

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

JAMMU & KASHMIR

PAPER I OF 1981

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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JAMMU & KASHMIR

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FOREWORD

The 1981 Census in Jammu & Kashmir State has just concluded. This is the third decennial census in the State after independence; the previous two having been conducted in 1961 and 1971. No census was, however, conducted in the State in 1951.

Unlike in the rest of the country, where 1981 census enumeration was conducted during the period 9th to 28th February, 1981 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981 with the sun-rise of 1st March, 1981 as the reference time and date, the census in the accessible areas of the Jammu & Kashmir State was conducted from 20th April to 5th May, 1981 followed by a revisional round from 6th to 10th May, 1981 with the sunrise of 6th of May, 1981 as the reference time and date. This special schedule of enumeration for Jammu & Kashmir State was decided upon after a careful consideration of the usually adverse weather conditions obtaining in the State during the months of February and March, which would have hampered smooth and efficient field operations during that period synchronously with the rest of the country. The inaccessible and snowbound areas of the State were censused six months in advance in September–October, 1980. In the case of nomadic elements like bakarwals, a special programme was chalked out to have them enumerated from 1st to 10th of April, 1981 in the villages and pockets of their usual abode under very intensive supervision with a special entry to this effect in their grazing permits. This became necessary because the earlier arrangement of their enumeration in their summer pastures in September - October, 1980 alongwith the rest of the inaccessible areas could not take place because they had to advance their return back from these pastures well before the specified period of enumeration due to sudden change in weather conditions in these upper reaches for the worse.

Within the framework of the enumeration programme outlined above, the census was organised and accomplished smoothly and efficiently throughout the State in a spirit of team-work and dedication, meticulously according to schedule. The field agency consisted of over 8,600 enumerators, 1,760 supervisors, 410 deputy charge officers and 84 charge census officers under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioners as the Principal Census Officers for their respective districts. The provisional population totals were chain-relayed by the Charge Officers and the Principal Census Officers in a spirit of healthy competition well ahead of the prescribed time schedule. The whole enumeration hierarchy deserve high praise and appreciation for discharging their onerous census duties with a full sense of devotion and responsibility. The highest tribute amongst them should undoubtedly go to the King-pin of the hierarchy - the enumerators, who bore the real brunt of moving from door to door to canvass the census questionnaires, braving inclement weather, occasional rude refusals and uncharitable remarks which usually go with such tasks. But more than anyone else, it is the people at large who deserve our sincere thanks for their ungrudging cooperation and forebearance in answering the barrage of census questions.

The cooperation extended by the State Government to the census operations at every stage was full and complete. As a matter of fact, census constituted a magnificent example of Centre-State collaboration. I particularly wish to acknowledge my sincere gratitude to Hon'ble Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Chief Minister, who all along evinced keen personal interest in our work and treated us with his unfailing courtesy and consideration. I am also grateful to Shri Noor Mohammad, I.A.S., Chief Secretary whose help and support was available to us at all times. He took keen interest in the whole operation and made our task easy by extending full cooperation. The list of those who have contributed to the success of the census operations in fairly large. Amongst them, I would particularly like to mention Secretary to Government, General Department, Director of Education (Boys) and Director, State Motor Garages without whose active help and cooperation we should certainly have been faced with numerous operational difficulties.

I may add that we owe much of our success to the cooperation extended to us by Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar, Radio Stations of Srinagar and Jammu, State Information Directorate, Field Publicity of Government of India, Press Information Bureau and the local press who went all out in publicising census programme and educating the public opinion about its significance.

I am extremely grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India whose support and inspiring guidance has been a constant source of encouragement and strength to us. The fact that in spite of his heavy pre-occupations, he found time to be with us both during the houselisting as also the general enumeration operations was indeed a measure of keen interest he evinced in our work. Shri V. P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General was generous in giving us a big hand of support in arranging the printing and supply of all our requirements of schedules and instructions and other accessories and equipment with utmost efficiency and promptitude.

It is my pleasant duty also to acknowledge my gratitude to the dedicated band of my colleagues in the Census Directorate who contributed their very best both in planning and implementation of the entire programme.

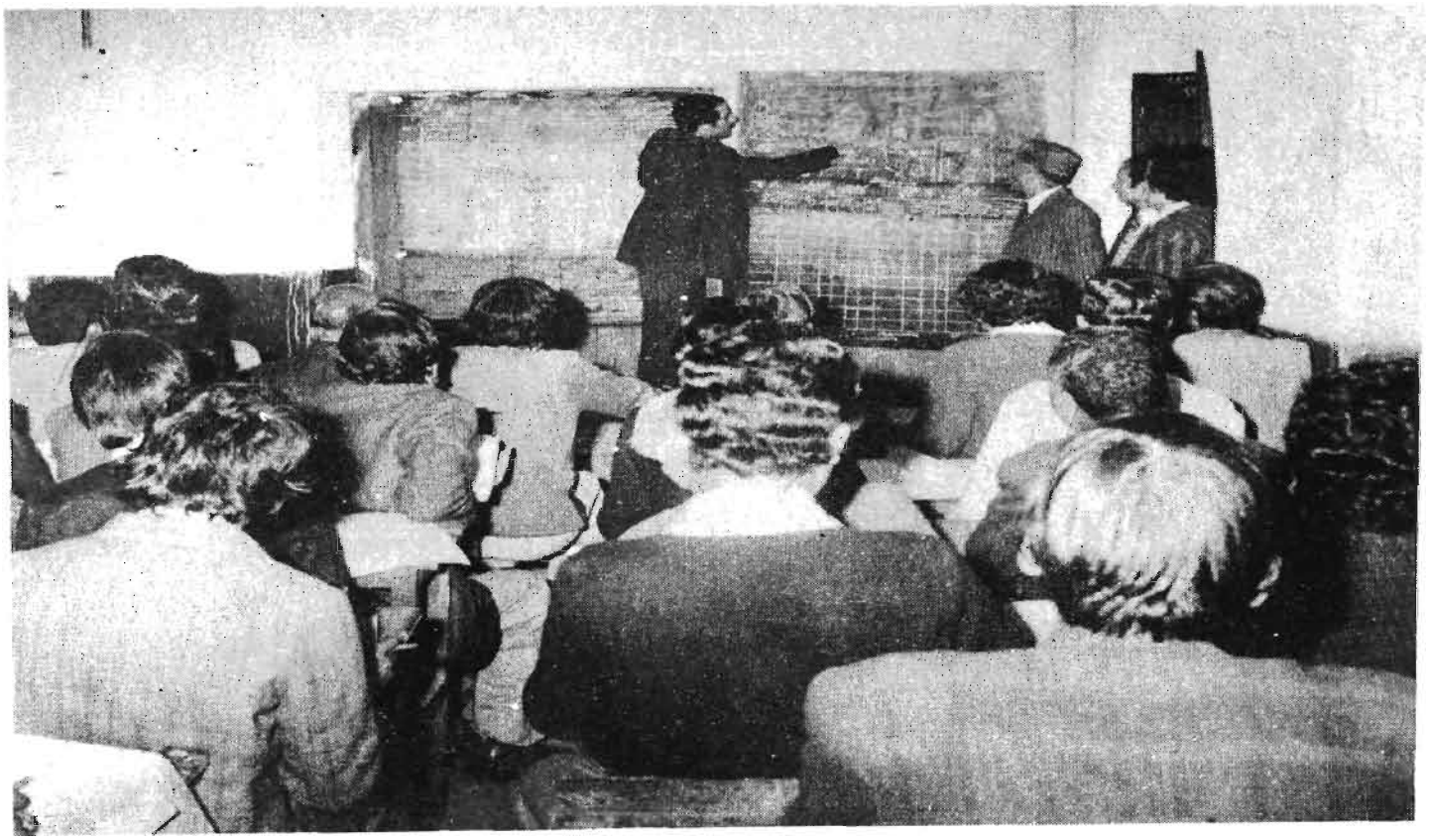
I must also take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Shri H. K. Sharma, General Manager and Shri Abdul Majid, Assistant Manager State Govt. Press, Srinagar for the personal initiation & interest taken by them in printing out this publication promptly.

This publication contains the provisional results at a glance, a background note on the historical and organisation of the census, analysis of the results of population growth, sex-ratio and literacy, maps and tables. The processing and tabulation of the massive data collected in the census will take many months and the final results will be published only thereafter. Till then, I hope the information contained in this publication will serve a useful purpose for the scholar, the administrator and the general reader alike.

A. H. KHAN

Srinagar,
the 22nd of May, 1981.

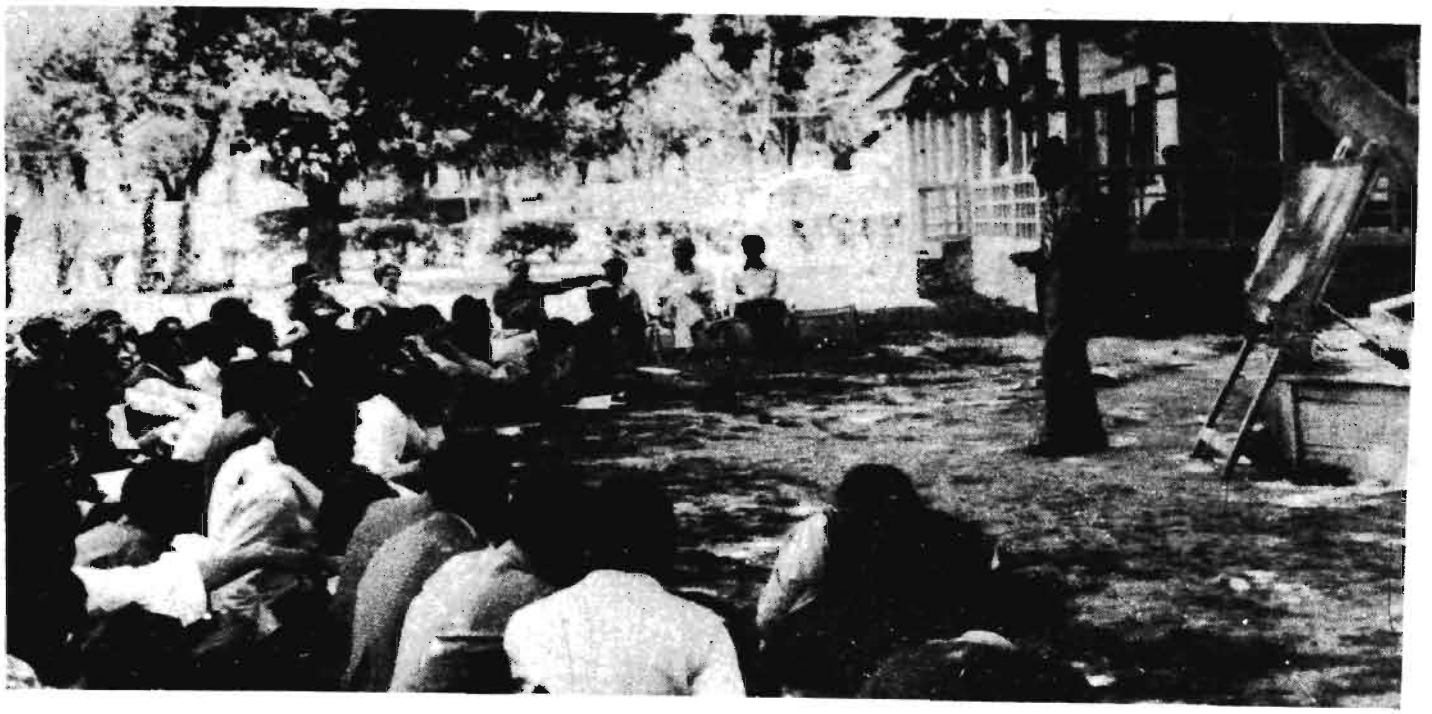
A photo glimpse of operations



Exhaustive Training being imparted to Supervisors and Enumerators by Shri B. L. Tiku investigator.—Jammu May 1980.



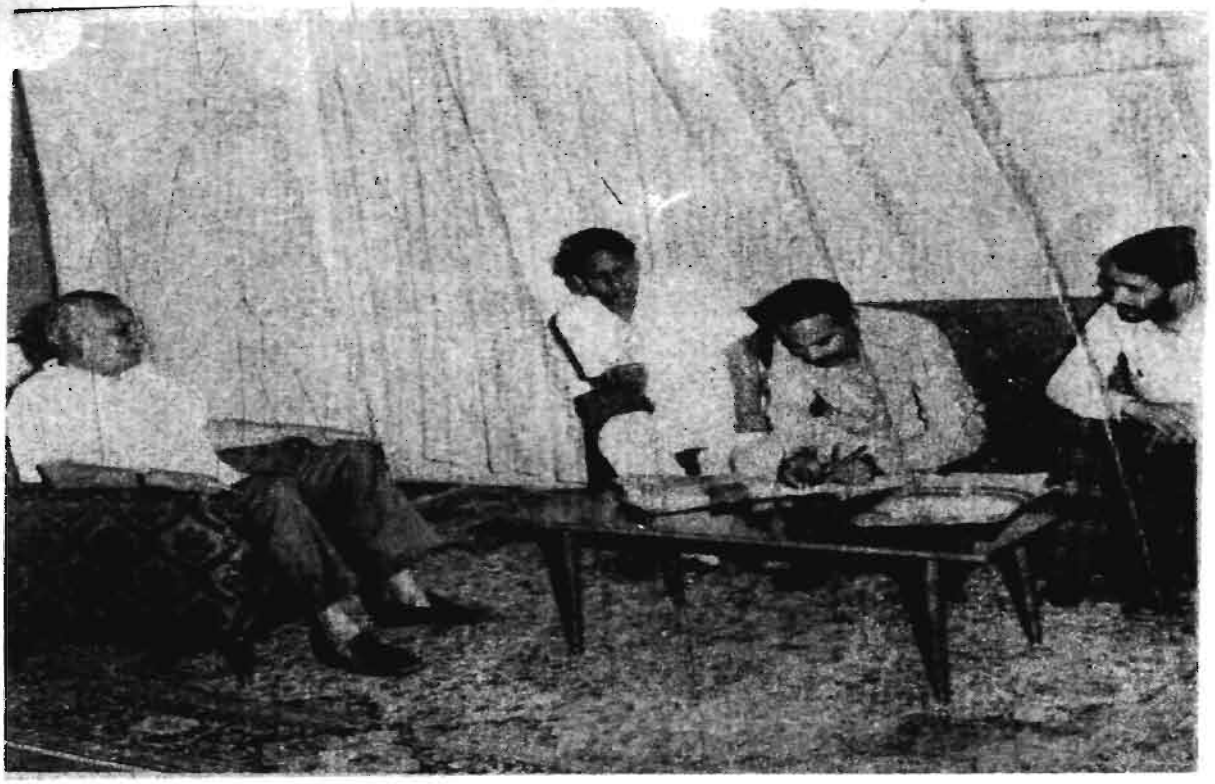
A Group of Enumerators & Supervisors listening to the Training Officer in a training class—Jammu May 1980.



Training being imparted at Kukarnag by Shri C. L. Chehar Assistant Director—May 1980.



A training class in progress—supervisors & enumerators being thoroughly explained by the help of a roll up black board—Kulgam—May 1980.



Shri B. K. Nehru-the Governor—being enumerated by Shri S. P. Arora, Deputy Director and Shri S. Sahasranam, Principal Census Officer ,Jammu—April, 1981.



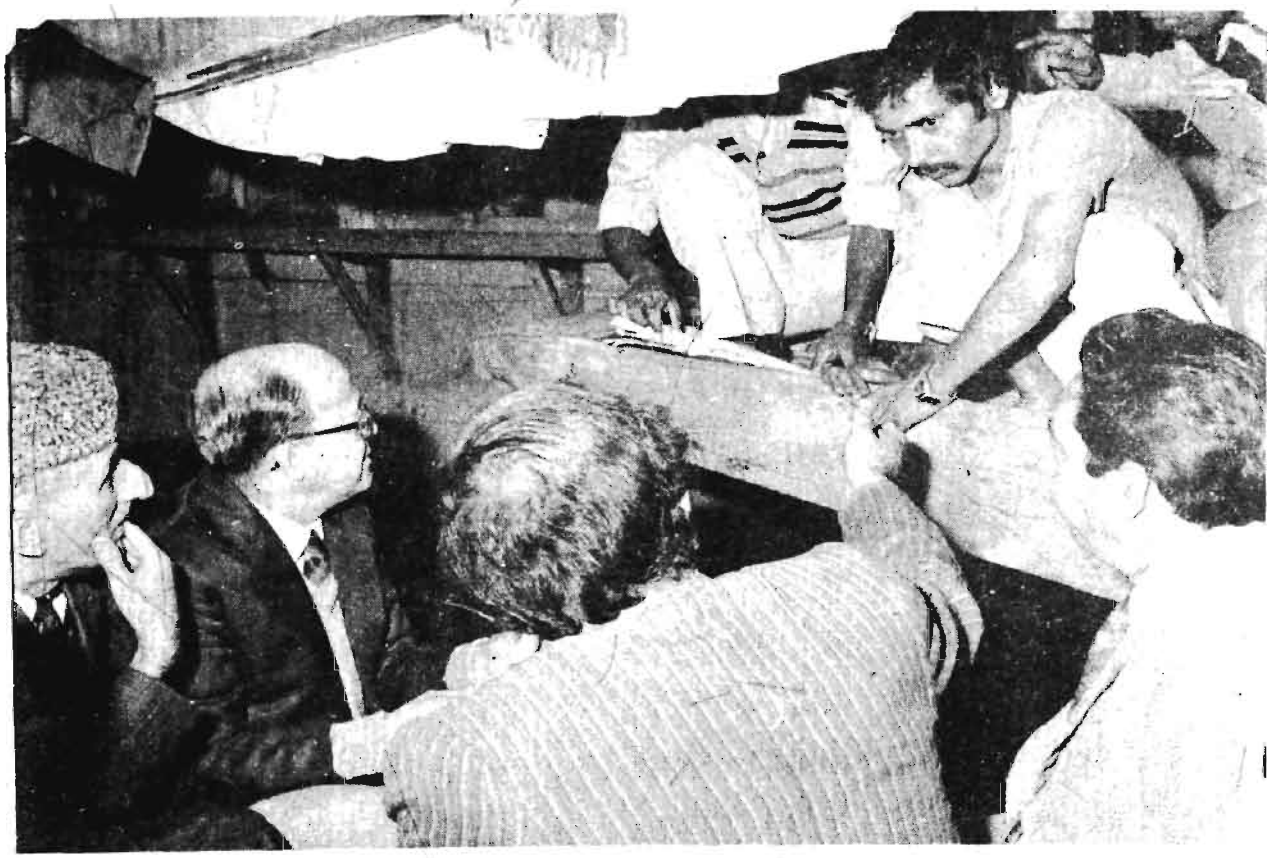
Hon'ble Chief Minister Jenab Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah with Begum Abdullah being enumerated at their residence—with him are seen S/Shri A. H. Khan, Director, Ab. Gani, Joint Director, H. L. Kalla, Deputy Director and other officials of Srinagar Municipality—May 1981.



Very old persons being enumerated at the Cheritable Institution of Jammu City—April 1981.



Enumeration being carried out at the "Mental Hospital" of Srinagar City—May 1981.



Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India alongwith other Census Officials checking the enumeration records in a House boat—May 1981.



The Registrar General. India Shri P. Padmanabha being briefed by Shri A. H. Khan, Director, Shri Ab. Gani, Joint Director and other Census officials the block-wise position of Srinagar City.



Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India alongwith other Census Officials checking the enumeration records at Pulwama—May 1981.



Shri Ab. Gani, Joint Director checking the enumeration on spot—in the interior areas of the Srinagar City—May 1981.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

A. POPULATION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Total	**5,954,010**
Males	**3,134,518**
Females	**2,819,492**

B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971-81

(1) Absolute	**1,337,378**
(2) Percentage	**28.97 per cent**

C. SEX RATIO — **899 females per 1000 males**

D. LITERACY RATE

Total	**26.17 per cent**
Males	**35.49 per cent**
Females	**15.82 per cent**

COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total Population		Decennial Growth rate (Percentage)	
		Population in 1971 (and rank)	Population in 1981 (and rank)	1961–71	1971–81
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	**548,159,652**	**683,782,461**	**+24.80**	**+24.74**
	STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708 (5)	53,403,619 (5)	+20.90	+22.76
2.	Assam @	14,625,152 (13)	19,902,826 (13)	+34.95	+36.09
3.	Bihar	56,353,369 (2)	69,823,154 (2)	+21.33	+23.90
4.	Gujarat	26,697,475 (9)	33,960,905 (10)	+29.39	+27.21
5.	Haryana	10,036,808 (15)	12,850,902 (15)	+32.23	+28.04
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434 (18)	4,237,569 (18)	+23.04	+22.46
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,616,632 (16)	5,954,010 (17)	+29.65	+28.97
8.	Karnataka	29,299,014 (8)	37,043,451 (8)	+24.22	+26.43
9.	Kerala	21,347,375 (12)	25,403,217 (12)	+26.29	+19.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119 (6)	52,131,717 (6)	+28.67	+25.15
11.	Maharashtra	50,412,235 (3)	62,693,898 (3)	+27.45	+24.36
12.	Manipur	1,072,753 (20)	1,433,691 (20)	+37.53	+33.65
13.	Meghalaya	1,011,699 (21)	1,327,874 (21)	+31.50	+31.25
14.	Nagaland	516,449 (23)	773,281 (23)	+39.88	+49.73
15.	Orissa	21,944,615 (11)	26,272,054 (11)	+25.05	+19.72
16.	Punjab	13,551,060 (14)	16,669,755 (14)	+21.70	+23.01
17.	Rajasthan	25,765,806 (10)	34,102,912 (9)	+27.83	+32.36
18.	Sikkim	209,843 (28)	315,682 (28)	+29.38	+50.44
19.	Tamil Nadu	41,199,168 (7)	48,297,456 (7)	+22.30	+17.23
20.	Tripura	1,556,342 (19)	2,060,189 (19)	+36.28	+32.37
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144 (1)	110,858,019 (1)	+19.78	+25.49
22.	West Bengal	44,312,011 (4)	54,485,560 (4)	+26.87	+22.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
	UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115,133 (29)	188,254 (29)	+81.17	+63.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	467,511 (25)	628,050 (24)	+38.91	+34.34
3.	Chandigarh	257,251 (27)	450,061 (27)	+114.59	+74.95
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170 (30)	103,677 (30)	+27.96	+39.78
5.	Delhi	4,065,698 (17)	6,196,414 (16)	+52.93	+52.41
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771 (22)	1,082,117 (22)	+36.88	+26.15
7.	Lakshadweep	31,810 (31)	40,237 (31)	+31.95	+26.49
8.	Mizoram	332,390 (26)	487,774 (26)	+24.93	+46.75
9.	Pondicherry	471,707 (24)	604,136 (25)	+27.81	+28.07

@ Projected figures for 1981

Background note

BACKGROUND NOTE

Introduction

This publication attempts to present as quickly as we could some basic particulars about the population of Jammu & Kashmir State as revealed by the 1981 Census. It gives the provisional population figures of our State by districts and urban agglomerations, their distribution by sex and literacy rates. These figures have been compiled directly from the enumerator's abstracts and may therefore suffer from certain limitations in accuracy. This publication will be followed by a supplement which will give out rural/urban break-up of population classified by economic activity. Detailed tables showing demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population with analytical notes will be brought out in different publications later on when about 6 million individual slips canvassed in the field will be subjected to cent per cent scrutiny and editing in the regional tabulation offices for subsequent computer processing.

History of Census

The first census of India on an all-India basis is said to have been taken in 1872 though this essentially represented the pooling of the results of the censuses conducted during the period 1867-1872. It is in fact from 1881 that India has had a regular and synchronous census every 10 years with the 1981 census representing the 12th in the uninterrupted series.

In Jammu & Kashmir, however, the present census is only the 10th in the series of the decennial population census. The first census count in the State was taken in 1873 which was only an estimate of the roughest type. There was no census in 1881 for some unknown reasons. It was the census of 1891 that could really be regarded as the first attempt at regular census taking in the State though even this census did not cover the entire area of the State. Since then, this exercise was conducted uninterruptedly every 10 years upto 1941. There was a break in the link in 1951, no census having been taken in that year because of disturbed conditions following the tribal raids of 1947. The first post-independence census in the State was taken in 1961 followed by the next in 1971. The 1981 Census, therefore, constitutes the 10th census in the State since 1873 and 3rd after independence.

Reference date and period of enumeration

The 1981 Census operations were conducted in the State non-synchronously for the accessible and snowbound areas. As in the rest of the country, the 1981 census operations were carried out in the State in two phases *viz*; houselisting and general enumeration. However, unlike the rest of India, where census was conducted simultaneously from 9th to 28th February, 1981 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 as the reference date, the census operations in Jammu & Kashmir State were conducted non-synchronously in the accessible and snowbound areas, as per the following calendar :—

I.	Accessible Areas	a) Houselisting	(i) Kashmir Province & Doda district	1-5-80 to 31-5-80
			(ii) Jammu Province except Doda district	1-3-80 to 31-3-80
		b) Actual Enumeration	20th April to 5th May, 1981 with a revisional round of 5 days from 6th May to 10th May, 1981.	

II. Inaccessible Areas	a) Houselisting	16th August to 10th September, 1980
	b) Actual Enumeration	11th September to 30th September, 1980 followed by a revisional round of 5 days from 1st Oct., to 5th October, 1980.

Apart from this, a special time schedule was followed for the enumeration of nomadic segment of population like bakarwals from 1st to 10th April, 1981 under intensive supervision so as to net them in the villages and pockets of their normal abode well before their departure for summer pastures. This became necessary because they could not be enumerated in their summer pastures during September-October, 1980 along with the rest of the inaccessible areas as programmed, owing to their advance return to their villages due to sudden worsening of weather conditions in these upper reaches. However, as a precaution against any double enumeration, a special entry was made in their grazing permits about their having been censused with clear instructions to the enumeration agency in the accessible areas to verify the grazing permit in case any of them was found in these areas during the census enumeration period.

Organisation of Census taking

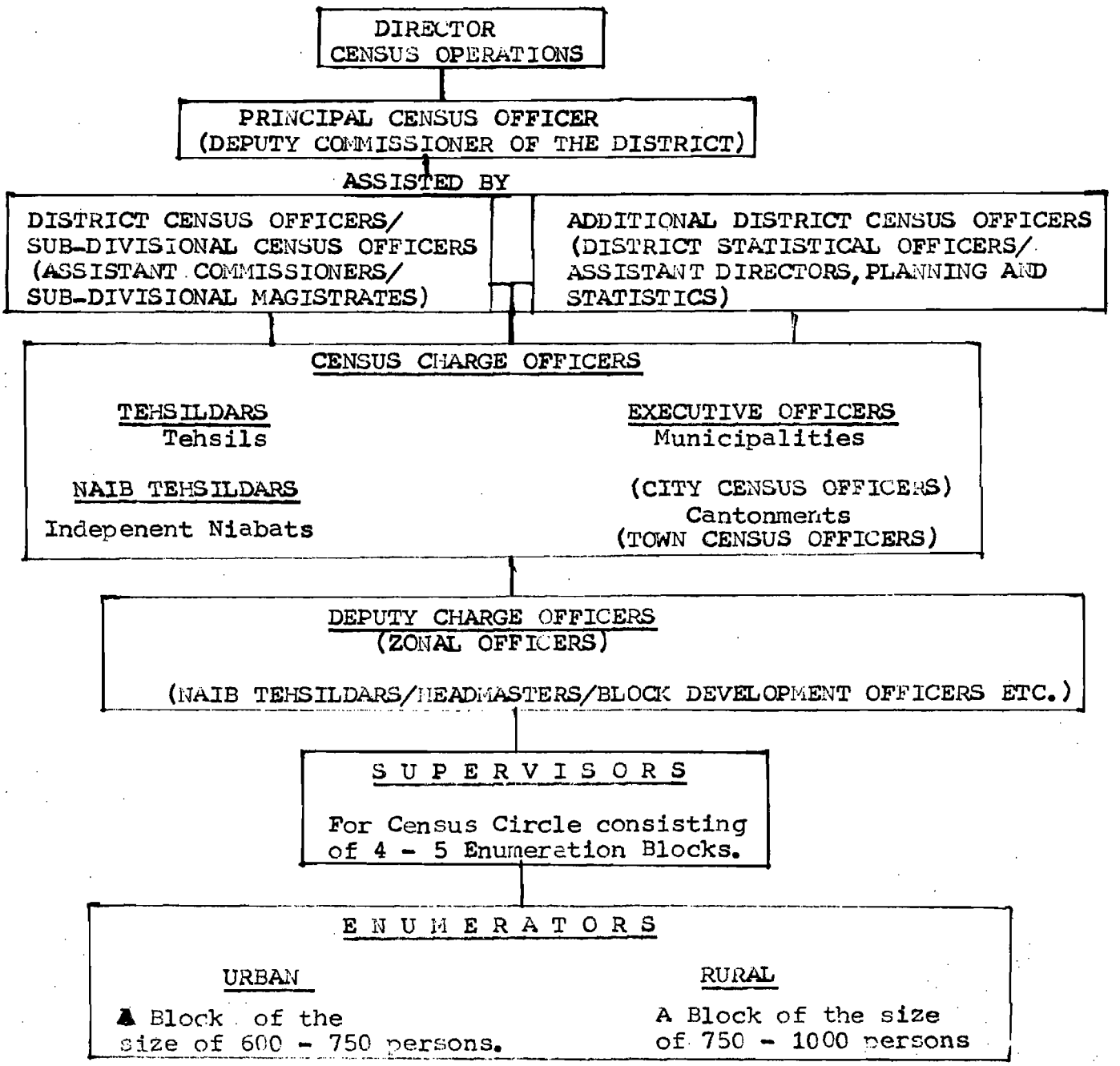
Following the notification issued by the Government of India on the taking of Census of India, 1981, re-published in the State Government Gazette on 16-4-1981, a notification was got issued from the State Government under the Census Act, 1948 appointing the Deputy Commissioners, the Assistant Commissioners/ Sub-Divisional Officers, Tehsildars, Municipal/Cantonment Executive Officers as Census Officers in their respective jurisdictions. They were also empowered to appoint Deputy Charge Census Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators. The organisational chart facing this page depicts the pyramid of jurisdiction and hierarchy as followed for census taking in the State

Preparations for the 1981 Census

The preparations for the 1981 census began as early as 1978. The initial field preparations involved finalisation of maps of each tehsil and town according to present administrative jurisdiction. Other stages involved were the preparation of block-wise notional maps and layout sketches, housenumbering and houselisting operations, delimitation of enumerators blocks and supervisory circles, appointment of enumerators and supervisors, training of field machinery, distribution of forms, field enumeration, revisional round, collection of records and reporting of provisional population totals.

In February, 1978 the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India convened the First Data Users' Conference to discuss the concepts to be adopted and the questionnaire to be canvassed in 1981 Census. Based on the suggestions made by the representatives of Central & State Governments, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Universities & Research Organisations etc. who participated in this conference, draft questionnaires were prepared and put to Pilot Study in some rural and urban units in 9 States including Jammu & Kashmir during the period from 12th to 21st June, 1978. Based on the experience gained from this study the First Pretest was held in September-October, 1978, with the field work entrusted to the staff drawn from the Census Directorate itself. In this pretest, in addition to the data collected during the Pilot Study, statistics were collected on migration and fertility characteristics also. After this, the Second Data Users' Conference was convened in December, 1978 in which detailed discussions were held on the schedules and instructions. This was followed by second Pretest in June 1979 which, unlike Pilot Study and First Pretest, was carried out in some selected rural and urban units by engaging school teachers whose work was supervised by the staff of Census Directorate.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF CENSUS OPERATIONS



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Detailed training discussions were held with the Principal Census Officers/District Census Officers/Sub-Divisional Census Officers/Additional District Census Officers/Census Charge Officers/City Census Officers/ Town Census Officers/Deputy Charge Officers during both the stages of census operations. Thereafter, intensive training was imparted to the base level enumeration agency consisting of enumerators and supervisors. For Houselisting Operations, 2-day training camps were held at 140 camps located in different parts of the State. For Census Enumeration phase training was imparted in two rounds at about 200 camps. The enumeration staff comprised over 8,600 enumerators, 1,760 supervisors and 410 deputy charge officers, drafted mainly from school teachers, patwaries and other revenue officials.

Schedules canvassed in the 1981 Census

The schedules canvassed in the 1981 Census consisted of the following : —

(i) Houselist

(ii) Enterprise List

(iii) Household Schedule

(iv) Individual Slip

During the Houselisting phase, the notional map of each block was first prepared delineating its boundaries and important landmarks. Then, the layout sketch of each block was prepared indicating all buildings with numbers assigned to each in it. This was followed by numbering of all census houses which was done in paint. The Houselist and the Enterprise List were filled in thereafter. A special item of information collected in the Houselist was the number of handicapped persons separately for totally crippled, totally blind and totally dumb. This information is intended to serve as a frame for more detailed surveys and studies to serve the data needs of the planners for the upliftment of this socially disadvantaged section of society. In addition, the Houselist provided data on the purpose for which each census house was used and number of persons normally residing in each household. It also served as basis for the collection of data on enterprises The Enterprise List gives detailed data about enterprise activities conducted in census houses and in the open. The data collected through the Enterprise List, known as Economic Census, will be made available by the Central Statistical Organisation at the all-India level and by the Directorate of Evaluation and Statistics at the State level. The Household Schedule was canvassed for every household and consisted of two parts. Part I contained 15 items and gives the data on type of household, religion of the head of the household, whether the head belongs to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, language mainly spoken in the household, does the household live in own house, predominant material of walls, roof and floor of the house, facilities available to the household such as drinking water supply, electricity, toilet (in the case of urban areas only), number of living rooms, married couples, does the household cultivate land etc. Part II of the schedule gives some basic data about members of the household.

The Individual Slip was canvassed for every person. It contained 16 questions on various demographic and economic aspects of an individual like name, relation with head of family, sex, age, marital status, mother-tongue, two other languages known, does he belong to SC/ST, literacy, level of education and does he/she attend to school/college Besides detailed information regarding the economic activity of the person was also collected in it. In addition, the Sample Slip printed on the obverse of the Individual Slip contained 6 questions on migration and fertility which in the case of major states canvassed in a 20% sample of blocks. In Jammu & Kashmir, however, these questions were also canvassed on a universal basis.

Tabulation

The first of the tabulations to appear will be the Primary Census Abstract which will present village and town-wise data on population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literates, cultivators, agricultural labourers, persons engaged in household industry, other workers, non workers, marginal workers and also persons seeking/available for work down to the lowest territorial unit will be compiled manually. Because of the utility and pressing demand of the data users for this basic census information down to the lowest administra-

tion unit of a village or a town, the Primary Census Abstract is expected to be made available in a period of 10 to 12 months. Further detailed cross tabulation of the data will be processed on Computer of the Direct Data Entry Systems will be used to speed up data input etc.

Collection of Records

The collection of records from the field followed immediately after the conclusion of revisional round *i.e.* on 10-5-1981. This was done in a systematic manner in a pre-prepared frame of an inventory. The records have all been collected upto the charge level where they are being systematically organised and bundled for onward transmission to the Regional Tabulation Offices of the Census Directorate.

Reporting of Provisional Population Totals

Provisional Population Totals were compiled directly from the enumerators Abstracts after cross-tallying the figures with those shown by the Supervisors and zonal officers in the Supervisor's Circle Abstract and Zonal Abstract. The figures were subsequently communicated by Charge Officers to Principal Census Officers who consolidated the district figures and communicated these over telephone, wireless, telegram or by special messenger to the Registrar General, India and Directorate of Census Operations latest by 18-5-1981

Analysis of results

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The population of Jammu & Kashmir State as recorded at the sunrise of 6th May, 1981 was 5,954,010 comprising 3,134,458 males and 2,819,492 females. Compared to 1971 Census, our State which ranked 16th in terms of the size of population among other States and Union Territories of India has gone one step down in the present census, its place having been taken by the Union Territory of Delhi although the disparity between the two populations is not so marked. The States of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura,Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim and all the Union Territories except Delhi have each recorded a population lesser than that of Jammu & Kashmir.

The population of Jammu & Kashmir constitutes 0.9% of the country's provisional population as shown below :—

	Year	Population
INDIA	1981	683,782,461
	1971	548,159,652
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1981	5,954,010
	1971	4,516,632
Percentage to country's population	1981	0.87
	1971	0.84

Size and distribution of population

The Expert Committee on Population Projection had projected the population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1981 at 5,981,600. The provisional total based on the census count is 27,590 persons less than the projected figure. The population of the State has thus registered an increase of 1,337,378 persons during the last one decade.

The district-wise data given in Table-1 show that Jammu with a population of 928, 638 has emerged as the most populous district of the State, constituting 15.60% of its total population. Among other districts following in descending order, mention may be made of Srinagar, Baramula and Anantnag which contain 12.11%, 11.24% and 11.00% of the State's population respectively. Udhampur, Doda, Pulwama, Kathua, Badgam, Kupwara, Rajauri and Punch are the other districts with percentage population ranging between 7.60% and 3.74% only. Kargil and Ladakh continue to be the districts of smallest population having returned 5-digit figures 64,566 and 67,733 respectively. Thus, compared to the 1971 Census adjusted according to the present jurisdiction, it will be observed that with the exception of Baramula and Anantnag and Ladakh & Kargil which have interchanged their positions in 1981, all other districts have retained the old ranks.

The following inset table shows 14 districts of the State arranged in order of population size, the rank they occupy now and the rank they occupied in 1971 and the percentage of State's population which they contain : —

Ranking of districts in order of population size, 1981 and 1971

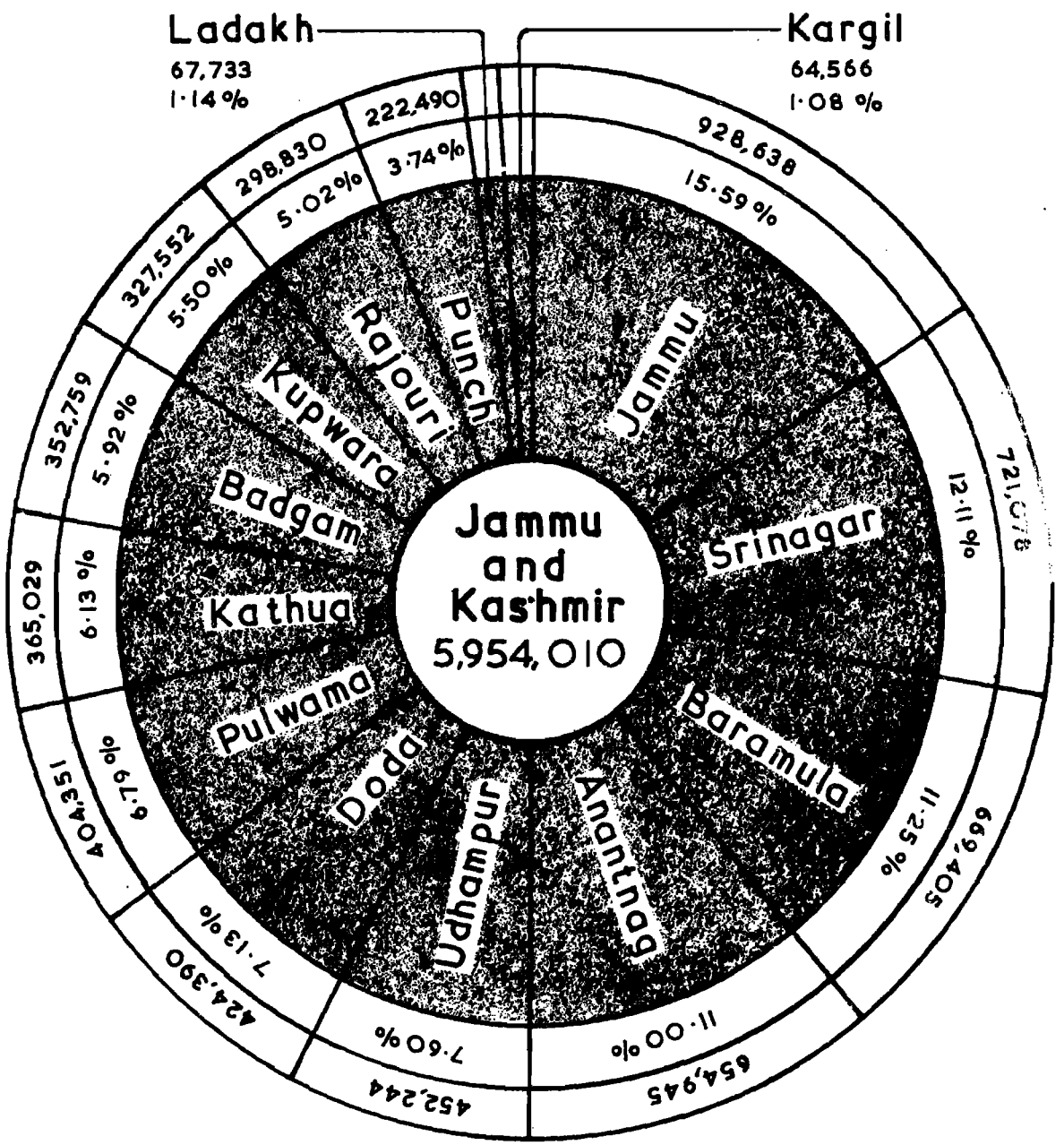
Rank in 1981	District	Rank in 1971	Percentage to State's population, 1981
1	2	3	4
1	Jammu	1	15.60
2	Srinagar	2	12.11
3	Baramula	4	11.24
4	Anantnag	3	11.00
5	Udhampur	5	7.60
6	Doda	6	7.13
7	Pulwama	7	6.79
8	Kathua	8	6.13
9	Badgam	9	5.92
10	Kupwara	10	5.50
11	Rajauri	11	5.02
12	Punch	12	3.74
13	Ladakh	14	1.14
14	Kargil	13	1.08

Growth rate of population

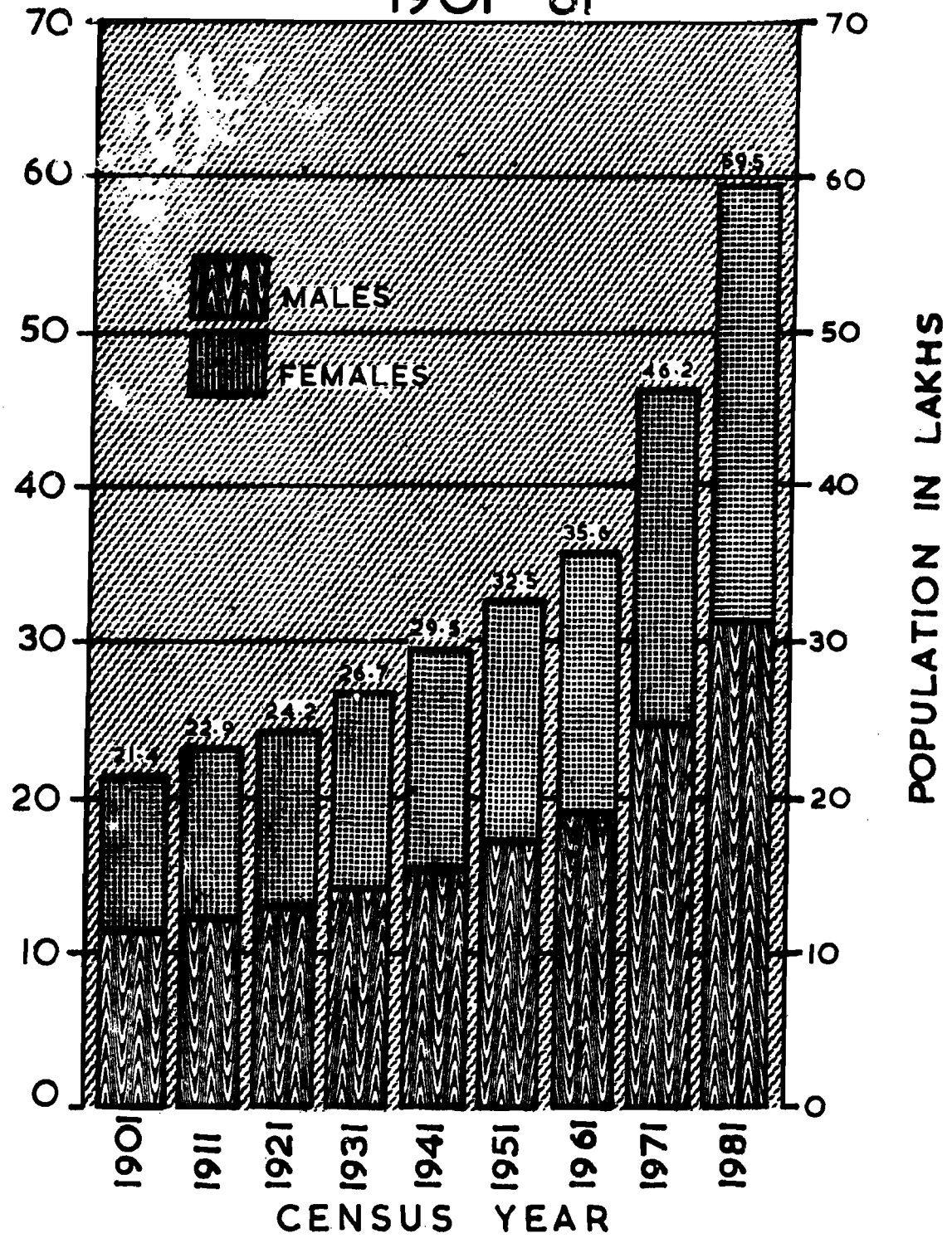
During the decade 1971-81, the population of Jammu & Kashmir State has gone up by 28.97% as against 29.65% in 1961-71. The all-India growth rate for 1961-71 and 1971-81 has been 24.74% and 24.80% respectively. This would obviously show that while the rate of growth of population in the State has been much higher than the all-India growth rate both in 1961-71 as well as 1971-81, the fall in this rate in the current decade compared to the previous decade is slightly sharper than at the all-India level. How far this could be the result of the impact of the family welfare programmes being implemented in the State will be discernible only after the detailed demographic data collected at the census are processed.

In Anantnag, Srinagar, Doda, Kathua and Jammu, the per cent increase in 1971-81 has been less than that of 1961-71. Among these, Jammu has revealed a very large disparity—28.12% as against 41.40% in 1961-71. With the exception of Doda and Anantnag, other districts stated above do not indicate marked variations between the decadal rates of 1961-71 and 1971-81. The data show that the difference between the two growth rates in Doda and Anantnag is 6.37% and 2.65% respectively while in Srinagar and Kathua, it is limited to 0.43% and 0.18% respectively.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF DISTRICTS 1981



DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION
JAMMU & KASHMIR
1901-81



Rajauri district has recorded the highest growth rate (37.47%). Other districts which follow close on the heels are Udhampur (31.96%), Kathua (31.44%) and Badgam (31.12%). Baramula, Ladakh and Punch also fall in the category of such of the districts as have returned growth rates higher than the State rate. In these areas, the rates vary from 30.68% to 30.27%. On the other hand, Pulwama, Jammu, Srinagar and Kupwara with their decadal growth rates recorded at 28.71%, 28.12%, 27.78% and 27.04% respectively fall below the State rate. Anantnag and Doda have returned still lower growth rates, these being 26.41% and 24.01% respectively. The lowest rate of 20.91% has, however, been recorded by Kargil district.

The following statement shows the decennial growth rates of population in the State from 1901 to 1981 :

Decadal growth rate of population in the State, 1901-1981

Census year	Population	Decennial variation in population	Decennial percentage growth rate of population
1901	2,139,362	..	..
1911	2,292,535	+ 153,173	+ 7.16
1921	2,424,359	+ 131,824	+ 5.75
1931	2,670,208	+ 245,849	+ 10.14
1941	2,946,728	+ 276,520	+ 10.36
1951	3,253,852	+ 307,124	+ 10.42
1961	3,560,976	+ 307,124	+ 9.44
1971	4,616,632	+ 1,055,656	+ 29.65
1981	5,954,010	+ 1,337,378	+ 28.97

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

In 1901, the total population of Jammu & Kashmir State adjusted to its present territorial jurisdiction was 2,139,362. During the subsequent ten years, it rose to 2,292,535 thus registering a growth rate of 7.16% only. During the next decade *viz;* 1911-21, there was a net addition of 131,824 to the State's population which resulted in still lower growth rate of 5.75%. The population went on increasing steadily till it indicated a growth rate of 10.14% in 1931 and 10.36% in 1941. Due to the tribal invasion of 1947, no census was taken in the State in 1951. For purposes of comparison however the 1951 population was worked out on the basis of the arithmetic mean between 1941 and 1961 populations. The growth rate for 1941-51 and 1951-61 cannot therefore be regarded as realistic. Between 1961 & 1971, there was an addition of 1,055,656 persons, resulting in very high growth rate of 29.65% which is slightly higher than that of 1971-81.

Sex ratio

Sex composition of a population is expressed in terms of sex ratio defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. The population of the State as provisionally worked out at the 1981 Census comprises 3,134,518 males and 2,819,492 females. The sex ratio in the State thus works out to 899 which though higher than of 878 as obtained in 1971 is indicative of the continued disparity of females to males. The all-India sex ratio is however higher and stands at 935 females per 1,000 males.

A look into the sex ratio since the beginning of this century, will show a declining trend in this ratio in the State upto 1931, a slight improvement in the subsequent three decades 1931-41, 1941-51 and 1951-61 and status quo during the 1961-71 as is evident from the following inset table :—

Census year	Sex ratio
1901	882
1911	876
1921	870
1931	865
1941	869
1951	873
1961	878
1971	878
1981	899

In this context, the margin of improvement in the sex ratio as given out by the present census is a welcome feature. To what extent this is due to higher age at marriage or better health and maternal care will become discernible when the census data has been processed in detail.

The district-wise statistics given in Table–1 show that Jammu district takes the first place in terms of sex ratio (941) although in 1971, Ladakh had taken the lead with 1002 females per 1,000 males. Kathua with sex ratio of 926 is conspicuous for being the 2nd highest in the State. The other 4 positions are also held by the remaining districts of Jammu division in each of which the ratio is higher than the State average, ranging between 923 and 903. Ladakh has also returned a sex ratio higher than that of the State.

The six valley districts and Kargil have all rteurned lower sex ratios than the State average, varying between 897 and 860. Kupwara figures at the bottom with a ratio of 860 females only. In 1971 also, this district was at the bottom of the ladder. Punch is the only other district which has maintained its 1971 position in the present census also. Districts which have gone down in ranking are Srinagar, Baramula, Kargil and Ladakh. In any case, the phenomenon of varying sex ratios is a matter which would call for a fuller investigation.

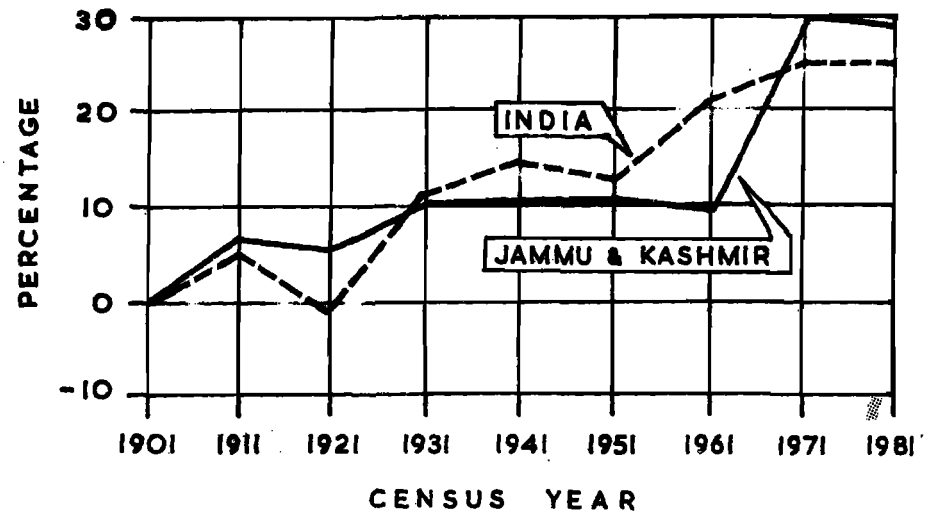
Literacy

Literacy is one of the important characteristics revealed by the census. For purposes of census, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is a literate. A person who can merely read but not write is not reackoned as literate. All children of the age of 4 years or less were not considered as literate even if a child was going to school and might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words. While calculating the literacy rate, it is customary to exclude population in the age group 0–4 but for the purposes of the present calculations, we have taken the entire population including those in the age group 0–4 into account as the age-wise break up of population is not available yet.

Table–3 indicates that the crude literacy rate has gone up to 26.17% in 1981 as against 18.58% in 1971. There has therefore been an increase of 41% in the literacy rate during the decade. The corresponding rate for all-India stands at 35.03% (45.26% for males and 24.09% for females). Male literacy has gone up from 26.75% in 1971 to 35.49% in 1981 while female literacy has increased from 9.28% to 15.82% during the ten years. The pace of increase in the literacy rate for females has thus been much faster—70% as compared to 33% for males. It inevitably leads to the conclusion that there has been a significant improvement in the lite-

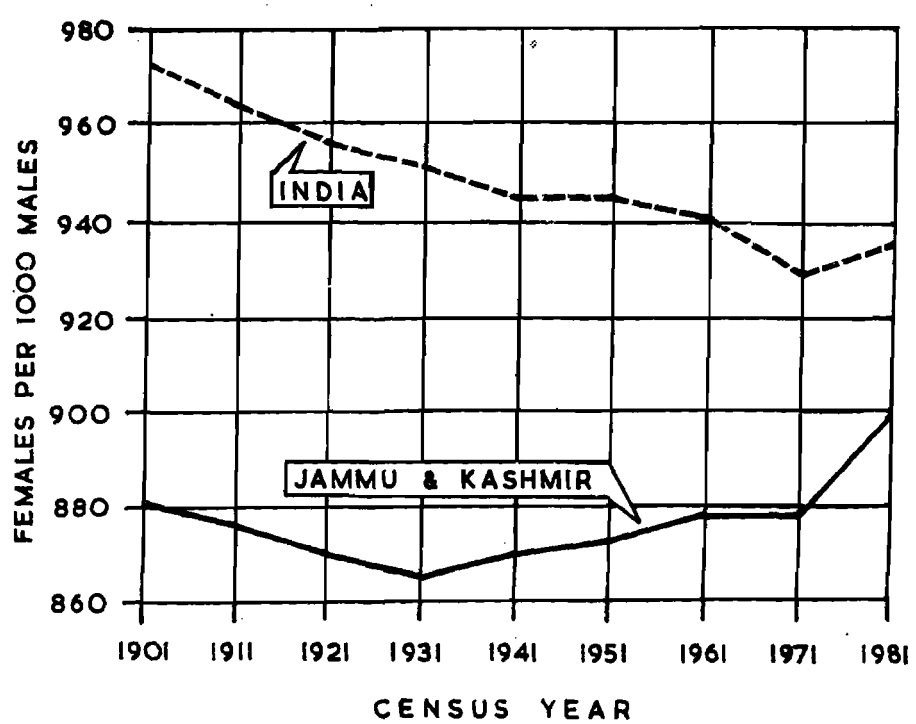
DECADAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1901-81

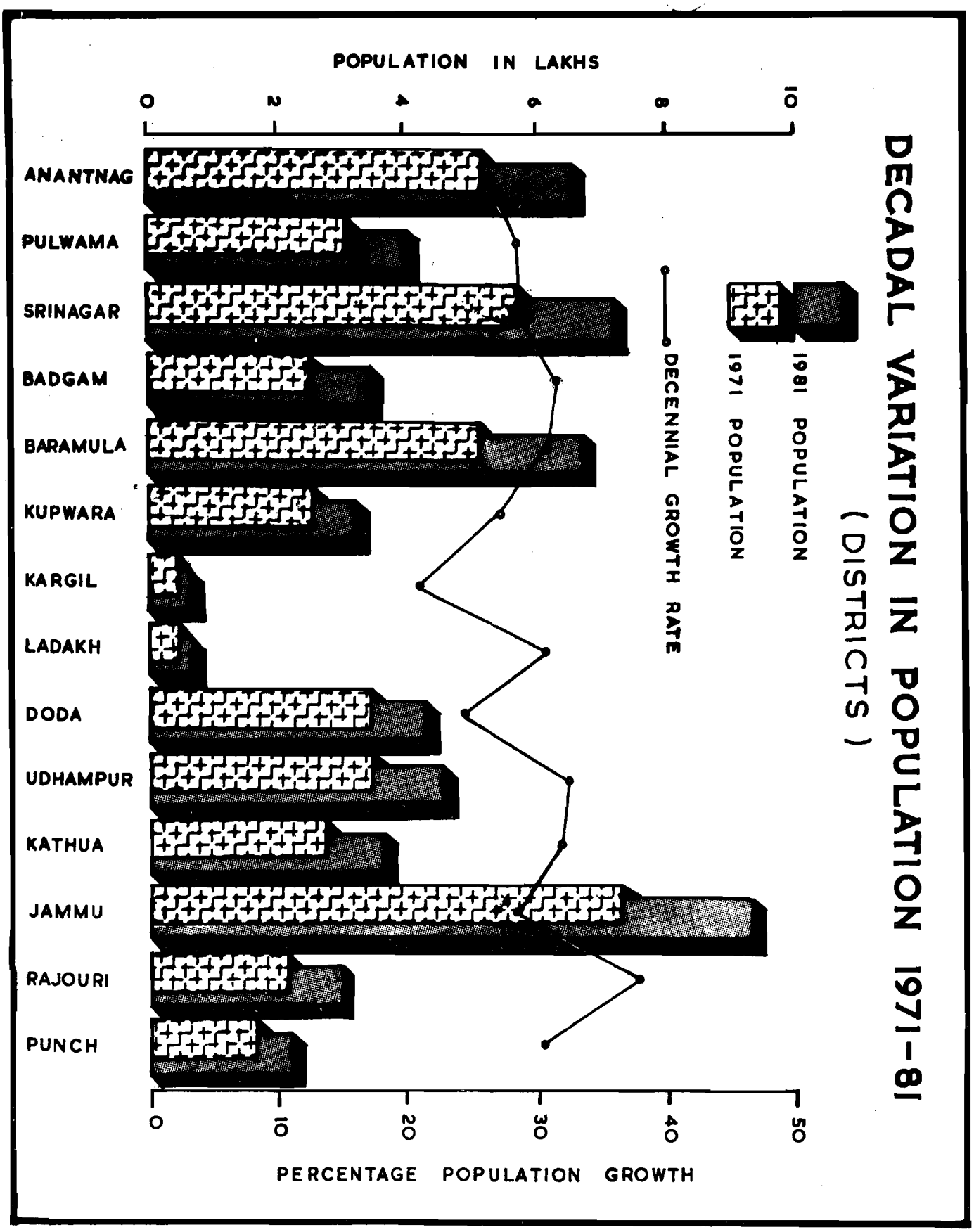
JAMMU & KASHMIR AND INDIA



SEX RATIO 1901-81

JAMMU & KASHMIR AND INDIA




DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION 1971-81
(DISTRICTS)
POPULATION IN LAKHS
0
2
4
6
8
10
ANANTNAG
PULWAMA
SRINAGAR
BADGAM
BARAMULA
KUPWARA
KARGIL
LADAKH
DODA
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
JAMMU
RAJOURI
PUNCH
1981 POPULATION
1971 POPULATION
DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE
0
10
20
30
40
50
PERCENTAGE POPULATION GROWTH

racy among females in the State during the decade. However, in spite of this faster pace of increase in both male and female literacy in the State, we are still more than a decade behind the all-India level. The all-India literacy rate was 29.45% in 1971 (39.45% for males and 18.69% for females) and at the 1981 Census this rate has been returned at 35.03% (45.26% for males and 24.09% for females).

Coming to the districts, the literacy rate has increased both for males and females. If the districts are arranged in rank according to literacy rate, an interesting feature is brought out. Jammu continues to be at the top of the literacy ladder. Like 1971, the only other districts where the incidence of literacy is higher than the State average are Srinagar and Kathua. The lowest literacy is in Kupwara followed upwards by Badgam, Kargil, Doda, Baramula, Pulwama, Punch, Ananlnag, Udhampur, Rajauri and Ladakh.

As in the case of persons as a whole, male literacy is also highest in Jammu followed by Srinagar and Kathua. Ladakh has returned almost the same rate as that of the State. In all other districts, these rates are lower than the State average. In female literacy, Jammu once again tops the list with 33.16% followed by Srinagar (24.51%) and Kathua (21.00%). Like total persons and males, the incidence of literacy in the remaining districts is less than the State average. The following inset table brings out the position more clearly :—

Ranking of districts in literacy rates, 1981 and 1971

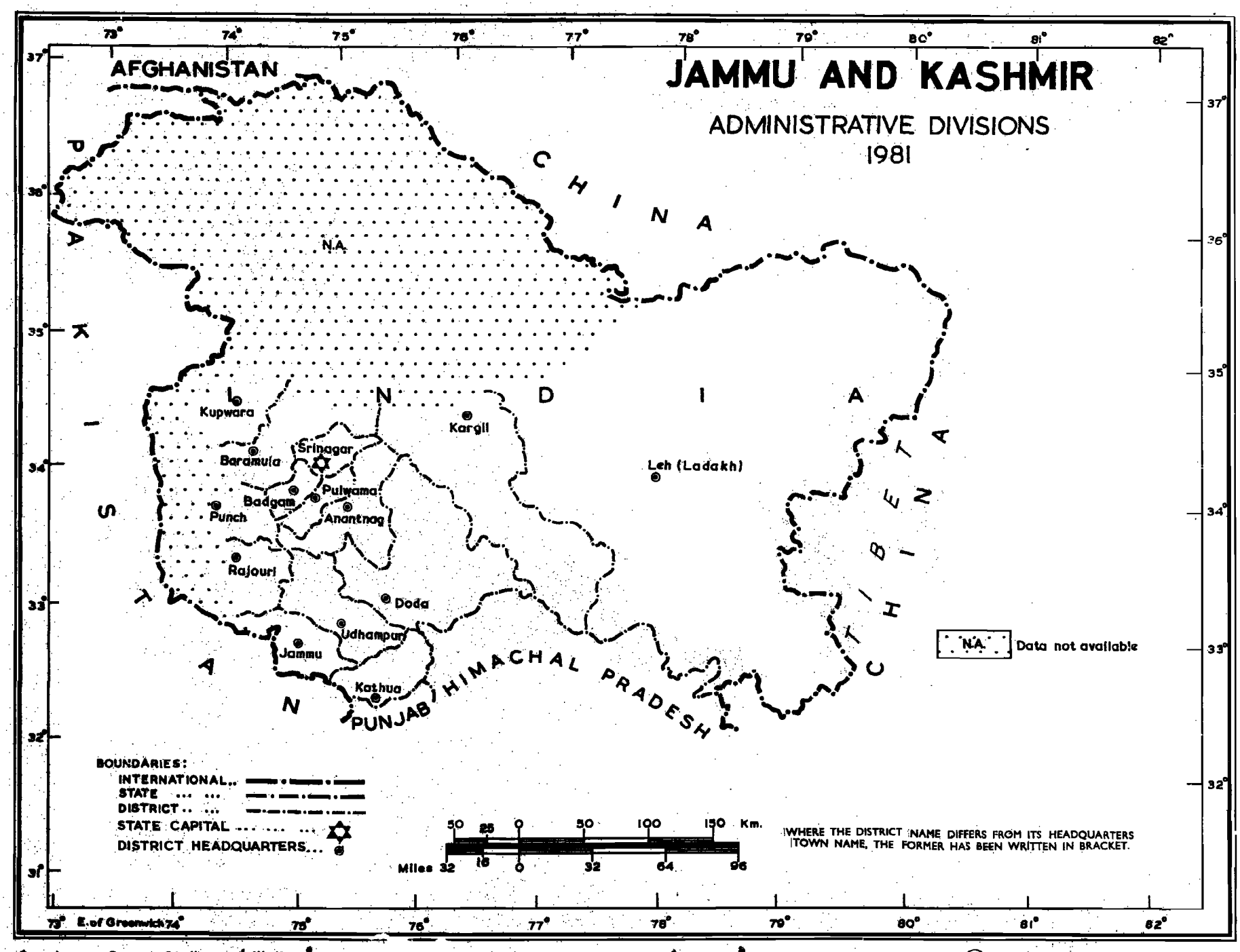
Rank in 1981	District	Rank in 1971
1	Jammu	1
2	Srinagar	2
3	Kathua	3
4	Ladakh	4
5	Rajauri	9
6	Udhampur	5
7	Anantnag	6
8	Punch	7
9	Pulwama	8
10	Baramula	10
11	Doda	11
12	Kargil	14
13	Badgam	13
14	Kupwara	12

Cities/Urban agglomerations

A city is an urban area having a population of 100,000 and above. An urban agglomeration consists of a city or a town with one or more adjoining towns or outgrowths beyond its statutory limits which together form a continuous spread.

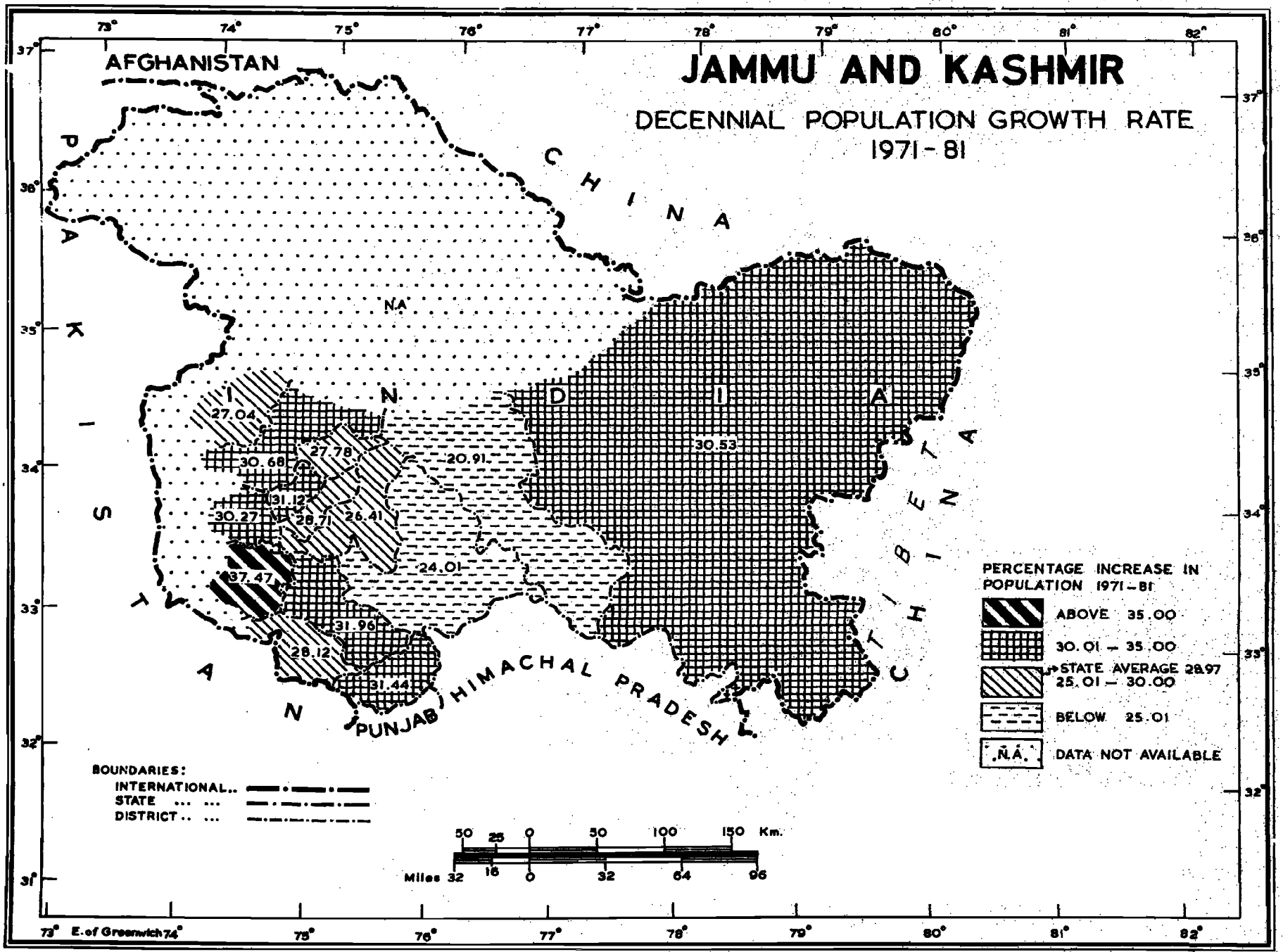
The number of urban agglomerations having a population of more than one hundred thousand has in the present census also continued to remain confined to Srinagar and Jammu only. Srinagar agglomeration having a population of 604,786 continues to hold the same rank followed by Jammu which has crossed 2-lakh mark. The sex ratio is adverse to females in both the agglomerations, though the position is slightly better in case of Jammu. In literacy also, Jammu urban agglomeration has returned a higher rate for both sexes. Taking the two municipalities separately, it will be observed that in terms of sex ratio, Jammu holds the first place with 879 females per 1,000 males as against 870 only of Srinagar. Likewise, the literacy rate in Jammu is by far higher (66.61%) than that of Srinagar (38.32%) both for males and females.

Maps



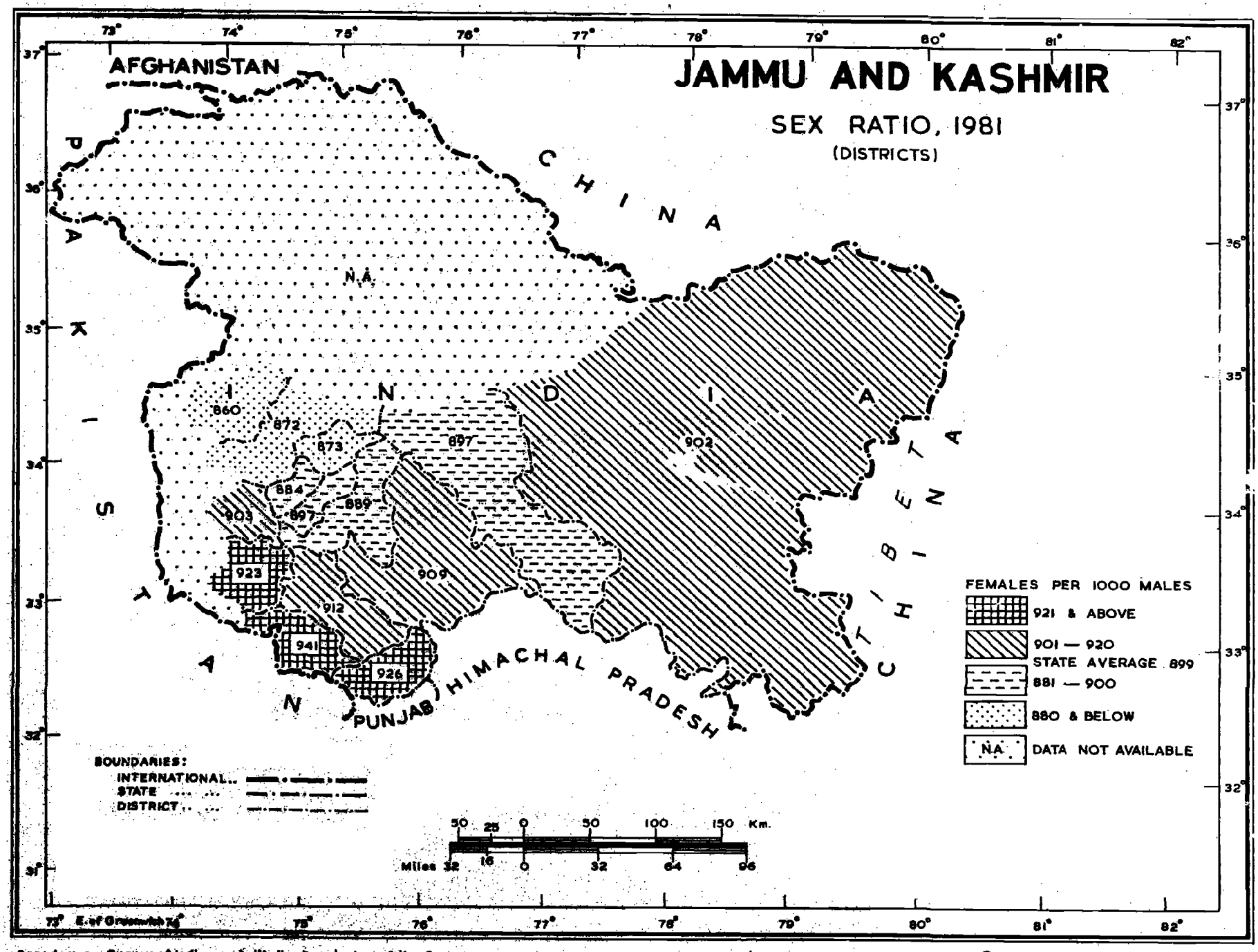
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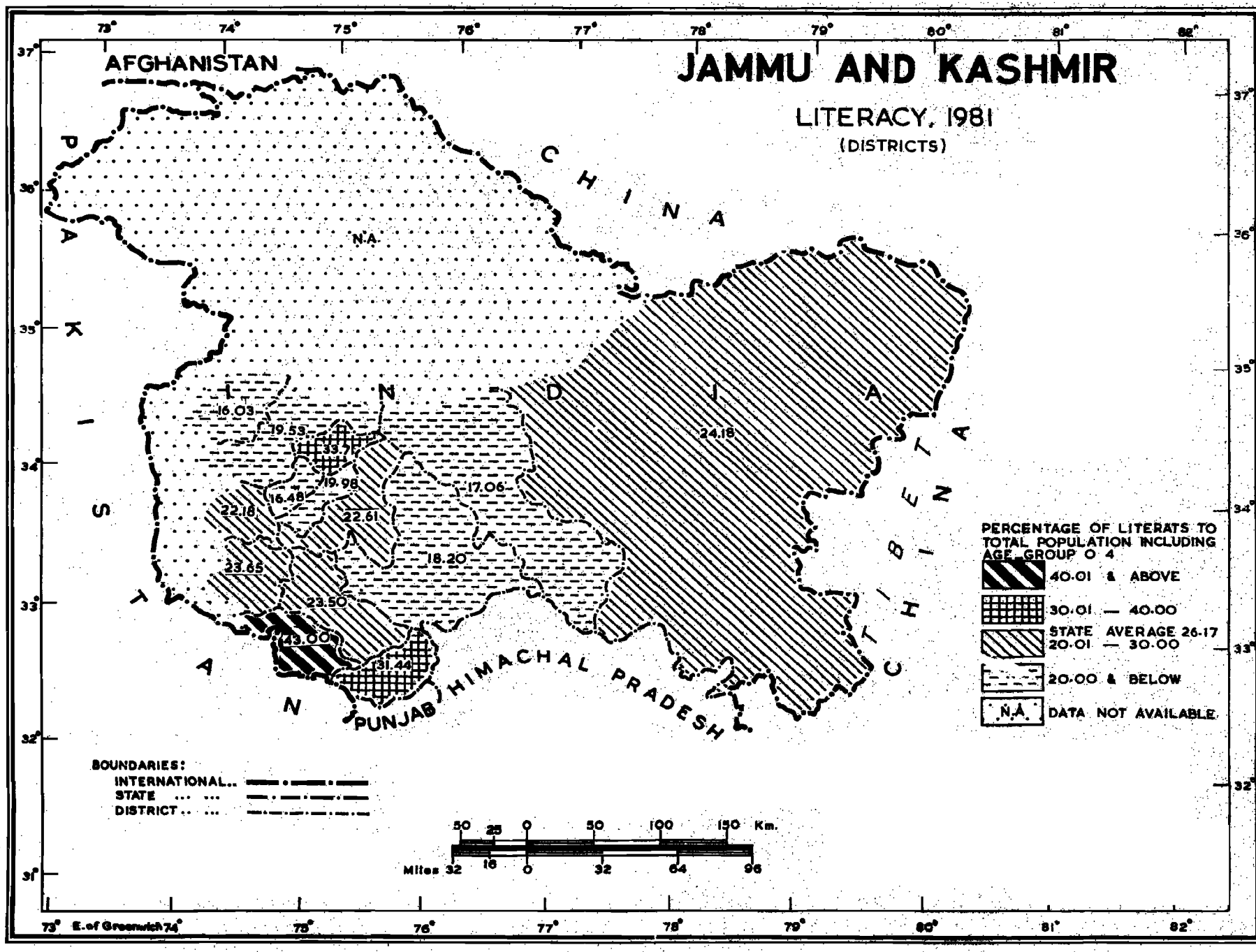
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Provisional population tables

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

(1981 Census—Provisional Figures)

State/District	Population 1981			Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)		Decennial growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	5,954,010	3,134,518	2,819,492	878	899	+29.65	+28.97
Anantnag	654,945	346,711	308,234	847	889	+29.06	+26.41
Pulwama	404,351	213,168	191,183	850	897	+26.85	+28.71
Srinagar	721,078	385,038	336,040	852	873	+28.21	+27.78
Badgam	352,759	187,197	165,562	845	884	+25.76	+31.12
Baramula	669,405	357,553	311,852	851	872	+30.61	+30.68
Kupwara	327,552	176,108	151,444	841	860	+26.34	+27.04
Kargil	64,566	34,037	30,529	949	897	+18.50	+20.91
Ladakh	67,733	35,613	32,120	1,002	902	+19.05	+30.53
Doda	424,390	222,277	202,113	886	909	+30.38	+24.01
Udhampur	452,244	236,550	215,694	908	912	+31.43	+31.96
Kathua	365,029	189,532	175,497	921	926	+31.62	+31.44
Jammu	928,638	478,455	450,183	920	941	+41.40	+28.12
Rajauri	298,830	155,358	143,472	900	923	+26.73	+37.47
Punch	222,490	116,921	105,569	903	90[illegible]	+10.52	+30.27

TABLE 2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

(1981 Census—Provisional Figures)

State/District.	Percentage decadal variation in population							
	1901–1911	1911–1921	1921–1931	1931–1941	1941–1951	1951–1961	1961–1971	1971–1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	+ 7.16	+ 5.75	+10.14	+10.36	+10.42	+ 9.44	+29.65	+28.97
Anantnag	+11.14	+5.74	+ 9.62	+ 5.79	+12.15	+10.84	+29.06	+26.41
Pulwama	+11.14	+ 5.74	+ 9.62	+ 5.79	+12.15	+10.84	+26.85	+28.71
Srinagar	+10.78	+ 9.10	+14.60	+13.99	+14.44	+12.62	+28.21	+27.78
Badgam	+10.75	+ 9.09	+14.64	+14.03	+14.49	+12.66	+25.76	+31.12
Baramula	+12.40	+10.58	+11.47	+10.62	+ 9.99	+ 9.09	+30.61	+30.68
Kupwara	+12.40	+10.58	+11.47	+10.61	+ 9.99	+ 9.09	+26.34	+27.04
Kargil	+12.45	+ 1.31	+ 4.78	+ 5.33	+ 8.30	+ 7.66	+18.50	+20.91
Ladakh	+12.45	+ 1.31	+ 4.78	+ 5.33	+ 8.30	+ 7.66	+19.05	+30.53
Doda	+ 8.10	+ 0.87	+13.68	+ 7.38	+16.52	+14.18	+30.38	+24.01
Udhampur	+ 7.52	+ 4.45	+ 6.38	+ 8.63	+10.28	+ 9.32	+31.43	+31.96
Kathua	— 1.60	— 1.60	+ 4.65	+10.27	+ 8.40	+ 7.75	+31.62	+31.44
Jammu	— 4.24	+ 2.26	+10.96	+15.03	+10.23	+ 9.28	+41.40	+28.12
Rajauri	+ 7.74	+ 7.22	+ 5.52	+10.79	— 3.40	— 3.52	+26.73	+37.47
Punch	+ 9.80	+ 5.13	+ 8.25	+10.17	+ 5.01	+ 4.78	+10.52	+30.27

TABLE 3

Literacy (including population in age group 0–4)

(1981 Census—Provisional Figures)

State/ District	Total Population 1981			Literate Population 1981			Percentage of literates to total population 1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu and Kashmir	5,954,010	3,134,518	2,819,492	1,558,247	1,112,300	445,947	18.58	26.75	9.28	26.17	35.49	15.82
Anantnag	654,945	346,711	308,234	148,091	114,922	33,169	15.24	23.80	5.14	22.61	33.15	10.76
Pulwama	404,351	213,168	191,183	80,782	63,701	17,081	14.54	23.16	4.26	19.98	29.88	8.93
Srinagar	721,078	385,038	336,040	243,055	160,684	82,371	26.67	34.66	17.29	33.71	41.73	24.51
Badgam	352,759	187,197	165,562	58,142	46,563	11,579	11.02	18.04	2.72	16.48	24.87	6.99
Baramula	669,405	357,553	311,852	130,702	102,573	28,129	14.07	21.92	4.86	19.53	28.69	9.02
Kupwara	327,552	176,108	151,444	52,505	45,394	7,111	11.46	19.38	2.04	16.03	25.78	4.70
Kargil	64,566	34,037	30,529	11,017	10,037	980	9.71	17.81	1.17	17.06	29.49	3.21
Ladakh	67,733	35,613	32,120	16,375	12,596	3,779	15.78	26.77	4.81	24.18	35.37	11.77
Doda	424,390	222,277	202,113	77,226	62,771	14,455	13.88	22.21	4.47	18.20	28.24	7.15
Udham-pur	452,244	236,550	215,694	106,262	76,577	29,685	15.61	22.72	7.79	23.50	32.37	13.76
Kathua	365,029	189,532	175,497	114,767	77,907	36,860	21.63	30.24	12.29	31.44	41.10	21.00
Jammu	928,638	478,455	450,183	399,295	250,000	149,295	30.46	39.40	20.74	43.00	52.25	33.16
Rajauri	298,830	155,358	143,472	70,682	50,525	20,157	14.43	22.21	5.80	23.65	32.52	14.05
Punch	222,490	116,921	105,569	49,346	38,050	11,296	14.62	23.26	5.05	22.18	32.54	10.70

TABLE 4

CITIES/URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE.

(1981 Census—Provisional Figures)

Name of City	Provisional Population 1981			Sex Ratio	Total literates			Literacy rate		
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Srinagar Urban Agglomeration	604,786	323,190	281,596	871	232,197	149,569	82,628	38.39	46.28	29.34
(a) Srinagar Municipality	585,464	313,097	272,367	870	224,360	144,712	79,648	38.32	46.22	29.24
(b) Srinagar Outgrowth	8,097	4,275	3,822	894	1,643	1,234	409	20.29	28.87	10.70
(c) Badami Bagh Cantonment	11,225	5,818	5,407	929	6,194	3,623	2,571	55.18	62.27	47.55
Jammu Urban Agglomeration	219,014	116,392	102,622	882	143,315	83,151	60,164	65.44	71.44	58.63
(a) Jammu Municipality	205,542	109,387	96,155	879	136,909	79,337	57,572	66.61	72.53	59.87
(b) Jammu Outgrowth	5,292	2,810	2,482	883	2,260	1,449	811	42.71	51.57	32.68
(c) Jammu Cantonment	8,180	4,195	3,985	950	4,146	2,365	1,781	50.68	56.38	44.69

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DIRECTORATE

Shri A. H. Khan, IAS,	Director.
Shri Abdul Gani,	Joint Director .
Shri S. P. Arora,	Deputy Director Jammu.
Shri H. L. Kalla,	Deputy Director Srinagar.
Shri C. L. Chehra,	Assistant Director (Technical).
Shri A. S. Asghar,	Assistant Director (Administration).

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CENSUS OFFICERS

Shri Sonaullah Magrey,	Deputy Commissioner, Srinagar.
Shri Omar Jan,	Deputy Commissioner, Anantnag.
Shri Vijay Bakaya,	Deputy Commissioner, Pulwama.
Shri Ajit Kumar,	Deputy Commissioner, Badgam.
Shri Mohd. Khalil,	Deputy Commissioner, Kupwara.
Shri Chuni Lal Pandita,	Deputy Commissioner, Kargil
Shri S. Phonsong,	Deputy Commissioner, Ladakh.
Shri Abdul Wahid,	Deputy Commissioner Baramula.
Shri S. Sahasranaman,	Deputy Commissioner, Jammu.
Shri G. Q. Bacha,	Deputy Commissioner, Doda.
Shri Sat Lal,	Deputy Commissioner, Udhampur.
Shri Swami Raj Sharma,	Deputy Commissioner, Kathua
Shri Abdul Khaliq Wani,	Deputy Commissioner, Rajauri.
Shri Abdul Qayoom,	Deputy Commissioner, Punch.

LIST OF CITY CENSUS OFFICERS

Shri M. M. Kant,	Executive Officer, Srinagar M. C.
Shri R. S. Parihar,	Executive Officer, Jammu M. C.

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Shri G. A. Baigh,	Statistical Assistant.
Shri Ghulam Mohd. Bhat,	Statistical Assistant.
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Shri G. M. Din Kalloo,	Statistical Assistant.
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Shri M. Musa Rather,	Computor.
Shri B. A. Shora,	Computor.
Shri T. K. Koul,	Computor.
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Shri Abdul Qayoom,	Draughtsman.

Typing

Shri B. L. Bhat,	Assistant Compiler.
Shri Mohd. Ramzan Bhat,	L. D. C.

Plans and programmes

TABULATION AND PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

There will be 32 separate series of volumes for Census Tables of 1981. The all-India series will bear the number Series-1. The number allotted to the publications of 1981 Census for Jammu and Kashmir State arranged according to alphabetical order will be Series-8. The different series of tables to be published are shown below :—

A—Series .....General Population Tables.

B—Series .....General Economic Tables

C—Series .....Social and Cultural Tables.

D—Series .....Migration Tables.

F—Series .....Fertility Tables.

H—Series .....Tables on Houses and Disabled Population.

HH—Series .....Household Tables.

SC—Series .....Special Tables for Scheduled Castes.

ST—Series .....Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes.

Village and Town Directory

The Census tabulation and reports will be published according to the following plan :—

Part No. and Subject covered	Sub-part number	Name of the part
Part I Administration Report.	Part I—A	Administration Report on Enumeration.
	Part I—B	Administration Report on Tabulation.
Part II General Population Tables.	Part II—A	General Population Tables (A-series Tables A—1 to A—5)
	Part II—B	Primary Census Abstract.
Part III General Economic Tables.	Part III—A	General Economic Tables (B—series Tables B—1 to B—10)
	Part III—B	General Economic Tables (B—series Tables B—11 to B—22)
Part IV Social and Cultural Tables.	Part IV—A	Social and Cultural Tables (C—series Tables C—1 to C—6)
	Part IV—B	Social and Cultural Tables (C—series Tables C—7 to C—10)
Part V Migration Tables.	Part V—A	Migration Tables (D—series Tables D—1 to D—4)
	Part V—B	Migration Tables (D—series Tables D—5 to D—12)
Part VI Fertility Tables	Part VI—A	Fertility Tables (F—series Tables F—1 to F—19).

Part No. and Subject covered	Sub-part	Nature
	Part VI—B	Fertility Tables (F—series Tables F—20 to F—28).
Part VII Tables on Houses and Disabled population		Tables on Houses and Disabled population (H-series Tables H-1 and H—2).
Part VIII Household Tables	Part VIII—A	Household Tables (HH—series Tables HH—1 and HH—16)
	Part VIII—B	Household Tables (HH—series Tables HH—17, HH—17 SC, HH—17 ST)
Part IX Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.		Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC—series SC—1 to SC—6 and ST-series ST—1 to ST—9)
Part X State Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages	Part X—A	State Town Directory
	Part X—B	Survey Reports on selected towns.
	Part X—C	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part XI Ethnographic Notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		
Part XII Census Atlas		
Part XIII District Census Handbook	Part XIII—A	Village and Town Directory
	Part XIII—B	Census Tables (A—series Tables A—1 to A—5, D—series Tables D—1 and D—2) and village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract

It is also proposed to carry out some special studies details of which are being finalised.