3
	Urban	138	862	N
Udhampur District	Rural	289	709	2
	Urban	117	882	1
Jammu District	Rural	684	312	4
	Urban	169	828	3
Jammu City	Urban	125	871	4
Kathua District	Rural	637	361	2
	Urban	337	663	N
Rajauri District	Rural	47	953	N
	Urban	47	952	1
Punch District	Rural	45	955	N
	Urban	182	818	..

N = Negligible.

H. II. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant Material of Roof							
		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir State	Rural	912	31	45	N	1	1	7	3
	Urban	415	141	331	N	6	N	105	2
Anantnag District	Rural	920	34	45	N	N	N	N	1
	Urban	604	139	253	..	..	N	3	1
Srinagar District	Rural	741	101	157	N	N	N	1	N
	Urban	149	241	607	N	N	N	2	1
Srinagar City	Urban	150	241	606	N	N	N	2	1
Baramula District	Rural	880	52	67	N	N	N	1	N
	Urban	351	259	387	N	N	N	2	1
Ladakh District	Rural	972	1	3	..	..	1	N	23
	Urban	979	N	19	..	..	..	1	1
Doda District	Rural	987	N	8	..	N	1	1	3
	Urban	762	1	219	..	N	1	17	N
Udhampur District	Rural	952	1	29	N	2	2	8	6
	Urban	455	1	176	..	19	2	345	2
Jammu District	Rural	924	33	8	N	3	1	27	4
	Urban	578	30	22	1	13	N	350	6
Jammu City	Urban	493	32	26	1	15	1	425	7
Kathua District	Rural	898	21	51	N	6	2	19	3
	Urban	762	23	63	3	40	2	105	2
Rajauri District	Rural	984	N	2	..	1	1	12	N
	Urban	770	3	36	..	N	1	188	2
Punch District	Rural	997	N	2	..	..	1	N	N
	Urban	734	N	252	..	..	1	13	N

N=Negligible.

H. II. 2(B) DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant Material of Roof		
		Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir State	Rural	912	85	3
	Urban	415	583	2
Anantnag District	Rural	919	80	1
	Urban	604	395	1
Srinagar District	Rural	741	259	N
	Urban	149	850	1
Srinagar City	Urban	149	850	1
Baramula District	Rural	880	120	N
	Urban	351	648	1
Ladakh District	Rural	972	5	23
	Urban	979	20	1
Doda District	Rural	987	10	3
	Urban	762	238	N
Udhampur District	Rural	952	42	6
	Urban	455	543	2
Jammu District	Rural	925	71	4
	Urban	578	416	6
Jammu City	Urban	493	500	7

H. II. 2(B) DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*concld.*

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant Material of Roof		
		Grass leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, lime, stone, and R.B.C./R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Kathua District	Rural	898	99	3
	Urban	762	236	2
Rajauri District	Rural	985	15	N
	Urban	770	228	2
Punch District	Rural	997	3	N
	Urban	734	266	N

N=Negligible.

H—III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of census households	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir State	T	7,67,119	24,25,853	21,75,643	17,94,258
	R	6,33,015	19,82,200	17,78,208	13,77,892
	U	1,34,104	4,43,653	3,97,435	4,16,366
Anantnag District	T	1,27,908	4,46,212	3,89,439	3,58,230
	R	1,16,057	4,04,358	3,51,988	3,14,972
	U	11,851	41,854	37,451	43,258
Srinagar District	T	1,26,334	4,32,610	3,86,456	4,05,748
	R	67,365	2,20,843	1,93,527	1,88,182
	U	58,969	2,11,767	1,92,929	2,17,566
Srinagar City	U	57,613	2,07,508	1,89,236	2,13,285
Baramula District	T	1,20,696	4,08,123	3,55,012	3,65,123
	R	1,10,991	3,74,441	3,24,577	3,26,495
	U	9,705	33,682	30,435	38,628
Ladakh District	T	22,458	51,784	52,383	71,521
	R	20,493	47,727	48,785	65,903
	U	1,965	4,057	3,598	5,618
Doda District	T	57,189	1,79,326	1,61,176	1,02,700
	R	53,617	1,68,271	1,52,012	93,010
	U	3,572	11,055	9,164	9,690
Udhampur District	T	63,271	1,79,751	1,63,672	1,04,319
	R	57,411	1,64,081	1,50,424	90,301
	U	5,860	15,670	13,248	14,018
Jammu District	T	1,32,718	3,82,413	3,52,507	2,10,259
	R	99,303	2,80,505	2,62,748	1,38,911
	U	33,415	1,01,908	89,759	71,348
Jammu City	U	27,066	83,263	72,839	59,327
Kathua District	T	50,820	1,47,301	1,34,311	80,111
	R	46,706	1,36,105	1,24,105	72,200
	U	4,114	11,196	10,206	7,911
Rajauri District	T	38,040	1,10,355	1,00,754	49,924
	R	36,100	1,05,282	96,577	46,632
	U	1,940	5,073	4,177	3,292
Punch District	T	27,685	87,978	79,933	46,323
	R	24,972	80,587	73,465	41,286
	U	2,713	7,391	6,468	5,037

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Households with one room			Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms		
No. of households	Number of members		No of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,01,369	7,98,599	7,11,521	2,18,342	6,65,591	5,94,600	1,04,867	3,58,789	3,23,039
2,70,083	7,23,510	6,49,613	1,83,563	5,62,431	5,01,007	80,220	2,75,751	2,46,933
31,286	75,089	61,908	34,779	1,03,160	93,593	24,647	83,038	76,106
24,916	68,040	56,871	46,269	1,45,710	1,25,809	22,251	78,120	68,507
23,768	65,183	54,525	43,128	1,36,465	1,17,635	19,724	69,832	60,877
1,148	2,857	2,346	3,141	9,245	8,174	2,527	8,288	7,630
18,546	46,152	38,828	38,668	1,14,744	1,01,763	25,747	87,434	78,554
12,883	32,407	27,135	24,385	71,615	61,870	12,474	41,956	36,941
5,663	13,745	11,693	14,283	43,129	39,893	13,273	45,478	41,613
5,172	12,772	10,903	14,048	42,467	39,295	13,107	44,917	41,124
19,567	50,392	41,813	41,705	1,23,699	1,06,433	22,429	76,083	66,123
18,657	48,151	40,047	39,194	1,16,623	1,00,084	20,814	70,931	61,404
910	2,241	1,766	2,511	7,076	6,349	1,615	5,152	4,719
4,102	6,942	6,511	6,454	13,018	13,131	4,676	11,119	11,474
3,561	6,169	6,151	5,794	11,874	12,035	4,408	10,486	10,794
541	773	360	660	1,144	1,096	268	633	680
32,648	91,546	80,236	14,211	46,093	41,954	5,206	19,264	17,919
31,521	89,119	78,506	13,202	43,219	39,623	4,637	17,420	16,263
1,127	2,427	1,730	1,009	2,874	2,331	569	1,844	1,656
37,698	97,417	87,123	16,163	48,056	44,589	6,156	20,795	19,490
35,714	93,332	84,127	14,306	43,361	40,474	5,176	17,845	16,820
1,984	4,085	2,996	1,857	4,695	4,115	980	2,950	2,670
87,140	2,26,667	2,08,548	28,296	89,585	83,289	10,119	35,945	33,269
71,825	1,88,498	1,76,759	19,365	61,485	57,697	5,670	20,338	18,950
15,315	38,169	31,789	8,931	28,100	25,592	4,449	15,607	14,319
12,149	30,175	24,545	7,076	22,407	20,361	3,718	13,060	12,017
32,948	86,881	78,351	10,970	34,270	31,368	4,296	15,213	14,238
30,860	81,936	73,872	9,890	31,196	28,608	3,818	13,686	12,887
2,088	4,945	4,479	1,080	3,074	2,760	478	1,527	1,351
28,626	79,623	72,542	7,060	22,558	20,825	1,439	5,334	4,907
27,550	77,177	70,758	6,491	20,922	19,427	1,254	4,733	4,291
1,076	2,446	1,784	569	1,636	1,398	185	601	616
15,178	44,939	40,698	8,546	27,858	25,439	2,548	9,482	8,558
13,744	41,538	37,733	7,808	25,671	23,554	2,245	8,524	7,706
1,434	3,401	2,965	738	2,187	1,885	303	958	852

H—III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Households with four rooms		
		No. of households	Number of members	
			Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18
Jammu and Kashmir State	T	74,351	284,085	255,694
	R	55,776	214,983	192,480
	U	18,575	69,102	63,214
Anantnag District	T	19,376	78,433	69,250
	R	17,238	70,531	62,178
	U	2,138	7,902	7,072
Srinagar District	T	20,322	77,182	70,138
	R	9,606	36,776	32,870
	U	10,716	40,406	37,268
Srinagar City	U	10,569	39,895	36,775
Baramula District	T	20,023	76,041	66,612
	R	18,117	69,327	60,571
	U	1,906	6,714	6,041
Ladakh District	T	3,045	8,010	8,361
	R	2,857	7,488	7,864
	U	188	522	497
Doda District	T	2,607	10,380	9,897
	R	2,254	9,038	8,713
	U	353	1,342	1,184
Udhampur District	T	1,986	7,399	6,900
	R	1,486	5,671	5,403
	U	500	1,728	1,497
Jammu District	T	3,957	15,331	14,138
	R	1,629	6,321	5,853
	U	2,328	9,010	8,285
Jammu City	U	2,007	7,798	7,150
Kathua District	T	1,580	6,064	5,694
	R	1,313	5,176	4,859
	U	267	888	835
Rajauri District	T	522	1,563	1,297
	R	462	1,364	1,115
	U	60	199	182
Punch District	T	933	3,682	3,407
	R	814	3,291	3,054
	U	119	391	353

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*concld.*

Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of Households with details unspecified
No. of Households	Number of members		No. of Households	Number of members		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
76,692	317,684	289,799	490	1,105	990	8
42,909	204,472	187,227	458	1,053	948	6
24,783	113,212	102,572	32	52	42	2
15,060	75,818	68,920	36	91	82	..
12,166	62,257	56,691	33	90	82	..
2,894	13,561	12,229	3	1	..	..
23,030	107,067	97,147	20	31	26	1
8,007	38,080	34,701	10	9	10	..
15,023	68,987	62,446	10	22	16	1
14,706	67,436	61,123	10	22	16	1
16,963	81,881	74,007	5	27	24	4
14,200	69,382	62,447	5	27	24	4
2,763	12,499	11,560	..	..	..	..
4,175	12,692	12,903	5	3	3	1
3,867	11,707	11,938	5	3	3	1
308	985	965	..	..	..	..
2,461	11,915	11,069	56	128	101	..
1,947	9,347	8,806	56	128	101	..
514	2,568	2,263	..	..	..	..
1,250	5,979	5,530	17	105	40	1
712	3,767	3,560	17	105	40	..
538	2,212	1,970	..	..	..	1
3,160	14,789	13,147	45	96	116	1
776	3,782	3,383	37	81	106	1
2,384	11,007	9,764	8	15	10	..
2,114	9,817	8,762	2	6	4	..
1,015	4,858	4,649	11	15	11	..
822	4,103	3,873	3	8	6	..
193	755	776	8	7	5	..
122	733	652	271	544	531	..
72	542	455	271	544	531	..
50	191	197	..	..	..	..
456	1,952	1,775	24	65	56	..
340	1,505	1,373	21	58	45	..
116	447	402	3	7	11	..

NOTE :— i) Columns 22-24 include figures of households which have no regular rooms.

ii) Column 3 excludes figures for institutional household.

H-III 1. DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

State/District/City	One Room	Two Rooms
1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir State	393	284
Anantnag District	195	362
Srinagar District	147	306
Srinagar City	90	244
Baramula District	162	345
Ladakh District	183	287
Doda District	571	248
Udhampur District	596	256
Jammu District	657	213
Jammu City	449	262
Kathua District	648	216
Rajauri District	752	186
Punch District	548	309

H.III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS MALES AND FEMALES

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total		One		
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per Household	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir State	T	2.56	6.00	5.01	2.65	2.36
	R	2.73	5.94	5.08	2.68	2.40
	U	2.02	6.27	4.38	2.40	1.98
Anantnag District	T	2.33	6.53	5.01	2.73	2.28
	R	2.40	6.52	5.04	2.74	2.30
	U	1.83	6.69	4.53	2.49	2.04
Srinagar District	T	2.02	6.48	4.58	2.49	2.09
	R	2.20	6.15	4.62	2.51	2.11
	U	1.86	6.86	4.49	2.43	2.06
Srinagar City	U	1.86	6.89	4.58	2.47	2.11
Baramula District	T	2.09	6.32	4.71	2.57	2.14
	R	2.14	6.30	4.73	2.58	2.15
	U	1.66	6.61	4.40	2.46	1.94
Ladakh District	T	1.46	4.64	3.28	1.69	1.59
	R	1.46	4.71	3.46	1.73	1.73
	U	1.36	3.90	2.10	1.43	0.67
Doda District	T	3.32	5.95	5.26	2.80	2.46
	R	3.44	5.97	5.32	2.83	2.49
	U	2.09	5.66	3.69	2.15	1.54
Udhampur District	T	3.29	5.43	4.90	2.59	2.31
	R	3.48	5.48	4.97	2.61	2.36
	U	2.06	4.93	3.57	2.06	1.51
Jammu District	T	3.50	5.54	4.99	2.60	2.39
	R	3.91	5.47	5.09	2.63	2.46
	U	2.69	5.74	4.57	2.49	2.08
Jammu City	U	2.63	5.77	4.50	2.48	2.02
Kathua District	T	3.52	5.54	5.02	2.64	2.38
	R	3.60	5.57	5.05	2.66	2.39
	U	2.71	5.20	4.51	2.37	2.15
Rajauri District	T	4.23	5.55	5.32	2.78	2.54
	R	4.33	5.59	5.37	2.80	2.57
	U	2.81	4.77	3.93	2.27	1.66
Punch District	T	3.62	6.07	5.64	2.96	2.68
	R	3.73	6.17	5.77	3.02	2.75
	U	2.75	5.11	4.44	2.37	2.07

BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms and above	Uuspecified number of Rooms
4	5	6	7
137	97	88	1
174	151	118	N
204	161	182	N
228	183	255	N
186	166	141	N
208	136	186	N
91	46	43	1
97	31	20	N
76	30	24	N
137	74	78	N
85	31	20	N
38	14	3	7
92	34	16	1

N=Negligible.

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

Room	Two Rooms				Three Rooms			
Average number of persons per Household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per Household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per Household
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5.01	2.89	1.53	1.36	5.77	2.17	1.14	1.03	6.50
5.08	2.90	1.53	1.37	5.79	2.17	1.14	1.03	6.52
4.38	2.83	1.48	1.35	5.66	2.15	1.12	1.03	6.46
5.01	2.93	1.57	1.36	5.87	2.20	1.17	1.03	6.59
5.04	2.95	1.58	1.37	5.89	2.21	1.18	1.03	6.63
4.53	2.77	1.47	1.30	5.55	2.10	1.09	1.01	6.30
4.58	2.80	1.48	1.32	5.60	2.15	1.13	1.02	6.45
4.62	2.74	1.47	1.27	5.47	2.11	1.12	0.99	6.32
4.49	2.91	1.51	1.40	5.81	2.19	1.14	1.05	6.56
4.58	2.91	1.51	1.40	5.82	2.19	1.14	1.05	6.56
4.71	2.76	1.48	1.28	5.52	2.11	1.13	0.98	6.34
4.73	2.76	1.49	1.27	5.53	2.12	1.14	0.98	6.36
4.40	2.67	1.41	1.26	5.35	2.04	1.06	0.98	6.11
3.28	2.03	1.01	1.02	4.05	1.61	0.79	0.82	4.83
3.46	2.06	1.02	1.04	4.13	1.61	0.79	0.82	4.83
2.10	1.70	0.87	0.83	3.39	1.63	0.79	0.84	4.90
5.26	3.10	1.62	1.48	6.20	2.38	1.23	1.15	7.14
5.32	3.14	1.64	1.50	6.27	2.42	1.25	1.17	7.26
3.69	2.58	1.42	1.16	5.16	2.05	1.08	0.97	6.15
4.90	2.87	1.49	1.38	5.73	2.18	1.13	1.05	6.54
4.97	2.93	1.52	1.41	5.86	2.23	1.15	1.08	6.70
3.57	2.37	1.26	1.11	4.74	1.91	1.00	0.91	5.73
4.99	3.05	1.58	1.47	6.11	2.28	1.18	1.10	6.84
5.09	3.08	1.59	1.49	6.15	2.31	1.20	1.11	6.93
4.57	3.01	1.58	1.43	6.01	2.24	1.17	1.07	6.73
4.50	3.02	1.58	1.44	6.04	2.25	1.17	1.08	6.74
5.02	2.99	1.56	1.43	5.98	2.29	1.18	1.11	6.86
5.05	3.02	1.58	1.44	6.05	2.32	1.19	1.13	6.96
4.51	2.70	1.42	1.28	5.40	2.01	1.07	0.94	6.02
5.32	3.07	1.60	1.47	6.14	2.37	1.23	1.14	7.12
5.37	3.11	1.61	1.50	6.22	2.40	1.26	1.14	7.20
3.93	2.67	1.44	1.23	5.33	2.19	1.08	1.11	6.58
5.64	3.12	1.63	1.49	6.24	2.36	1.24	1.12	7.08
5.77	3.15	1.64	1.51	6.30	2.41	1.27	1.14	7.23
4.44	2.76	1.48	1.28	5.52	1.99	1.05	0.94	5.97

H. III. 2 NUMBER OF PERSONS MALES AND FEMALES

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Four Rooms				Five Rooms
		Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per Household	Persons
1	2	17	18	19	20	21
Jammu and Kashmir State	T	1.81	0.95	0.86	7.26	1.37
	R	1.83	0.97	0.86	7.31	1.41
	U	1.78	0.93	0.85	7.12	1.29
Anantnag District	T	1.91	1.01	0.90	7.62	1.50
	R	1.92	1.02	0.90	7.70	1.55
	U	1.75	0.92	0.83	7.00	1.31
Srinagar District	T	1.81	0.95	0.86	7.25	1.35
	R	1.81	0.96	0.85	7.25	1.44
	U	1.81	0.94	0.87	7.25	1.31
Srinagar City	U	1.81	0.94	0.87	7.25	1.31
Baramula District	T	1.78	0.95	0.83	7.12	1.36
	R	1.79	0.96	0.83	7.17	1.39
	U	1.67	0.88	0.79	6.69	1.19
Ladakh District	T	1.34	0.66	0.68	5.38	0.90
	R	1.34	0.65	0.69	5.37	0.91
	U	1.36	0.70	0.68	5.42	0.89
Doda District	T	1.94	0.99	0.95	7.78	1.47
	R	1.97	1.00	0.97	7.88	1.49
	U	1.79	0.95	0.84	7.16	1.41
Udhampur District	T	1.80	0.93	0.87	7.20	1.46
	R	1.86	0.95	0.91	7.45	1.63
	U	1.61	0.86	0.75	6.45	1.24
Jammu District	T	1.86	0.97	0.89	7.45	1.37
	R	1.87	0.97	0.90	7.47	1.48
	U	1.86	0.97	0.89	7.43	1.34
Jammu City	U	1.86	0.97	0.89	7.45	1.34
Kathua District	T	1.86	0.96	0.90	7.44	1.58
	R	1.91	0.99	0.92	7.64	1.64
	U	1.61	0.83	0.78	6.45	1.32
Rajauri District	T	1.37	0.75	0.62	5.48	1.79
	R	1.34	0.74	0.60	5.37	2.03
	U	1.59	0.83	0.76	6.35	1.37
Punch District	T	1.90	0.99	0.91	7.60	1.39
	R	1.95	1.01	0.94	7.79	1.49
	U	1.56	0.82	0.74	6.25	1.14

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—*concld.*

and above			Unspecified Number of Rooms			
Males	Females	Average number of persons per Household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per Household
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0.72	0.65	8.97	..	..	..	4.28
0.74	0.67	9.13	..	..	..	4.37
0.68	0.61	8.71	..	..	..	2.94
0.79	0.71	9.61	..	..	..	4.81
0.81	0.74	9.78	..	..	..	5.21
0.69	0.62	8.91	..	..	..	0.33
0.71	0.64	8.87	..	..	..	2.85
0.75	0.69	9.09	..	..	..	1.90
0.69	0.62	8.75	..	..	..	3.80
0.69	0.62	8.74	..	..	..	3.80
0.71	0.65	9.19	..	..	..	10.20
0.73	0.66	9.28	..	..	..	10.20
0.62	0.57	8.71	..	..	..	..
0.45	0.45	6.13	..	..	..	1.20
0.45	0.46	6.11	..	..	..	1.20
0.45	0.44	6.33	..	..	..	..
0.76	0.71	9.34	..	..	..	4.09
0.77	0.72	9.32	..	..	..	4.09
0.75	0.66	9.40	..	..	..	..
0.76	0.70	9.21	..	..	..	8.53
0.84	0.79	10.29	..	..	..	8.53
0.66	0.58	7.77	..	..	..	..
0.73	0.64	8.84	..	..	..	4.71
0.78	0.70	9.23	..	..	..	5.05
0.71	0.63	8.71	..	..	..	3.13
0.71	0.63	8.79	..	..	..	5.00
0.81	0.77	9.37	..	..	..	2.36
0.84	0.80	9.70	..	..	..	4.67
0.65	0.67	7.93	..	..	..	1.50
0.95	0.84	11.35	..	..	..	3.97
1.10	0.93	13.85	..	..	..	3.97
0.67	0.70	7.76	..	..	..	..
0.73	0.66	8.17	..	..	..	5.04
0.78	0.71	8.46	..	..	..	4.90
0.60	0.54	7.32	..	..	..	6.00

H—IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of census honseholds	Households having number of Persons						
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six & more persons	No. of persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu & Kashmir State	Total	Total	7,67,119	34,264	53,499	73,632	97,586	1,11,853	3,96,208	77
		Owned	7,09,329	24,588	45,455	66,126	89,899	1,04,610	3,78,587	64
		Rented	57,790	9,676	8,044	7,506	7,687	7,243	17,621	13
	Rural	Total	6,33,015	26,958	44,929	62,672	83,023	93,845	3,21,532	56
		Owned	6,09,970	22,163	41,321	59,550	80,048	91,348	3,15,488	52
		Rented	23,045	4,795	3,608	3,122	2,975	2,497	6,044	4
	Urban	Total	1,34,104	7,306	8,570	10,960	14,563	18,008	74,676	21
		Owned	99,359	2,425	4,134	6,576	9,851	13,262	63,099	12
		Rented	34,745	4,881	4,436	4,384	4,712	4,746	11,577	9
Anantnag District	Total	Total	1,27,908	2,439	5,627	10,547	16,449	19,824	73,008	14
		Owned	1,25,591	2,083	5,308	10,242	16,106	19,506	72,336	10
		Rented	2,317	356	319	305	343	318	672	4
	Rural	Total	1,16,057	2,157	5,174	9,687	15,164	18,062	65,804	9
		Owned	1,14,584	1,931	4,962	9,484	14,934	17,867	65,397	9
		Rented	1,473	226	212	203	230	195	407	..
	Urban	Total	11,851	282	453	860	1,285	1,762	7,204	5
		Owned	11,007	152	346	758	1,172	1,639	6,939	1
		Rented	844	130	107	102	113	123	265	4
Srinagar District	Total	Total	1,26,334	3,072	6,278	10,591	15,365	18,784	72,217	27
		Owned	1,19,497	2,284	5,568	9,774	14,355	17,770	69,726	20
		Rented	6,837	788	710	817	1,010	1,014	2,491	7
	Rural	Total	67,365	1,575	3,929	6,691	9,419	10,936	34,802	13
		Owned	66,553	1,441	3,832	6,585	9,291	10,822	34,571	11
		Rented	812	134	97	106	128	114	231	2
	Urban	Total	58,969	1,497	2,349	3,900	5,946	7,848	37,415	14
		Owned	52,944	843	1,736	3,189	5,064	6,948	35,155	9
		Rented	6,025	654	613	711	882	900	2,260	5
Srinagar City	Urban	Total	57,613	1,414	2,190	3,736	5,773	7,679	36,807	14
		Owned	52,194	825	1,704	3,140	5,006	6,861	34,649	9
		Rented	5,419	589	486	596	767	818	2,158	5

H—IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—*contd.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of census households	Households having number of Persons						
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six & more persons	No. of persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baramula District	Total	Total	1,20,696	2,364	6,310	11,178	16,504	19,451	64,884	5
		Owned	1,17,835	1,790	5,910	10,810	16,105	19,095	64,121	4
		Rented	2,861	574	400	368	399	356	763	1
	Rural	Total	1,10,991	1,958	5,804	10,503	15,495	18,083	59,143	5
		Owned	1,09,537	1,669	5,578	10,306	15,282	17,921	58,777	4
		Rented	1,454	289	226	197	213	162	366	1
	Urban	Total	9,705	406	506	675	1,009	1,368	5,741	..
		Owned	8,298	121	332	504	823	1,174	5,344	..
		Rented	1,407	285	174	171	186	194	397	..
Ladakh District	Total	Total	22,458	3,154	2,820	2,732	3,135	3,052	7,553	12
		Owned	20,096	2,054	2,308	2,448	2,954	2,907	7,413	12
		Rented	2,362	1,100	512	284	181	145	140	..
	Rural	Total	20,493	2,711	2,467	2,454	2,929	2,839	7,081	12
		Owned	19,179	1,986	2,214	2,345	2,844	2,775	7,003	12
		Rented	1,314	725	253	109	85	64	78	..
	Urban	Total	1,965	443	353	278	206	213	472	..
		Owned	917	68	94	103	110	132	410	..
		Rented	1,048	375	259	175	96	81	62	..
Doda District	Total	Total	57,189	3,151	4,604	5,671	7,031	7,661	29,064	7
		Owned	53,394	2,215	3,972	5,128	6,556	7,286	28,230	7
		Rented	3,795	936	632	543	475	375	834	..
	Rural	Total	53,617	2,678	4,233	5,352	6,697	7,268	27,382	7
		Owned	51,140	2,110	3,838	4,981	6,367	7,025	26,812	7
		Rented	2,477	568	395	371	330	243	570	..
	Urban	Total	3,572	473	371	319	334	393	1,682	..
		Owned	2,254	105	134	147	189	261	1,418	..
		Rented	1,318	368	237	173	145	132	264	..
Udhampur District	Total	Total	63,271	5,031	6,128	7,141	8,118	8,473	28,376	4
		Owned	55,914	3,393	4,843	6,054	7,123	7,694	26,804	3
		Rented	7,357	1,638	1,285	1,087	995	779	1,572	1

H—IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—*contd.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of census households	Households having number of Persons						
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six & more persons	No. of persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rural	Total	57,411	4,296	5,467	6,448	7,342	7,779	26,076	3
		Owned	52,858	3,198	4,632	5,797	6,796	7,352	25,081	2
		Rented	4,553	1,098	835	651	546	427	995	1
	Urban	Total	5,860	735	661	693	776	694	2,300	1
		Owned	3,056	195	211	257	327	342	1,723	1
		Rented	2,804	540	450	436	449	352	577	..
Jammu District	Total	Total	1,32,718	8,264	11,917	14,094	16,654	18,306	63,476	7
		Owned	1,11,531	5,721	9,281	11,449	13,774	15,442	55,857	7
		Rented	21,187	2,543	2,636	2,645	2,880	2,864	7,619	..
	Rural	Total	99,303	5,896	8,952	10,768	12,621	13,721	47,339	6
		Owned	95,073	5,089	8,316	10,199	12,078	13,283	46,102	6
		Rented	4,230	807	636	569	543	438	1,237	..
	Urban	Total	33,415	2,368	2,965	3,326	4,033	4,585	16,137	1
		Owned	16,458	632	965	1,250	1,696	2,159	9,755	1
		Rented	16,957	1,736	2,000	2,076	2,337	2,426	6,382	..
Jammu City	Urban	Total	27,066	1,913	2,401	2,694	3,277	3,712	13,068	1
		Owned	12,334	458	672	912	1,247	1,595	7,449	1
		Rented	14,732	1,455	1,729	1,782	2,030	2,117	5,619	..
Kathua District	Total	Total	50,820	4,060	4,655	5,212	6,050	6,856	23,987	..
		Owned	46,347	3,213	3,951	4,556	5,472	6,305	22,850	..
		Rented	4,473	847	704	656	578	551	1,137	..
	Rural	Total	46,706	3,572	4,275	4,795	5,571	6,276	22,217	..
		Owned	43,635	3,025	3,767	4,320	5,168	5,907	21,448	..
		Rented	3,071	547	508	475	403	369	769	..
	Urban	Total	4,114	488	380	417	479	580	1,770	..
		Owned	2,712	188	184	236	304	398	1,402	..
		Rented	1,402	300	196	181	175	182	368	..
Rajauri District	Total	Total	38,040	1,832	3,424	4,053	4,925	5,403	18,403	..
		Owned	34,609	1,254	2,923	3,615	4,475	4,991	17,351	..
		Rented	3,431	578	501	438	450	412	1,052	..

H—IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—*concld.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of census households	Households having number of Persons						
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six & more persons	No. of persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rural	Total	36,100	1,519	3,181	3,844	4,728	5,190	17,638	..
		Owned	33,853	1,205	2,869	3,558	4,406	4,899	16,916	..
		Rented	2,247	314	312	286	322	291	722	..
	Urban	Total	1,940	313	243	209	197	213	765	..
		Owned	756	49	54	57	69	92	435	..
		Rented	1,184	264	189	152	128	121	330	..
Punch District	Total	Total	27,685	897	1,736	2,413	3,355	4,043	15,240	1
		Owned	24,515	581	1,391	2,050	2,979	3,614	13,899	1
		Rented	3,170	316	345	363	376	429	1,341	..
	Rural	Total	24,972	596	1,447	2,130	3,057	3,691	14,050	1
		Owned	23,558	509	1,313	1,975	2,882	3,497	13,381	1
		Rented	1,414	87	134	155	175	194	669	..
	Urban	Total	2,713	301	289	283	298	352	1,190	..
		Owned	957	72	78	75	97	117	518	..
		Rented	1,756	229	211	208	201	235	672	..

NOTE :—Col. 4 excludes figures for Institutional Households.

H. IV. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Households having					
		Total		One Person		Two Persons	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir State	Rural	964	36	35	7	65	6
	Urban	741	259	18	37	31	33
Anantnag District	Rural	987	13	16	2	43	2
	Urban	929	71	13	11	29	9
Srinagar District	Rural	988	12	21	2	57	1
	Urban	898	102	14	11	30	11
Srinagar City	Urban	906	94	14	10	30	9
Baramula District	Rural	987	13	15	3	50	2
	Urban	855	145	12	29	34	18
Ladakh District	Rural	936	64	97	36	108	12
	Urban	467	533	35	191	48	192
Doda District	Rural	954	46	39	11	72	7
	Urban	631	369	29	103	38	66
Udhampur District	Rural	921	79	56	19	81	15
	Urban	522	478	33	92	36	77
Jammu District	Rural	957	43	51	8	84	6
	Urban	493	507	19	52	29	60
Jammu City	Urban	456	544	17	54	25	64
Kathua District	Rural	934	66	65	12	81	11
	Urban	659	341	45	73	45	48
Rajauri District	Rural	938	62	33	9	79	8
	Urban	390	610	25	136	28	98
Punch District	Rural	943	57	20	4	53	5
	Urban	353	647	26	84	29	78

ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

number of persons

Three Persons		Four Persons		Five Persons		Six and more Persons		No. of persons unspecified	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
94	5	127	5	144	4	499	9	N	N
49	33	73	35	99	35	471	86	N	N
82	2	129	2	154	2	563	3	N	..
64	9	99	10	138	10	586	22	N	N
98	2	138	2	161	2	513	3	N	N
54	12	86	15	118	15	596	38	N	N
55	10	87	13	119	14	601	38	N	N
93	2	138	2	161	1	530	3	N	N
52	18	85	19	121	20	551	41	..	..
114	5	139	4	135	3	342	4	1	..
52	89	56	49	67	41	209	31	..	..
93	7	119	6	131	4	500	11	N	..
41	48	53	41	73	37	397	74	..	..
101	11	118	10	128	7	437	17	N	N
44	74	56	77	59	60	294	98	N	..
103	6	121	6	134	4	464	13	N	..
37	62	51	70	65	72	292	191	N	..
34	66	46	75	59	78	275	207	N	..
92	10	111	9	126	8	459	16	..	..
57	44	74	43	97	44	341	89	..	..
99	8	122	9	136	8	469	20	..	..
29	78	36	66	48	62	224	170	..	..
79	6	115	7	140	8	536	27	N	..
28	77	36	74	43	86	191	248	..	..

N = Negligible.