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ANANTNAG

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FOREWORD

The Census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It need hardly be stressed that a census is not a mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims at presenting as complete a picture of man as may be possible in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising that its role is to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the Census Organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the Census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would have to be undertaken. This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it, and particularly the socio-economic survey of five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations.

India is no doubt predominantly rural, but urbanisation has been rapidly occuring. With increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country urbanisation would seem inevitable. Urbanisation has become sine qua non of progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised India is at this interesting transitional stage and the Census Organisation thought it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper

insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. Under the 1971 Census a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country was brought out. This is being supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of a few towns selected for study all over the country which may help to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also what impact urbanisation has made on the rural neighbourhood.

In consultation with the town planners, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, economists, demographers, etc., the criteria laid down for selection of towns for special studies were size; demographic features, such as growth rate, density of population and age of town; functional type; locational factors such as topography and natural environment, climate, growth pattern of the region, growth history and distance from nearest metropolitan area; nature of relation with other towns; concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community and other social and cultural phenomena.

Towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection, on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This history covers, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economic and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action

among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns, and (f) other ancillary matters.

A set of schedules was evolved in connection with the present survey by the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India under the guidance of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies). The survey of individual towns has been carried out mainly by the Directors of Census Operations in the various States and Union Territories, with the technical device of the Social Studies Division. Qualified research personnel have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of Census Operations/Social Studies Division of the office of the Registrar General, India for carrying out the field investigations and coordinating the studies of individual towns, etc. It is an encouraging feature that certain individual scholars and academic institutions have come forward to take up the studies of some towns within the framework of the present scheme. I feel confident, thanks to the enthusiasm shown by my colleagues in the State Census Offices and the academic world, a corpus of knowledge will be built up which may be useful not only for academic purposes but also for various development activities.

The credit for organising these studies rightly belongs to my colleagues in the Social Studies Division. I am grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, who was in charge of the Social Studies Division, for stimulating his colleagues in the Census offices to study in depth the specific problems of social change and for developing the necessary tools for the study by devising exhaustive schedules for collecting the requisite data.

I am thankful to Shri N. G. Nag, Assistant Registrar General, who later took over the coordination of the programme from Dr. Roy Burman. I also acknowledge the important role of Shri C. G. Jadhav, Officer on Special Duty, who undertook the scrutiny of the statistical data and drafts prepared in the Census offices in the States with the assistance of Smt. Sabharwal and Sarvashri R. K. Mehta and N. P. Jagota.

The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu and Kashmir State. The study was conducted by S/Shri H. L. Kalla, Assistant Director, and J. K. Nanda, Investigator under the supervision of Shri Abdul Gani, Deputy Director, Census Operations. Shri Gani also edited the report. I am indebted to my colleagues in the Census office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph.

NEW DELHI
October 4, 1978.

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Urbanisation is considered a sign of progress, more so in a developing country like India where this process aims at modernisation of traditional society. The implementation of Five Year Plans has accelerated the tempo of socio-economic development through industrialisation which in turn has paved the way for large scale urbanisation in the country. While in developed countries the urban growth has reached almost the point of saturation, the developing countries are experiencing an unending wave of migration from rural to urban areas. It is predicted that by 2000 A.D. when the world population is likely to touch the figure of 6,515 million, the urban population would have grown nearly nine-fold and rural population would have only doubled. In developed countries over 60 per cent would be inhabiting the urban areas while in the less developed countries this proportion would be around 40 per cent.

India, though still predominantly rural in character, has witnessed a pretty faster urban growth during the last thirty years. The urban population has gone up from 10.84 per cent in 1901 to 19.91 per cent in 1971. During the decade 1961-71 the rate of increase has been much higher, as a result of which the urban proportion has gone up from 17.98 per cent to 19.91 per cent. In J and K State, however, the urban growth has been relatively slower. The urban population constituted 7.40 per cent of the total population of the State in 1901, 16.70 per cent in 1961 and 18.59 per cent in 1971. On the basis of this proportion, the State ranks ninth in the galaxy of other States of the country.

Although urban areas are the centres of dessemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills etc. at

the same time the continuous flow of rural dwellers to urban areas has created complex problems of housing, proliferation of slums and blighted areas, problems in civic amenities, education, transport and communications, crimes, immoral traffic and ecology. The data thrown up by the census however does not give any clue to these problems. It is for this reason that about 200 towns, small and medium, were selected throughout the country for micro-type studies to understand the intensity and direction of socio-economic forces generated as a result of urbanisation and the impact thereof on rural hinterland. The study would also help to lay bare how much rural the urban areas are and how much urban the rural areas are; in developing countries it has rather become unrealistic to present census statistics in terms of rural-urban dichotomy.

In J and K State, out of 45 towns/notified areas including the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu, 5 towns namely Anantnag, Sopore, Bandipore (Kashmir Province), Batote and Ranbirsinghpora (Jammu Province) were selected for such intensive study. The present volume pertains to Anantnag town and is second in the urban study series of the State. It is built on the data collected in various schedules devised by the office of the Registrar General, India, besides group discussions held with knowledgeable persons and other elite of the town in order to gain an insight on such thing as history of the growth of the town, neighbourhood pattern, blighted and substandard areas, organisation of power and prestige, social participation etc.

The study would reveal that Anantnag, the second largest town of the State and hardly 45 kms. from Srinagar, the State capital, has a history of its own. The town can well boast of its past cultural heritage which remains preserved in its monuments and age-old shrines bequeathed by some leading *rishis* of Kashmir. The ancient ruins of Sun temple of Martand built

somewhere between 370-500 A.D., hardly 5 kms. east of the town is one of the most splendid monuments and speak of its architectural grandeur. The cool sulphurous springs in the town are perhaps the first of its kind in the State. It is in their pride in this ancient glory of their town that the people of Anantnag stand out as unique in the district as a whole.

During Muslim period, the town flourished as an important commercial centre for the export of wool, gabbas, shawls, leather, butter, walnuts etc. With the opening of Jehlum valley road which connected the valley with Rawalpindi, Anantnag lost much of its importance in favour of Baramula town. It however limped back to its prosperity after the Banihal cart road was thrown open for vehicular traffic in 1922. The town has registered diversification of its functional traits particularly during 1961-71 from service-cum-primary activity to service-cum-industry-cum-trade and commerce.

The town besides being a service station for its rural hinterland as well as satellite towns like Mattan, Bijbehara and Kulgam, is also reputed throughout the State for its indigenous products like woollen rugs (gabbas), wooden toys, embroidered wall curtains and willow works. The town, indeed, offers ample scope for the development of agro-based and small scale industries, provided proper incentives and encouragement is given to small entrepreneurs to set up units in such fields.

There is a strong political awareness discernible in the town and the district at large. In fact the town has given birth to many political leaders of high repute.

The crime rate in the town has been found to be very low. There is also no special law and order problem obtaining in the town.

However, notwithstanding the fact that the town has made significant development in various fields of life, it has not entirely cast off its rural character.

I acknowledge with thanks the cooperation and assistance rendered by a number of Government and semi-Government offices located in the town. I am particularly grateful to Shri Ghulam Mustaffa Khan, the then Deputy Commissioner of the District and now Divisional Commissioner, Dr. Abdul Majid, the former Chairman of Town Area Committee, Anantnag and Shri Ghulam Hassan Kirmani, Superintendent of Police for the valuable help and cooperation extended by them in the completion of field work. Shri H. L. Kalla, Assistant Director of Census Operations did a good job in supervising the field operations and preparing the report along with S/Shri J. K. Nanda, Investigator and A. M. Kalloo, Tabulation Officer. Shri Nanda deserves a special mention for contributing chapters V to XI of the report. S/Shri Syed Mohd. Yaqub, SEI, Hafiz-ul-Rehman, Computor and Zamir Ahmed Kawoosa, Assistant Compiler had to work hard in completing the field survey and tabulation. Shri Zamir Ahmed Kawoosa spared no pains in checking the core tables and preparation of inset tables. Shri Badri Nath, S. A. and Shri Bashir Ahmed Shora, Computor also remained usefully associated with the study. The graphs incorporated in the report are the contribution of S/Shri Masood Ahmed, Cartographer and Abdul Qayum, Draftsman. S/Shri Bal Krishen, LDC and Bushan Lal Butt, Assistant Compiler worked long hours typing out the report. I place on record my thanks for the hard work done by each one of these officials for making it possible to bring out this volume.

Last but not the least I must express my gratitude to Shri N. G. Nag, Assistant Registrar General (Social Studies) for having scrutinised the report and offering his valuable comments and suggestions.

SRINAGAR,
the 11th of April, 1978 ABDUL GANI

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Location, Important Characteristics and Total Population of the Town

Anantnag or Islamabad, as it was known during the Muslim period with a population of 27,643 recorded at the 1971 Census, is the second largest class III town of Jammu and Kashmir. It is situated at a distance of 54 kms. to the south of Srinagar city. Some of the most attractive and well known tourist resorts of the Kashmir valley like Pahalgam, Verinag, Kokernag, Achabal, Daksum etc. accessible by tarred motorable roads are situated in the district. It is a leading centre for manufacture of gabbas, wooden toys, copper utensils, baskets and kangris. The colourful procession of Lord Shiva's mace is carried through the town every year in the early part of August to the holy cave of Amarnath which falls to the east of the town and is approachable by a mountainous route passing through a panorama of unsurpassable beauty. In the town itself there are a number of shrines built in the name of some of Kashmir's leading *rishis*. For centuries they have been treated as places of common veneration by Hindus and Muslims which accounts for strong secular traditions of the town. Anantnag continued to remain in backwardness till early twenties when for the first time the Banihal road was thrown open for vehicular traffic.

The town covers an area of 7.13 sq. kms. extending from Khanabal in the north-west to Sarnal Bala and Sheerpora Bala in the east. Towards the eastern end is situated the Martand Karewa commanding a striking view of the town. At the bottom of Karewa a fresh water spring rises which is dedicated to the worshipping of Anant Vishnu from which the town is believed to have derived its name. The spring flows into the Nagbal temple situated nearby where there are tanks full of fish considered sacred. The town is also known for sulphurous springs which are visited by tourists and local population for treatment of skin diseases. River Jehlum which originates from Verinag enters the town in the south where it is joined by another river Arpath at Ashishpora to its south. In the north flows Hanzhall canal which joins river Jehlum at Mendi kadal in the north-west. Other tributaries Bringi nallah and Sandran meet Jehlum at Zadipora in the west. Just below Khanabal it is joined by

another important tributary, the Lidder. It is, however navigable from Khanabal upto Khadanyar in the Kashmir north, a distance of about 160 kms.

Topography & Physical Environments including Flora & Fauna

The southern, eastern and northern parts of Anantnag town are clustered round the foot of Martand Karewa. It is bounded by the villages of Miragund, Rakhi-chee, Chhi, Anzwalla and Arehbug in the north and villages of Khirman-Dooni Pahoo, Pehru, Monghall, Ghat-Pushwari, Mira-Danter and Bang-i-Nowgam in the south and south-west, while village Takia Bahram Shah is contiguous to it in the west. On the east it is bounded by villages Anchidoru, Shamsipora and Fatehgarh.

The town is situated in the south of Kashmir valley. It experiences severe cold in winter and moderate temperature in summer. The minimum and maximum temperatures recorded are 30 degrees centigrade during summer and 8 degree centigrade in winter. The snow-falls are generally heavier during winter season because of its proximity to the Peerpanjal range gripping the town in severe cold from November to February. The average rain-fall is 63 centimetres and it receives most of its rains during the months of March and April by the retreating north-east monsoons. The conventional monsoons do not reach the valley and the summer months are comparatively dry.

It is picturesquely dotted by willow (salix tetra-sperma), walnut (juglans regia), apple (pyrus malus) orchards, chinar (platanus orientalis), kikar (acacia) and paddy fields. Jackal (canis aureus) is the only wild animal found in the town. Birds commonly met with are sparrow (passer indicus), kite (milvus Govinda), king-fisher (Alcedo bengalensis), crow (Corone splendens) and fowls.

Communication with other places

In the absence of railways, communication system entirely depends upon the roads, while river transport is of little importance. The town is the meeting point of various roads which connects it with some of the important parts of Kashmir valley and Jammu division. The National Highway flanks north-western sides of the town and forms the junction of roads connecting Jammu and Anantnag with Srinagar in the north-west. Anantnag-Pahalgam road which is an all weather road radiates out of the town in its east. Some important places like Mattan and Aishmuqam are situated on this route. In the south and south-east the town is connected with the tarred surfaced roads, the Anantnag-Verinag road and Anantnag-Duksum road. The

nearest rail-head for the town is at Jammu situated at a distance of 244 Kms.

Morphology including Streets; Functional Areas :

The town is criss-crossed by various streets, lanes and small nallas originating from Nagbal spring. The Town Area Committee, Anantnag which looks after the civic administration has divided the town into nine well demarcated wards. Each ward is bordered by streets, markets, drains and river. A detailed description of wards is given below :—

Ward 1

It is constituted of mohallas Sarnal Bala, Sarnal Pain, Syed Sahib, Qazi Bagh, Bakshi Abad and Sadiq Abad.

Sarnal Bala and Sarnal Pain are situated in the east of the town and are inhabited by gabba manufacturers of the town. Mohalla Syed Sahib takes its name from an old and famous saint Hazrat Syed Mohammad Innayat-Ullah Qadri Samnani, who is believed to have settled at this place. Bakshi Abad and Sadiq Abad have come up as new colonies during the chief ministership of Bakshi Gulam Mohammad and Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq respectively. The two colonies are inhabited by comparatively well-to-do people of the town and reside in bungalow type houses.

Ward 2

Lazbal, Gujnag, Arampora and Dangerpora mohallas are in its jurisdiction. Mohalla Gujnag is inhabited by willowers and embroiderers. Dangerpora has by and large a considerable population of carpenters, who engage themselves in making wooden toys, baby walkers, craddles, wooden spoons, wooden sandals and other decorative articles.

Ward 3

This ward is situated in the heart of the town and is comprised of Mehman mohalla and mohalla Kralteng. The entire ward is a busy market area of the town. All types of copper, brass and aluminium utensils, hardware, cloth, foot-wear, wooden articles and groceries are available here. It abounds in eating houses and tea stalls and besides almost all the important district administration offices, courts, banks are also located in this ward.

Ward 4

This ward is famous for some of the very old Muslim shrines and Hindu temples. Mohalla Reshi Sahib, Bafandan, Chahkandan are all located in this ward. Mohalla Reshi Sahib derives its name from a recognised famous saint, Sheikh Baba Hyder Reshi who is held in great reverence by both Hindus and Muslims. The shrine attracts large number of devotees every day. Jamia Masjid comparatively the largest mosque in the town, the mosque of Baba Dawood Khaki and Devibal temple are also located in this mohalla. A good number of wholesale dealers in grocery, cloth etc. are established here. It is also the worst conjested area in the town in which houses are huddled together over very narrow lanes and streets.

Chahkandan mohalla is famous for temples. It is here that the Nagbal and Sulphur springs originate. There is also a park originally named after Dara Shikoh, but now popularly known as Sherbagh. The park has a plateform of chiselled stones got constructed by Dara Shikoh and is now being used by local Muslims for offering prayers. The district hospital and a Sikh Gurdawara are also located in this mohalla.

Ward 5

This ward has its jurisdiction over Qazi mohalla, Goja mohalla, Brahmanan mohalla and Bangidar. Goja mohalla and Brahmanan mohalla are predominantly inhabited by Kashmiri Pandit community. Bangidar mohalla is inhabited by the vegetable growers of the town and some of the vegetable farms are also located in this area.

Ward 6

It is constituted of Khabazar, mohalla sadak, Nazuk mohalla and Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib mohalla. Mohalla Sadak is predominantly a scavanger colony of the town. Nazuk mohalla is predominantly inhabited by Kashmiri Pandit community and one can come across some very old lofty buildings in this area.

Ward 7

Hazratbal Bala, Malak Nag and Shah Sahib are the constituent mohallas of this ward. Hazratbal Bala and Malak Nag are slums and have high concentration of population. Malak Nag is, however, famous for its sulphur spring.

Ward 8

It covers mohalla Dabrana, Sheerpora Pain, Sheerpora Bala and Hazratbal Pain. Dabrana is predominantly inhabited by paddy cultivators while Sheerpora Pain and Sheerpora Bala are-

situated at the higher elevation facing acute shortage of water supply. Hazratbal Pain is predominantly inhabited by scavangers of the town.

Ward 9

This ward is made up of Mendi Kadal, Nathpora, Nandpora, Bazar Khanabal, Lidar Mattoo, Zadipora, Batapora, Dakbungalow, Nai-basti and Khanabal Kishti Bagh. Mendi Kadal is situated on the main road side of the town and has few automobile workshops, petrol pumps and some government offices in it. Some of the buildings which have recently come up in this mohalla are somewhat modern in structure and are made up of cement concrete and burnt bricks. Nai Basti colony has come up in the year 1961 for the rehabilitation of the inhabitants of mohallas Bafandan and Chahkandan who were displaced in a conflagration. The colony is not well planned and seems to have been conceived hurriedly without having taken care of the disposition of the houses, the link roads, drainage and sewerage systems. There are many houses in the colony which are made up of kucha bricks and have thatched roofs over them. In rainy seasons the colony remains water-logged. Some of the mohallas in this ward like Nandpora and Batapora are under-developed and have not seen much of the planned development during the last two decades. Khanabal Kishti Bagh is inhabited by boat population of the town. Bazar Khanabal is the end point of the town and has several important government offices, government residential quarters and a degree college. A dak bungalow run by the State P.W.D. is also located here and it is the only place in the town where both lodging and boarding facilities are available. The bungalow is situated in a beautiful setting and but due to its very meager accommodation, most of the visitors to the town have to hurry back to Srinagar before it gets dark.

Distribution of areas under different functional heads:

By and large, most of the land space in the town is occupied by residential houses. Some apple orchards, paddy fields and vegetable farms have also come up in various localities. There are, however, no separate areas where government offices or educational institutions have been set up. There is only one separate area in mohalla Sadiq Abad where an industrial estate has been set up for the development of small scale industries.

Administrative Areas

Most of the administrative offices with jurisdiction over the district are dispersed in and around Lal Chowk in mohalla Mehman. Almost all the important government offices of

Deputy Commissioner, Town Area Committee, Superintendent of Police, Medical Officer, Civil Courts and Banks are located in close proximity in this area.

Business Areas

The commercial activity of the town is mostly confined to Mehman mohalla where retail and wholesale trading of fruits, food grains, cloth, shoes, wooden toys, utensils take place. There are quite a number of tea stalls and eating houses located in this locality. However, no hotel with proper lodging facility is found in the town. A small business area of Reshi Bazar and Chinni Bazar are famous for wholesale trading in provisions and utensils.

Industrial Areas

With a view to promote industrial development of small and traditional industries in the district, the state government established a small traditional industrial estate in mohalla Sadiq Abad in the year 1962. About twenty two sheds have been constructed by the Industries Department each having a floor area ranging between 1,800 to 2,290 Sq. ft. out of which a large number of sheds are presently under the occupation of security forces. There are about eight industrial units housed in nine sheds and are engaged in manufacturing of various products. Each entrepreneur has been sanctioned soft-term loans on the basis of investments incurred for the purchase of equipment and other materials. Sheds have been rented out to entrepreneurs on a concessional rent of Rs. 55 per month. The State Industries Department has opened a project office within the industrial estate which is primarily looking after the functioning of these establishments and render them technical guidance and facilities to draw loans expeditiously.

Kashmir Wool Turning Unit, Jan Shawl Industries, Star Soap Works and International Handloom Works are some of the distinct small industrial establishments in the estate, that have been surveyed intensively.

Kashmir Wood Turning Unit is a small scale walnut based industrial establishment engaged in the manufacturing of lamp stands, fruit bowls, napkin rings and other decorative articles. Jan Shawl Industries and International Handloom Works are engaged in manufacturing of ruffle cloth, cotton textiles and khadi. Star Soap Works is comparatively the largest single unit engaged in production of washing soap with a capacity of one ton finished soap per shift per day. There are also other small

establishments that have come up recently or are not functioning due to financial stringency.

Some of the traditional household industries that abound the town are gabba manufacturing, embroidery on wall curtains, weaving of kangris and baskets and wooden toys. These establishments are located in Sarnal Bala, Sarnal Pain, Gujnag, Dangerpora and Arampora. There are also a good number of small industrial units engaged in rice husking, oil crushing, making of sports goods, agricultural implements, black smithy, wood sawing, potteries and metal working units mostly engaged in copper, brass and bell metals and other articles.

Residential areas and distribution of houses with reference to type

The dispersal of residential houses is even throughout the town except some special areas where cultivation of paddy, vegetables and apple orchards is done.

According to the 1971 Census housing data there were in all 2,846 occupied residential census houses in the town accommodating 3,890 households. The residential houses of the town can be divided into three types of categories with reference to the material of walls, roofs and other component elements used in their construction. As the observations have revealed there are three types of houses found viz; bungalow type, pucca houses and kucha houses.

Bungalow type houses are mostly found in Bakshi Abad and Sadiq Abad colonies as also in some of the government residential colonies built in Khanabal residential area. A typical bungalow of the town has more than one floor usually with a front entrance. The walls and roofs of these buildings are usually made of burnt bricks and corrugated iron sheets. Such houses have usually four rooms in each floor, a big hall in the attic, a separate kitchen with sanitary fitted bathrooms and water closets. Pucca houses of the town are usually made up of both burnt brick walls and corrugated iron sheeted roofs. Most of the houses have walls made up of unburnt bricks and mud while weed, grass, thatch and mud have been generally used for construction of their roofs. These houses are devoid of such a basic amenity like latrine and inhabitants invariably ease themselves in the open fields.

Some old type of houses with ornamental designs mostly allegant trallis and lattice work but appearing now neglected and affording evidence of past housing condition of the town are still found in different localities.

Land Use Pattern

The land use pattern of the town is given in the following table :—

Table No. 1.1

Category of land use	Acreage
1. Homestead (Residential)	81
2. Administrative	4
3. Educational	5
4. Commercial	NA
5. Industrial	25
6. Roads	73
7. Parks	25
8. Vacant	90
9. Agriculture	801

Of the total land under agriculture use, 87 acres have been set aside for growth of vegetables, 62 acres for orchards, 87 acres are fallow lands, 75 acres are under kitchen gardens and 490 acres are irrigated lands put under paddy cultivation. This is followed by 81 acres of land put under residential use. Vacant land is about 90 acres. The land under administrative, educational and industrial use is only 34 acres.

Residential Pattern with Reference to Ethnic Groups

Almost all the inhabitants of the town belong to Indian origin and speak Kashmiri as their mother tongue. Muslims form the predominant religious group constituting 88% of its total population and have dispersed themselves throughout the length and breadth of the town. The Hindus constitute the second largest religious community inhabiting the town with a proportion of about 12% of the population. Their particular areas of concentration are Goja mohalla, Brahmanan mohalla and Nazuk mohalla. Sikh, Christian and Buddhist communities are found in insignificant number. Muslim community is primarily engaged in manufacturing, household industry, trade and commerce and transport, while Kashmiri Pandits have by and large taken to trade and commerce and service sectors.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myth and Legend or History connected with the growth of the Town:

Anantnag town is the headquarter of the civil administration of district Anantnag and lies in its south and south-west. Besides being also the headquarter town of tehsil Anantnag, it is the major town in the Kashmir south in so far as its population and trade is concerned.

The town is of great antiquity and historical associations. During the Hindu rule which dates back to 370 A.D. it possessed great importance as is evidenced from the ruins of the Sun temple of Martand situated on the highest part of the Martand Karewa. This splendid monument, is considered as an architectural showpiece, most striking in size and situation of all the ancient remains of Kashmir. During the Muslim period (1320 to 1816 A.D.) when its name was changed to Islamabad, it flourished as an important centre of commerce for wool, shawls, butter, leather and walnuts etc. and served as the chief centre of trade between Wadwan, Kishtwar, Ramban and other contiguous areas in Jammu province on the one side and the plains of Kashmir on the other.

The village of Awantipora once a large town situated at a distance of 22 Kms. from Anantnag is said to have been founded by King Awanti Verman and the palaces that he had built are lying now in grand ruins. The splendid Moughal gardens at Achabal, Verinag and the famous shrines of the saints in and around the town speak of its past heritage affording an evidence of its one-time glory. As a matter of fact, the town is visited by thousands of tourists every year while on their way to Achabal, Kokernag, Verinag, Pahalgam and Duksum. These are among the famous health resorts of the Kashmir valley accessible through Anantnag town.

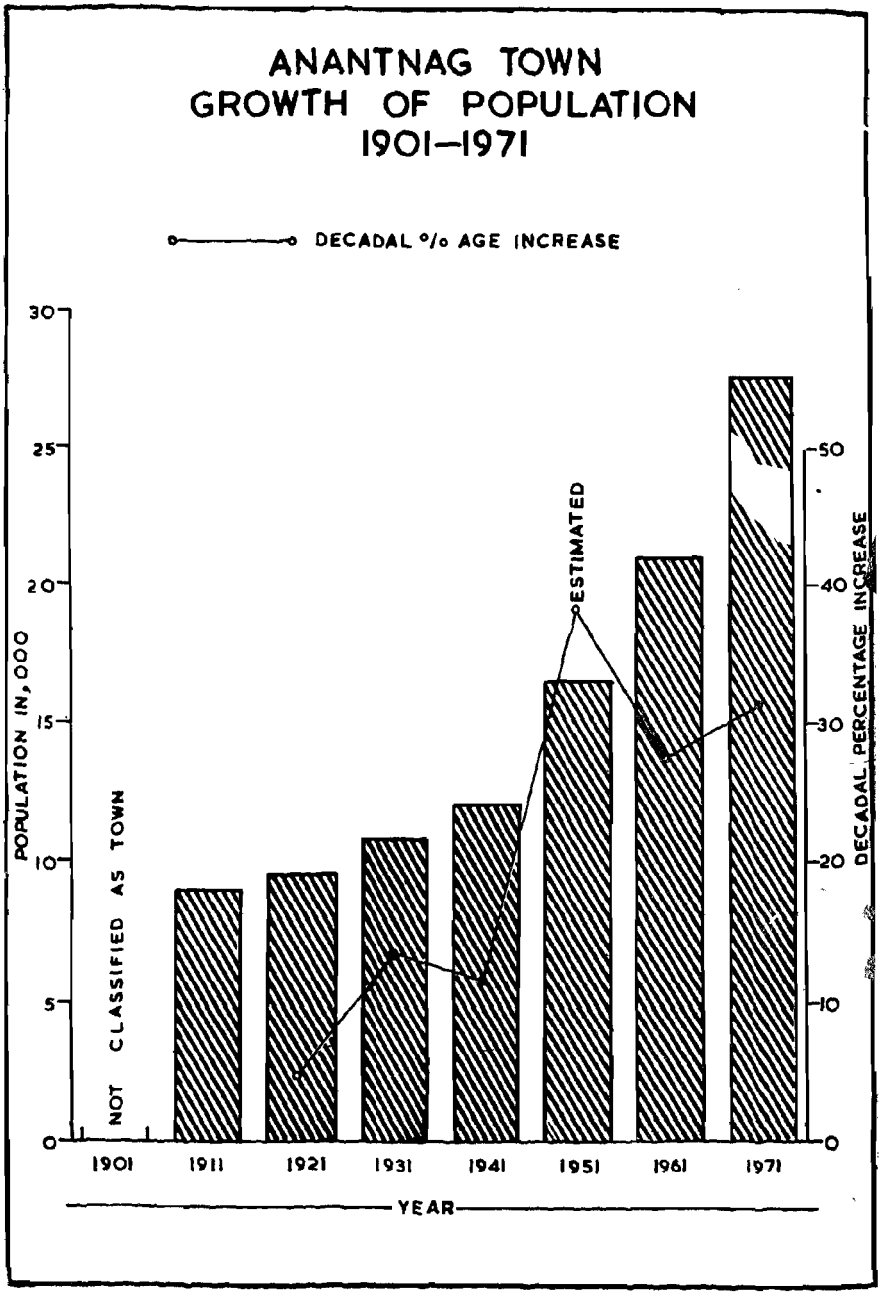
Anantnag derives its name from the holy spring Cesha or Ananta Naga which sprouts from the foot of the Martand Karewa and as the name suggests it is said to be the town of numerous springs. The Naga is also mentioned in Nilmata and some Mahatmyas. The formation of the fountain of Anantnaga is attributed to Vishnu or Narayana and its waters flow through a

series of canals and tanks to the outside of an enclosure formed by huge walls surrounding the site where the waters then fall to the ground in the form of a cascade.

It is believed that the early inhabitants of the town had their habitats situated up on the Karewa and the valley where the present town is now situated used to be full of numerous springs and the entire area remained often inundated in water. With the advent of time, the springs are said to have dried up and the population gradually moved down to settle themselves in the small valley. During the Moughal rule the present town was said to be the halting ground for the caravans of kings and their royal entourage on their way to Kashmir accounting for considerable volume of trade.

The town is popularly known as Islamabad which according to Stein is in all its probability as its Muslim name implies, a later foundation. This name of the town is attributed to one Islam Khan who was the Governor of Kashmir in 1663 A.D. during the Moughal rule. He was earlier known as Mir Zia-ud-Din Hussain Badakhshi and the title of Islam Khan was conferred upon him for defeating Raja Jaswant Singh. He served Auranghzeb in suppressing Dara Shikoh and in the fourth year of Auranghzeb's reign he was appointed to the Governorship of Kashmir. It is said that the emperor on his visit to the Kashmir valley was received by Islam Khan in the town and he being pleased with his administration and the royal reception that he (Islam Khan) gave in his honour named the town Islamabad after his Governor. In the reign of Maharaja Gulab Singh, the name of the town was again changed to Anantnag.

A legend has it that Gautam Reshi and his consort Ahliya had their abode situated near Gautam Nagh now known as Sarnal. According to the myth, Lord Inder infatuated by Ahliya's beauty and charm assumes the form of a cock and visits Gautam Reshi's abode at dawn and gives a cock's crow. Upon this, Gautam Reshi leaves his abode for offering morning prayers. Lord Inder again assumes the form of Gautam and enters the sleeping room of Ahliya. Instantly Gautam Reshi while in deep contemplation finds that Lord Inder has incarnated himself into his form and that he nourishes evil desire on his wife. He is then said to have cast a spell on Lord Inder that his body be inflicted with hundreds of carbuncles. Lord Inder in his agony and pain hides himself in Sarwa-Nali—a small pool where there are lotuses. In the following night he climbes the hillock nearby and in desperation prepares himself to commit suicide by throwing himself down from the top of the hill.


ANANTNAG TOWN
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901–1971
DECADAL °/o AGE INCREASE
POPULATION IN, 000
DECADAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ESTIMATED
NOT CLASSIFIED AS TOWN
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
0
10
20
30
40
50
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
YEAR

Before he does this, Inder has a penance and prays to Lord Shiva who pleased by his subjugated prayers and contemplation orders him to take bath in the spring down below the hill. Obeying the commands of Lord Shiva, Inder descends from the hill and takes a dip in the Naga (a spring) and he is immediately relieved from the curse of Gautam Reshi. The spring is known among the Kashmiri Pandits as Inder Nag or Andernag and now an annual fair is held on Anant Choudus — the fourteenth day of the month of Badoon (August — September).

History of the Growth of Town

According to G. T. Vigne who visited Kashmir valley in 1842 A.D. the town was a small Qasba (market town) and had about 600 to 700 houses. It contained few houses where shawls, handsome saddle cloth and rugs of various patterns were manufactured. According to the revenue records the town was known as Bhagat-i-Qasba made up of 4 mohallas namely, Qazi Bagh, Wazir Bagh, Bona Bagh and Dachi Bagh. Qazi Bagh is still known by its former name while Wazir Bagh was later named as Bagh-i-Utrasoo and is now a part of mohalla Dabrana. Bonabagh is the area now under the occupation of stadium and mohalla Mendikadal while Dachi bagh is now known as Mehman mohalla.

At the 1891 Census, Anantnag was listed as one of the towns alongwith Sopore, Punch, Mirpur, Baramula, Batala (Deva Batala) in addition to the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu. Its population then stood at 10,227 persons. It was not classified as town in 1901 Census as the cities of Srinagar and Jammu were then treated the only urban areas in the State. However, at the next Census of 1911, Anantnag was again classified as a town and its population declined to 9,019 persons. It also lost much of its importance while Baramula town situated in the northern Kashmir developed largely due to the opening of Jehlum-valley road connecting Kashmir with Rawalpindi. There was thus a considerable diversion of trade between Punjab and Kashmir from the Banihal-Cart road to the Srinagar-Rawalpindi road. The fall in the population is also attributed to the wide spread epidemics that had then swept the various parts of the State. With the opening of vehicular traffic on Banihal-cart road in 1922, Anantnag town recovered its prosperity and is considered now as one of the major trade centres in the Kashmir valley.

In 1922 A.D. a survey was conducted by the Revenue Department and the town limits were extended. It was also pro-

perly divided into various mohallas of which the details are given in the following statement :—

S. No.	Old area	Present name
1	Dabrana	Dabrana
2	Huskharoo	Qazibagh
3	Mohalla Sadak	Mohalla Sadak
4	Kutwani	Part of Qazi moh
5	Sheerpora	Sheerpora Pain
6	Bingidar	Bangidar
7	Bagh-i-Utrasoo	Part of Dabrana
8	Sheerpora Qasba	Sheerpora Bala
9	Kadipora	Kadipora
10	Kadipora Bala	Sarnal Pain
11	Lazbal	Lazbal
12	Hazratbal	(i) Hazratbal Pain (ii) Hazratbal Bala
13	Gujnagh	Gujnagh
14	Khabazar	Khabazar
15	Qazi mohalla	Qazi mohalla
16	Mehman Mohalla	Mehman Mohalla
17	Khwaja Mir Ali	Khwaja Mir Ali
18	Brehmanan	Brehmanan
19	Kadipora Pain	Shakhsaz (Mattan Adda)
20	Bafandan	Bafandan
21	Kralteng	Kralteng
22	Dangerpora	Dangerpora
23	Matoo mohalla	Part of Qazi mohalla
24	Shah Sahib	Shah Sahib
25	Nazuk Mohalla	Nazuk Mohalla
26	Malak Nagh	Malak Nagh
27	Khankah-i-Kalan	Chahkandan
28	Reshi Mohalla	Reshi Mohalla

The population of the town recorded steady increase from 1921 onwards registering a growth rate of 13.4% during the decade of 1921-31, while it declined to 11.6% in 1931-41. The growth rates for the periods 1941-51 and 1951-61 are 38.0% and 27.5% respectively. These are based on an estimated population worked out for 1951 as no census was carried out in that year. Some jurisdictional changes were brought about after 1951 by which Khanabal area and village Sarnal were included in the town area limits. Village Sarnal is now known as Sarnal Bala. At the next two censuses of 1961 and 1971 the population stood at 21,087 persons and 27,643 persons respectively, registering a growth rate of 31.1% during the decade. The town had the status of class IV from 1931 to 1951 and was upgraded in 1961 to class III. It continued to enjoy this status even upto the 1971 Census.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES — HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Anantnag town being the headquarter town of the district, there has been a mushroom growth of various government and semi-government offices, private agencies and other social welfare institutions since 1947. In fact both developmental and administrative activities in the district emanate from the town itself. All the activities anywhere in the district are looked after by various offices/institutions located in the town which make available various amenities to the district in general and to the town in particular. These institutions which number about 54 are responsible for making available to the town and the district social services and other amenities for creation of suitable socio-economic and industrial climate.

The various agencies located in the district have been divided into three categories. These are; agencies at the district level, tehsil level and for the town alone. In the ensuing paras an attempt is being made to define the functions of various institutions :—

1. Deputy Commissioner's Office

The office is headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who is usually an officer of the Indian Administrative Services. He heads the district administration. Besides, dealing with the problems of land and revenue, he is responsible for the law and order situation and carries out supervision of all the developmental activities in the district. With a view to take stock of developmental work in the district, the Deputy Commissioner convenes a meeting of the district level officers once in a month. Every officer present in the meeting places before him the targets achieved by his department in the district. In addition to his normal duties, the Deputy Commissioner also functions as the Returning Officer at the time of elections and District Census Officer during census operations. In discharging the multifarious jobs, he is assisted by the Assistant Commissioner, eight Tehsildars and other 48 officials. All the six tehsils in the district are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. As regards the legal proceedings, he functions as the District Magistrate.

2. Assistant Commissioner's Office (Development)

This office is headed by an Assistant Commissioner and usually belongs to the Kashmir Administrative Service. His activities relate to implementation of programmes at the level of various block development agencies set-up in the district. This office is manned by 27 officials to carry out its day-to-day functions. He also co-ordinates various activities of the Agriculture Department and vets the schemes aimed at increasing the agricultural production of the district.

3. District Police Office

The office is headed by the District Superintendent of Police who is normally an officer of the Indian Police Service. In the town itself, there is only one police station. The functions of the office relate to maintenance of law and order in the district and bringing to book the cases of violence, burglaries, rape, theft etc. The cases of trivial nature are, by and large, settled at the thana level itself but where such cases affected the situation in the district as a whole, they are looked into by the Superintendent of Police himself. The Superintendent is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent, 4 Inspectors, 17 Sub-inspectors, 27 Assistant Sub-inspectors and 531 constables. There are 21 officials in his office who look after the ministerial work.

4. District Agriculture Office

The office is headed by an Agriculture Officer who is responsible for development of agriculture in the district. As the district is known as the granary of the State, the agriculture officer has an important role to play. He recommends improved varieties of seeds and demonstrates to the farmers the potentiality of such seeds in selected demonstration farms and interests them in taking to improved varieties. The introduction of fertilizer and its effects on the yield is demonstrated to farmers on the spot. It also looks into crop epidemics and prescribes remedial measures. The office distributes various seeds at subsidised rates among the farmers and motivates them to take up alternative cropping. The office was set-up in 1962 and has 127 officials on its staff to look after various agricultural activities in the district.

5. District Education Office

The field of education in the district is supervised by the District Education Officers. One for males and the other for females. The officers carry out inspections of various educational institutions. They are also charged with the responsibility of drawing and disbursing the pay and allowances of the staff

working in different educational institutions in the town. The appointment of teachers and their transfers from one school to another fall under their purview. Setting up of new schools and upgrading the existing ones is also looked after by them.

The other offices located in the town are indicated below alongwith their date of establishment, staff strength and nature of activity:—

Table No. 3.1

Name of the office	Year of establishment	Staff strength	Nature of activity
1	2	3	4
1. District Panchayat Office	N.A.	5	Supervision of Panchayats in the district
2. District Vegetable Area Development Office	1975	51	Development of vegetable areas in the district
3. Floriculture Development Scheme	1976	2	Development of Floriculture
4. Soil Conservation Office (Department of Agriculture)	1973	26	To reduce fertile soil loss due to erosion in paddy lands
5. Office of the Commandant Homeguards	1965	361	Civil defence, control of traffic and maintenance of law and order
6. District Statistical Agency	1961	6	Collection of statistical data and supervision on crop estimation, survey and vital statistics
7. District Animal Husbandry Office	1971	18	Supervision and administrative control of animal husbandry centres in the district
8. District Food and Supplies Office	1972	247	Supervision of sale and procurement centres and keeping liaison with Dy. Commissioner and other offices in the matters of rationing, prices and supply
9. Office of the Chief Medical Officer	1957	31	Supervision and administrative control of all medical institutions
10. Rurul Electrification Construction Division	1973	22	To electrify non-electrified villages under a phased programme

Table No. 3.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
11. Social Welfare Office	1962	5	Aids to poor people and grant in-aid to ex-trainees and training in handicrafts
12. Assistant Labour Commissioner's Office	1971	7	To work for the welfare of labourers
13. District Public Library	1968	4	To provide books to its members and reading facilities in the library
14. Head Post Office	1964	32	Receipt and despatch of all mail and telegrams and to provide money saving facilities. The supervision of all branch post offices in the district
15. J & K Govt. Transport	1957	48	Operation of passenger service in the district
16. District Family Planning Office	1968	12	Supervision and control of Family Planning and Maternity Child Health Centres in the district.
17. District Recruitment Board	1969	3	Recruitment for various vacant posts in the Govt. offices of Anantnag district
18. Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Audit)	1959	41	To conduct the audit of co-operative societies in the district
19. Small Farmers Development Agency, Anantnag	1970	16	To promote the economic interests of the participants in the programme, mainly through generation of fruitful employment i.e. to identify eligible small-marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, formulate economic programmes for providing gainful employment and investigate their problems
20 District Employment Exchange	1965	6	Employment assistance
21. Court of District and Session Judge	1964	27	Trial and Judgement on civil and criminal cases
22. Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate	1944	6	Trial and judgement on civil and criminal cases.

Table No. 3:1—*Concld.*

	1	2	3	4
23.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Civil Investigation Division No. III	1971	47	Investigation for power development
24.	District Information Office	1960	32	To propagate developmental plans of government in the masses through its variours media, posters and pamphlets

Town Area Committee, Anantnag

The only institution that has its jurisdiction strictly confined to the town, is the Town Area Committee Anantnag. Its existence dates back to 1934. The committee has divided the town into 9 wards and each ward is represented by a duly elected member. The ward members among themselves elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. The term of the committee is generally for four years. The Chairman presides over the meetings of the committee and in his absence this function is carried out by the Vice-Chairman. Separate committees are set-up to look after the various welfare activities of the town. These are: Dharat committee, committee for sanctioning house-sites, committee incharge of street lighting and committee for sanitation etc. Each of these committees put up its progress in the monthly meetings of the members for review. Besides, the members also put up the requirements of their respective wards in such meetings. The committee is responsible for street-lights, link roads, construction of lanes, public baths, cleaning of streets, registration of vital events and providing reading room facilities in the town.

The expenditure on various items is met through levies and grants from the government. The main source of income is from the octroi duty imposed on goods imported in the town. The collection of octroi duty is made through octroi posts set up in different exits. Each of the posts is manned by 2 to 3 officials employed by the committee. An Inspector carries out inspection of the posts and keeps watch on their collections. Some times members and the Chairman also carry out surprise inspections of these posts. The octroi duty yielded a revenue of Rs. 6,24,663.98 during the financial year 1973-74 constituting 84% of the total revenue of the Town Area Committee. The other supplementary sources of revenue to the Town Area Committee during the same year works out to about 16%.

The income to the committee is substantially supplemented by imposition of lorry adda fees. This is realized from such of the vehicles as enter the town limits from various routes. The duty has yielded an income of Rs. 52,876.50 during the year 1973-74. The other sources of revenue are, trade tax, sloughter house fee, rent, night-soil contracts and other miscellaneous sources.

Most of its revenue is spent on pay to the ministerial staff and sweepers. As will be seen from a comparison of the following income and expenditure statements, the expenditure of the Town Area Committee has been of the order of Rs. 9.15.679.02 against its revenue of Rs. 7,45,689.08 during 1973-74. The excess in expenditure is met through the grants from the government: —

Table No. 3.2

Income			Expenditure	
	Source	Amount	Item	Amount
1.	*Dharat*	624,663·98	*Honorarium*	1,800·00
2.	Trade tax	24,646·40	Pay of staff & sweepers	433,865·06
3.	Lorry Adda fee	52,876·50	Travelling allowances	462·98
4.	Slaughter house fee	4,199·50	Contingency	22,235·78
5.	Rent	20,834·80	Street lights	63,926·71
6.	Nightsoil contract	14,101·00	Town improvements	289,864·74
7.	A.B.C. farms	1,588·15	Original works	54,362·00
	Misc.	2,778·75	Land compensations	46,161·75
			Pension and leave etc.	3,000·00
	Total	Rs. 745,689·08		Rs. 915,679·02

From the expenditure statement it is seen that Rs. 289,864.74 have been spent for the improvement of the town. The rest of the expenditure is on miscellaneous items like travelling allowances, pensions, contingency, land compensation etc.

As regards street lighting, tube lights and ordinary lamps have been provided after every 100 ft. In 1971-72 there were 669 lighting posts which on an average operated for ten hours a day. The total consumption on this account is of the order of 8,96,336 units costing the Town Area Committee Rs. 1,204. One of the vital functions of the Town Area Committee is to improve the hygienic conditions of the town. This is done by keeping roads and lanes clean in the town. However, the town

does not have adequate drainage facilities. This is obvious from the fact that the total length of open drainage is just about 4 Kms. and these drains are seldom cleaned for want of main drain or sewerage facilities for draining out the waste. In the absence of the main drain there is great inconvenience felt during heavy down-pour.

In so far as public baths and latrines are concerned, the Town Area Committee has provided just 16 latrines without any water facility whatsoever. There are only 200 flush fitted private latrines in the town. Rest of the private latrines are dry type. There is no scientific and systematic arrangement for the disposal of the night soil. Every year there is an auction for the disposal of the night soil and during the year 1972-73 it yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,500. It increased to Rs. 14101, during the year 1973-74. The garbage and the other waste stuff is dumped at Ganjiwara, Dangerpora, Forest Road and Hazratbal.

The conservancy staff consists of 8 sweepers and 11 'mashkis' (water carriers) who are paid at the rate of Rs. 120 per month per head. There are 4 sanitary supervisors and 15 night soil carriers who are paid at the rate of Rs. 166 and Rs. 123 per month per head respectively. There are considerable number of houses without latrine facilities of any kind. The inhabitants relieve themselves in open fields.

Public Health

The provision of drinking water facilities does not fall under the purview of the Town Area Committee. The agency responsible for the same is the Public Health Engineering Department headquartered at Bijbehara with its sub-divisional office in the town. The main sources of water are Sarnal oozings, Sarnal tube well and Pehru nallah. The availability of drinking water from these sources amounts to 5.50 lakh gallons per day. Storing capacity of three existing reservoirs is 1.50 lakh gallons. The filtration plant is also provided. The water is supplied to the town by gravitational methods through pipes laid over 15000 ft. These are connected with the main conduit of 6" diametre. About 181 residential houses have private water connections while most of the population makes use of the 45 public taps located at important points of the town. In addition, there are 52 connections provided to various offices in the town.

The water tariff has been fixed at Rs. 12 per annum. As the town has many springs and streams flowing through it, the people as such depend to a large extent on them.

Electricity

The Divisional office of the Electrical Executive Engineer (Maintenance) looks after the provision of electricity and its maintenance. There is no electricity generated in the district. The power consumed is received from the Ganderbal Hydel Power Station located in Srinagar district. There is one diesel power plant of 2.2 mw. capacity located in the town and serves as a standby in case of power failure. The total receiving capacity of the Anantnag receiving station is 2.5 mw. In fact the entire town is electrified and the total consumption during the year 1972-73 has been 25,56,056 units. Almost 95% of the houses in the town stand electrified.

The following table gives the particulars about the type of consumption, volume of consumption, rate per unit, revenue due and revenue realised for the year 1971-72 :—

Table No. 3.3

Type of Consumption	Value of consumption (in units)	Rate per unit	Revenue due during 1971-72	Revenue realised during 1971-72
I. Domestic (a) Lighting (b) Power	10,35,120	0·25 to 0·50 paisa	Rs. 175,487·75	Rs. 75,065·10
II. Industrial	3,96,000	0·20 to 0·50 upto 100 units & 0·04 further	Rs. 67,200.00	Rs. 58,600·00
III. Irrigation	..	..	..	..
IV. Other Establishments	..	..	..	..
V. Commercial	2,28,600	0·35 upto 200 units	Rs. 47,292.35	Rs. 46,210·00
VI. Road lighting	8,96,336	1·50 per 40 w. lamp	Rs. 1,204·00	..
VII. Others	..	..	..	..

Fire Brigade

The fire fighting squad besides attending to the out-breaks of fire in the town, also rushes to the adjoining villages when an eventuality arises. It has two vans at its disposal and is connected with a telephone. As will be seen from the adjoining table, its performance appears to be satisfactory inasmuch as

the loss of property due to fire has come down from Rs. 1,54,475 in 1971-72 to Rs. 35,440 in 1972-73 :—

Table No. 3.4

Date	Place of occurrence	Description of property involved		Loss in Rs.
1	2	3		4
8-4-71	Goja Mohalla	Kothar Godown	1 1	5,500
20-4-71	Mendi Kadal	House	1	7,000
26-4-71	Bangidar	Houses Kothar Shops Sheds	9 5 3 4	40,000
15-5-71	Malak Nag	House	1	5
17-6-71	Nai Basti	Houses	11	61,000
19-6-71	Sarnal	House	1	5
6-9-71	Anantnag Chowk	Hotel	1	100
29-9-71	Khanabal	Hotel	1	5,000
30-9-71	Nai Basti	Electric workshop Shops	1 5	18,500
6-10-71	Chini Bazar	Houses	4	13,900
8-10-71	Daudroo	Electric transformer	1	..
11-10-71	Harnag	Electric transformer	1	500
21-11-71	Malak Nag	House	1	10
21-11-71	Dangerpora	House	1	100
16-12-71	Khanabal	House	1	500
21-12-71	Granzwar	Shop	1	200

Table No. 3.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3		4
1-1-72	K. M. D. Adda	Electric pole	1	150
1-1-72	Dangerpora	Electric pole	1	5
2-1-72	Nai Basti	House	1	200
5-1-72	Lal Chowk	Truck (No. 9601)	1	1,000
1-3-72	Reshi Bazar	Shop	1	800
20-5-72	Harnag	Shed	1	40
23-5-72	Machandpora	..	..	..
20-8-72	Harnag Khana	Temple	1	6,000
27-8-72	Anantnag	Restaurant	1	..
17-11-72	Malak Nag	Quarter	1	25
19-11-72	Dak Bungalow	..	..	..
27-11-72	Qadi Pora	Shop	1	..
15-12-72	Bakshi Abad	House	1	100
16-1-73	Dangerpora	Houses	2	14,000
8-2-73	Harnag	Bandsaw	1	200
10-2-73	Dangerpora	House	1	30
10-3-73	Dabrana	Tree	1	25
19-3-73	Pushi Mohalla	House	1	10
29-3-73	Nai Basti	Houses Firetwood shed	3 1	15,000

Transport

Road transport is the only source for mobility of men and material in and outside the town. The State transport authorities, the Kashmir Motor Drivers Association, the Tonga Drivers Transport Union and Islamabad Transport Workers Union, Ltd. serve the town and its adjoining areas. There are four bus stands wherefrom the buses take off to various directions of the district. The J&K Road Transport Corporation also provides transport facility between the town and Jammu. The adjoining table speaks of the various routes covered, frequency of buses

and the average number of commutors relating to the facilities provided by the four agencies mentioned above:—

Table No. 3.5

Name of the route	Frequency of buses per day	Average number of passengers who availed of the facility during 1972-73
1	2	3
1. Anantnag Kulgam *via* Aishmuji	11	10,727
2. Anantnag Shopiyan *via* Kulgam	5	18,000
3. Anantnag Watoo	5	12,600
4. Anantnag Damhal Hanjipora	5	11,400
5. Anantnag Bata Pora	2	11,000
6. Anantnag Kapran	2	10,000
7. Anantnag Chhamb gund	5	11,000
8. Anantnag Kular	2	11,000
9. Anantnag Phalgam *via* Sallar	10	11,300
10. Anantnag Nowshehra	4	11,000
11. Anantnag Khiram	6	10,830
12. Anantnag Mahind	3	11,333
13. Anantnag Kelam	15	4,000
14. Anantnag Shupiyan *via* Zaina pora	11	12,636
15. Anantnag Zainapora	4	10,250
16. Anantnag Imam Sahib	4	10,000
17. Anantnag Tral *via* Awantipora	6	10,830
18. Anantnag Pulwama *via* Awantipora	4	11,000
19. Anantnag Chari-Sharief *via* Awantipora	1	10,000
20. Anantnag Saimoh *via* Sangam	4	8,250
21. Anantnag Pulwama *via* Chakar	6	9,300
22. Anantnag Pulwama *via* Litter	2	8,500
23. Anantnag Dadasar	2	7,500
24. Anantnag Shupiyan *via* Qadar	4	7,500
25. Anantnag Frisal Yaripora	6	8,300
26. Anantnag Kulgam *via* Arwani	3	10,000

Table No. 35—*Contd.*

1	2	3
27. Anantnag Yaripora	6	11,666
28. Anantnag Verinag *via* Qazigund	4	9,250
29. Anantnag Qazigund	4	13,750
30. Anantnag Pahalgam *via* Aishmuqam	16	11,430
31. Anantnag Seer Kanli Gund	6	10,000
32. Anantnag Srinagar	43	16,485
33. Anantnag Kothar	6	29,166
34. Anantnag Qazigund *via* Kulgam	4	29,250
35. Anantnag Kund	2	29,000
36. Anantnag Khayar	2	29,500
37. Anantnag Devesar	3	23,000
38. Anantnag Kokernag	6	30,000
39. Anantnag Verinag	12	31,750
40. Anantnag Gadol	2	34,250
41. Anantnag Nowbugh Larnoo	3	34,150
42. Anantnag Kapran—Verinag	2	34,100
43. Anantnag Daksum	4	27,462
44. Anantnag Achabal	10	21,180
45. Anantnag Akingam	2	21,000
46 Anantnag Bijbehara	10	20,000
47. Anantnag Behralanipora	3	20,000
48. Anantnag Banihal	2	20,000
49. Anantnag Chawal Gam	4	22,500
50. Anantnag Chattargul	2	21,000
51, Anantnag Duroo	2	22,500
52. Anantnag Haptnar	2	20,000
53. Anantnag Larkipora	4	20,000
54. Anantnag Vesoo	3	20,000

Communication

As regards the means of communication, there is one head post office and 4 sub-post offices functioning in the town. The telegraphic facilities are available at the head post office. There

is also an automatic telephone exchange with 175 connections. The following table indicates the details about the sale proceeds of these institutions during the year 1972-73 :—

Table No. 3.6

(A) *Sale of postal stationery by each Post Office*

Name of the Post Office	Postal stationery	No. sold during 1972-73	Total sale proceeds during 1972-73
(i) Head Post Office, Anantnag	Postcard, Inland cover, Envelops, Stamps	N.A.	Rs. 13,787·00
(ii) Sub-Post Office, Mendi Kadal	Postcard, Inland cover, Envelops, Stamps	N.A.	Rs. 10,941·43
(iii) Sub-Post Office, Anantnag City	Postcard, Inland cover, Envelops, Stamps	N.A.	Rs. 14,040·00
(iv) Sub-Post Office, Khanabal	Postcard, Inland cover, Envelops, Stamps	Rs. 64,000	Rs. 15,600·00
(v) Sub-Post Office, Chini-Chowk	Postcard, Inland cover, Envelops, Stamps	N.A.	N.A.

(B) *Particulars about receipt and issue of telegrams*

(i) No. received during 1972-73. 19,840

(ii) No. issued during 1972-73 19,051

(C) *Particulars about telephones*

No. of Connections	Rate	No. of total calls during 1972-73	No. of trunk-calls during 1972-73	Whether exchange is manually operated or automatic	No. of public telephone booths	Total revenue during 1972-73
175	Rs. 400 each	N.A.	51116	Automatic	4	N.A.

(D) *Receipt of Money Orders*

	No.	Amount
(i) Money order, received during 1972-73	1361	Rs. 125115·99
(ii) Money order, issued during 1972-73	1716	Rs. 192697·82

(E) *Number of Radio Licences issued in the town during* 1972-73

Domestic	Commercial
2812	384

(including concessional)

Education

In the field of literacy, the town ranks second to Baramula town with a literacy percentage of 34.66 according to 1971 Census. In the towns of Sopore and Baramula, there has been an improvement of about 10% over 1961, whereas the town of Anantnag has registered an increase of about 15 percent thus promising a gradual increase in the field of literacy. In census a literate has been defined as one capable of reading and writing in any language. Consequently the basic primary schools have a definite role to play. The 20 primary schools in the town of which 12 are for males and 8 for females, having 4264 children in the age-group 5-9, have played a significant role in the improvement of its literacy. These schools had a roll of 579 students made up of 304 males and 275 females. The break-up of other higher schools is shown in the following statement:—

Table No. 3.7

Type	Location	Management & control	Number	Male and female institutions						Co-educational institutions					
				No. of students			No. of teachers			No. of students			No. of teachers		
				T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central School	Anantnag Town	J&K Govt.	7	526	386	140	42	30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle School	Do	Do	6	847	447	400	72	39	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Private agencies	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	..	..	16	..	..
Lower High School	Do	J&K Govt.	1	150	..	150	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School	Do	Do	2	498	498	..	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Private agencies	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	30	..	..
Higher Secondary School	Do	J & K Govt.	2	734	324	410	56	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..

A detailed account of some of the educational institutions relating to the history of growth, management and control and staff and students is given below :—

1. Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Anantnag

This is a government run institution and is exclusively meant for girls. The annual cycle of activities performed in the school is given in the following table :—

Table No. 3.8

Name of activity	Frequency	Time	Place of performance
Independence Day	Once a year	15th August	In school premises
Children's Day .	Do	14th November	Do
Gandhi's Week .	Once a year for one week	2nd October	Do
Parents Day . .	Once a year	April	Do
Inter School Tournaments	Do	June & July	Srinagar city
Girl Guides Camp	Do	October	Do

The school is housed in a pucca building having in addition one separate staff room and a chowkidar's hut.

The details of employees other than teaching staff are given to the following table :—

Table No. 39

Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Education	Occupation	Terms & conditions of holding office
S/ Shri						
Gh. Mohd. . . .	23	M	Islam	Matric	Clerk	Permanent
Hadey Nath . . .	32	M	Hindu	Matric	Clerk	Permanent
Ab. Gani Sheikh .	32	M	Islam	Illiterate	Peon	Permanent
Ab. Khaliq Kutey . .	33	M	Islam	9th	Lab. bearer	Permanent
Khurshi Bibi . . .	45	F	Islam	Illiterate	Lab. bearer	Permanent
Fata Bibi	49	F	Islam	Illiterate	Peon	Permanent
Ab. Khaliq Sheikh .	48	M	Islam	Illiterate	Sweeper	Temporary on contingency
Ab. Kabir . . .	41	M	Islam	Illiterate	Peon	Permanent
Mohd. Amin . . .	22	M	Islam	Matric	Chowkidar	Permanent
Gh. Rasool . . .	28	M	Islam	Illiterate	Peon	Permanent
Zona Bibi . . .	40	F	Islam	Illiterate	Sweeper	Temporary on contingency

The school has classes from 8th to higher secondary level. From 8th to 10th class the medium of instruction is both Hindi and Urdu but in case of higher secondary level all the subjects are taught in English medium. The subjects taught are generally English, Hindi, Urdu, General knowledge, Sanskrit, Persian, Physiology, Mathematics, Sewing, General Science, Physics, Chemistry and Music. There were in all 421 girls on roll in the year 1972-73, of which 323 students belonged to Muslim community, 95 to Hindu and the remaining 3 to Sikh. All the students in 8th class belonged to 13-15 age-group while the students in 9th class to Higher Secondary classes came from 16-18 age-group. There was no student found to have age below 10 or above 19.

There were 24 female teachers employed in the school, of whom 4 were post-graduates, 9 graduates, 9 matric and above and the remaining 2 under-matric. Of the 24 teachers, 22 were trained in teaching while the other two had not received any training.

Particulars of source of finance, income and expenditure are given in the following table :—

Table No. 3.10

Source of finance	Income by source	(Rs.)	Expenditure by items	(Rs.)
Government	Games fund	600.00	Contingency	1,500.00
	Poor fund	250.00	Scholarship	1,230.00
	News fund	400.00	Science	2,666.65
	Red cross	250.00	Games	360.00
			Poor fund	28.00
			News	336.00

There has been no teacher or student un-rest reported in the school. The female teaching staff have, however, made a complaint that since most of them belong to Srinagar city, the government ought to provide hostel facilities for their stay in the town. They have also asked for an office canteen and proper toilets.

Industrial Training Institute

The institute has been imparting training in trades like mechanical, electrical, textiles, carpentry, stenography and typing etc. There is only one such institute in the district which has been functioning since 1962-63. The capacity and intake of the institute in training students in engineering and non-engineering trades are as under :—

Table No. 3.11

Trade	Capacity	Intake
Engineering		
Carpentry	16	10
Blacksmithy	16	..
Sheet metal	16	..
Fitter	16	13
Wiremen	16	9
Turners	12	10
Non-engineering		
Weaving	16	10
Cutting & Tailoring	16	46
Willow wicker	16	..
Stenography	16	44
Painting	16	19
TOTAL	172	161

The training courses are for 18 months duration and each trainee is paid monthly stipend which varies according to different trades. The institute is under the control of State Technical Education Department and even though 8 years old, only 549 students have passed out of the institute since 1964. The teaching staff strength comprises 10 males and 1 female. Of these, two teachers are graduates and the others matric and above. All the eleven teachers are trained.

The expenditure incurred on different items for the year 1972-73 is given in the following statement :—

Table No. 3.12

Item	Amount (Rs.)
Pay of officer	5,026
Pay of establishment	34,432
Travelling allowance	2,661
A and H	31,889
Scholarship	13,328
Raw material	17,500
Games & recreation	500
Medical treatment	800
Periodicals & guide books	181
Contingencies	4,600
Rent, taxes, maintenance of building	8,000
Telephone charges	2,423
Publicity	454
Workshop clothing	2,400

The institute is housed in a spacious building constructed in 1967 at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The particulars of students by trade, religion and age-group are given in the following table :—

Table No. 3.13

Trade	No. of students by religion		No. of students by age-group			
			Below 16	16—18	19—24	25 & above
Fitter	Hindu	1	..	5	6	..
	Muslim	10				
Turner	Muslim	10	..	4	6	..
Wireman	Muslim	8	..	3	5	..
Carpentry	Muslim	10	..	5	5	..
Painting	Hindu	3	..	4	3	10
	Muslim	14				
Weaving	Muslim	14	..	14	..	..
Cutting & Tailoring	Hindu	21	..	33	10	..
	Muslim	21				
	Sikh	1				
Stenography	Hindu	4	..	12	23	..
	Muslim	29				
	Sikh	2				

Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag

The centre has been established in 1959 by State Social Welfare Department to give basic vocational training in respect of sewing, embroidery and knitting. It employs one store-keeper, one orderly and one sweeper of whom the store-keeper is a matriculate and other two employees are illiterate. The centre is housed in a pucca three-storeyed building. The expenditure incurred during 1972-73 is given below :—

Table No. 3.14

Item	Amount (in Rs.)
(i) Stipend	1,125·00
(ii) Fuel	98·50
(iii) Contingency	300·00
(iv) Cost of material for cutting, cloth & tila (golden thread)	64.00
(v) Carriage charges	28·00
(vi) Repair of sewing machines	110.00

There are in all 54 female students on roll in the centre. Their classification by religion, age-group and mother-tongue is given below :—

Table No. 3.15

No. of students by religion	No. of students by age-group						No. of students by mother-tongue
	Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—24	25 and above	
Hindu (18) . . .	1	1	11	4	1		Kashmiri (18)
Muslim (31) . . .	..	8	18	5	..		Kashmiri (31)
Sikh (5)	..	..	4	1	..		Punjabi (5)

In so far as concessions and facilities are concerned, 18 students have been receiving stipend at the rate of Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per month and one student at the rate of Rs. 20 per month.

There are five female teachers employed in the centre. Various particulars about their age, sex, mother tongue, religion and educational qualifications are given below :—

Table No. 3.16

Name	Sex	Age	Mother-tongue	Religion	Educational qualification	Training	Present pay (in Rs.)	Grade (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mehroo Nisa Parveen	F	30	Kashmiri	Islam	Matric and Adib Mahir	Diploma in Tailoring	378	220—430
Sitara Parveen	F	32	Kashmiri	Islam	Middle	Diploma in Tailoring	380	220—430
Misra Akhtar	F	26	Kashmiri	Islam	Middle and Adib	I T I trained	275	220—430
Abi Gani	M	42	Kashmiri	Islam	Middle	..	275	220—430
Misra Wani	F	23	Kashmiri	Islam	Middle	I T I trained	183	170—230

Government Degree College

There is only one degree college in the entire district and has been established in the year 1950. It is run by the State Government Education Department. The annual cycle of acti-

vities of the college during the year 1972-73 is given as follows:—

Table No. 3.17

Nature of activity	Frequency	Time	Place of performance	Remarks
Subje t tours	Once a year	July—August	Gulmarg	
Hiking . .	Once a year	September August	Kounsernag Punch via Shopiyan	
Social service camp	Once a year	August	Amarnath Yatra	
Educational tours .	Once a year	December—January	Delhi, Agra, Gawalior, Bhopal and Bombay	Visited important monuments, some historical places, some important factories and public undertakings
Inter-College tournaments	Once a year	September—October	Srinagar and Baramula	

There are 73 non-teaching persons in the institution whose particulars are given below:—

Table No. 3.18

Religion		Sex	Mother-tongue	Educational qualification			
				Below matric	Matric & above	Graduate	Post graduate
Hindu	15	Male	Kashmiri	8	6	1	..
Muslim	56	Male	Kashmiri	28	27	1	..
Muslim	1	Female	Kashmiri	1	..	..	..
Sikh	1	Male	Punjabi	..	..	..	1

Particulars of buildings and other objects belonging to the college are given in the following table:—

Table No. 3.19

Description	When constructed/acquired	Value	Nature of use	Remarks
1. Office building	Acquired in 1960	Constructed by PWD of the State	Administration	Before 1950 building was used as a Dak Bungalow.
2. Laboratories	**Constructed :—**	Constructed by PWD of the State		
	(i) Chemistry 1st floor in 1965.			
	Chemistry 2nd floor 1971-72	Rs. 97,931·00 PWD Agency	Students Laboratories and class rooms	With the assistance of the University Grants Commission
	(ii) Physics 1967-68	PWD Agency Rs. 138,000		
	(iii) Zoology 1961-62			
	(iv) Botany 1969-70			
3. Lecture Theatres	1950, 1967-68, 1961-62 and 1969-70			
4 Library	Constructed in 1969-70	Rs. 9,43,000		With the assistance of the University Grants Commission
5 Canteen-cum-recreation hall	Constructed by college by debit to local funds in 1966-67	Rs. 19,500	Common room	
6 Cycle shed	Constructed by college by debit to local funds in 1968-69	Rs. 9,500		
7 Hostel	..	..	..	A rented house
8 Play ground	Acquired in 1950			
9 Land for extension of play fields etc.	in 1967-68	Rs. 163,210·00		
	in 1968-69	Rs. 23,250·00		
	in 1972-73	Rs. 3,300·00		
	in 1973-74	Rs. 7,210·50		

The entire expenditure of the college is borne by the State Government. This includes student aid fund from the University Grants Commission. In the year 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 8,37,806.31 was sanctioned by the Government. Out of this, the college had to pay Rs. 6,40,744.26 as pay and allowances of officers and establishment. Rs. 60,008.20 was paid by way of scholarships to students during 1972-73. A detailed account is, however, given below:—

Table No. 3.20

Source of finance (Government of Jammu and Kashmir)	Amount (in Rs.)	
(a) Income by source (State Government and the University Grants Commission)	8,37,806.31	
(b) Expenditure by items :—		
(i) Pay of officers with allowance	4,95,977.63	
(ii) Pay of establishmen with allowance	1,44,766.63	
(iii) Travelling allowance	1,812.35	
(iv) Other contingencies	1,35,241.50	
(v) Scholarships :—		No. of students
(a) National scholarships	6 550.00	11
(b) National loan scholarships	29,880.00	56
(c) Social welfare scholarships	1,885.00	7
(d) Merit-cum-poverty scholarships	1,991.31	22
(e) Merit-cum-poverty scholarships (girls)	660.73	12
(f) Special scholarships	345.45	3
(g) Goldsmith's scholarships	257.71	2
(h) Financial aid (Govt. and college)	4,430.00	133
(i) M.B. S. (college)	3,866.00	234
(j) S. A. fund (U. G. C.)	5,751.00	249
(k) Remission of fee	2,734.00	113
(l) Cash prizes	437.00	9
(m) Scholarships for the physically handicapped	1,220.00	3
TOTAL	8,37,806.31	

There were in all 2,231 students on the roll of the college as on 1-1-1973. Their classification by age and religion is as follows :—

Table No. 3.21

Class	Age	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Total
Pre-University Class . .	16—18	421	160	5	586
Three Years Degree Course (Part-I)	16—18	502	177	15	694
Three Years Degree Course (Part-II)	19—24	367	133	6	506
Three Years Degree Course Part-II (Final) . .	19—24	350	91	4	445
	TOTAL	1,640	561	30	2,231

The above data reveal that there are more than 73% students belonging to Muslim community followed by 25% Hindus. Sikh students are only 30 in number. However, for every one teacher there are 29 students.

Particulars of class, medium of instruction and subjects taught are given below:—

Table No. 3.22

Class	Medium of instruction	Subjects taught
Pre-University Class	English	(i) English (ii) Persian (iii) Arabic (iv) Sanskrit (v) Punjabi (vi) Hindi (vii) History (viii) Urdu (ix) Political science (x) Economics (xi) Education (xii) Mathematics (xiii) Chemistry (xiv) Physics (xv) Botany and (xvi) Zoology.
Ist T. D. C.	English	(i) English (ii) Persian (iii) Arabic (iv) Sanskrit (v) Punjabi (vi) Hindi (vii) History (viii) Urdu (ix) Political Science (x) Economics (xi) Education (xii) Mathematics (xiii) Chemistry (xiv) Physics (xv) Botany and (xvi) Zoology.
IInd T. D. C.	English	(i) English (ii) persian (iii) Arabic (iv) Sanskrit (v) Punjabi (vi) Hindi (vii) History (viii) Urdu (ix) Political Science (x) Economics (xi) Education (xi) Mathematics (xiii) Chemistry (xiv) Physics (xv) Botany and (xvi) Zoology.
IIIrd T .D .C.	English	(i) English (ii) Persian (iii) Arabic (iv) Sanskrit (v) Punjabi (vi) Hindi (vii) History (viii) Urdu (ix) Political Science (x) Economics (xi) Education (xii) Mathematics (xiii) Chemistry (xiv) Physics (xv) Botany and (xvi) Zoology.

The teaching staff comprises 70 males and 5 females and most of them belong to the age-group of 30-34. Of these, 51 are Muslims, 23 Hindus and one Sikh. The entire teaching staff possess post-graduation degree as their minimum qualification. There are 7 trained teachers on the staff while the rest have not received training in any field of education.

There is no recognised students union functioning in the college and not many incidents of serious nature have occurred during the last two or three years. A few incidents that have taken place relate to some clashes between police and students and a few strikes. These have been primarily due to inadequate transport facilities, over-crowding in the class rooms and the exploitation of students by some political parties.

Medical

There are only three medical institutions found in the town. These are Government District Hospital, Anantnag, Government Tuber-culosis Clinic and one John Bishop Memorial Hospital in the private sector. One Urban Family Planning Centre is also attached with the district hospital. Their detailed descriptions are given below :—

Government District Hospital, Anantnag

The hospital has been established in the year 1929. Its annual cycle of the activities is given in the following table:—

Table No. 3.23

Nature of activity	Frequency	Time	Place of performance	Remarks
Showing of educative films on treatment of hypertension and management of the miocardial infections.	4 times in a year	No fixed time	Hospital	The shows are organised by some reputed Pharmaceutical companies.
Staff meetings on the improvement of service to the patients both indoor and outdoor		Twice in a month	Hospital	These meetings are attended by the Doctors of the hospital so that effective medical services are rendered to both indoor & out door patients.
Diagnostic problems of cases		Once in a week	Hospital	Some of the comp licated case are discussed by the doctors.

There are in total 75 beds available in the hospital. The outdoor and indoor patients treated during 1972-73 numbered 190,813 persons and 14,400 persons respectively. There are 12 doctors employed in the hospital whose classification is given below:—

Table No. 3.24

Category	Number
Surgeon specialist	1
Physician specialist	1
Eye, Nose, Throat specialist	1
Gynaecologist	1
Lady Assistant surgeon	1
Assistant surgeon	4
Radiologist	1
Anesthesia specialist	1
Dental surgeon	1

Besides, the hospital has on its staff 4 nurses and 54 paramedical personnel. It also provides meals to the indoor patients free of cost. During 1972-73 the hospital has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 110,300/- on pay of staff and the establishment. Rs. 54,000/- have been incurred on account of diet served to indoor patients. The details of the expenditure on other items is given below:—

Table No. 3.25

Item	Amount (in Rs.)
(i) Travelling allowance	4,000
(ii) Contingency	18,400
(iii) Cost of petrol	2,500
(iv) Postage	500
(v) Stationery	500

A detailed list of diseases treated in the hospital during 1970-71 is given below:—

Table No. 3.26

category of diseases	No. treated	
	Indoor	Outdoor
(i) Infective & Parasitic Diseases . . .	600	7,500
(ii) Neoplasms	50	150
(iii) Allergic, Endocrine system, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	375	2,000
(iv) Diseases of the Blood & Blood forming Organs	149	1,002
(v) Mental, Psychoneurotic and personality Disorders	51	503
(vi) Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	100	595
(vii) Diseases of the Respiratory system . . .	2,463	41,465
(viii) Diseases of the Circulatory system . . .	400	3,000
(ix) Diseases of the Digestive system . . .	2,463	41,468
(x) Diseases of the Genito-Urinary system .	500	1,500
(xi) Deliveries & Complications of Pregnancy, Child birth & Puerperium	2,460	41,460
(xii) Diseases of the Skin & Cellular Tissue .	2,466	41,4 0
(xiii) Diseases of the Bones & Organs of Movement	800	2,500
(xiv) Congenital Malformations	20	200
(xv) Diseases of Early Infancy	1,000	3,500
(xvi) Symptoms Senility & Ill-denfied Conditions	200	500
(xvii) Cases of Accidents, Poisoning and Violence .	300	2,000

District Tuber-culosis Clinic, Anantnag

There is only one such centre functioning in Anantnag town having been established as a part of T.B. control programme in 1961. It has on its staff two medical officers and 24 para-

medical personnel. Their number and classification by category are given below:—

Table No. 3.27

Medical personnel		Para-medical personnel	
Category	Number	Category	Number
District Tuber-culosis Officer	1	Treatment Organizer	1
Medical Officer	1	Tuber-culosis Health Inspector	1
		Sanitary Assistant	1
		X-ray Technician	1
		X-ray Assistant	1
		Laboratory Technician	1
		Laboratory Assistant	1
		B. C. G. Team Leader	1
		B. C. G. Technician	4
		Clerk	2
		Compounder	1
		Driver	2
		Dais-cum-Attendant	1
		Nursing Orderly	1
		Khidmatgar	1
		B. C. G. Orderly	1
		Sweeper	2
		Chowkidar	1

No indoor patients are admitted in the clinic as there is no such facility provided in the hospital. However, daily average out-door patients treated in the clinic is reported to be 87

persons, comprising 49 males and 38 females. Particulars of finance, source of income and expenditure are given below:—

Table No. 3.28

Source of finance	Income		Expenditure	
	Item	Amount (in Rs.)	Item	Amount (in Rs.)
Jammu and Kashmir Government	Pay of staff	79,940·00	Pay of staff	81,661·83
	Travelling Allowance	5,800·00	Travelling Allowance	5,750·34
	Contingencies	6,000·00	Contingencies	5,977·93
	Drugs and equipments	1,000·00	Drugs and equipments	1,000·00
	Postage stamps	200·00	Postage stamps	196·30
	Telephone charges	1,000·00	Telephone charges	871·10
	TOTAL	93,940·00		95,457·50

Drugs for the clinic are supplied by the State Government, Government of India and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. During 1972-73 about 26,755 cases of tuberculosis have been treated in the clinic.

John Bishop Memorial Hospital, Anantnag

The hospital is established in 1902 in the town and is sponsored by the Church of North India. The day to day activities are; round of wards once a day between 8.30 to 9.30 a.m. treatment of out-door patients between 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and again at 1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. The resident doctor makes a special round of indoor wards between 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. in the after-noon. Sterlization is conducted once a week. The compliment of staff employed in the hospital both

medical and para-medical as also other functionaries is given below:—

Table No. 3.29

Category	Number	
Doctors (M.B.B.S.)	1	
Hospital Business Manager	1	
Nursing Superintendent	1	
Nursing Sister/Tutor	1	
Nursing Sister	1	
Male Nurse	1	
Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives	6	
Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives trainees	9	
Nurse Dais	5	
Compounder	1	
Cleaners	3	(females-full time)
Cleaners	1	(male-part-time)
Chowkidar	2	
Driver/Chaprasi	1	
Mali	1	(Part-time)

The hospital has 47 beds and is primarily engaged in looking after females suffering from diseases of urino-genital system while male children below 14 are also treated in the hospital. 16,229 out-door and 973 in-door patients were treated in the hospital during 1972-73. 340 cases of labour both normal and abnormal, 85 vaccinations, 111 sterlizations and 4 IUCD Loop insertions were undertaken in the hospital during 1972-73.

The following information regarding various buildings, staff rooms, operation theatres, in-patient wards, stores and residential quarters is given in the following table:—

Table No. 3.30

Description	Number
Chowkidar hut	1
Reading room	1
Waiting room	1
Private fee ward (family ward)	1
Garrage (family ward)	3
Out patient's block & office:—	
Waiting room	1

Table No. 3.30—*Contd.*

Description	Number	
Drug store room	1	
Dipensary	1	
Doctor's consulting chamber	2	
Treatment room	1	
Operation theatre	1	
Inpatients ward	2	
Labour room (delivery)	1	
Duty room	1	
Staff kitchen	1	
Private kitchen	1	
Kitchen store	1	
Class rooms	2	
Residential quarter (for Superintendent hospital)	1	
Malis hut	1	
Senior staff residential quarters	4	(Flats)
Staff quarters	4	

Urban Family Planning Centre, Anantnag

This is a small clinic housed in the district hospital with a staff strength of 2 Doctors, one Theatre Assistant, one Theatre Boy and one Lady Health Visitor. All the 13 para-medical personnel are engaged in administrative jobs, extension education and field work. The clinic conducted 277 tubectomy and 203 vasectomy operations and 217 IUCD insertions during 1972-73. Besides, 10,267 condomes and 50 tubes of Jelly cream were also distributed among 600 users in the town.

The budget allotment for the year 1972-73 was Rs. 34,962/- and the expenditure made on different items is shown below:—

Table No. 3.31

EXPENDITURE

Item	Amount (in Rs.)
Pay of staff	10,195.30
Allowance and Honoraria	8,290.43
Travelling Allowance	614.72
Incentives	9,358.00
Other charges	753.90

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Working Force

At the 1971 Census every individual was asked to declare himself what according to him was his main activity. If his answer indicated that he was economically active worker, he was classified as working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or engaged in household industry or in other work, such as, forestry, mining, manufacture, trade and commerce, transport, services etc. If a person returned himself as not participating in any productive type of work, such a person was asked to state if he or she was engaged in household duties, or was a student, or a rentier, a dependent, a beggar or vagrant, inmate of a charitable or penal institution or other non-worker such as being mostly an unemployed person, he was returned as a non-worker.

The working population has been divided into the following nine categories:—

Category I	Cultivator
Gategory II	Agricultural Labourer
Category III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, Orchards & allied activities
Category IV	Mining and Quarrying
Category V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry
Category VI	Construction
Category VII	Trade and Commerce
Category VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications
Category IX	Other Services

The distribution of working population among the various industrial categories in Anantnag town as compared with that of Anantnag district is shown in the following table:—

Table No. 4.1

Percentage of workers in each category to total population—1971

Category of workers	Anantnag town	Anantnag district
I	2	22
II	1	1
III	1	1
IV	N	N
V(a)	2	2
V(b)	3	N
VI	1	1
VII	5	1
VIII	3	N
IX	9	3

The data in the above table indicate that 27 percent population in the town are workers. The corresponding proportion for the district as a whole is 31 percent. Out of 27 percent workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers of the town claim 3 percent as against 23 percent in the district. Clearly the town has majority of workers employed in manufacturing other than household industry, trade and commerce, transport and other services. The maximum working force in the town is, however, found in other services sector which claims a proportion of 9 percent workers.

While workers in agricultural labour, live-stock, forestry etc., mining and quarrying and construction is at par with that of the district as a whole, the proportion of workers in trade and commerce, transport and other services is on the higher side as compared to the corresponding proportion obtaining for these sectors in the district. The town abounds in traditional and cottage industries in small sector. This is not the position obtaining in other parts of the district where mostly agriculture, household industry and other services sectors have the highest concentration of workers.

The 1961 Census data in respect of the distribution of workers among various categories for Anantnag town compared with district Anantnag is given below:—

Table No. 4.2

Percentage of workers in each category to total population—1961

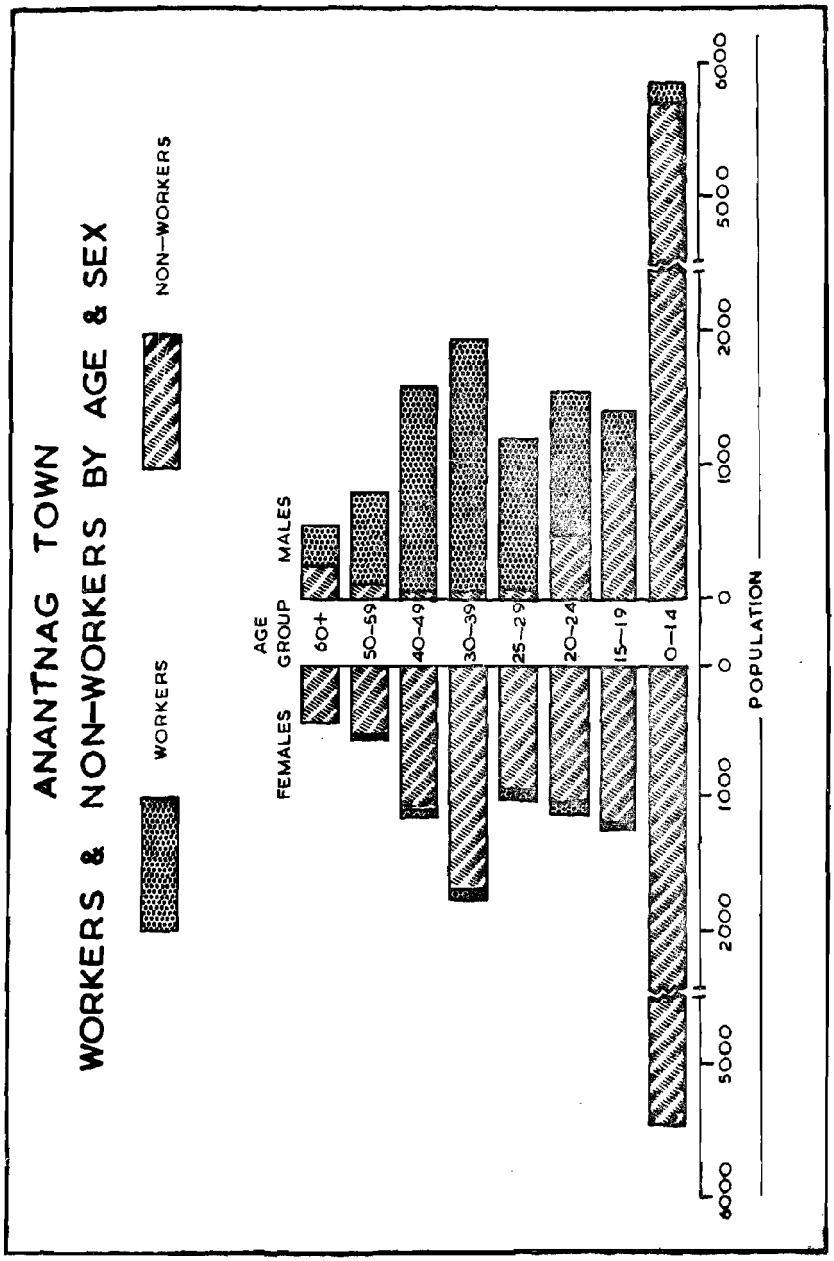
Category of workers	Anantnag town	Anantnag district
I	8	36
II	N	1
III	1	1
IV	2	3
V	4	N
VI	N	N
VII	4	1
VIII	2	N
IX	12	2

There has been a sharp drop in the total number of workers at 1971 Census in the urban areas of the State as a whole. The proportion of workers stood at 26.47 percent as against 30.18 percent in 1961. The decrease in work participation rate is attributed to different definitions of a worker adopted at the two censuses. In case of Anantnag town, however, the workers have registered an increase of 6.68 percent during the decade 1961-71, while there has been 9.79 percent decrease in the workers of Anantnag district. The increase of workers in Anantnag town is due to rapid development in the growth of small and medium sector industries and trade and commerce. There has also been large expansion of government and semi-government offices in the town itself.

Functional category

The functional characteristics of the town indicate the centre of activity of the town in different economic sectors such as commerce, industry, transport, communication, administration, construction, education etc.

The functional characteristics of Anantnag town have been determined by reference to the participation rate of the working population revealed by 1961 and 1971 Censuses amongst the nine industrial categories. These industrial categories have been regrouped in the following five broad functional classifications


ANANTNAG TOWN
WORKERS & NON-WORKERS BY AGE & SEX
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
FEMALES
AGE GROUP
MALES
60+
50-59
40-49
30-39
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
6000
5000
2000
1000
0
0
1000
2000
5000
6000
POPULATION

alongwith the percentage of workers in each group to the total workers in the town:—

Table No. 4.3

Percentage of workers to total workers classified by 5 industrial groups

Group	Constituent Industrial categories	Percentage to total workers	
		1971	1961
Primary activities . .	I+II+III+IV	13	22
Industry	V(a)+V(b)+VI	24	20
Trade and commerce . .	VII	20	11
Transport	VIII	11	5
Services	IX	32	35

If the proportion of workers in a town under one of the five broad categories specified above forms 40 percent or more of the total working force, it is treated as a mono-functional town. If the proportion in the most predominant category is less than 40 percent but when added with the next predominant category makes upto 60 percent or above of the total working force, the town is called bi-functional. Similarly, where the first three predominant categories add up to 60 percent or above of the total working force, the town is classified as tri-functional.

Accordingly Anantnag town has been classified as tri-functional having its characteristics as service-*cum*-industry-*cum*-trade and commerce in 1971 Census and bi-functional with service-*cum*-primary activities at 1961 Census. Evidently there has been a shift from agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining and quarrying activities to industry, trade and commerce.

Workers by age-groups

The following table shows the sex-wise percentage of workers to total population in each sex classified by age-groups:—

Table No. 4.4

Age-group	Males	Females
0—14	1	N
15—19	6	8
20—24	14	27
25—29	16	21
30—39	27	26
40—49	21	14
50—59	10	3
60+	5	1
A.N.S.	..	..

Among males, participation in work is more pronounced in age-groups 30-39 and 40-49 from which bulk of male working force is drawn. This is closely followed by age-group 25-29 in which second highest incidence of male work participation rate is observed. Against this, the higher female work participation rate is observed in the age-group 20-24 followed by age-group 30-39. Proportion of female workers in age-group 15-19 is higher than corresponding ratio found in males.

Dependency Ratio

The following table throws light on the dependency ratio :—

Table No. 4.5

Percentage of Population in broad age groups to total population in each sex

Age group	Anantnng district			Anantnag town		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
0—14	42	39	44	41	39	43
15—34	31	31	32	34	34	33
35—59	22	24	20	21	23	21
60+	5	6	4	4	4	3
A.N.S.	N	N	N	..	..	..

The above table clearly indicates that 45 percent population of the town falls in the dependent ages under 15 and 60 over against 47 percent in the case of Anantnag district as a whole. In other words there are in the town 80 persons in the dependent ages for each hundred in the economically active group. The increase in economically productive population of the town during 1961-71 indicates economic dependence of lesser proportion of dependent population on the economically active population.

Non-working Population

Non-working population constitute 73 percent of the total population of the town. Corresponding proportion for the district is 68.39 percent.

The age-group composition of non-workers is indicated in the following table :—

Table No. 4.6

Percentage of Non-workers to total population in each age-group by sex

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
Total non-workers	73	52	98
0—14	40	38	43
15—19	8	7	10
20—24	6	3	8
25—29	4	1	8
30—39	6	N	13
40—49	4	N	9
50—59	2	1	4
60+	3	2	3
A.N.S.	..	..	..

Obviously, as is evident from the above table, 40 percent of the non-workers are found in younger age-group 0-14 followed by 8 percent in the work eligibility age-group 15-19. In the economically active age-group 20-49 percentage of non-workers varies between 4 to 6 percent. In case of both males and females, the preponderence of non-workers is observed in age-group 0-19. The corresponding proportion of males in age-group 25-49 is quite insignificant. Against this, proportion of non-workers in this age-group is higher in case of females.

Activity of Non-workers

At the 1971 Census, a person returning mainly as non-worker was asked to further elucidate as to which category of non-worker he/she belonged, whether he/she was a student, a retired person, a beggar or vagrant, dependent, an inmate of any charity or penal institution or any kind of non-workers such as un-employed etc.

The following table shows the percentage of non-workers classified by the type of activity in each age-group:—

Table No. 4.7

Percentage of non-workers classified by the type of activity in each age-group

Age-group	Total non-workers		Full time students		Household duties		Dependents & infants		Retired etc.		Beggars etc.		Inmates of institution		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total	100·0	100·0	46·6	18·5	3·7	53·3	47·3	27·4	2·3	0·6	0·4	0·1	..	..	1·7	0·1
0—14	100·0	100·0	38·4	30·3	2·1	11·2	59·3	58·5	N	..	0·1	N	..	..	0·1	..
15—19	100·0	100·0	88·7	43·9	4·3	54·1	3·6	1·7	0·1	..	0·3	0·1	..	..	3·0	0·2
20—24	100·0	100·0	73·1	10·4	7·2	88·4	5·4	0·3	0·4	..	0·6	..	..	..	13·3	0·9
25—29	100·0	100·0	42·7	0·1	14·6	99·6	12·4	0·3	4·5	..	1·1	..	..	..	24·7	..
30—39	100·0	100·0	3·4	..	23·3	99·8	30·0	0·2	23·3	..	5·0	..	..	..	15·0	..
40—49	100·0	100·0	1·5	..	41·2	98·3	22·1	0·7	22·0	1·0	10·3	..	..	..	2.9	..
50—59	100·0	100·0	..	..	15·1	66·7	31·7	23·7	50·0	8·8	3·2	0·8	..	..	..	..
60 +	100·0	100·0	..	..	8·5	82·9	58·5	11·4	31·0	5·0	2·0	0·7	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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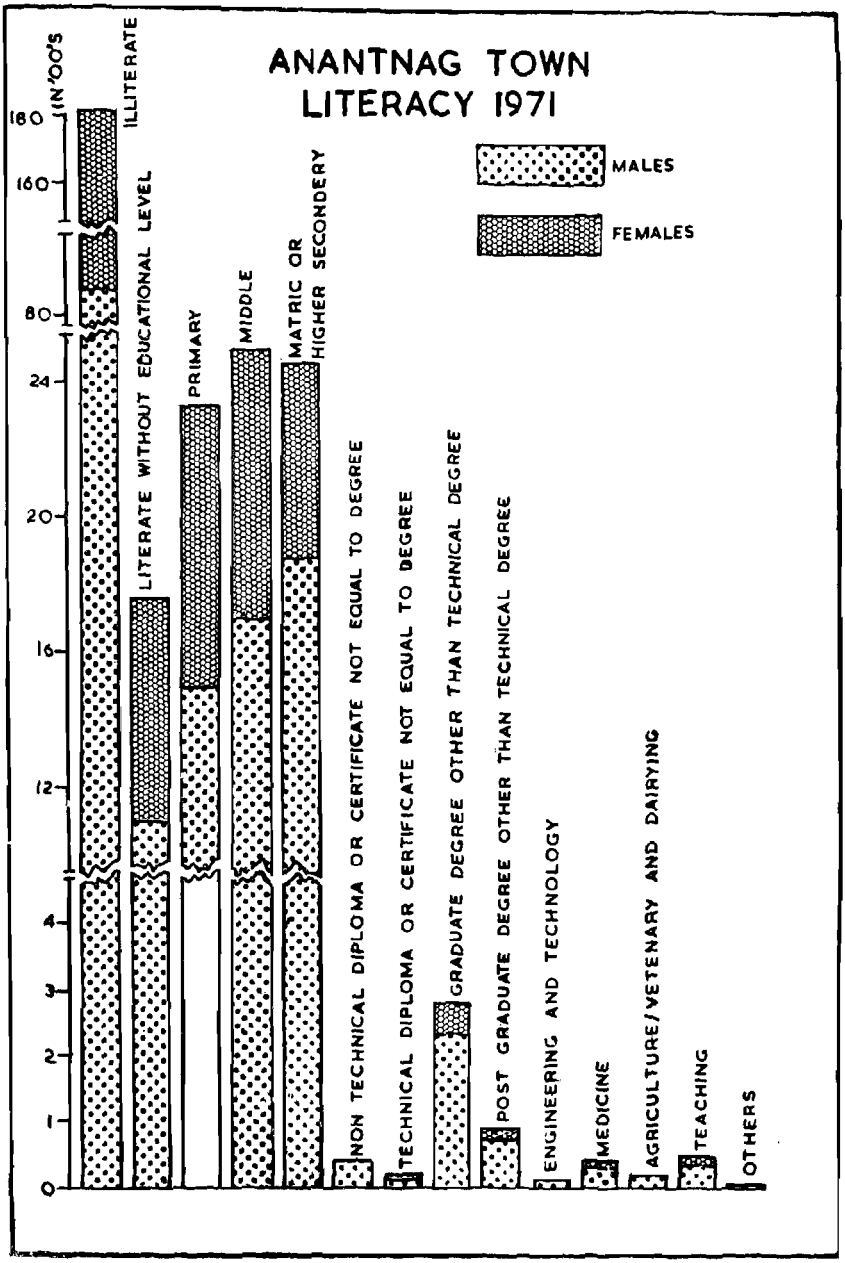


It is clear from the data that 47.3 percent of all the male non-workers in the town constitute of dependents, infants and disabled persons. This is followed by 46.6 percent male in the category of full-time students and 3.7 percent under household duties. Male non-workers under other activities such as retired, beggars etc., inmates of penal institutions and others are quite insignificant. In case of female non-workers, 53.3 percent are engaged in household duties, 27.4 percent dependents and infants and 18.5 percent full-time students.

Concentration of male full-time students is in age-group 0.24 whereas, female full-time students are observed in age-group 0-19. A higher proportion of males engaged in household duties is obtaining in age-group 30-49. However, the proportion of female non-workers engaged in household duties is comparatively higher in all the age-groups. Under the dependent activities, proportion of males in all the age-groups is higher as compared to females. This is because as against male dependents, who do not contribute by way of attending to household duties, females are actively participating in household chores such as pounding of rice, making of cow-dung cakes, collection of fire-wood, rearing of domestic cattle etc.

Literacy and Educational Level

Literacy has come to be accepted as an important indicator of population quality. It also measures the socio-economic advancement or otherwise of a community. The following table indicates the literacy and educational levels of Anantnag town in comparison to the district as a whole:—

Table No. 4.8

Percentage of literates and illiterates by sex and educational levels

Educational level	Anantnag town			Anantnag district		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate . . .	65	55	77	85	76	95
Literates . . .	35	45	23	15	24	5
Literate without educational level .	18	17	22	24	22	31
Primary . . .	24	23	28	33	33	35
Middle . . .	26	26	28	25	26	22
Matric or Higher Secondary . . .	26	28	20	16	17	11

Table No. 4.8—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-technical diploma not equivalent to degree . .	1	N	N	N	N	N
Technical diploma not equal to degree .	N	N	N	N	N	N
Graduates and above .	5	6	2	2	2	1
Others . . .	N	N	N	..	..	..

The literates of Anantnag town constitute 35 percent of its total population. This is made up of 45 percent males and 23 percent females. As against this, 24 percent and 5 percent literacy among males and females respectively obtained for Anantnag district. Among literates, majority have attained qualifications upto Middle and Matriculation/Higher secondary level. This is followed by 24 percent persons having education level as Primary. Literates without educational levels constitute 18 percent of the total literate population while graduates and above are about 5 percent in the town as a whole. Technically qualified persons are insignificant in number. As against this, majority of literate persons in Anantnag district have either no educational qualifications or have passed Primary or Middle standards. Persons having Matriculation or Higher Secondary and Graduation as their levels of education are on the lower side as compared to the corresponding proportions obtained in the town.

Class of Workers

At the 1971 Census the working population has been further divided into different class of workers namely employer, employee, single worker and family worker. Table 9 (Appendix—I) gives the industrial classification of workers in different sectors of economy such as manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers. The figures in the table appended indicate that out of 430 persons working in the household industry, 338 persons are single workers while remaining 92 persons have been returned as employees. The sex-wise distribution reflects that more males numbering 318 are single workers while only 92 males are employees. In case of females there is no worker having status as employee while 20 females have been returned as single workers.

According to the industrial classification of workers into various major groups, the workers in the household industry are more pronounced in manufacturing of textile products (major group 26) of whom 89 are employees and 262 are single workers. This is followed by (major group 27) manufacturing of wood products, furniture and fixtures comprising of 35 male single workers.

Table 10 (Appendix—I) furnishes information relating to class of workers in non-household industry *i.e.*, trade, business, profession or service. Out of 5,986 male workers in this category, about 47 percent are employees, 50 percent are single workers, 2 percent employers and 1 percent family workers. Among female workers, proportion of workers under employees is 99 percent while under other classes of workers the figures are insignificant.

Occupational Diversity

The working population has been further classified into different occupational divisions, groups and families in accordance with the National Classification of Occupations. Table 12 (Appendix—I) gives the occupational classification of persons at work according to the main activity other than cultivation. The data in the table reveal that the maximum number of workers fall under Division-4 (Sales Workers) constituting about 20 percent of the total workers in this category. This is followed by Division 7-8-9 (Production and Related workers, Transport Equipment, Operators and Labourers). Division-6 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers) are minimum in number and constitute only 2 percent of its total workers. In almost all the Divisions there is preponderance of males over females. Females are, however, largely found in Occupational Division 0-1 (Professional, Technical and related workers) constituting about 82 percent of the total female working population. There are also 11 percent female workers in Division 7-8-9 (Production and related workers). In other Divisions the proportion of female workers is insignificant.

Divisions of the National Classification of Occupations have been further classified into various groups and families. The data thrown by table 12 (Appendix—I) is discussed below :

In Division 0-1 most of the workers in the town have returned their occupations as engineering, technicians (group 03), physicians and surgeons (group 07), nursing, health and other technicians (group 08), social scientists (group 13), jurists (group 14), teachers (group 15) and professional workers not elsewhere classified (group 19). Workers having occupations as

administrative and executive officials of government and local bodies (group 21) and working proprietors, mining, construction, manufacturing and related workers, (group 24) are more pronounced. In Division 3 the maximum workers belong to occupational category of clerical and related workers (group 35), village officials (group 31) and transport conductors (group 37). In Division 4 the occupational category is returned in group 40 which mostly comprises merchants and shopkeepers in retail and wholesale trade. Under Division 5 the predominant occupational categories returned are: domestic servants, sweepers, cleaners, watchmen, barbers, policemen and home-guards. Under Division-6, occupational category mostly returned is farm and forestry workers.

The occupations of most of the workers under Division 7-8-9 are carpenters, brick-layers, masons, potters, tabacco prepares, basketry weavers, excavating and lifting equipment operators, launderers, dry-cleaners, photographers, jewellers, motor vehicle drivers, tonga-drivers and freight handlers.

Occupation by literacy

(i) *Occupational classification of literate workers other than in cultivation and agricultural labour*

The distribution of total literate workers by sex other than cultivators and agricultural labourers classified by various Divisions of the National Classification of Occupation is shown in the following table:—

Table No. 4.9

Occupational Division			%age of total literate workers		
			P	M	F
All divisions			100	100	100
Divisions	(0—1)	Professional, technical and related workers	26	23	93
,,	2	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	10	10	..
,,	3	Clerical & related workers	17	18	1
,,	4	Sales workers	21	22	..
,,	5	Service workers	5	5	..
,,	6	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers	2	2	..
,,	7-8-9	Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	19	20	6

As is evident from the above table, both male and female literate workers are found in Division 0-1, 3 and 7-8 & 9. Out of total 3,143 male and 193 female literate workers having their occupations returned under Division 0-1, 23 percent males and 93 percent females are engaged as physicians, surgeons, nursing, health and other technicians, teachers, jurists, social scientists and professional workers not elsewhere classified. In division-4 only male literate workers constituting 22 percent of the total male literate workers are engaged as merchants, shopkeepers in retail and wholesale trade. In division 7-8-9, 20 percent and 6 percent male and female literate workers respectively are found in occupations such as food and brewery processors, tailors, machinery fitters and machine assemblers, electric fitters, electric workers and transport operators. In division-2, literate workers are mostly in government service and working proprietors of construction and manufacturing units. Among total female literate workers, the preponderance of females in division 0-1 is due to their concentration particularly in teaching profession, nursing jobs and as other medical attendants. There are also 6 percent literate female workers found in division 7-8-9 whose pursuations are spinning, weaving, knitting and other related works.

Professional and private practitioners—survey data

Among the professional and private practitioners, maximum are lawyers. Their number is estimated around 80. This is followed by 57 veterinarians, dentists and pharmacists. Allopathic doctors both registered and unregistered are 35 in number while 26 persons have their profession as architects and engineers. There are also 9 unani hakims and 3 homoeopathic doctors in the town.

Employment status of workers by place of work—Survey data

In all, 250 sample households were selected in the town for canvassing household schedules. It returned 1,809 persons—972 males and 837 females. The total working force in the town out of the population surveyed comes to 462 persons—433 males and 29 females.

The following table gives the employment status of workers by place of work and distance:—

Table No. 4.10

Workers classified by employment status, place of work and distance of place of work-survey data

Place of work	Distance of place of work	Total workers	Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Inside the town	Total	332	1	95	110	126
	0 Kms.	281	1	63	93	124
	1 Kms.	32	..	17	13	2
	2 Kms.	14	..	13	1	..
	3 Kms.	5	..	2	3	..
Other towns	Total	31	1	26	4	..
	4 Kms.	1	..	..	1	..
	6 Kms.	4	..	4	..	..
	20 Kms.	3	..	3	..	..
	26 Kms.	2	..	1	1	..
	36 Kms.	2	..	1	1	..
	43 Kms.	1	..	1	..	..
	52 Kms	17	1	15	1	..
	108 Kms.	1	..	1	..	..
Rural areas	Total	25	..	22	3	..
	2 Kms.	1	..	1	..	..
	3 Kms.	2	..	2	..	..
	6 Kms.	3	..	3	..	..
	8 Kms.	2	..	2	..	..
	13 Kms.	2	..	2	..	..
	18 Kms.	3	..	3	..	..
	26 Kms.	5	..	5	..	..
	35 Kms.	2	..	1	1	..
	40 Kms.	3	..	3	..	..
	50 Kms.	2	..	..	2	..
Not fixed	Not fixed	74	..	13	61	..
	TOTAL	462	2	156	178	126

Most of the workers constituting about 72 percent have their place of work within the town. Their distribution as family workers, single workers and employees is 38 percent, 33 percent and 29 percent respectively. Most of these workers have their place of work located less than 2 Kms. from the referrent town. Out of total workers, 7 percent have their place of work in other towns. Workers whose place of work is 52 Kms. away and are reported to be working in other towns constitute about 55 percent of the workers in this category. Workers whose place of work is in rural areas constitute about 5 percent of the total workers. They are all employees and have to cross a distance of 50 Kms. or less to their places of work. There are, however, 16 percent of the workers who have no fixed place of work and these are mostly single workers.

The following table shows the distribution of workers by sex and distance from place of work and transport used:—

Table No. 4.11

Sex-wise distribution of workers by distance from place of work and transport used—Survey data

Distance from place of work	Total workers									
	On foot		By bus		On cycle		By tonga		Not fixed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Less than 1 Kms.	256	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 2 Kms.	46	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3 to 5 Kms.	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
6 to 10 Kms.	..	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
11 to 15 Kms.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 to 25 Kms.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 +	..	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not fixed	36	..	22	..	2	..	3	..	11	..

Most of the persons in the town have their place of work situated 2 Kms. or less and generally report to their respective place of work on foot. About 35 persons (33 males and 2 females) have their place of work situated at a distance of over 26 Kms. and are regular bus commuters. There are hardly very few workers who use cycle or tonga as their mode of transport. However, in case of those who have no fixed place of work, a good number of them go to their place of work either on foot or by bus.

The following table prepared from the survey data indicates the distribution of workers, by hours of work spent daily at their place of work:—

Table No. 4.12

Sex-wise distribution of workers by hours of work Spent at place of work

Hours of work	Total workers		
	P	M	F
Less than 2 hours	..	..	..
2 to 4 hours	..	..	..
5 to 6 hours	126	118	8
7 to 8 hours	29	27	2
9 to 10 hours	67	63	4
11 to 12 hours	161	147	14
13 and above	62	61	1
Not fixed hours	17	17	...

Mostly government servants numbering about 126 persons spent 5 to 6 hours at their place of work. However, the highest number of workers who spent about 11 to 12 hours per day are mostly shopkeepers in retail as well as wholesale trade.

Type of establishments

Total number of establishments returned at the 1971 Census in Anantnag town stands at 1,570 according to the table E-I. These include manufacturing, processing, trade and other establishments.

The following table gives the distribution of 100 establishments by three broad types in Anantnag town and district Anantnag as a whole:—

Table No. 4.13

Distribution of establishments by three broad types

Town/District	Total No ofestablish-ments	Manufactu-ring, Process-ing, Repairs, Servicing, etc.	Trade & Commerce etc.	Others
Anantnag town . .	100	35	50	15
Anantnag district .	100	39	43	18

In case of Anantnag town, the proportion of establishments engaged in trade and commerce is higher as compared to corresponding figures obtained for the district. On the other hand Anantnag district has higher proportion of establishments dealing in manufacturing, processing or servicing. The reason is that more industries in large sector have come up in other parts of the district in both private and public sectors. But on the whole, more than 33 percent establishments, engaged in manufacturing, servicing etc. and trade and commerce in the district are found in Anantnag town. This is precisely because the town is a centre of all trading, commercial and other business activities in comparison to other towns of the district which have not developed as rapidly as Anantnag town.

According to table E-I the town has 90 percent establishments in the private sector followed by 9 percent in government/quasi-government organisations. There are only 10 establishments in the co-operative sector. The government/quasi-government institutions are mostly educational institutions, medical institutions, government offices, religious institutions, hotels, tea shops etc. located in the town. Out of total establishments set up in the private sector, 55 percent are dealing in trade and commerce, while 39 percent are engaged in manufacturing, servicing and repairs. Under co-operative sector, there are six establishments engaged in trade and commerce, one in manufacturing and three in the category of 'others'.

Registered factories and unregistered workshops

The following table gives the number of registered factories, unregistered workshops and household industries obtaining in Anantnag district and Anantnag town:—

Table No. 4.14

— Registered factories, unregistered workshops and household industries in the town and district

District/Town	Registered factories	Unregistered workshops	Household industries
Anantnag district .	46	2,425	5,462
Anantnag town .	1	410	137

Out of 46 registered factories in the district, there is only one registered factory established in the town. This disparity is due to location of most of the industries in the large sector confined to tehsil Pulwama. Unregistered workshops in the town are 410 in number and constitute about 17 percent of the total

workshops in the district. There are only 137 establishments engaged in the household industry or 3 percent found in the town as compared 68.8 percent obtained in the district.

Registered factories and unregistered workshops by size of employment other than household industry

The distribution of processing, manufacturing, servicing and repairing establishments other than household industries classified by registered factories, un-registered workshops and size of employments is shown in the following table:—

Table No. 4.15

No. of factories or workshops other than household industries by size of employment

Registered factories/unregistered workshops	Total		one person		2—4 persons		5—9 persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
Registered Factories	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unregistered workshops	410	1,415	119	119	236	595	31	191

Registered factories/unregistered workshops	10—19 persons		20—49 persons		50 and above persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	persons employed	Units	Persons employed
Registered Factories	1	15	..	..	..	..
Unregistered workshops	11	144	13	366	..	..

From the above table it is discernible that there is only one registered factory in the town employing 15 persons.

Un-registered workshops having on an average about 2-4 persons employ 595 persons. This is followed by 119 units employing about 119 persons having one person as size of employment. Under 5-9 persons category there are 31 units employing 191 persons. The position of employment in respect of units having size of employment 10-19 persons and 20-49 persons stands at 144 and 366 employees respectively. There are no units available in the town employing more than 50 persons.

Type of fuel or power used in registered factories and unregistered workshops

Distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries classified by type of power used is shown in the following table:—

Table No. 4.16

Kind of fuel or power used	No. of units	No. of persons employed
Total	411	1,430
I. All fuel/power	150	390
(a) Electricity	53	165
(b) Liquid fuel	7	9
(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	89	210
(d) Other power	1	6
II. Manual	261	1,040

Of the total number of registered factories and unregistered workshops other than household industries returned in the town as a whole, 63.5 percent are reported being run manually and 36.4 percent using some kind of power or fuel. The high incidence of units run manually is mainly reflected in the case of industries engaged in manufacture of food products like bakery and grain, textiles, embroidery, wooden products, chemical and chemical products, metal utensils, jewellery and repair of motor vehicles, watches and bicycles.

There are 53 units and 89 units using electricity and coal, wood and bagasse respectively as their main fuel or power. Units using liquid fuel and other power are very few in the town.

Establishments using electricity are mostly engaged in manufacture of grain, mill products, bakery products, wooden boxes, wooden toys, wooden furniture and repair of motor vehicles. However, the incidence of use of fuels like coal, wood etc. is highest in case of factories and workshops engaged in production of grain and bakery products, utensils and other metal products, polishing of kitchenware, metal tools, jewellery, lamp shades cigarette holds and repairing services. Seven units using liquid fuel mainly relate to grahts run on water.

Distribution of trade and commercial establishments classified by major groups in Anantnag town is given below:—

Table No. 4.17

Distribution of trade and commercial establishments classified by divisions and persons employed

Division/major-group of N.I.C.		No. of trade/ commercial establishments	Persons employed
1		2	3
Div. 6+ 8	Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants, hotels, financing, insurance and business services	782	1,404
6	Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	777	1,321
60	Wholesale trade in food, textile, live animals, beverages and intoxicants	17	34
62	Wholesale trade in wood, paper, other fabrics, hide and skin and inedible oils	1	3
63	Wholesale trade in all types of machinery/equipment including transport and electrical equipments,	1	2
64	Wholesale trade in food and miscellaneous manufacturing	1	2
65	Retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants	418	645
66	Retail trade in textiles	95	172
67	Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables	137	215
68	Retail trade in others	77	151
69	Restaurants and hotels	30	97
8	Financing, insurance, real/estate and business services	5	83
80	Banking & similar types of financial institutions	2	30
81	Providents and Insurance	1	18
83	Legal services	2	35

Total number of trade/commercial establishments in the town returned at 782 are reported employing 1,404 persons. Of these, 777 and five establishments have been returned under divisions six and eight respectively. It will be seen from the

above table that about 53 percent of such establishments have been returned under major group 65 (retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and other intoxicants), 17 percent in major group 67 (retail trade in fuel and other utilities). However, all establishments dealing in retail-trade constitute as high as 93 percent of the total number of trade/commercial establishments in the town. Compared to this, just 2.5 percent of trade/commercial establishments in the town are reported dealing in wholesale trade. Among the establishments dealing in wholesale trade, most prominent are those dealing in food, textiles etc. represented by major group 60. There are about 3.4 percent establishments engaged in running of restaurants and hotels.

The establishments covering financing, insurance, real estate and business services represented under division 8 account for as low as 0.6 percent of all trade/commercial establishments. There are 2 banking institutions, office of an insurance agent and 2 establishments giving legal services. The high incidence of employment is reflected in retail trade which accounts for 84 percent of all the persons employed in trade and commercial establishments. There are, however, only 7 percent persons employed in running of hotels and restaurants in the town.

A detailed description of various trade/commercial establishments classified by types, areas of concentration and number obtained in the town is given in the following statement:—

Table No. 4.18

Level (Distribution agencies/ wholesale/ retail)	Type of establishment in broad-categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number
1	2	3	4
	1. FOOD AND GROCERY ARTICLES		
Wholesale .	(i) Food grains	Mehman mohalla	2
	(ii) Vegetables & fruits	do	8
	(iii) Fish, meat and eggs	..	..
	(iv) Milk	..	..
	(v) Bakery	..	..
	(vi) Grocery	Reshi Bazar	25
	(vii) Others	..	..

Table No. 4.18 —*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Retail	(i) Food grains	Qazi Bagh	7
	(ii) Vegetables & fruits	Qazi & Mehman mohalla	58
	(iii) Fish, meat and eggs	Mehman mohalla	45
	(iv) Milk	Qazi mohalla	21
	(v) Bakery	Mehman mohalla	97
	(vi) Grocery	Khanabal bazar	189
	(vii) Others(fodder & flour)	Reshi Bazar	5-
	2. CLOTH		
Wholesale	(i) Misc. Textile	Mehman mohalla	15
	(ii) Ready made garments	..	..
	(iii) Tailoring, embroidery & darning	Lazabal	47
	(iv) Others	..	..
Retail	(i) Misc. textile	Reshi Bazar	72
	(ii) Ready made garments	Kralteng	1
	(iii) Tailoring, embroidery & darning	Mehman mohalla	117
	(iv) Others	..	..
	3. CONSTRUCTION		
Wholesale	(i) Building material	..	..
	(ii) Water supply & sanitary goods	..	..
	(iii) Others	..	..
Retail	(i) Building material	Mehman mohalla	13
	(ii) Water supply & sanitary goods	..	..
	(iii) Others	..	..

Table No. 4.18 — *Contd.*

1	2	3	4
	4. HOUSEHOLD GOODS		
Wholesale	(i) Metalic utensil and other wares	Mehman mohalla	2
Retail	(i) Metalic Utensil and other wares	Mehman mohalla	24
	(ii) Earthen pots	Kralteng	5
	(iii) Crockery & glass ware	Reshi Bazar	3
	(iv) Furniture & carpentry	Mehman mohalla	18
	(v) Sheet metal articles	Qazi Bagh	1
	(vi) Plastic & rubber goods	..	..
	(vii) Ornaments, jewellery and goldsmithy	Shakhsaz & Gujnag	25
	(viii) Others . . .	..	..
	5. OTHER CONSUMER GOODS		
Wholesale	(i) Items of general merchandise	Reshi Bazar	5
	(ii) Shoes	Reshi Bazar	5
	(iii) Others	..	..
	6. MEDICAL		..
Wholesale	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Medical	Chahkandan	27
	7. EDUCATIONAL		
Wholesale	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Books & Publications	Mehman mohalla	7
	(ii) Others	..	..

Table No. 4.18—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
	8. RECREATION AND HOBBIES		
Wholesale	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Light refreshments, like Pan, Bidi and Cigarettes etc.	Mehman mohalla	17
	(ii) Sports goods shops	..	..
	(iii) Photographers & photo materials	Mehman mohalla	3
	(iv) Others	..	..
	9. TOOLS, EQUIPMENTS, ELECTRIC GOODS & MACHINERY		
Wholesale	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Agriculture tools & implements	Mehman mohalla	23
	(ii) Items of a particular trade, air conditioning and refrigerators	..	..
	(iii) Watches & repairs	Mehman mohalla	11
	(iv) Others (Radios etc.)	Mehman mohalla	11
	10. TRANSPORT		
Wholesale	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Cycles & repairs	Mehman mohalla	14
	(ii) Automobile parts and repairs	Mehman mohalla	6
	(iii) Petrol pumps & other oils	Qazi-Bagh	13
	(iv) Others	..	..
	11. OTHERS		
	(i) Hair dressing saloons	Chahkandan	33
	(ii) Washing, dyeing and dry cleaning	Mehman mohalla	11
	(iii) Others	..	..

Source—Establishment schedule 1971 & survey data.

The data supplied by Planning-cum-Survey Officer, Rural Industries Project, Anantnag in respect of different industrial establishments located in the town alongwith number of workers employed and the out-put during 1972-73 is given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.19

Size (Large/ Medium/ Small)	Type with reference to the main product	No. of units	Approximate number of workers	Approximate out-put during 1972-73 (Rs. in thousands)
Large	..	..	..	..
Medium	..	..	..	..
Small	Bandsaw (sawing of timber) .	25	110	158
	Oil expeller (expelling of oil from oil seeds) . . .	15	48	991
	Wire & nails . . .	1	10	265
	Tyre retreading . . .	2	8	100
	Printing press . . .	1	6	14
	Confectionery . . .	2	11	225
	Bakery	5	18	261
	Soap & candles . . .	2	4	34
	Trunks & buckets . . .	1	4	72
	Tonga repairs. . . .	2	9	45
	Radio repairs . . .	20	50	480
	Power loom (manufacture of cloth).	1	7	285
	Sheet metal (corrugation of sheets)	1	4	100
	Book binding . . .	2	5	90
	Iron works (manufacture of gates and grills) . . .	2	6	30
	Furniture	4	10	90
	Shoe making . . .	2	10	50
	Auto repairs	6	20	80
	Wood works . . .	18	39	370
	Hand loom (manufacturing of cloth)	2	13	100

The working of some of the industrial and trade/commercial establishments surveyed intensively in the town is given below :—

(1) Star Soap Works, Anantnag

This concern has been set up in the year 1971 and is primarily engaged in the manufacture of washing soap. It started with a working capital of Rs. 40,000. The factory is owned by three partners of whom two belong to the town and another one hails from Srinagar city. The establishment is located in the industrial estate and is housed in a separate shed hired on a monthly rent of Rs. 110.40 from the J&K Govt. Industries Department. The walls of the building are made up of cement and burnt bricks while its roof is covered by C.I. Sheets. The building is used entirely as a workshop and is registered as a small scale industry with the State Directorate of Industries. The working hours of the factory are between 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and remains open for 6 days of the week.

The management employes 2 clerks, 1 skilled worker and 5 unskilled workers. All the employees of the firm belong to same religion and speak same language as that of their owners. Electricity and wood are used by the factory as power and fuel for running the establishment. The main raw material used are mutton tallow, non-edible oils, sodium sylclicate, soapscent, caustic soda, detergent agents and soap colours. All the items of raw material are bought from Delhi and Amritsar.

The manufacturing process involves in mixing a calculated quantity of sodium sylclicate with a determined proportion of caustic lye. The mixture is then cooked and a suitable proportion of oil and fats is added. Spoonification is carried till completion and then the entire mixture is transferred to the cooling frames. After 28 to 36 hours, it is moulded and cut to proper sizes. The soap cakes are pocked and sent out from the factory as finished goods. The average capacity of production is reported to be 1 ton of finished soap per day. The factory has, however, been able to utilize 12 percent of its total capacity during the year 1972-73. The reasons for under utilization are reported by owners as non-availability of raw material and less incentives offered by the Government.

The factory has been in a position to manufacture 30 tonnes of washing soap valued at Rs. 65,000/-. Net profit of the firm has been $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum. The firm has not paid any bonus to its employees during 1972-73.

Current assets of the firm are shown below :—

(1) Spoonification pan	4 Nos.
(2) Cutting machines.	2 Nos.
(3) Stamping machines	2 Nos.
(4) Dyes	6 Sets.
(5) Cooling frames	25 Nos.

The value of the above equipments and machinery is reported to be around Rs. 6,372/-.

(2) **Vijay Saw Mill**

This establishment is engaged in the manufacture of wooden crates and fruit boxes and is owned by two persons. Both of them are Hindu by religion, speak Punjabi as their mother-tongue and belong to Himachal Pradesh. The factory has been set up in 1972 and is presently housed in a separate building. The predominant materials used in its floor, walls and roof are wood, mud and bricks. The building has been rented out by a private party on a rent of Rs. 600/- per year. The working hours of the factory are between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and remains open for 6 days in a week.

The management employes 6 skilled workers and one clerk all of whom speak different languages and belong to different communities than that of their owners.

The partners of the firm have raised a loan of Rs. 5,000/- from the State Bank of India at 7 percent rate of interest per annum. The fixed assets of the firm are one bandsaw, 1 motor shafts, pulleys, willow and poplar logs valued at Rs. 13,500/-. The factory uses electricity as its main power and the main products produced are fruit boxes. The willow logs are mostly bought from the villages nearby the town.

The manufacturing process involves in cutting of logs into appropriate sizes of 0.75 inches thickness. The carpenter then prepares the boxes. Approximate turnover of the factory during the period 1972-73 is reported to be about 8,000 boxes valued at Rs. 24,000.

The proprietors have complained that they are compelled to purchase wood from various villages and have to collect the raw material in the length and breadth of the district. They have asked that the Government Forest Department should provide them necessary raw material at concessional rates in the town itself.

The capacity of the plant is 200 boxes per day but the factory has been able to utilize 50 percent of its capacity during the year 1972-73. The reasons for under utilization are reported to be shortage of raw material and inadequate incentives offered by the State Industries Department. The factory has no problem with regard to disposal of industrial waste as it is sold as fire-wood in the town. The gross profits of the firm amounted to Rs. 3,000/- during the year 1972-73. It has also paid in all Rs. 600/- as bonus to its employees. There is no trade union or any other association functioning in the factory.

(3) Kashmir Wood Turning Unit

This industrial unit in the small sector has been set up in the year 1970 and is engaged in the manufacture of wooden decorative articles. It is owned by two persons who belong to Anantnag town. They are both Muslims by religion and speak Kashmiri as their mother-tongue. The owners do not engage themselves in any other occupations.

The factory is at present housed in a separate pucca shed offered by the State Industries Department at a rent of Rs. 660/- per annum. The rental value according to market rate of this shed is more than Rs. 1,000/- per annum. The factory remains open for 6 days in a week and its working hours are between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. It is registered as a wood turning unit with the State Directorate of Industries and also with the Ministry of Industrial Development, Small Industries Service Institute, Govt. of India. Of the 8 employees working in the unit, 6 workers are skilled and 2 unskilled. All the workers belong to the same religion and speak the language of their owners. Six workers hail from the same area as that of their owners, while 2 unskilled workers belong to an area different from the town.

The factory was started with a capital of Rs. 4,000/-. The owners of the firm have raised two loans amounting to Rs. 9,850/- from State Government Industries Department & Small Industries Services Institute. The kind of power used is both electricity and manual.

The fixed assets of the factory are two lathes, three electric motors, one band-saw, hand lathes, hand tools and grinders.

Their purchase value, the year of purchase and source from where obtained are given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.20

Item	value (in Rs.)	Year of purchase	Source from where obtained
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Lathe (2 nos.)	3,800	1970	Srinagar
Electric motor (3) . . .	2,500	1970	Srinagar
Band saw	2,500	1973	Srinagar
Grinder	500	1973	Srinagar
Hand Lathe	300	1967	Anantnag town
Hand tools (2)	250	1970	Anantnag town

The main products manufactured in the unit are ; lamp stands, fruit bowls, egg cups, containers, napkin rings and ashtrays. Walnut is the only raw material used in manufacturing these items.

The manufacturing process involves in making of walnut stumps on bandsaw. The stumps are then rounded by hand tools according to the shape and size of a particular article to be made out of it. This rough product is then put on lathe and is further smoothened with sand paper. The product is then polished and supplied to wood carving and papermachine units in Srinagar.

The approximate out-put during 1972-73 of different articles manufactured alongwith their number and value is given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.21

Item	Number	Value Rs.
Lamp stands	400	
Fruit bowls	200	
Egg cups	1,050	25,000
Spices set	200	
Napkin rings	2,000	
Ashtrays	200	

The utilization capacity of the unit has been of the order of 70 percent during the year 1972-73. The reasons for under utilization has been non-availability of raw material and frequent power failures. The owner's complaint is that they have to purchase walnut wood from the open market at higher rates as there has been a ban imposed by the government in felling walnut trees. They plead that the State Government should open depots where from the licensed entrepreneur could frequently purchase walnut wood on a quota fixed in accordance with the capacity of the industry. They also grudge that frequent power failures run down the production while the government is charging electric tariff at higher rates.

(4) Gabba Art Emporium, Sarnal Pain

This small industrial unit is in private sector and is primarily engaged in manufacture of Kashmiri Gabba. It is owned by 4 persons. All of them are local Muslim inhabitants and are entirely dependent on this occupation. The building belongs to the owners and is also used for residential purposes. It is a pucca building having its walls made up of cement and burnt bricks and the roof is covered by C.I. sheets. The workshop has both lighting and fan facilities. Market value of the building according to the owners is Rs. 65,000/- and has been under their occupation since 1947. The factory remains open for 6 days in a week and its working hours are between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. The description of work category, class of worker and their social background is given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.22

Work category	Number	Employment status				Distribution by religion	
		Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Administrative	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
(b) Clerical .	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
(c) Supervisory	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
(d) Skilled	40	..	40	..	..	40	..
(e) Unskilled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 4.22—*Contd.*

Work category	Distribution by mother tongue		Area of origin		Present residence		
	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner	Inside the town	Outside the town	
						Rural	Urban
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(a) Administrative	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
(b) Clerical	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
(c) Supervisory	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
(d) Skilled	40	..	..	40	10	30	..
(e) Unskilled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The factory was started initially with a capital of Rs. 1,0000/- However, the owners have also raised a loan of Rs. 2,0000/- from the State Bank of India. The current assets of the firm are shown below :—

Table No. 4.23

Description	Value (in Rs.)
1. Dyes	500
2. Readymade gabba	30,000
3. Puttoo	10,000
4. Hessian cloth	500
5. Woollen thread	2,000
6. Cotton yarn	500

The main products, raw material used and approximate outturn during the year 1972-73 are given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.24

Name of product	Kind of power used	Main raw material		Approximate output during 1972-73	
		Name	Source	Volume	Value in Rs.
Kishmiri Gabba	(1) Manual (2) Wood	(1) Dyes (2) Hessian cloth (3) Woollen cloth (4) Woollen yarn (5) Cotton yarn	Amritsar & Sgr. Local market Punjab, Delhi & Srinagar Srinagar and Punjab Srinagar	2000 pieces	Rs. 1,00,000

The only equipment used in manufacturing is an 'ari' which does not cost more than a rupee and is locally manufactured in the town. The capacity of the firm depends on the man power used where 1 person can ordinarily make embroidery on 8 sq. feet of cloth per day. In case of special embroidery with all-over-work, the capacity per worker is 2 sq. ft. per day. Gabba is manufactured from disused woolen rugs. The rugs are first dyed and then cut to different sizes. The prints are made on the dyed rug and finally embroidery is done with the crewl. Besides disused rugs, hessian cloth is also used. The firm has no problem in regard to disposal of industrial waste. Its gross profits have been Rs. 50,000/- during 1972-73.

The problems faced by the owners are reported to be due to non-availability of dyes and yarn in the local market. The manufacturers have reported that some times there is an acute shortage of yarn in the market and they have to procure the yarn at exorbitant rates. They have also demanded that a small dyeing centre should be set up by the State Industries department in the town itself, so that they could get the local yarn dyed in the town itself. They have also asked for licenses to be issued by the government for export of their items to other countries.

(5) International Handloom Works, Anantnag

The factory is situated in the Industrial Estate of the town and is producing ruffle cloth and cotton textiles. The owner of the factory is a Muslim by religion and hails from village Katsu

of tehsil Pahalgam of Anantnag district. The concern is presently housed in a separate pucca building alloted by the State Industries Department to the owner at a rent of Rs. 56/- p.m. The building has facility of electricity and is exclusively used as a work-shop. It remains open for 6 days in a week and its working hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The following table indicates the occupational distribution of its workers classified by class of worker and their social background :—

Table No. 4.25

Employment status, religion, mother-tongue, area of origin & present residence of workers of the factory

Category Number	Employment status				Distribution by religion	
	Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Administrative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Clerical	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
(c) Supervisory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Skilled	6	..	6	..	..	6	..
(e) Unskilled	2	..	2	..	..	2	..

Category	Distribution by mother-tongue		Area of origin		Present residence		
	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner	Inside the town	Outside the town	
						Rural	Urban
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(a) Administrative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Clerical	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
(c) Supervisory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Skilled	6	..	1	5	6	..	..
(e) Unskilled	2	..	1	1	2	..	..

The owner has raised a loan of Rs. 8,000/- from the State Govt. and Rural Industries Project. The working capital was, however, Rs. 10,000/- raised through his own resources.

The current assets of the firm are as follows :—

Table No. 4.26

Description	Number	Value
1	2	3
1. Handlooms	10	3,000
2. Tona machine hand driven . . .	1	400
3. Charkha	4	100
4. Cotton yarn	100 Kg.	1,600
5. Cotton cloth.	200 Metres	500
6. Furniture & Fixtures	..	300

The main products of the firm classified by main raw materials used and approximate out-put during 1972-73 are given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.27

Name of th Products	Kind of power used	Main raw material		Approximat out-put during 1972-73	
		Name	Source	Volume	Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ruffle	Manpower	(1) Ruffle yern	From Industries Department	1,350 Mts	15,930
Cotton textiles	-Do-	(2) Cotton yarn	From Industries Department & local market	1,500 Mts	3,700

Manufacturing Process

Ruffle yarn is given a finish by steaming. The thread is put on bobbins which are fitted on bobbin stands and the thread is spread to a specified breadth. This is passed on to the tona

machine which fixes the length and breadth of the cloth. Then it is put on rollers which are transferred to the handloom and woven by flay shuttle.

The problem of under production is reported to be due to inadequate quantity of ruffle yarn quota fixed by the Industries Department. The entrepreneur is not satisfied with the quota fixed by the government and has demanded that full quota should be given to him for ten looms instead of two fixed by the department.

Gross profit of the firm is reported to be around Rs. 4,510/- during the year 1972-73.

Tools and equipments of the firm alongwith their purchase value, date of purchase and the source from where obtained are given below :—

Table No. 4.28

Description	Number	Purchase value	When purchased	Source from where obtained
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
Handlooms . .	10	3,000	1970-71	Srinagar city
Tona machine (hand driven)	1	400	1970	Srinagar city
Charkha . .	4	100	1970	Srinagar city

All the equipments have been purchased by the owner on cash payment from Srinagar city. The installed capacity of the looms is 300 Kgs. of ruffle cloth and 500 Kgs. of cotton cloth per month. There has been 11 percent and 40 percent under utilization of its capacity in respect of production of ruffle cloth and cotton cloth respectively. The under utilization is due to inadequate quantity of ruffle quota fixed by the Government.

Commercial Establishments

(1) Fancy Cloth House, Lalchowk

The establishment deals in retail trading of textiles and has been set up in 1957. The five owners of the establishment belong to Chenani in Udhampur district. The proprietors are Hindus and speak Dogri as their mother-tongue. The shop is

presently housed in a separate building whose walls and roof are made up of cement, burnt bricks and C.I. sheets. The building is also used for residential purposes and has been under the occupation of the owners for the last 16 years. As against a rent of Rs. 1,400/- per annum paid by the owners, the current rental value is about Rs. 2,000/- per year. The establishment remains closed on all Sundays and opens for 13 hours in a day between 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. The shop has been registered under the J&K Government Shop Establishment Act, 1966.

The firm employes one clerk and two salesmen. One of the employees has the same religion and mother-tongue as that of the owners, the other two belong to different religion and mother-tongue.

The following table gives the particulars of 4 most important items in stock with the firm at the time of the survey:—

Table No. 4.29

Name of Commodity	Quantity in Stock	Sale price per unit	From where obtained
1	2	3	4
1) Woollen cloth	5,000 Meters	Rs. 5/- to 32/- per metre depending upon the quality of the cloth	Amritsar
2) Terewool textiles			Delhi
3) Sarees			Ahmedabad
4) Terecot			Surat

Formerly the owners had their supplies from Jammu but now most of the goods are directly brought from Amritsar. The proportion of sales was of the order of 35,000 metres during 1971-72. The total turnover during 1969, 1970 & 1971 is given below:—

Year	Approximate volume of business (in lakhs)
1969	1·90
1970	2·05
1971	2·20

(2) Mohd. Amin & Bros. Lalchowk

This commercial establishment deals in retail trade of general provisions and cigarettes and is owned by four partners. All of

them are Kashmiri speaking Muslims and hail from the town itself. The shop was set up in the year 1969 on their own resources. It is at present housed in a part of a pucca building. The building has been under the possession of owners since 1969 and even though the rental value according to the owners of the shop is Rs. 1,200/- per annum, they pay only Rs. 350/- per annum. The establishment does not employ any other worker and is run by one active partner of the firm.

The particulars of most important items in stock and other details obtained at the time of survey are given below :—

Table No. 4.30

Name of the commodity	Quantity in stock	Sale price per unit	From where obtained
(a) (1) Tea	1½ Qtls.	Rs. 10·25 per kg.	Srinagar
(2) Spices	1 Qtls.	Rs. 5.00 per kg.	Locally
(3) Cigarettes	150 packets	Rs. 23/- per packet	Locally

(b) Name of other important commodities dealt : Salt & Matches

(c) Sale per month = Rs. 8,200/-

(d) Approximate volume of business done dusing 1969-70. 1970-71 and 1971-72

Year	Tea	Spices	Cigarettes
1	2	3	4
1969-70	5 Qtls.	2 Qtls.	1,000 Packets (of 50)
1970-71	6 Qtls.	3 Qtls.	1,500 packets (of 50)
1971-72	7 Qtls.	2 Qtls.	2,000 packets (of 50)

(3) Kashmir Fruit Agency, Lalchowk

This establishment is dealing in sale of fruits and also functions as commission agency. It is owned by three partners. All are locals and are Kashmiri speaking Muslims. The establishment has been set-up in the year 1972 and is presently housed in a part of a building having cement, burnt bricks and shingle used as predominant materials in the construction of its floor, walls and roof. The present market rental value according to current rates is Rs. 3,000/- per year but the owners are paying Rs. 1,200/- per annum as rent of the shop. The following table

gives the particulars of workers employed by the firm and their social background :—

Table No. 4.31

Work category	Number	Employment status				Distribution by religion	
		Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Administrative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Clerical	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
(3) Supervisory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Skilled	10	..	10	..	..	10	..
(5) Unskilled	2	..	2	..	..	2	..

Work category	Distribution by mother tongue		Area of origin		Present residence		
	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner	Inside town	Outside town	
						Rural	Urban
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(1) Administrative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Clerical	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
(3) Supervisory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Skilled	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
(5) Unskilled	2	..	1	1	1	1	..

There were only two items in stock with the firm, namely, watermelon (4 Qtls.) and melon (7Qtls.). The sale price of watermelon and melon is Rs. 50/- per Qtl. in each case. Approximate volume of business done by the firm during 1972-73 has been Rs. 1.2 lakhs.

Restaurant/Tea-Stalls/Hotel etc.

(1) **Pamposh Lodge, Lalchowk**

The is a small restaurant-cum-hotel located in Lalchowk—the busy market area of the town. It is owned by a single person whose area of origin is Anantnag town and is a Kashmiri Muslim. He is also a building contractor. It has been set up in 1965 and is at present housed in a separate pucca building. The building has restaurant-cum-hotel-cum-shops in it. The general condition of environmental sanitation is not satisfactory as it does not possess good bath-rooms. Even the bed-rooms are not adequately furnished. The establishment is housed in a rented building since 1968 at a fixed rent of Rs. 2,200/- per year. The present rental value of the building, according to the current rates prevalent in the market, is Rs. 4,000/- per year. The establishment remains open for all the 7 days in a week and the restaurant facilities are open to public from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The management employes 3 bearers including one cook. All the employees are Kashmiri Muslims and have same mother-tongue and religion as that of the proprietor. All the 3 employees hail from outside the town in rural areas.

The hotel part of the establishment comprises of 2 bed-rooms having in all 4 beds. The tarrif of one bed-room per day is Rs. 3/- while for every additional bed Rs. 1.50 is charged. No amenities such as attached bathrooms and fans are provided in the bed rooms. The restaurant serves both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food. However, no alcohlic drinks are available in the establishment.

Land Revenue

The land revenue is charged by the State Revenue Department at the rate of Rs. 5.37 per acre only for the land under use of agriculture.

Import & Export of Commodities in the Town

A rough estimate about the five most important commodities imported and exported to and from the town has been supplied by the local Town Area Committee and is shown below :—

Table No. 4.32

IMPORTS

Name of the commodity	Places from where brought to the town	Transport used/Qty.	
		Rail	Other public transport
1	2	3	4
1. General provisions .	Srinagar & Jammu	..	9391 tonnes
2. Medicines . . .	Srinagar	..	213 tonnes
3 Hardware and building material	Jammu, Srinagar and nearby areas	..	16657 tonnes
4. Utensils and Crockery	Jammu & Srinagar	..	338 tonnes
5. Cloth . . .	Srinagar, Amritsar, Ahmedabad etc.	..	946 tonnes

EXPORTS

Name of the commodity	Place of despatch	Transport used/Qty.	
		Rail	Other public transport
1	5	6	7
1. Fruits . . .	Delhi and Srinagar	..	2758 tonnes
2. Gabba . . .	Jammu & Srinagar	..	30 tonnes
3. Wood works(toys, furniture, craddles etc.)	Jammu & Srinagar	..	35 tonnes
4. Embroidered wallcurtains	Srinagar	..	20 tonnes
Willow works (baskets, cane furniture and kangris etc.)	Jammu & Srinagar	..	20 tonnes

It is observed that mostly hardware and building materials are imported into the town from Srinagar and Jammu which have been estimated to be of the order of 16,657 tonnes during the year 1973-74. This is followed by 9,391 tonnes of general provisions. Other commodities imported are medicines, utensils and cloth. In respect of exports, fruits weighing 2,758 tonnes are the main items sent to Delhi and Srinagar. This is followed by wood works, gabbas, embroidered wall curtains and willow works. The transport used for carriage of goods is trucks.

The town also imports daily vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, milk and firewood from various villages near the town. Some quantities of meat, fish and vegetables are also brought from Delhi and Srinagar city. The particulars about each commodity imported, its approximate daily arrival etc. are given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.33

Name of the commodity	Approximate daily arrival	Areas from where obtained and mileage of the area situated at maximum distance	Method of transport	Particulars of operation of middle man if any	Particulars of warehouse facilities
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eggs	80 dozens	Nearby villages (15 kms.)	By bus and tonga	..	..
Fish	200 kgs.	Nearby villages & Srinagar (54 kms.)	By bus	..	..
Milk	700 Ltrs.	Nearby villages (15 kms.)	By bus and tonga	..	..
Meat	1,600 Kgs.	Delhi & nearby villages (650 kms.)	By trucks	..	..
Vegetables	700 Kgs.	Srinagar & nearby villages(54 Kms.)	By bus and tonga	..	..
Firewood	2,20,000 Kgs.	Nearby forests	By trucks	..	..

Particulars of Banks/Credit Co-operative Societies and other financial institutions

There are in all 5 banks operating in the town. However, particulars about only 4 banks have been obtained and their details in respect of savings, transactions and investments during 1972-73 are given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.34

Number of Banks	No. of depositors					
	Fixed		Saving		Current	
	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	1576	4,935,192	4264	5,260,956	983	2,945,507

Transaction during 1972-73			
Others		Bills discounted and purchased	Loans and advances
No.	Amount Rs.		
8	9	10	11
1,065	2,521,940	..	2,180,500

Investment during 1972-73			
Govt. Securities	Agricultural production	Industrial production	Others
12	13	14	15
49,000	6,644,000	..	1,022,000

Livestock

Artificial insemination and cross breeding has been introduced in the town during the year 1972-73. There has been a production of 2,400 litres of milk and 4,000 eggs per day. About 40 households have adopted rearing of livestock as their main occupation. The most prevelant diseases reported among animals are liver-fluks, black quarter, foot and mouth diseases. These have, however, been controlled by the department by mass-scale vaccination of animals. The quality of local breed has been further improved by resorting to cross breed methods. In this direction one artificial insemination centre at Anantnag has

undertaken artificial insemination in case of 208 animals. This has resulted in 20th births recorded during the year 1972-73.

Forests

There are no separate forest areas demarcated or otherwise falling within the Town Area Committee limits of Anantnag. Various types of plantations and the rich forest areas in the close vicinity of town bear great impact on its economy. The total forest area within Anantnag district is 3306.33 Sq. Kms. These forests are full of Deodar, Kail, Fir and other broad leaved stands. Achabal rakh forest compartment No. 109 to 110 in Kothar range and compartment 14/L (Lidder range) are located in the radius of 8 to 12 Kms. of the town. The forest area of Achabal rakh located in close vicinity of the town meets the requirements of the town in respect of timber and fire-wood. The inhabitants of the town are not entitled to any concessions from these forests as their distance is more than 8 Kms. from the town. However, timber and firewood are sold at reasonable rates in sale depots opened by the Forest Department for this purpose. The schemes introduced by the Forest Department for future employment potential include extensive sowing and plantations at degraded sites and the closure of some depleted forest areas with an aim to restock the area for the future requirements of the local inhabitants of the town. Some inaccessible forests have been brought under commercial use by opening link roads from the main roads radiating out of the town. Walnut plantations have also been raised to cater to the requirements of the local walnut based small scale industries functioning in the town.

Horticulture

During 1972-73 the production of various fruits is given in the following table:—

Table No. 4.35

Variety	Yield
1. Apple	750 boxes
(i) Delicious	325 boxes
(ii) Coxes Orange Piper	35 boxes
(iii) Ambri	152 boxes
(iv) American	20 boxes
(v) W. D. R.	218 boxes
2. Pear	11 boxes
3. Plum	250 boxes
4. Peach	50 boxes
5. Cherry	282 boxes
6. Walnuts (medium shelled)	555 boxes

The yield has been comparatively low as the orchards are just entering the fruit bearing age. A government nursery is located in the town and its production during 1972-73 is as under :—

Table No. 4.36

Variety	Number
1. Almounds	19,868 plants
2. Apple	8,148 plants
3. Walnuts	2,416 plants
4. Peach	11 plants

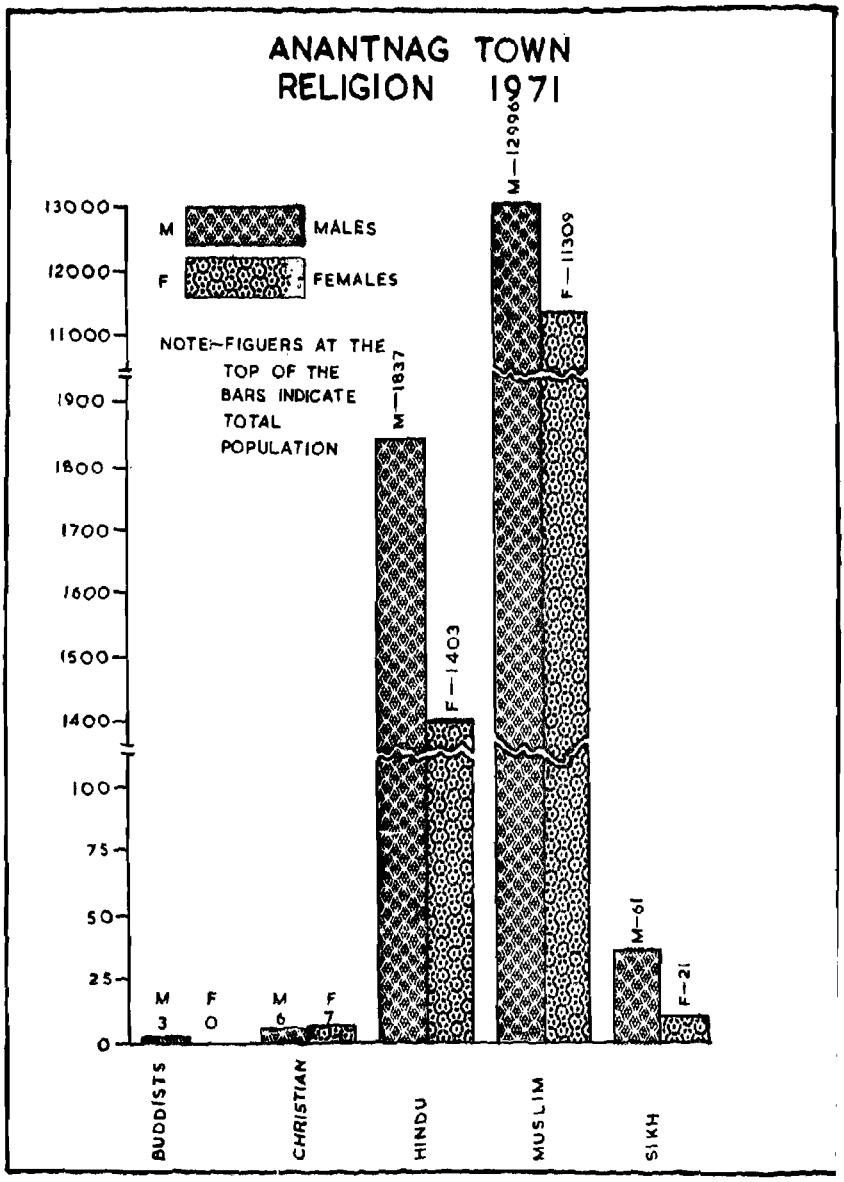
Vegetable Growing

An intensive vegetable production centre has been set-up at Sheerpora. The farm has 80 acres of irrigated land under its use. Production of the farm during the year 1973-74, 1974-75 & 1975-76 is given in the following table :—

Table No. 4.37

Year	Quantity
1973-74	5,500 quintals
1974-75	7,000 quintals
1975-76	8,550 quintals

The centre has also been encouraging the introduction of plant protection machinery, land tools and implements and other improved agricultural practices through demonstrations. It has also been distributing various pesticides. This has resulted in controlling the growth of various crop pests. The other activities undertaken by the department for growth of vegetables in the town are : motivation for compost (night soil), hot-bed method of raising of seedlings, weed control in pottato crop in order to reduce the cost of cultivation and sun-drying of red chillies by chemical treatment. The town is deficient in production of vegetables as against its demands.


ANANTNAG TOWN
RELIGION 1971
M MALES
F FEMALES
NOTE—FIGUERS AT THE TOP OF THE BARS INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION
13000
12000
11000
1900
1800
1700
1600
1500
1400
100
75
50
25
0
M 3
F 0
M 6
F 7
M—1837
F—1403
M—12996
F—11309
M—61
F—21
BUDDISTS
CHRISTIAN
HINDU
MUSLIM
SIKH

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

A — ETHNIC COMPOSITION

The town is predominantly inhabited by Kashmiris. Ethnologically they trace their lineage to Aryans who originally inhabited Central Asia and later are believed to have settled in the State in 2000 B.C. They have fair complexion, sharp features, medium stature and are physically well-built and handsome. By nature they are well behaved, tolerant and hospitable. They are generally peace loving and abhor the very sight of blood being shed.

With a few exceptions, most of the Hindus are Kashmiri Brahmins who claim their descent from Kashapa Reshi, the founder of Kashmir valley. It is said that in the beginning they were divided into six gotras, namely, Dattatriya, Bhardwaj, Mudhgole, Upmani, Gogam and Dhun. With the passing of time they inter-married with other Brahmin immigrants who had come to settle in the valley and in this way the number of gotras multiplied to 133.

Kashmiri Muslims are mostly converts with the exception of Sayyids, Moghuls, Mirs, Pathans and the like who are believed to be immigrants.

The Muslims, who comprise the major group in the town constitute 87.9% of its total population of 27,643 persons . The Hindus rank next making up 11.7% of the population. The remaining 0.4% population include 3 Buddhists, 13 Christians and 82 Sikhs. Muslims are in predominant majority in 35 out of 40 mohallas of the town while in the remaining 5 mohallas of Goja, Brahmanan, Kha Bazar, Nazuk and Hazaratbal Pain, Kashmiri Brahmins comprise the major religious group. The Muslim population extends to all the 40 mohallas while the Hindu population is spread over 24.

The Muslim population is sub-divided into 65 Krams or occupational castes of which Butt, Dar, Sheikh, Shah, Khan, Wani, Zargar, Mir, Reshi, Wagay, Sofi, Ahanger, Najar and Goroo are more prominent. Among the Hindus there are 17 sub-

castes most prominent being Koul, Sharma, Butt, Razdan, Cheroo, Jad and Goja. The following statement gives Kram-wise number of households and their population as also their respective percentages in relation to the block as a whole :—

Table No. 5.1—*Contd.*

Religion	Caste	No. of house-holds	Popula-tion	Percentage of house-holds to total house-holds	Percentage of Popula-tion to total Popula-tion
Hindus	Koul	7	61	2·80	3·37
	Sharma	3	20	1·20	1·11
	Butt	3	18	1·20	1·00
	Razdan	2	15	0·80	0·83
	Cheroo	2	14	0·80	0·77
	Jad	2	13	0·80	0·72
	Handoo	1	9	0·40	0·50
	Kandroo	1	8	0·40	0·44
	Raina	1	8	0·40	0·44
	Goja	2	7	0·80	0·39
	Kak	1	5	0·40	0·28
	Matoo	1	5	0·40	0·28
	Vaishnavi	1	5	0·40	0·28
	Brahmin	1	4	0·40	0·22
	Shah	1	3	0·40	0·16
	Dhar	1	3	0·40	0·16
	Zaroo	1	3	0·40	0·16
Muslims	Butt	28	211	11·20	11·66
	Dar	15	113	6·00	6·25
	Sheikh	16	112	6·40	6·19

Table No. 5.1 —*Contd.*

Religion	Caste	No. of house-holds	Popula-tion	Percentage of house-holds to total house-holds	Percentage of Popula-tion to total Popula-tion
	Shah	16	93	6·40	5·14
	Khan	12	90	4·80	4·97
	Zargar	9	84	3·60	4·64
	Wan	10	74	4·00	4·09
	Mir	8	70	3·20	3·87
	Reshi	9	67	3·60	3·70
	Ahangar	4	48	1·60	2·65
	Wagay	5	41	2·00	2·27
	Hajam	4	37	1·60	2·05
	Sofi	6	34	2·40	1·88
	Najar	4	31	1·60	1·71
	Boda	3	30	1·20	1·66
	Badam	2	22	0·80	1·22
	Hagroo	2	22	0·80	1·22
	Hakeem	2	20	0·80	1·11
	Bangroo	1	20	0·40	1·11
	Goroo	4	19	1·60	1·05
	Teli	3	18	1·20	1·00
	Baba	2	18	0·80	1·00
	Sarwal	1	18	0·40	1·00
	Rather	2	17	0·80	0·94
	Waza	2	17	0·80	0·94
	Darzi	3	16	1·20	0·88

Table No. 5.1—*Contd.*

Religion		No. of house-holds	Popula-tion	Percentage of house-holds to total house-holds	Percentage of Popula-tion to total Popula-tion
	Gada	2	16	0·80	0·88
	Malik	2	14	0·80	0·77
	Kuchay	2	11	0·80	0.61
	Misgar	2	10	0·80	0·55
	Beigh	2	10	0·80	0·55
	Chapu	2	10	0·80	0·55
	Bazaz	1	10	0·40	0·55
	Munshi	1	10	0·40	0·55
	Keno	1	9	0·40	0·50
	Padroo	1	9	0·40	0·50
	Tenda	2	8	0·80	0·44
	Hadwaloo	1	8	0·40	0·44
	Magray	1	8	0·40	0·44
	Rangrez	1	8	0·40	0·44
	Shakhsaz	1	7	0·40	0·39
	Narchor	1	7	0·40	0·39
	Thakur	1	7	0·40	0·39
	Rugha	1	7	0·40	0·39
	Gadisaaz	1	7	0·40	0·39
	Daand	1	7	0·40	0·39
	Malyar	1	7	0·40	0·39
	Pala	1	6	0·40	0·33
	Lala	1	6	0·40	0·33

Table No. 5.1—*Concld.*

Religion	Caste	No. of house-holds	Popula-tion	Percentage of house-holds to total house-holds	Percentage of Popula-tion to total Popula-tion
	Sathoo	1	6	0·40	0·33
	Khardi	1	6	0·40	0·33
	Jan	1	6	0·40	0·33
	Nadaf	1	5	0·40	0·28
	Vaid	1	5	0·40	0·28
	Kotwal	1	5	0·40	0·28
	Krehnu	1	4	0·40	0·22
	Yeto	1	4	0·40	0·22
	Baktoo	1	4	0·40	0·22
	Deen	1	4	0·40	0·22
	Loan	1	4	0·40	0·22
	Ganai	1	3	0·40	0·16
	Mughal	1	3	0·40	0·16
	Jandoo	1	2	0·40	0·11
	Pakhtoon	1	2	0·40	0·11
	Want	1	1	0·40	0·06
	TOTAL . .	250	1,809	100·00	100·00

B—SOCIO—DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

(i) Population by age-composition and sex-ratio

Swedish statistician, Mr. Sundburg, after examining the distribution of population in European countries has come to the conclusion that half of the total population inhabiting an area, falls in the age-group 15-49 while the percentages of the other two groups fluctuate due to their being more vulnerable to mor-

tality. Further, the population has been classified into three broad categories, namely, progressive, stationary and regressive. It is said to be progressive if about 40% population falls in the age-group 0-14, stationary if the corresponding proportion is about 33% and in case more than 20% population falls in age-group 0-14 it is termed as regressive. In order to study the population of the town on these lines the following comparative statement shows the percentage of population of each sex by broad age-groups for the surveyed block, town, district and the state as a whole :—

Table No. 5.2

	Sex-ratio per 1000 Males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as percentage of total population of the sex					
		0—14		15—49		50+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
(i) Surveyed block .	861	37·6	38·6	51·4	52·7	11·0	8·7
(ii) Anantnag town .	855	39·2	42·9	51·4	49·3	9·4	7·8
(iii) Anantnag district	848	39·5	43·9	49·3	48·1	11·2	8·0
(iv) J & K State .	878	41·5	44·4	46·3	46·1	12·2	9.5

The above data points out that the population of the town and especially the surveyed block is comparatively more progressive than the corresponding proportions obtaining in the district and the State.

The sub-joined statement shows the town population by economically productive and unproductive age-groups for the 1961 and 1971 Censuses as also the growth rate during the intervening decade :—

Table No. 5.3

Age-group	Census population for						Decennial growth rate (1961-1971)		
	1961			1971					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
0—14 .	9048	4611	4437	11306	5841	5465	+24·95	+21·05	+23·16
15—59 .	11370	6507	4863	15326	8492	6834	+34·80	+30·51	+40·53
60+ .	668	394	274	1011	570	441	+51·37	+44·67	+60·94
A.N.S. .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	21087	11513	9574	27643	14903	12740	+31·09	+29·44	+33·07

Note :—A.N.S. Age not Stated

The unproductive population of the town during 1961 Census falling in the age-group 0-14 constituted 42.9% of the total population. It was 40.9% at the 1971 Census. It shows a favourable trend in age composition as the comparative decrease in this slab of population during the decade means economic dependence of a lesser proportion of population on the economically productive ages.

Further, during 1971 Census the economically productive population constituting 15-59 age-group stood at 55.4% of the town population and compared quite favourably with its corresponding proportion of 1961 Census.

A comparison of 1961 and 1971 data in respect of unproductive age-group 60+ shows that there is an increase from 3.2% to 3.7% in this slab during decade due to the availability of better medical facilities and extension of life expectancy in consequence thereof.

The decennial growth-rate of population in the town works out to 31.09% compared with the corresponding higher urban growth rate of 44.65% or the State as a whole. It is interesting to note that the decennial growth-rate in case of females by far exceeds that of males both in the case of the town as well as the State as illustrated below :—

Table No. 5.4

	Urban Growth-rate (1967-71)		
	Persons	Males	Females
(i) Anantnag town	31·09	29·44	33·07
(ii) J & K State	44·65	43·45	46·07

The likely reason for this phenomenon can be the immigration of large number of females after marriage in towns from rural sectors. A detailed description of such cases has been given in Chapter VI of the report.

The sub-joined statements give the distribution of population of the surveyed block and the town by sex and broad age-groups for different categories according to capacity for work and the comparison of percentage of population in each such

category with the corresponding figures of the district and the State :—

Table No. 5.5

Category	Age-group	Population 1971-Census					
		Surveyed block			Town		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
(i) Infants, boys and girls	0—14	633	365	323	11,306	5,841	5,465
(ii) Youngmen & women	15—29	532	287	245	7,492	4,123	3,369
(iii) Middle-aged men & women	30—49	409	213	196	6,453	3,541	2,912
(iv) Elderly men and women	50—59	107	58	49	1,381	828	553
(v) Old men & women	60+	73	49	24	1,011	570	441

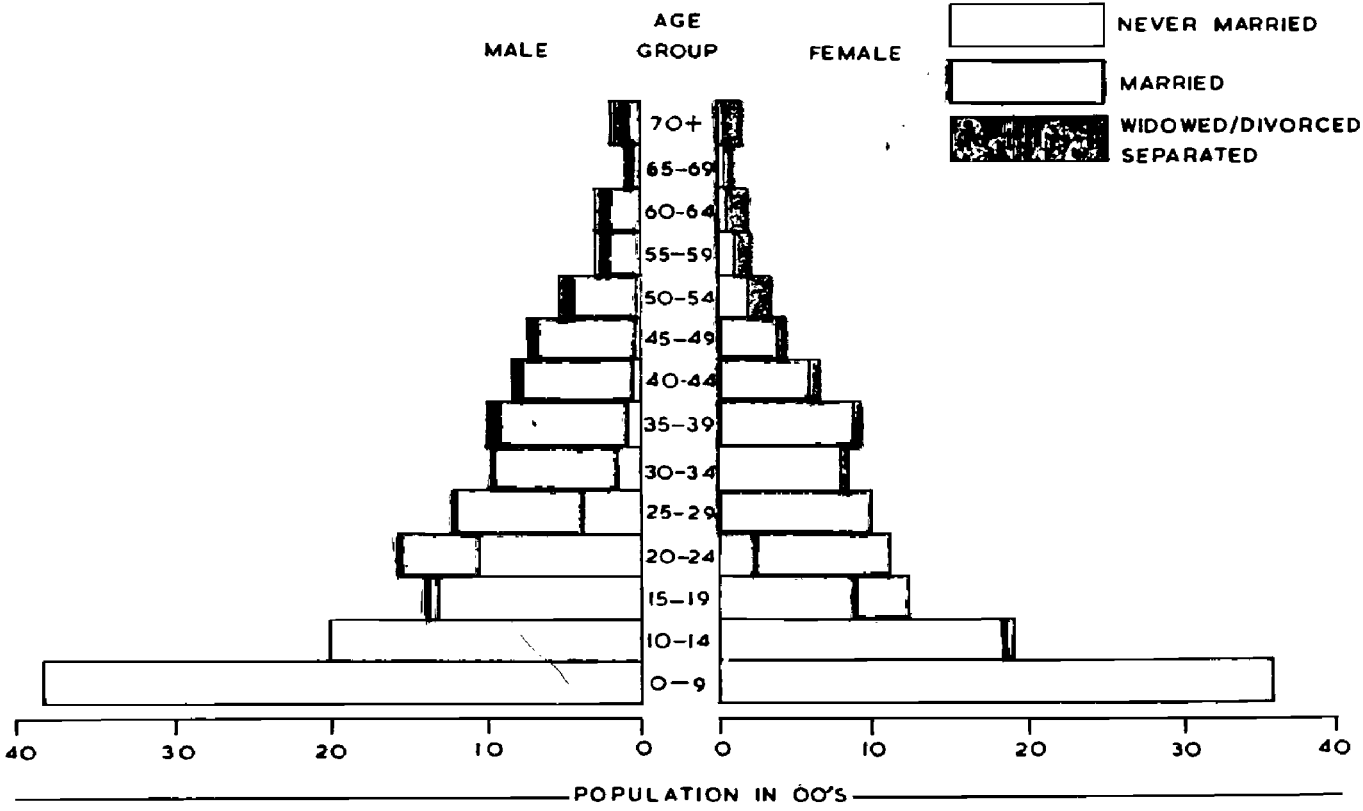
Table No. 5.6

Age-group	Anantnag town		Anantnag district		J & K State	
	Population	% age to total population	Population	% age to total population	Population	% age to total population
0—14	11,306	40·9	345,418	41·5	1980,438	42,9
15—29	7492	27·1	201,230	24·2	1,112,271	24·1
30—49	6453	23·3	204,428	24·6	1,021,082	22·1
50—59	1381	5·0	42,876	5.1	246,357	5.3
60+	1011	3·7	38,293	4·6	256,287	5·6
A.N.S.	..	..	35	0·0	197	0·0
Total	27,643		832,280		4,616,632	

Note :— A.N.S. : Age not stated

The 1971 Census data points out that the female population in the town is in deficit to the extent of 14 per 100 males against the corresponding proportions of the district and the State which stand at 85 and 88 females per 100 males respectively. In

ANANTNAG TOWN
AGE SEX AND MARITAL STATUS



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case of the surveyed block also the sex-ratio works out at par with that of the town. A further examination of the single year age data in table 20(Appendix I), appended to the report, discloses that except for ages of 14, 28, 38, 39, 41, 56, 62, 64 to 67, 90, 95 and 100 in all other single age returns the male population exceeds that of females in the town. It is interesting to note that the maximum age attained by females numbering 4 is 100 years—while in the case of males there are 3 who have crossed this age.

The following statement indicates the sex-ratio per 1,000 males by quinquennial age-groups for the town during 1971 Census :—

Table No. 5.7

Age-groups	*Sex ratio per* 1,000 *males*
0	937
1	942
2	943
3	968
4	943
5—9	923
10—14	940
15—19	891
20—24	731
25—29	843
30—34	864
35—39	943
40—44	798
45—49	633
50—54	640
55—59	718
60—64	745
65—69	1,029
70+	672

The data shows that the number of males born is larger than females and that mortality rate among females is slightly more pronounced than in the males till the age of under 4 years. During next 11 years i.e. upto the age of 14 years the female population more or less has the same sex-ratio. As a result of reproduction and married life, the proportion of females goes on shrinking till the age of 35 and again after 39 years it tends to decline sharply touching the lowest proportion of 633 females/1,000 males during the age-group 45-49 after which the sex-ratio again improves. The age-group 65-69 only discloses excess of females over mates and the position again reverses in the next higher age-groups.

(ii) **Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status**

The classification of the population by marital status as indicated in Table 18 (Appendix I), appended to the Report, shows that 15,539 persons have never married, 10,941 are

married, 1,114 consist of widowed persons and 48 have separated from their spouses or have secured divorce. The proportion in which the town is inhabited by each of these categories is indicated below :—

Never married	56·2%
Married	39·6%
Widowed	4·0%
Divorced or Separated	0·2%

A comparison of this data with that of the surveyed block shows that in place of 56.2% never married persons, the block has a proportion of 60.6%. So far as the married persons are concerned, the town proportion of 39.6% by far exceeds its corresponding ratio in the block which stands at 35.6% only. Similarly the proportion of 4.0% widowed persons in the town is ahead of its corresponding figure of the block which works out to 3.7%. In case of divorced or separated persons the proportion of 0.2% population both in the town as well as the block, however, stands at par.

Table No. 5.8

Marital status	Population of each sex expressed as percentage of total population of the sex			
	Surveyed block		Town	
	M	F	M	F
(i) Never married . .	63·8	56·9	59·9	51·9
(ii) Married . . .	33·2	38·3	37·6	41·8
(iii) Widowed . . .	2·8	4·8	2·3	6·1
(iv) Divorced or Separated .	0·2	..	0·2	0·2

The above data shows that both in the case of surveyed block as well as the town, the proportion of never married males are higher than their corresponding proportion of female population. So far as married and widowed females are concerned, the proportion of population in each case exceeds that of its corresponding proportion of male population. Divorced or separated females are conspicuous by their absence in the surveyed block. In case of town, however, the proportion of divorced or separated males and females stands at par in their respective population.

The following statement which has been prepared from surveyed data and Census table C-II presents a summarised picture of marital status by broad age-groups :—

Table No. 5.9

Surveyed block/town	Age-groups	Population by marital status											
		Total population		Never married		Married		widowed		Divorced or sepraated		Unspecified status	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(i) Surveyed block	0—14	365	323	364	323	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	331	289	241	150	89	139	1	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59	227	201	13	3	202	174	10	24	2	..	..	..
	60+	49	24	2	..	31	8	16	16	..	..	..	..
	All ages	972	837	620	476	323	321	27	40	2	..	..	..
(ii) Anantnag town	0—14	5841	5465	5835	5413	6	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	5096	4210	2881	1189	2194	2964	15	44	6	12	..	1
	35—59	3396	2624	201	7	3001	2201	184	407	10	9	..	..
	60+	570	441	13	..	409	114	140	324	8	3	..	..
	All ages	14903	12740	8930	6609	5610	5331	339	775	24	24	..	1

Except for a negligible percentage of males in the age-group 0-14, every other male of this age is unmarried both in the block as well as the town. Married females are conspicuous by their absence in this age-group in the surveyed block and against it 1% female population of age-group 0-14 is married in the town as a whole. This shows that the practice of early marriages persists on a comparatively larger scale among females than in the males in the town.

The data relating to the age-group 15-34 shows that as a whole 56.5% of the total male population of this age consists of bachelors only against the corresponding percentage of 72.8% in the block. In striking contrast with these high proportions, spinsters claim 28.2% and 51.9% of the total population of the age of 15-34 in the town and the block respectively. The disparity is explained partly by the variation in the marriageable ages of the two sexes and partly by the urge among the parents to marry their daughters as early as possible. Another equally cogent reason is the desire of males to marry only when they are properly settled in life. A comparison of the married population of this age-group shows that 26.9% males in the block are married against its corresponding proportion of 43% in the town. Similarly the proportion of married females in the block stands at 48% when compared with 70.4% obtaining in the town.

In the surveyed block the age-group 15-34 is also populated among others by one male widowed person only. On the other hand the census data points out that the age-group 15-34 has a representation of 59 widowed persons (15 males, 44 females), 18 divorced or separated (6 males, 12 females) and 1 female having unspecified status in the town as a whole.

The male population of the age-group 35-59 include 13 and 201 bachelors in the block and the town respectively. By and large, these comprise of faqirs, beggars, enuchs and persons who cannot enter into matrimonial alliance due to physical disabilities. The corresponding proportion of females is, however, fairly low.

The highest proportion of married males and females when compared with other age-groups are claimed in the surveyed block as well as in the town by those whose age varies from 35-59 years. There are 89% males of this age married in the block against the corresponding proportion of 88.4% in the town. Similarly the married females in the age-group 35-59 stand at about 87% in the block and 84% in the town as a whole.

Spinsters are conspicuous by their absence in the age-group 60+ both in the block as well as the town. The male population in this age-group, however, includes 2 and 13 never married in the block and the town respectively. The likely reasons for this incidence of bachelors above the age of 60+ are that such males consist of Sadhus, faqirs, disabled persons and lunatics.

63.3% and 71.7% males of the age of 60 and above are married in the surveyed block and the entire town respectively. Against it the corresponding proportion in case of females stands at 33.3% and 25.8% in the block and the town respectively. The disparity is explained by the comparatively low proportion of widowed males who comprise 32.6% and 24.6% of the total male population of the age of 60 and above in the block and the town respectively. Among females, however, 66.7% and 73.5% consist of widows in the block and the town respectively. One of the probable factors is that the incidence of getting remarried is greater in the case of widowed males than females.

The data also shows that while divorced or separated males and females claim equal strength in the town as a whole, the maximum proportion of such males is claimed by the age-group 35-59 which has 41.7% of all divorced or separated males and in case of females the majority of cases fall in the age-group 15-34 which claims 50% of the divorced or separated females.

Another interesting fact of the marital study of the population can be viewed from the following break-up of currently married persons by religion :—

Table No. 5.10

Age at Marriage	Currently married persons					
	Total		Hindus		Muslims	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 13 years .	4	16	..	..	4	16
13—17 years . .	33	131	3	19	30	112
18—22 years . .	135	142	19	12	116	133
23—27 years . .	106	30	9	5	97	25
28+ years . .	45	2	5	..	40	2
All ages . .	323	321	36	36	287	285

The surveyed block is inhabited by 323 males and 321 females who are married. The excess of 2 males is accounted for by the reason that one of the married males is a domestic servant who has come in connection with service leaving behind his spouse in the village he hails from and the second case is that of a boy whose age at marriage or 'Nikkah' ceremony was 12 years only but his bride being a minor still is living with her parents who are residing outside the block.

It will be seen that majority of the married persons are claimed by the age-group 18-22 which account for 43.0% of currently married population. It is followed by age-group 13-17 which claims another 25.5% of the married persons. Age-group 23-27 comes next in order and has a proportion of 21.1% currently married. It is, however, encouraging to note that the age-group less than 13 years has only 3.1% of married population, among Muslims and points out that the incidence of early marriages which was once in vogue among the Muslim population has considerably reduced.

It is also evident that the married females out-number married males in all the age-groups which are less than 23 years but in the age-groups 23-27 and 28+ years reverse holds good. However, the proportion of married males and females varies under each age-group with the religion of the married persons. In case of Hindu males the age at marriage varies from 18-22 years as 52.8% of the total married male fall in this age-group and beyond this there is down-ward trend in their age at marriage. Majority of Hindu females (52.8%) on the other hand, are married at the age of 13-17 after which there is down-ward trend till the age of 28 years.

Amongst Muslims, majority of males (40.4%) and females (45.6%) returned their age at marriage to be 18-22 years. After crossing 22 years of age, the proportion of married males and females, however, goes on declining.

It would be interesting to note that among Muslims although there are no restrictions on inter-caste, widow, divorced remarriages yet there has not been even a single such instance in the surveyed block during the last one year. Hindu inhabitants, however, still remain true to their old religious preaches and do not even favour intermarriages in disregard of caste-restrictions. Polygamy which is permissible among Muslims only is also fading away and there is at present not a single Muslim in the block having more than one wife.

(iii) Population by Age, Sex and Education

The sub-joined comparative statement shows the literacy percentages according to 1971 Census data:—

Table No. 5.11

Block/Town/Tehsil/District/State	Percentage of literates to total population in each case			
	Persons	Males	Females	
(i) Surveyed block . .	45·05	54·32	34·29	Note:— The literacy rates are inclusives of the population in the age-group 0-4
(ii) Anantnag town . .	34·66	44·49	23·17	
(iii) Anantnag tehsil . .	17·14	26·03	6·65	
(iv) Anantnag district . .	14·98	23·60	4·81	
(v) Anantnag urban . .	28·94	39·41	16·77	
(vi) Jammu & Kashmir Urban	38·17	46·60	28·38	
(vii) Jammu & Kashmir State	18·58	26·75	9·28	

The data reveals that literacy percentage obtaining in the town and especially in the surveyed block is quite satisfactory when compared with its corresponding proportions in the tehsil, district, district-urban and Jammu and Kashmir State. The literacy percentage in case of Anantnag town, however, falls short that of State urban. All the same the town has to achieve a lot in the educational field even to catch up with small towns of the State, which have returned an over-all literacy percentage of more than 40 at the 1971 Census.

The decennial literacy growth rate for 1961-1971 shows that some progress has been made over the 1961 literacy level which has increased from 19.75% (29.14% for males and 8.44% for females) to 34.66% (44.49% in case of males and 23.17% for females) in 1971, yielding a percentage increase of 57.06% (65.17% in case of males and 36.21% in case of females) for the town as a whole over the decade. This compares favourably with the corresponding achievement in the level of literacy over the decade for Jammu & Kashmir urban areas and the State as a whole which stands at 37.45% and 68.54% respectively.

The following statement gives the distribution of block population by age, sex and educational level :—

Table No. 5.12

Age-group	Total Population			Educational level					
				Illiterates		Literates without educational levels		Primary	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4 . .	186	101	85	101	85	..	..	..	..
5—9 . .	248	133	115	59	60	71	55	3	..
10—14 . .	254	131	123	22	37	34	22	50	45
15—19 . .	234	112	122	24	36	4	2	18	13
20—24 . .	173	103	70	19	37	1	..	1	3
25—34 . .	213	116	97	51	82	1	..	3	5
35+ . . .	501	276	225	168	213	10	2	14	3
All ages . .	1809	972	837	444	550	121	81	89	69

Table No. 5.12—*Contd.*

Age-group	Educational level—concld.									
	Middle		Matric or Hr. Secondary		Graduate degree other than technical		Post graduate other than technical		Technical degree or diploma	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	22	16	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	39	37	27	32	..	2	..	..	..	..
20—24	20	8	47	20	13	2	..	..	2	..
25—34	11	3	32	5	13	1	3	1	2	..
35+	35	3	34	4	6	..	7	..	2	..
All ages	127	67	143	64	32	5	10	1	6	..

The block has a total population of 1,809 persons of whom 54.95% are illiterate. Among the 45.05% literates, those with Matric or Higher Secondary qualifications are in a majority and represent 11.44% of the block population. Literates without educational qualifications are next in number and constitute 11.17% and are followed by those who are middle pass and represent 10.72% of the block population. Those with primary or junior basic qualification constitute 8.73% whereas the proportion of all others with graduate, post-graduate and higher technical qualifications is limited to 2.99% only.

Among makes who claim a population of 972 or 45.68% are illiterate. Of the 54.32% literates, 12.45% are literate without educational standard, 9.16% are primary pass, 13.06% possess middle qualifications, 14.71% are matriculates, 3.29% are graduates, 1.03% are post-graduates and the remaining 0.62% have secured technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

In so far as females are concerned, 65.71% are illiterate and the remaining 34.29% literates include 9.68% literates without educational standard, 8.24% are primary pass, 8.00% with middle qualifications, 7.65% marticulates, 0.60% graduates and 0.12% post-graduates.

This pattern of education reflects that those with post-graduation and other technical qualifications have had to get their qualifications outside the town which lacks these facilities.

The statement indicates that 39.41% illiterate males are of the age of 5-34 whereas 37.84% fall in the age-group 35+ years. The remaining 22.75% illiterate populate 0-4 age-group and are excepted to become literate in due course of time due to availability of better educational facilites in the town now. Keeping in view the educational backwardness of the town before independence, it is but natural that as much as 37.84% of the illiterate male population is concentrated in the age-group 35+ years. The corresponding proportion of female illiterates in the age-group 0-4, 5-34 and 35+ years stand at 15.45%, 45.82% and 38.73% respectively. It is also clear that the proportion of female illiterates in the age-group 5-34 far exceeds the corresponding ratio among males. Likely reason for this disparity can be the observance of purdah system which debars the females of adolescent age from attending classes openly. Another important factor can be the early marriages among females and the conservative out-look of some of the inhabitants about the education of females.

79.5% literate males are concentrated in 5-34 age-group and the corresponding proportion among females stands at 95.8%. Age-group 35+years retains all the remaining literate males and females whose proportions stand at 20.5% and 4.2% respectively. It leads to the conclusion that the progress in the educational sphere is a post-independence achievement since the younger generation (5-34 age-group) possesses the maximum literacy level which is more spectacular amongst females.

An insight into the growing consciousness among the inhabitants of the block about the propriety of giving elementary education to their children can be had from a study of the children of school going age i.e., 5-14 age-group. Of the 264 males and 238 females falling in the age-group 5-14, 79.5% or 210 males and 70.6% or 168 females are attending schools regularly. Further, there are 2 males and 7 females only who have discontinued their studies due to either poverty or lack of interest in studies etc. It leaves 19.7% or 52 males and 26.5% or 63 females unaccounted for who have never attended any educational institute due to the following reasons :—

Table No. 5.13

Reasons for never attending schools	Males	Female
(i) Due to poverty	38	47
(ii) Not interested	6	12
(iii) Physically disabled	6	3
(iv) Have joined the traditional occupation . .	2	1
	52	63

The reasons put forth against Sl. No. (i) and (ii) above and those advanced by them who have discontinued studies are flimsy as the education is free and most of the deserving poor students are being provided with scholarships and free text books etc. in Government schools. It is, however, hoped that in course of time the present percentage of 75.3% of school going children of the age of 5-14 will go on increasing with the growing awareness among inhabitants about the benefits accruing as a result of educating their children.

Table 17 (Appendix II) appended to the report shows that out of 250 households surveyed, only 195 or 78% households have children of school going age (5-14). The following sub-table shows the break-up of these 195 households into

three categories with the number and percentage of such of the households in each category whose children are not attending schools:—

Table No. 5.14

Category of households	No. of house-holds	No. of house-holds whose children do not attend school	Percen-tage of col. 3 to col 2
(i) Having female children of school going age only	44	10	22·73
(ii) Having male children of school going age only	57	13	22·80
(iii) Having both male and female children of school going age. . . .	94	15	15·96

It was observed that out of 195 households having children of school going age, 20% children are not sent to school at all which is especially true of households belonging to socially and economically backward localities like mohalla Sadak (inhabited mainly by scavengers), boat population and Bangidar (mostly inhabited by vegetable cultivators).

(iv) Education by Religion

The population of 1,809 persons (972 males and 837 females) covered under the survey include 201 Hindus (114 males and 87 females) of whom 155 (100 males and 55 females) are literates giving a literacy percentage of 77.11 among Hindus (87.72% among Males and 63.22% amongst females). The rest of 1,608 persons (858 males and 750 females) are Muslims and have an overall literacy of 41.04% (49.88% in case of males and 30.93% for females).

The following statements show the distribution of households by religion and average educational score which has been worked out by assigning each individual the following points with reference to the educational level attained:—

(i) Illiterate **0**

(ii) Literate without education **1**
standard

(iii) Primary or junior basic 2

(iv) Matriculation or higher secondary 3

(v) Technical/non-technical diploma not equal to degree 4

(vi) University degree/technical degree or diploma equal to degree/post-graduate technical degree. 5

(vii) Ph.D or equivalent and higher 6

Table No. 5.15

Religion	No. of house-holds	Population			Average educational score			
					Per head			Per house-hold
		P	M	F	P	M	F	
Hindus . .	31	201	114	87	2·1	2·6	1·4	13·5
Muslims . .	219	1,608	868	750	0·9	1·1	0·6	6·3
TOTAL . .	250	1,809	972	837	0·9	1·3	0·7	7·2

From this it will be clear that Muslim residents have returned an educational score of 0.9 which is at par with the average educational score of the over-all population of the sample block but falls short of that of the Hindu inhabitants which stands at 2.1. Similarly, the sex-wise scores in case of Hindu inhabitants far exceed the corresponding proportions in case of Muslim males and females. It may be interesting to note that the highest educational score has been attained by Hindu males followed by Hindu females and next in order are Muslim males while Muslim females are at the lowest rung. So far as the average educational score per household in case of Hindu community is concerned, it is more than double of the corresponding ratio among Muslim households. For other detailed community-wise break-up of households by average educational score table 9 (Appendix II) appended to the end of the report may be referred to.

(v) **Mother-tongue-and Educational Score**

The sub-joined statement furnishes educational score by mother-tongue:—

Table No. 5.16

Mother-tongue	House holds	Population			Average educational score			
					per head			Per household
		P	M	F	P	M	F	
Punjabi . .	2	12	5	7	2·5	2·4	2·6	15·0
Kashmiri . .	248	1,797	967	830	0·9	1·3	0·7	7·1
TOTAL . .	250	1,809	972	837	0·9	1·3	0·7	7·2

The above data points out that the educational score in case of Punjabi literate persons is about three times than that of put up by Kashmiri speakers whose score is at par with the over-all average educational score of the block population. Females with Punjabi as mother-tongue have returned the highest educational score of 2.6 closely followed by Punjabi males whose score stands at 2.4. Next in order are male speakers of Kashmiri mother-tongue with an educational score of 1.3 while the female Kashmiri speakers come last of all with an average score of 0.7. The average educational score per Punjabi speaking household is more than double of its corresponding score in case of Kashmiri speaking households which is more or less at par with the averge score put up by all mother-tongues together. Further statistical details can be had from the table 10 (Appendix II) appended to the report.

(vi) **Fertility Trends**

It is well known that the fundamental notion of fertility is an actual level of performance in a population based on the numbers of live births that occur. It must be distinguished from fecundity, the potential level of performance (or physical capacity for bearing children) of the population. Fertility can be ascertained from the statistics of births. The study of fertility does not indicate the level of fecundity, for which there is no direct measurement. Fertility is measured as the frequency of births in a population.

Measuring fertility change, specifically to know the quantum of decline in growth of population as a result of implementation of national programmes of birth control and family-planning has gained considerable popular interest in the country recently. To obtain this important data, Special Fertility Tables (F-series) were devised (Q-6 of Individual Slip) and compiled during 1971 Census. The statistical measurement of fertility extending over one year (1970-71) has been based on the birth-rate obtaining among married females. In order to make the data more revealing and comparable, the fertility history of all ever married women has been worked out in standard quinquennial age-groups. Fertility trends by educational levels and religion of married females have also been worked out and all these F-series tables for the town have been appended to the report.

The most common measure used for measuring fertility is the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which shows the number of live births per thousand population in any given year and is one summary measure most closely akin to factors of population growth. But the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is a more sensitive measure and reveals the characteristic age pattern of fertility. The indices of fertility—(CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and ASFR—for the block, town and Jammu and Kashmir urban are shown in the sub-joined statement. It may be mentioned that in calculating these fertility rates, the mid-year population in case of survey block belongs to the year 1973 whereas for that of town and Jammu and Kashmir urban, 1971 Census Population stands as the mid-year population:—

Table No. 5.17—*Contd.*

Block/Town/ J & K Urban	CBR per 1,000 pop.	GFR per 1,000 female of 15-44 age-group	TFR per woman in 13-47 age-group	ASFR per 1,000 female in specified age-group			
				All ages	Less than 13	13-17	18-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Surveyed block .	17·1	77·5	2·5	37·0	..	8·9	70·7
(ii) Anantnag town .	26·6	126·4	3·6	57·7	..	16·0	157·4
(iii) J & K State (Urban) .	27·8	134·2	3·8	60·2	0·0	11·2	160·5

Table No. 5.17—*Concld.*

Block/Town/J & K Urban	ASFR per 1,000 females in specified age-group					
	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48+
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
(i) Surveyed block	176·5	122·8	20·4	100·0	..	..
(ii) Anantanag Town	213·9	154·6	109·4	36·9	24·9	2·8
(iii) J & K State (Urban)	237·3	168·6	101·0	50·8	20·5	4·7

The above statement indicates that the measures of fertility are far lower in the block than their corresponding values in the town and Jammu and Kashmir Urban. It is also observed that ASFR increases with age in each case and reaches at peak in the age-group (23-27). The ASFR in case of surveyed block is comparatively low in all age-groups except (38-42) where it stands at 100.00 against 36.9 and 50.8 of the town and J&K State (urban) respectively. The ASFR in the age-groups 13-17, 33-37 and 43-47 is, however, comparatively larger in Anantnag town than J&K urban.

The following statement shows the percent of live births to total live births by age of mother:—

Table No. 5.18—*Contd.*

Block/Town/State	Reference year	Age of mother				
		Less than 13	13-17	18-22	23-27	28-32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Surveyed block .	1973	..	3·23	22·58	29·03	22·58
(ii) Anantnag town .	1971	..	3·13	28·03	28·43	21·77
(iii) J&K State (Urban)	1971	0·02	2·15	26·41	32·49	21·68

Table No. 5.18—*Concld.*

Block/Town/State	Age of mother				
	33-37	38-42	43-47	48+	Total
1	8	9	10	11	12
(i) Surveyed block . .	3·23	19·35	..	...	100·00
(ii) Anantnag town . .	12·65	4·08	1·50	0·41	100·00
(iii) J & K State (Urban) .	10·28	4·88	1·21	0·68	100·00

It is evident that 80.65 percent live births have occurred to mothers below 37 years of age in the block. Against it, the corresponding proportions in the town and J&K urban stand at 94.01 and 93.23 respectively. Over 54% of births have taken place to mothers below 27 years of age in the block under study while the corresponding ratios in the town and J&K urban work out to 59.59% and 61.07% respectively. Maximum births have taken place in the younger age-group (18-32) which is the most fertile period of child bearing age-groups. The percentage of live births in this age-group in the block, town and J&K urban stands at 74.19, 78.23 and 80.78 respectively. A peculiar fertility feature in the block is that the rates are concentrated in the age-group (13-42) only whereas in the case of town and J&K urban, the fertility is spread over almost all the reproductive span.

There are several factors which influence the fertility such as socio-economic conditions, prompt medical care, educational levels etc. The United Nations Study (6) shows that higher the reproductive rate, the lower is the average degree of economic and social development as measured by various indicators. In the present study, fertility trends by religion and educational level of mothers have only been taken into account as analysed in the following statement which indicates the percentage of live births to total live births by age of mother, her educational level and religion :—

Table No. 5.19

Block/Town	Reference year	Religion	Educational levels	Age of	
				Less than 13	13—17
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Surveyed block	1973	All religions	(i) Total	..	3·23
			(ii) Illiterate	..	3·23
			(iii) Literate up to matric	..	..
			(iv) Matric & above upto graduates	..	..
			(v) Graduates and above	..	..
		Hindus	(i) Total	..	..
			(ii) Illiterate	..	..
			(iii) Literate upto Matric	..	..
			(iv) Matric & above upto graduate	..	..
			(v) Graduates and above	..	..
		Muslims	(i) Total	..	3·57
			(ii) Illiterate	..	3·57
			(iii) Literate upto Matric	..	..
			(iv) Matric & above upto graduate	..	..
			(v) Graduates an above	..	..
(ii) Anantnag town	1971	All religions	(i) Total	..	3·13
			(ii) Illiterate	..	2·18
			(iii) Literate upto Matric	..	0·68
			(iv) Matric & above upto graduate	..	0·27
			(v) Graduates and above	..	
		Hindus	(i) Total	..	..
			(ii) Illiterate	..	..
			(iii) Literate upto Matric	..	..
			(iv) Matric & above upto graduate	..	..
			(v) Gradudates and above	..	..

Table No. 5.19

mother							
18—22	23—27	28—32	33—37	38—42	43—47	48+	All ages
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22·58	29·03	22·58	3·23	19·35	..	..	100·00
12·90	25·80	22·58	3·23	12·90	..	..	80·64
6·45	3·23	..	..	6·45	..	..	16·13
3·23	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33·33	66·67	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
..	33·33	..	..	..	..	..	33·33
33·33	33·34	..	..	..	..	..	66·67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21·43	25·00	25·00	3·57	21·53	..	..	100·00
14·29	25·00	25·00	3·57	14·29	..	..	85·72
3·57	..	..	..	7·14	..	..	10·71
3·57	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28·03	28·43	21·77	12·65	4·08	1·50	0·41	100·00
20·13	22·58	19·05	12·11	3·94	1·50	0·41	81·90
4·36	2·58	1·63	0·54	0·14	..	..	9·93
3·54	3·13	0·82	..	..	..	..	7·76
..	0·14	0·27	..	..	..	..	0·41
31·92	31·92	25·52	6·38	2·13	2·13	..	100·00
6·38	12·77	8·51	4·25	2·13	2·13	..	36·17
14·89	..	8·50	2·13	..	..	..	25·52
10·65	19·15	6·38	..	..	..	..	36·18
..	..	2·13	..	..	..	..	2·13

Table No. 5.19—*Contd.*

Block/Town	Reference year	Religion	Educational Levels	Age of mother	
				Less than 13	13—17
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Muslims	(i) Total . .	..	3·34
			(ii) Illiterate . .	..	2·32
			(iii) Literate upto Matric . .	..	0·73
			(iv) Matric & above upto graduate	..	0·29
			(v) Graduates and above . .	..	..
		Sikhs	..	..	..
		Christians	..	..	..

Age of mother—*Concld.*

18—22	23—27	28—32	33—37	38—42	43—47	48+	All ages
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27·76	28·20	21·51	13·08	4·22	1·45	0·44	100·00
21·08	23·26	19·77	12·64	4·07	1·45	0·44	85·03
3·63	2·76	1·16	0·44	0·15	..	..	8·87
3·05	2·03	0·44	..	..	..	..	5·81
..	0·15	0·14	..	..	..	..	0·29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above statistics point out that 3.23 percent live births have only occurred to mothers in the age-group (13-17) in the block during the year 1973 and in all cases the mothers are illiterate and belong to Muslim community. Against it, the corresponding percentage of live births in the town during the year 1971 stands at 3.13 of which 2.18 have taken place to illiterate

mothers and as the coincidence would have been, the entire births in this case also are concentrated to Muslim mothers. The most prominent feature of the block is that the births are concentrated in the younger age-group (18-27) among Hindu mothers whereas in the case of Muslim mothers, the fertility is spread over the reproductive span of (13-42) age-group. But it may be mentioned that even in case of Muslim mothers of the age of (33-42) to whom 25% of live births have occurred, in 17.86% cases the mothers are illiterate. In sharp contrast to it, in Anantnag town the fertility in case of Hindu mothers is spread over the age-group (18-47), but mothers of the age of (38-47) who have given birth to 4.26% children are all illiterate. Against it, fertility period in case of Muslim mothers in the town starts from the age of 13 and is spread over the entire reproductive span and hereto it is evident that out of 6.11% births to mothers of 38+years, only 0.15% births have been recorded in case of literate mothers and that too in the age-group (38-42).

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

As has already been stated in Chapter IInd of the report, the place now known as Anantnag/Islamabad was also used as a camping ground by the Mughal Kings on their visits to various health resorts of Kashmir Valley. In the absence of any other historical background about the settlement history of the town, Stein was of the view that 'it was in all probability, as its Muhammadan name implies, a later foundation'. The 'Records of Rights' are also silent as to how the town came into being except that the place was inhabited even before the advent of Pathan rule (1752 to 1819 A.C.) and the early settlers belonged to 'Dev' sect. Another fact which State Govt. records reveal and needs mention is that right from its inception this habitation was never depopulated.

Detailed particulars about the history of migration and settlement of families have been collected during the intensive survey of the town in respect of 250 households only which have been selected on a sample basis out of the total number of 3,890 households residing in different localities of the town. Information to this effect has been obtained and compiled by canvassing the relevant portion of the schedule.

A—CENSUS STATISTICS

(i) Population classified by place of birth

Table 21 (Appendix I) appended to the report, shows that the town has a population of 27,643 persons comprising of 14,903 males and 12,740 females, of which 24,143 persons (13,599 males and 10,544 females) were born within the town. In other words 87.3% population of the town was born in the town itself.

Of the 3,500 persons (1,304 males and 2,196 females) born outside the town, 61.7% were born within the district Anantnag. 26.5% were born in the remaining districts of the State and only 10.3% were born outside the State in other parts of India. The remaining 1.5% were born outside India in countries like Nepal, Pakistan and U.K.

A further classification of 2,160 persons (567 males and 1,593 females) born within the Anantnag district but outside the town shows that mobility among females of this category is much

more than that of males as 74% of such immigarnts comprise of females alone who mostly come from rural sector. Evidently, prolonged and continued residence of females at a place other than the one where they were born can, barring exceptional cases, be due to marriage migration.

In case of 929 persons (369 males and 560 females) born in other districts of the State, the female mobility again seems to have the upper hand and is mostly from the urban sector from where 854 persons (311 males and 543 females) have come to reside, in the town. Against it, the figure of 360 persons (337 males and 23 females) who were born outside the State in other parts of India shows that male mobility in this category is the highest and maximum among them come from the rural India.

In case of 51 persons (31 males and 20 females) who were born outside India, 41 persons (28 males and 13 females) were born in Asian countries, 4 in Europe while about the remaining 6 exact particulars could not be obtained. The following statement shows the distribution of this category by sex and the country in which born:—

Table No. 6.1

Country in which born	Persons	Males	Females
Nepal	3	3	..
Pakistan	38	25	13
U. K.	4	..	4
Unclassifiable	6	3	3

(ii) **Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration**

Table 23 (Appendix I) reveals that the population of the town include among others 3,612 migrants comprising of 1,358 males and 2,254 females. It can, therefore, be inferred that 13% of the total population of the town is that of migrants of which 4.9% and 8.1% are males and females respectively.

If we study the migrant population by the duration of stay in the town, it would be seen that 36.9% of the population (21.8% male and 15.1% females) migrated to the town less than 5 years ago while another 35.6% comprising of 10.2% males and 25.4% females came to reside here during the past 5 to 19 years. Migrants whose duration of residence in the town is less

than 5 years consist mostly of seasonal employees, females who may have just returned from their parental homes after first delivery, periodic migration on account of holiday or leave of illness etc. and Govt. officials who have been transferred over here. An equally important factor for the flow of rural male migrants to the town is the desire of students to continue their higher studies after completing the primary or middle school education from their villages. In other cases, the migrations have taken place either due to marriages or because of availability of more stable and paying assignments in the town. The very fact that 72.5% of the migrants have come to abide in Anantnag town within past 19 years clearly points out that the town is exhibiting trends of better economic growth and development as a direct result of its being situated near the national highway over the Banihal pass.

The table when examined in context with the place of last residence of migrants shows that out of 3,612 migrants (1,358 males and 2,254 females), 2,262 (637 males and 1,625 females) had their last residence outside the town but within the district Anantnag; 943 (357 males and 586 females) had come from places situated in other districts of the State; 371 (345 males and 26 females) migrated from States in India beyond J&K State; the remaining 36 persons (19 males and 17 females) migrated from other countries.

The number of immigrants tends to decline with the increase in the distance from the town. Consequently the maximum migration seems to have taken place from within the district Anantnag which claims a percentage of 62.6 of the migrant population. Another interesting feature is that 76.7% of this category seems to have migrated from the rural sector of the district claiming in all 20.5% males and 56.2% females. The corresponding proportions of male and female migrants from the urban areas of the district stand at 7.7% and 15.6% respectively. A study of this chunk of migrants by the duration of their stay in the town shows that 40.6% came in the town less than 10 years ago, 23.7% migrated within past 10 to 19 years, 33.2% came to reside in the town more than 20 years back and the remaining 2.5% could not state the period of their stay in the town. It seems that the town being the district headquarters and a catering station for most of the surrounding areas inspires the rural inhabitants of the district to migrate to the town for better avenues of employment etc. It is natural that a number of rural families want their girls to be married in more prosperous families residing within the town.

The second category of migrants who hail from other districts of the State consist of 26.1% of the migrant population. In sharp contrast to the migrants from within the district, 92.2% (31.9% males and 60.3% females) of the migrants of this class have migrated to the town from urban areas of various districts of the State other than Anantnag. The corresponding figure from the rural sector in this case stands at 7.8%, comprising of 5.9% males and 1.9% females. A glaring characteristic of this group is that 61.7% of these migrants came to settle in the town less than 10 years ago while another 20.9% migrated during the past 10 to 19 years. 14.9% migrants alone claim to have come more than 20 years back and the remaining 2.5% could not remember the duration of their stay in the town.

Third in descending order is the group of migrants who came from other states in India beyond J&K State which claims a percentage of 10.3 (9.6% males and 0.7% females) of the migrant population. In this case 58.2% of the migrants appear to have come from rural areas while another 35.3% have migrated from urban sector and the remaining 6.5% could not be classified into rural/urban sectors. 88.7% of the migrants claim to have settled in the town within last 9 years, 8.4% migrated during the last 10 to 19 years and the rest of 2.9% came to reside in the town more than 20 years ago. State-wise classification of migrants discloses that 30.8% of this category has migrated from Uttar Pradesh while another 26.7% belong to Punjab and 7 to 10% hail from Haryana, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh each. The remaining migrants belong to States ranging from West Bengal, Assam, Bihar to Tamil Nadu and Goa, Daman and Diu. 93% of such migrants are males because they might have come in connection with business etc. leaving behind their families in their respective states.

The remaining 1% migrants numbering 36 persons (19 males and 17 females) have migrated from countries beyond India. Out of these, 19 persons, comprising of 9 males and 10 females, have come from Pakistan and except for 2 females and 1 male whose duration of stay in the town is less than 9 years, all the remaining 16 persons migrated more than 10 years ago. Three males claim to have migrated from Nepal during the past 4 years. Four females allege that their last residence was in England and 3 of them migrated into the town less than 9 years ago while the remaining one came to abide in the town more than 20 years back. So far as the remaining 10 migrants (7 males and 3 females) are concerned, no information is available regarding the country they migrated from.

(iii) Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence

Classification of this data has been provided in table 24 (Appendix 1). It would be evident from the statement that the town is inhabited by 3,612 migrants of whom 1,145 are workers and 2,467 are non-workers. The workers include 1,065 males and 80 females. The migrant population of male and female non-workers stands at 293 and 2,174 respectively.

A further analysis of the statement shows the following salient features of the migrant population:—

I. 78.4% of male migrants are workers but the corresponding proportion of female workers stands at 3.5% only. Further, while majority of the workers of both sexes are engaged in other service, the females engaged in other services constitute 82.5% and males only 62% of the total number of female and male workers respectively.

II. The next largest number of males is engaged in trade and commerce representing over 13% workers of this sex. No female is engaged in this profession.

III. Other sectors of activity which have observed the remaining female workers are manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industries, cultivation and agricultural labour in which 8.8%, 6.2% and 2.5% of female workers are engaged.

IV. The remaining 25% male workers are engaged in almost all other economic pursuits except mining and quarrying.

The principal motive which may have possibly induced the male and a few female inhabitants of district Anantnag, other districts of the State and other states to migrate to the town, is the prospect of employment in some economic activity or other. The agricultural sector in a town, due to limited size of holdings etc., can not possibly afford better prospects for the employment of immigrants desirous of making their living by cultivation. Another important factor which operates against recruitment of immigrants from other states for employment in cultivation is the ban imposed by the State constitution on the transfer of land to non-permanent residents of the State. Cosequently the proportion of immigrants working as cultivators (category I) does not exceed 48 (43 males and 5 females) in a working population of 1,145 persons (1,065 males and 80 females). Of the 48 cultivators, 47 (43 males and 4 females) hail from district Anantnag while the remaining one female cultivator migrated from one of the other districts of the State.

Likewise all the 22 immigrants (20 males and 2 females) employed as agricultural labourers (category II) have immigrated into the town from the district of enumeration.

Immigrants engaged in livetock, forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards and allied activities (category III) comprise of males alone and number 31. In this sector maximum contribution is from other districts of the State which have contributed 21 workers followed by 9 from the district of enumeration and one from Uttar Pradesh State.

The number of immigrants working in mining and quarrying (category IV) is conspicuous by its absence from the town.

There are in all 15 immigrants (8 males and 7 females) employed in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry (category V(a)). Those who migrated from the district of enumeration consist of 8 (3 males and 5 females) while remaining 7 (5 males and 2 females) came from other districts of the State.

Immigrants engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry (category V(b)) number 65 males only. 32 of them migrated from the district of Anantnag, 28 hail from other districts of the State while the remaining 5 claimed to have come from Punjab State.

Likewise all the 37 immigrants who work in construction (category VI) are male and have migrated almost in equal proportion either from the district of enumeration or other districts of the State.

Category VII (trade and commerce) discloses the second largest concentration of immigrant workers numbering 139 who are all males. The maximum contribution in this sector is from within the district of enumeration which claims 118 workers. Of the remaining 15 workers engaged in trade and commerce, 13, 2 and 1 have migrated from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi respectively.

Of the 59 male immigrant workers who are all engaged in transport, storage and communication (category VIII), 39 have migrated from the district of enumeration while the remaining 20 have come from other districts of the State.

The total number of immigrants engaged in other services (category IX) stands at 729 comprising of 663 males and 66 females. This is the only economic pursuit which is represented by all type of immigrants hailing not only from the district of enumeration but foreign countries also. The contribution of the district of enumeration in this case is 196 males and 37 females. Against it, the migrants from the other districts of the State stand

at 146 males and 23 females only. The workers in this category also include among others, Central Govt. employees working in Audit, Information, Broadcasting, Income Tax, Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices and Administrative services. That is why the number of immigrant workers from other States is as much as 309 males and 2 females belonging to sixteen other states of India. Even 12 male and 4 female immigrants from countries beyond India are represented by this category of work.

So far as the non-workers are concerned, their population stands at 2,467 persons comprising of 293 males and 2,174 females. The large number of females in the category of non-workers are evident cases of marriage migration who have come to settle down in the town alongwith their spouses. The remaining males and females account for dependent children, school going boys and girls, students etc.

(iv) Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-group duration of residence and merital status

Table 25 (Appendix I) shows that among the 1,358 male migrants, 532 are not married, 786 are married and the remaining 40 are widowed/divorced. Similar marital distribution of 2,254 female migrants indicates that 188 have not married, 1,858 are wedded and the rest 208 are either widowed or divorced. If we study this data classified by the duration of stay in the town, the following position will emerge:—

Table No. 6.2

Duration of stay in the town		No. of migrants by sex			
		Total	Un-married	Married	Widowed & divorced
(i) Less than 1 year .	M	267	116	146	5
	F	89	40	40	9
(ii) 1—9 years . .	M	686	299	378	9
	F	802	122	661	19
(iii) 10 years & above	M	354	94	238	22
	F	1,329	17	1,138	174
(iv) Unclassified . .	M	51	23	24	4
	F	34	9	19	6

The above statement shows that of the total migrant population 267 males and 89 females with varying marital status immigrated into the town less than 1 year ago. Of these 267 males, 68 hail from the district of enumeration, 51 have come from other districts of the State, 142 migrated from other states of India and 6 came from other countries. In case of 89 females, 39 of them immigrated in the town from district of enumeration, 47 hail from other districts of the State, 2 belong to other states of India and the remaining 1 has migrated from outside India.

In all these cases the likely reasons for migration can be as follows:—

(i) Babies of less than 1 year especially hailing from the district of enumeration may have come alongwith their respective mothers after the first delivery in mother's parental houses;
(ii) Dependents and students of 0-24 years age-group may have accompanied their parents who might have come to the town due to one or the other reasons;
(iii) Students desirous of continuing their studies after completing the school education may have come from rural sector of the district;
(iv) As casual vistitors and patients in hospitals;
(v) On account of holiday or earned leave or leave of sickness etc;
(vi) Seasonal employees;
(vii) On transfer or getting into some new and lucrative sector of employment;
(viii) In search of employment;
(ix) Marriage migrations;
(x) Females returning from parental houses after giving first delivery. According to the social custom followed here a newly married female gives her first birth at her parental house after which she returns to the house of her husband.

If we study the above data in relation with the marital status of the migrants who are residing in the town for less than 1 year, it seems that most of the unmarried 116 males and 89 females migrated due to above (i) to (vii) reasons. In case of married 146 males and 40 females reasons (iv) to (x) hold good. So far as the remaining 5 male and 9 female widowed/divorced persons are concerned, reasons at Sl. No. (iv) to (viii) can be the likely motives for migration.

Migrants with duration of residence from 1 to 9 years at the place of enumeration seem to have left their places of origin in connection with the activity they are engaged and number 686 males and 802 females. The classification of these males by the place of last residence shows that 304 immigrated from the district of enumeration, 207 came from other districts of the State, 170 are from other states of India while the remaining 5 migrated from other countries. In case of 802 females, 506 are from the same district while 279 are from other districts of the State. Against it, 13 only hail from other states of India and the rest of the 4 are from other countries.

Apart from the reasons already enlisted above, other probable reasons which could have tempted such migrations among unmarried, married, widowed and divorced migrants who are residing in the town from 1 to 9 years can be the opening of new areas of cultivation, setting up of new industries and Industrial Estate, prospects of better trade and commerce and expansion in transport sector etc. Transfers in connection with State and Central Govt. departments both at tehsil and district levels also provide another channel for migration. With the expansion in social welfare health and education departments new avenues of employment have been made available to females, who had to move on account of having been transferred. In case of females, however, most of the migration cases especially from within the district and other districts of the State are due to marriage.

It is followed by unmarried, married and widowed/divorced migrants whose duration of stay in the town is 10 years and above and account for 354 males and 1,329 females. In case of 354 males, the contribution of district of enumeration is 231 males followed by 84 from other districts of the State and 31 from other States of India. The remaining 8 males have migrated in the town from foreign countries. So far as females are concerned, out of 1,329, 1,052 immigrated into the town from the district of enumeration, 254 have come from other districts of the State, eleven migrated from other states while the remaining twelve claim to have come from countries outside India. In all these cases the migrant unmarried, married, widowed/divorced males and females seem to have settled permanently in the place of enumeration in connection with some activity or the other as already indicated in above paras. The overwhelming majority of females over males in this case, however, evidently shows that their prolonged and continued stay for more than 10 years, barring exceptional cases can only be due to marriage migration. The very fact that about 80% of these females hail from the district of enumeration also leads to the same conclusion.

B. SURVEY DATA

V. Population classified by place of birth

The population of the surveyed sample stands at 1,809 persons comprising of 972 males and 837 females. Out of 1,809 persons, 1,658 (945 males and 713 females) or 91.6% were born within the town. It is also evident that 97.2% of the total male population claims to have born within the town and corresponding proporion of female population stands at 82.8%. The classi-

fication of 151 persons (27 males and 124 females) who were born outside the town according to the characteristics of the place of birth is given below:—

Table No. 6.3

Birth place	Rural/ Urban	Persons	Males	Females
(i) Outside the town but within the district of ennumeration .	R	67	8	59
	U	29	3	26
(ii) In other districts of the State .	R	2	1	1
	U	49	13	36
(iii) Other States of India (Punjab) .	R	..	..	..
	U	2	1	1
(iv) Other countries (Pakistan) .	R	..	..	..
	U	2	1	1

The statement shows that 96 persons (11 males and 85 females) were born within the district of enumeration. A glaring feature in this category is the overwhelming majority of female mobility over that of males. Another striking fact is that the females born in the rural sector are more than double in number than the corresponding figure in urban sector.

Similarly the females born in other districts of the State are more than two and a half times the corresponding figure of males. But in this case the contribution is almost all from the urban areas. In sharp contrast to majority of males and females born in rural areas of the district of enumeration, here the males and females are mostly born in the urban sectors. As in the case of females born in the district of enumeration, here too the mobility among females is prepondering.

So far as the persons born in other states of India are concerned there number is limited to two, representing both the sexes. In this case both these persons are the members of a household who has originally come from Sialkot (Pakistan) and settled in Punjab first before migrating into Anantnag town. So the 2 persons born in Pakistan are also the members of this very household.

(vi) **Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration**

The population of the surveyed block which stands at 1,809 persons also include 164 migrants comprising of 34 males and 130 females. It shows that more than 9% population is that of migrants of which 1.9% and 7.1% are males and females respectively. Further 3.5% and 15.5% of the total male and female populations respectively are that of migrants. The most interesting feature among migrants is that 79.3% of them comprise of females alone.

The following statement shows migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of stay in the place of enumeration :—

Table No. 6.4

Last residence	Rural / urban	Migrants			Duration of stay in place of enumeration									
		T	M	F	Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20 + years	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(i) Within the distt : of enumeration	R	78	14	64	..	..	..	5	1	10	13	17	..	32
	U	31	4	27	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	11	1	13
(ii) Other districts of the State	R	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	U	49	13	36	..	..	..	3	10	13	2	15	1	5
(iii) Other states of India	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
(iv) Other countries .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .		164	34	130	..	..	1	8	11	27	20	45	2	50

It would be evident from the above statement that 66.5% of the total migrants hail from the district of enumeration. Another glaring feature is that contribution of rural sector of the district towards migrant population is two and a half times than that of the urban sector. If we study all the 109 persons (18 males and 91 females) who hail from the district of enumeration by duration of their stay in the town and reasons of migration, it will be seen that only five females came to the survey block 1-4 years ago due to their marriages. One male and 13 females migrated to the town between five to nine years back. The male member came in connection with his job as a domestic servant while of the 13 females twelve came as a reason of marriage and the remaining one had come to stay with her sister. In case of 16 males and 228 females who migrated into the town 10-19 years back the following reasons have been recorded:—

Table No. 6.5

Reasons of migration	Migrant		
	Persons	Males	Females
(i) Better prospects in business . . .	3	3	..
(ii) Better prospects in vegetable cultivation .	1	..	1
(iii) Better job opportunities . . .	1	1	..
(iv) In connection with service . . .	1	1	..
(v) Marriage.	21	1	20
(vi) Alongwith earning members of the household	17	10	7
TOTAL . .	44	16	28

So far as one male and 45 females who migrated to the town more than 20 years back are concerned, the only male and 44 females claim to have settled in the town after their respective marriages while the remaining one female is staying with her daughter.

It is followed by migrants who have come from other districts of the State and claim 31% of the migrant population. Of the 51 migrant persons (14 males and 37 females) in the category, two persons only comprising of one male and one female hail from the rural areas. The male member is a domestic servant and migrated 1-4 years back while the female was married

into the block and came here 5-9 years ago. Of the 49 persons (13 males and 36 females) who claim to have come from the urban sectors of other districts of the State, three females alone came 1-4 years back, one due to marriage and the remaining two alongwith their parents. It is followed by ten males and 13 females who migrated between past 5 to 9 years. Of the ten males, two have come due to better business prospects while the remaining eight have moved alongwith their parents. In case of 13 females, three have come to settle here after marriage while the remaining ten have accompanied either their husbands or parents or sons etc. Persons who migrated to the block 10-19 years back comprise of two males and 15 females. Of these only one male came in connection with service while the remaining male and three females have come alongwith their respective heads of the households and the remaining twelve females migrated as a reason of their marriage. It leaves one male and five females unaccounted for all of whom came to settle in the town more than 20 years ago after their marriages.

The remaining 2.5% migrants comprise of one household which hails from urban sector of Punjab State and came to settle in the town 10-19 years ago. The head of the household who is a male member was prompted to settle here due to better prospects in business and the remaining members are all dependents.

If we consolidate all the above specified reasons of migration for all the 164 migrants, the following picture would emerge:—

Table No. 6.6

Reasons of migration	Migrant		
	Persons	Male	Female
(i) Due to better business prospects	6	6	..
(ii) In connection with service	2	2	..
(iii) In connection with domestic service	2	2	..
(iv) Due to better job opportunities	1	1	..
(v) Due to better prospects in vegetable cultivation	1	..	1
(vi) Marriage	106	3	103
(vii) Came alongwith parents, husbands, sisters, brothers, sons, etc	46	20	26
TOTAL	164	34	130

(vii) **Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence**

The migrant population which stands at 164 persons comprise of 31 workers and 133 non-workers. The workers include 20 males and eleven females. The population of male and female non-workers stands at 14 and 119 respectively. A few glaring characteristics of the migrant workers and non-workers population are as under:—

I. 58.8% of male migrants are workers but the corresponding proportion of female workers stands at 8.5% only.

II. 40% male workers are engaged in other services (category IX) alone. Against it the most attractive avenue of employment in case of females seems to be vegetable cultivation (Category I) which alone absorbs 63.6% female workers.

III. The next largest number of males is engaged in trade and commerce (category VII) representing 30% male workers.

IV. The only other avenue of employment for the remaining 36.4% female workers is other services (category IX).

V. Of the remaining 30% male workers, 20% are engaged in category VIII and 10% in category V(b).

VI. Workers are conspicuous by their absence in the following categories of work—II, III, IV, V(a) and VI.

The number of immigrants working as vegetable cultivators (Category I) stand at seven females alone, all of whom hail from the rural areas of the district of enumeration. Out of seven, one is the head of a household who migrated to the block due to better prospects in vegetable cultivation while the rest of six were married in the block and are now engaged in this profession to subsidies the income of their respective households.

It is followed by immigrants engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry (category V(b)) who number two males only and have migrated from the rural sector of the district of enumeration. Both the workers are working as tailors.

Category VII (trade and commerce) engaged another six male workers. Out of six, two hail from the rural sector of the district of enumeration, three from the urban areas of other districts of the State while the remaining one migrated from urban sector of Punjab State. Four of these workers are cloth merchants while one each is engaged in grocery and medicine selling.

Of the four male immigrant workers who are engaged in transport, storage and communication (category VIII), two have migrated from the rural areas of the district of enumeration while the remaining two have come from urban areas of other districts of the State. Out of four one each is a transporter and a truck driver while the remaining two are tonga-drivers.

The total number of immigrants engaged in other services (category IX) stands at twelve comprising of eight males and four females. The contribution of the district of enumeration in this case is six males and one female and except for three males who hail from urban sector, all the other come from rural areas. Against it, the migrants from other districts of the State stand at two males and three females and barring one male who hails from rural area all the rest belong to urban sectors. While all the four female workers in this category are school teachers, the eight male workers are engaged in the following pursuits:—

(i)	School teachers	= 3
(ii)	Domestic servants	= 2
(iii)	Clerk in a sawmill	= 1
(iv)	Clerk in Govt. office	= 1
(v)	Peon in Govt. office	= 1

(viii) **Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-groups, duration of residence and marital status**

Marital status of 34 male migrants show that 19 are never married, 14 are married and the remaining one is a widower. Similar distribution among 130 female migrants indicates that twelve have not married, 110 are wedded and the rest eight are

either widowed or divorced. The following statement shows the classification of the data by the duration of stay in the town:—

Table No. 6.7

Duration of stay in the town		Total	No. of migrants by sex		
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed & divorced
(i) Less than 1 year . .	M	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..
(ii) 1—9 years . . .	M	12	8	4	..
	F	35	7	26	2
(iii) 10 years and above .	M	22	11	10	1
	F	95	5	84	6

The statement indicates that migrant population include among others twelve males and 35 females with varying marital status who immigrated into the block during past 1 to 9 years. Of these, one male and 18 females who are all married hail from the district of enumeration. The remaining eleven males (eight unmarried and three married) and 17 females (seven unmarried, eight married and two widowed) have come from other districts of the State. The reasons of their migration have already been discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

Migrants with duration of residence from 10 years and above seem to have left their places of origin for good and settled permanently in the block and number 22 males and 95 females. Out of 22 males and 95 females, 17 males (nine unmarried, seven married and one widowed) and 73 females (two unmarried, 65 married and six widowed/divorced) hail from the district of enumeration. Against it, three males (one unmarried and two married) and 20 females (two unmarried and 18 married) have come from other districts of the State. This leaves two males (one unmarried and one married) and two females (one unmarried and one married) unaccounted for, who migrated from Punjab State. As already pointed out, the reasons of migrations have already been specified.

(ix) **Places of origin of the households**

A study of the places of origin of all the 250 households inhabiting the sample block reveals that there are ten migrant households. Out of these ten, six had shifted to the town from places within the district of enumeration, three migrated from other districts of the State while the remaining one originally hails from Pakistan.

(x) **Distance and characteristics of the places from where migration took place and time of migration**

Distance and characteristics of the places from where migration took place has been recorded in all the ten cases and is furnished in the statement given below: —

Table No. 6.8

Place of origin	Characteristics at the time of migration—village, small town, city, etc. with population		Distance in kms.	Time of migration	No. of migrant households belonging to :	
					Hindus	Muslims
1, *Within the district of enumeration*						
(i) Herigam . . .	Village, population (estimated)	12	8	1960	..	1
(ii) Kanlipora . . .	Village, population (estimated)	373	9	1960	..	1
(iii) Doru	Small town, population (estimated)	2,279	10	1959	..	1
(iv) Soaf	Village, population (estimated)	1,971	21	1962	1	..
(v) Mattan . . .	Village, population (estimated)	4,445	9	1963	..	1
(vi) Kulgam . . .	Village, population (estimated)	4,252	21	1958	1	..
2, *Other districts of the State* ...						
(i) Srinagar (distt: Srinagar).	City, populations during 1965—344,335 (estimated) 1968—367,866 (estimated)		52	1965 } 1968 }	..	..
(ii) Baramula (distt. Baramula)	Small town population 18,785 (estimated)		104	1958	1	..
3. *Other States of India*			..	..	..	..
4. Other countries (Pakistan)			..	1947	1	..
(i) Sialkot . .	Town population (N.A.) about	445 Kms.				

As is evident from the statement, six households (two Hindus and four Muslims) originally belong to places within a distance of 8 to 21 kms. of the town, two other Muslim households hailed from the same place situated at a distance of 52 Kms. from the town. The remaining two Hindu households hailed one each from place which are at a distance of 104 and 350 kms. from the town.

Another interesting feature about these migrant households, with the exception of one case of successive migration whose place of origin is Pakistan, is that in all cases the time of migration is less than 16 years i.e., migration took place after 1958 and each household migrated direct from the place of origin to the town. In the case of the single household from Pakistan, it may be remarked that as a result of the partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan during 1947, the household had to undergo first migration and migrated from Sialkot and settled in Kadian (a town in Punjab State) and later on migrated for the second time to settle in Anantnag town during 1958.

It would be of interest to know that none of the migrant household received any help from any source during the process of migration. When asked about the problems faced after migration, only one Hindu household who migrated from within the district, told that it faced problem for a suitable residential quarter which still continues.

(xi) Composition of migrant households, unit of migration and reasons for settlement in the Town

The following statement shows the family strength of all the ten migrant households included in the survey :—

Table No. 6.9

Place of origin	Households with family members				
	Single	2—5	6—10	11 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) District of enumeration .	..	1	5	..	6
(ii) Other districts of the State	..	1	2	..	3
(iii) Other States of India .	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other countries . .	..	..	1	..	1

It is evident from the above data that two migrant households have a family strength of 2-5 members while all the

remaining eight belong to the category of six to ten member households.

A further study of these households reveals that in all the ten cases the unit of migration to the place of survey has been 'entire family'. In nine of the cases, however, entire nuclear family migrated to the town 'all at a time' and in the remaining case where the household hails from village Herigam (refer statement in para (x) above) of the district of enumeration, male working members came at the first stage followed by others.

The following statement indicates the reasons which tempted the migrant households to settle in the town:—

Table No. 6.10

Reasons for migration	No. of households belonging to:	
	Hindus	Muslims
(i) Better business prospects	2	4
(ii) Transfer in connection with service . .	1	1
(iii) Better employment opportunities . . .	1	..
(iv) Better prospects in vegetable cultivation .	..	1

(xii) Property and close relations in the place of origin

The sub-joined statement shows such of the migrant households who have property/close relations in the place of origin :—

Table No. 6.11

Place of orign	Migrant households		Migrant households having :							
			Property		No property		Close relation		No relation	
	Hindus H	Muslims M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
(i) District of enumeraton .	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	4
(ii) Other districts .	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
(iii) Other states .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other countries .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL .	4	6	2	2	2	4	1	1	3	5

It is evident from the data that four of the migrant households (two Hindus, two Muslims) have property in the place of origin. It may, however, be added that none of the households is getting any benefit out of it's property.

Further, two households (one Hindu, one Muslim) have also close relations in the place of origin. The Hindu household is visiting close relations four to six times a year while in case of the Muslim household the frequency of visiting close relations is more than six times a year. However, the frequency of being visited by these relations in both the cases is more than six times a year.

General observations

Anantnag town being the tehsil and district headquarters, has been changing its complexion owing to a number of Tehsil and District level offices, Central Govt. offices and large expansion of activities in industrial, commercial, transport and educational spheres etc. This infra-structure of the town together with the fact that it has developed into the main catering station for almost entire district, provides attractive avenues of employment to various categories of migrant workers as detailed above and it is but natural that in case of male migrants an overwhelming majority is engaged in one or the other activity of work, most important being other services (category IX) and trade and commerce (category VIII). In sharp contrast to it, in case of females, the vast majority comprises of cases of marriage migration. Maximum migrations have been recorded in all cases from within the rural sector of district of enumeration followed by the urban areas of other districts of the state.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

"The neighbourhood is a term which is difficult to define. It may be characterised as a primary informal group consisting of at least potentially all persons who live in local proximity" (urban sociology *by* Mr. BENGEL).

"The most distinctive characteristics of neighbourhood are its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of such association of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self-consciousness and capable in influencing the behaviour of it's several constituents" (*by* N. CARPEMTER)

It is obvious from these concepts that neighbourhood is not a physical entity alone but a blending of social and moral entities as well. Although the generalisations about the lack of personal relationships in large towns and cities are true to certain degrees yet the neighbourhood pattern in small towns really plays a very important role in social, cultural, religious and economic spheres. Had persons living in close proximity to each other not recognised any social, cultural and moral bindings and obligations towards one another, they would have merely constituted a physical conglomeration and not a neighbourhood. Even though the neighbourhood pattern may constitute informal groups having neighbourly feelings or conduct, the mutual relations and impact will be comparatively more intense among the persons in immediate physical proximity than those at a greater physical distance.

Neighbourhood pattern in Anantnag town when judged in the light of the above formulations reveals that the town is divided into nine administrative wards which can in no way be termed as recognised units of interaction. Within these wards are, however, other named areas which are more significant units of social and cultural interaction. It was observed that some of the areas have been named after the predominant caste or occupational component of the households in the localities while a few others have been named after the spiritual saints who made these localities their abodes and their shrines still stand in full

glory in these areas to corroborate their memory. Before specifying the particulars of each of the nine named areas selected to portray the prevailing neighbourhood relations, it would be in fitness of the subject to relate some of the main characteristics of the people inhabiting the town.

The majority of the inhabitants are Kashmiris who have their own language, cultural heritage and unique physical appearance. By nature they are very courteous and polite in their behaviour. Temperamentally they are social and hospitable. Disputes seldom arise and if any are settled by means of peaceful arbitration or conciliation. Muslims and Hindus, the majority population, share each others sorrows and jubilations and enjoy equal status and do not suffer any disabilities. Every individual belonging to any caste or creed has free access to religious places, markets, restaurants, springs, schools, gardens, social and political gatherings. This principle of equality and homogeneity among the people of neighbourhoods is also explicit in their way of living, equality in social standard, their dependence on each other for a number of purposes and above all in their secular outlook and sense of selfconsciousness.

The following are the selected neighbourhoods:—

(i) **Dangerpora**

Dangerpora is inhabited by 70 households most of whom follow carpentry as their primary or subsidiary occupation and manufacture wooden articles like toys, cradles, utensils and other decoration pieces mostly made of walnut wood. Approach to this locality is through squeezingly narrow lanes. Ten Muslim inhabitants including nine males and one female belonging to all age-groups ranging from 20-34 years to 60 and above years having varying educational qualifications and following various occupational pursuits were interviewed and according to their statements Dangerpora constitutes a separate neighbourhood which is mostly inhabited by Muslims of middle class income-group.

(ii) **Sarnal Pain**

It is situated in the east of the town and is famous for 'gabba' manufacturing which is a floor covering made of disused blankets embroidered with various types of floral and motif designs. The locality has a strength of 156 families and about 1/3rd of the working force in this neighbourhood is engaged in the said industrial activity. Seven Muslim inhabitants of the locality belonging to age-group 20-59 years, of which six are

illiterate and one has studied upto matric standard were interviewed. All the seven persons, of whom six were engaged in 'gabba' manufacturing and the remaining one in vegetable cultivation, were of the opinion that their locality is a separate neighbourhood whose pecularity is that it is mostly inhabited by 'Jalak-dooz' i.e., persons engaged in the production of 'gabba'.

(iii) **Syed Sahib**

The neighbourhood derives its name after the renowned saint Hazrat Syed Mohd. Inayatullah Qadiri Samnani who alongwith his disciples came into the town somewhere in 935 Hijri. The saint is entombed in a Shrine in the locality which attracts about 3,000 devotees from other neighbourhoods also on 6th of Shaban which is the date of death anniversary of the Saint. In the locality, one Development Officer of Life Insurance Corporation, two shop-keepers, one painter and two persons engaged in embroidery work were interviewed and according to their statements Syed Sahib is an independent neighbourhood. They further stated that the main characteristic of the locality is that it is mostly inhabited by embroiders who are especially engaged in 'ari' work which is a popular design embroidered on curtains.

(iv) **Rashi Sahib, Hazratbal Bala**

It is named after Sheikh Baba Hyder Reshi born in 909 Hijri (1504, A.D.) in Dandar village of tehsil Anantnag. He was a renowned spiritualist of his time and did a number of spiritual miracles and as such his shrine which is situated within the locality is held in great reverance both by Muslims and Hindus. Urs Reshi Sahib is celeberated on first of Zeqad and attracts about 8,000 to 9,000 participants from the district belonging to all castes and creeds. Jamia Masjid the largest mosque where Friday and Idd Prayers are offered, is also situated here. Besides, the mosque of Baba Dawood Khakhi and Devibal temple are also located in this neighbourhood. Reshi Sahib locality is on the whole a congested slum having some very old structures belonging to Muslim business class who are in majority. Six inhabitants of the locality were interviewed, one of whom was a student of below 20 years and the other five included a shop-keeper, a blacksmith a cloth merchant, a coolie, a barber and a retired official belonging to age-group 20-59 years. Theirs statements also confirmed the fact that the locality was mostly populated by Muslim business class and the area known as Reshi Sahib constitutes a separate neighbourhood.

(v) **Shah Sahib**

Six Muslim males falling in various age-groups living in the locality were interviewed. Of these, two are cloth merchants while one each of the remaining four is engaged in shop-keeping, hawkery, coppersmithy and tinplating as main occupation. They furnished information on location of the area which according to them is an independent neighbourhood. Besides, they allege that the locality is named after Shah Sahib the great spiritual Saint and the neighbourhood is predominantly inhabited by Muslims who mainly belong to business class. It was also stated that Urs of Shah Sahib falls on 6th of Zilhaj and on the day about 4,000 devotees from all over the town and neighbouring villages throng the shrine to pay respects to the holy Saint.

(vi) **Hazaratbal Balla**

This neighbourhood has been named after a saint named Hazrat Musa Mir. A shrine where the saint is entombed and some of his relics are still there to tell the story of esteemed faith and reverence with which the saint is still held. Six persons belonging to Islam religion and all falling in age-group 35 to 60 and above years, of whom one is a cloth merchant and the remaining five sweepers, were interviewed. As stated by them another independent neighbourhood namely Sheikh Mohalla predominantly inhabited by sweepers, locally known as Sheikhs, existed in Hazratbal Balla and the five sweepers actually belonged to that named area which is a congested slum. When asked about the social status the Sheikhs were enjoying in the community, the unanimous reply was that they were not suffering from any social disability due to scavenging work they were engaged in and were rather enjoying equal status and were even inter-dining with others who were following better pursuits and had better standards of living.

(vii) **Khanabal Ghat**

This neighbourhood is located on both sides of river Jehlum on Khanabal road in the extreme north-west of the town from where National Highway leading to Srinagar and Leh passes. The negihbourhood is inhabited by boat-men locally known as 'Hanjis' who put up in small 'doongas' which remain floating near the banks. The main occupation of most of the boatmen of the locality is transport of goods both manually as well as on boats while some of them also sell grocery goods on their small boats in such of the neighbouring villages as fall on river banks as

also among the prospective customers in their own boatmen community. They are all Muslims and a poor lot of people whose living condition is sub-standard as their 'doongas' not only lack most of the amenities like electricity, tap water, bath-room, lavatory etc. but also are ill-ventilated and have very little living space. Six boatmen belonging to age-group 35-59 years and following manual labour as their occupation were interviewed and they were all of the opinion that their locality constitutes a separate neighbourhood which is entirely inhabited by 'Hanjis'.

(viii) **Nazuk Mohalla**

It is predominanty inhabited by Kashmiri Pandits who own some of the huge old mansions and were once the owners of large chunks of lands in the tehsil which have since been allotted to the tillers. As the literacy percentage among the Pandit community is quite high, most of the workers are mainly engaged in 'other services'. Three Kashmiri Pandits residing in the locality and belonging to 20 to 59 years of age-group and following Government service as main occupation were interviewed during the course of survey. According to the facts revealed in the interview all the three were of the view that Nazuk Mohalla constitutes a separate neighbourhood and has the prepondering majority of the community to which they belong.

(ix) **Shakhsaz Mohalla**

The locality is inhabited by willowers and embroiders. Willowers are engaged in the manufacturing of famous portable stoves called 'Kangris' and beautifully designed baskets for varying uses. The embroiders on the other hand are engaged in making 'gabbas' and in the floral designed embroidery of curtains. When five persons engaged in willow-work and belonging to age-group 20-59 years were interviewed they expounded that the Shakhsaz locality is an independent neighbourhood which has the special characteristic of being inhabited mostly by willowers.

Amenities in Neighbourhoods

The neighbourhoods discussed above represent homogeneity of social and community life within their respective areas though for various services and emenities they are dependent upon the

other neighbourhoods of the town. The following statement indicates the availability of educational, medical and recreational facilities within these neighbourhoods:—

Table No. 7.1

Name of the neighbourhood	Amenities available					
	Educational		Medical		Recreational	
	Type of School	No.	Type of institution	No.	Type	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dangerpora	Primary (Girls)	1	..	..	..	..
	Primary	1	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	Primary	1	John, of Bishop Memorial Hospital	1	..	..
	Middle	1	..	..	..	..
Syed Sahib	Primary	1	..	..	..	..
	Lower High (Girls)	1	..	..	..	..
Reshi Sahib	Primary	1	..	..	..	..
	Central	1	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	Middle	1	..	..	..	..
	High	1	..	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	Middle (Girls),	1	..	..	..	..
	Middle	1	..	..	..	..
Shakhsaz Mohalla	Central	1	..	..	..	..

The statement indicates that except for the two neighbourhoods of Shah Sahib and Hazratbal Balla all the other are equipped with various types of schools ranging from Primary to High School. The college education facilities are conspicuous by their absence from all these neighbourhoods and for these the inhabitants have to depend upon the only Degree College which is located in Khanabal area. The localities of Shah Sahib and Hazratbala are, therefore, entirely dependent for educational facilities on other neighbourhoods of the town.

Out of the nine neighbourhoods, medical facilities are available only in Sarnal Pain where John Bishop Memorial Hospital is located. The inhabitants of other neighbourhoods invariably visit this as well as the district hospital, district Family Planning Centre and T.B. Clinic which are located within the town. It would further be evident from the relevant tables appended at the end of the Report that all the inhabitants residing in various localities only favour Allopathic medical facility and are not interested to treat their ailing persons either with Homeopathic or Unani or Ayurvedic medicines.

Marketing Facilities in Neighbourhoods

The subjoined statement shows the availability of various marketing facilities as well as shopping habits of the selected neighbourhoods :—

Table No. 7.2

Name of neighbourhood	No. of interviewees	No. of interviewes purchasing													
		Grocery goods		Vegetables		Meat & Fish		Stationery		Toilet goods		Cloth		Other commodities	
		Inside the N.H.	Outside the N.H.	Inside the N.H.	Outside the N.H.	Inside the N.H.	Outside the N.H.	Inside the N.H.	Outside the N.H.	Inside the N.H.	Outside the N.H.	Inside the N.H.	Outside the N.H.	Inside the N.H.	Outside the N.H.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dangerpora	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10
Sarnal Pain	7	7	..	2	5	6	1	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	7
Syed Sahib	6	6	..	5	1	5	1	3	3	4	2	4	2	4	2
Reshi Sahib	6	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..
Shah Sahib	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	6
Hazratbal Bala	6	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6
Khanabal Ghat	6	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..
Nazuk Mohalla	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
Shakhsaz Mohalla	5	4	1	3	2	4	1	2	3	4	1	3	2	4	1

It would be evident from the above statistics that Dangerpora and Nazuk mohalla are the only neighbourhoods where no commodities are available for sale and as such the inhabitants of these localities are entirely dependent on other neighbourhoods for the purchase of day to day necessities and other requirements. Hazratbal Balla also depends for all purchases except grocery goods, which are available locally, on its neighbourhoods. In the case of Sarnal Pain, grocery goods, vegetables, meat and fish are available in the locality and for all the other requirements the inhabitants have to get to markets situated in nearby areas. Shops dealing in grocery goods, meat and fish and cloth exist in Shah Sahib and for the rest of the purchases the residents have to depend on surrounding localities. So far as the neighbourhoods of Syed Sahib and Shakhsaz are concened, the inhabitants interviewed have disclosed that the localities have all types of marketing facilities but even then they frequently visit other markets of the town also for their domestic purchases. The remaining two neighbourhoods namely Reshi Sahib and Khanabal Ghat have good markets of their own and as such the inhabitants purchase all types of commodities from within their respective localities.

Cultural, Religious and Social activities within the Neighbourhoods

All social activities whether inside the selected neighbourhoods or outside in the town in a way revolve around various religious activities which are mostly in the form of observances of Urs of renowned Saints, Idds, Shab-i-Qadar, Shab-i-Barat and the like. Such occasions are celebrated in the Shrines and mosques which also serve as the via-media for inter-neighbourhood contacts on a large scale. The following statement shows

the prevailing social and religious activities in the various neighbourhoods:—

Table No. 7.3

Neighbourhood	Type of activity	Description	Place of performance	Performance		Participants	Manner of participation
				When	By whom		
Dangerpora	Religious & social	Urs of Hazrat Abu Baker-i-Sidiq	Shrine where the relic of Hazarat Abu Baker-i-Sidiq is kept	22nd of 6th lunar month	Muslims	Male & Female both	Offered prayer and had the 'deedar' of relics. Paid contributions both in cash and kind.
	Religious	Shab-i-Barat	Local Mosque	14th/15th night of 8th lunar month	-do-	Males only	Offered preyers
	Religious	Shab-i-Qadar	-do-	26th/27th night of 9th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
Reshi Sahib	-do-	Shab-i-Barat	-do-	14th/15th night of 8th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Shab-i-Qadar	-do- & Shrine of Reshi Sahib	26th/27th night of 9th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
	Religious & Social	Urs of Reshi Sahib	Shrine of Reshi Sahib	13th of 11th lunar month	-do-	Males & Females both	Offered prayers & had the 'deedar of relics. Paid contributions both in cash and kind.

Table No. 7.3—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Type of activity	Description	Place of performance	Performance		Participants	Manner of participation
				When	By whom		
	Religious & Social	Urs Hazrat Ali	Within Shrine of Reshi Sahib	21st of Ramazan i.e. 9th lunar month	Do.	Males only	Offered prayers & had 'deedar of relics, paid contributions.
	Religious & Social	Mass prayers	Jamia Masjid	Fridays, Idd-ul-Fitte & Idd-ul-Zuha	-do-	-do-	Offered prayers
Sarnal Pain	Religious	Mass prayers	Local Mosque	Fridays	-do-	Male	-do-
		Shab-i-Barat	Do.	14th/15th night of 8th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Shab-i-Qadar	Do.	26th/27th night of 9th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
	Religious	Har Ashtami	In Devibal temple	June—July	Hindus	Males and Females	Offered prayers, 'Kirtans' & paid contributions in cash & kind.
		Chetra Ashtami	Do.	March-April	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Assuj Ashtami	Do.	Sept-October	-do-	-do-	-do-
	Religious	Morning & evening prayers	Do.	daily	-do-	-do-	-do-

Shah Sahib .	Religious & Social	Urs of Shah Sahib	In the shrine of Shah Sahib	6th of 12th lunar month	Muslims	-do-	Offered prayers, recite verses from Holy Quran & paid contributions in cash & kind.
	-do-	Shab-i-Barat	To cal Mosque	14th/15th night of 8th lunar month	-do-	Males	Offered prayers
		Shab-i-Qadar	-do-	26th/27th night of 9th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
Syed Sahib .	-do-	Urs of Hazrat Sayed Sahib	In the Shrine of Syed Sahib	6th of 8th lunar month,	-do-	Males and Females	Had deedar of the relics, offered prayers and contributions in cash and kind
	Religious	Shab-i-Barat	Local Mosque	14th/15th night of 8th lunar month	-do-	Males	Offered prayers
		Shab-i-Qadar	-do-	26th/27th night of 9th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
Hazratbal Bala .	Religious	Mass prayers	-do-	Fridays	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Shab-i-Barat	-do-	14th/15th night of 8th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Shab-i-Qadar	-do-	26th/27th night of 9th lunar month	-do-	-do- -do-	-do-
Khanabal Boat Population	-do-	Mass prayers	-do-	Fridays	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Shab-i-Bharat	-do-	14th/15th night of 8th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Shab-i-Qadar	-do-	26th/27th night of 9th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-

Nazuk Mohalla

The persons interviewed in this neighbourhood are all Hindus and they go outside their neighbourhood for the religious activities.

Shakhaz	Religious	Mass Prayers	Local	Fridays	Muslims	Males	Offered prayers
Mohalla			Mosque				
		Shab-i-Barat	-do-	14th/15 night of 8th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Shab-i-Qadar	-do-	26th/27 night of 9th lunar month	-do-	-do-	-do-

It would be evident from the above statement that religious institutions are conspicuous by their absence in the neighbourhood of Nazuk Mohalla only which is predominantly inhabited by Hindus mostly belonging to Kashmiri Pandit community. As such the inhabitants of the locality visit shrines located in other neighbourhoods for the satisfaction of their spiritual thirst. The detailed description of some of the above said social and religious activities has been provided in chapter XII of this report.

The sub-joined statement gives the particulars of social and religious activities outside the neighbourhoods attended to by the residents of selected neighbourhoods:—

Table No. 7.4

Neighbourhood	No. of Interviewees	No. of interviewees who attended										
		Hazratbal (Srinagar city) on the birth day of holy prophet falling on 12th of 3rd lunar month	Mela Ashmuqam (Anantnag dist.) 13th March on the birthday of a Saint Zain-Shah Sahib who is burried at Ashmuqam	Char-i-sharief (Srinagar district) Urs Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali (October)	Dastgir Sahib (Srinagar district) Urs Hazrat Syed Ab-Qaadir Jeelani 11th of 4th lunar month	Maqdoom Sahib (Srinagar city) Urs Hazrat Sheikh Hamza 24th of 2nd Lunar month	Baba Resh (District Baramula)	Shah-Hamdan (Srinagar city) Urs Hazrat Mir Syed Ali Hamdani 6th of 12th lunar month	Nagbal Anantnag town	Mattan Distt. Anantnag	Khirbhavani (Tulamula Ganderbal) Deity of Devi Zagat Amba Mela on 8th of 2nd Hindu month
Dangerpora	10	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	7	4	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Syed Sahib	6	4	5	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	6	2	2	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Reshi Mohalla	6	3	4	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	6	5	1	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1
Shakhsaz Mohalla	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	6	3	4	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	55	23	24	11	13	8	4	2	3	3	1

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

(i) Size of Family

A table furnishing the composition of all the 250 sample households by the number of members and age of head of household is as follows:—

Table No. 8.1

Age in years of head of the household	Number of households with family members							
	Single	2—3	4—5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 above	Total
Below 21	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
21 to 30	..	4	6	4	1	1	1	17
31 to 40	..	9	20	33	15	4	..	81
41 to 50	1	4	17	24	19	14	3	82
51 to 60	..	2	3	8	12	12	3	40
61 and above	1	1	2	9	6	3	6	28
TOTAL	3	20	48	79	53	34	13	250

The statement indicates that the survey block is inhabited by majority of such households whose family composition is six to seven members and their number stands at 79 households. Out of these 79 households, 33 have their head of households in the age-group 31 to 40 years followed by 24 others with ages ranging from 41 to 50 years. The remaining head of households of this category belong to all other age-groups ranging from below 21 to 61 and above years. Against it, the smallest number of families are those of single members which number three only and are headed each by persons belonging to age-groups below 21, 41 to 50 and 60 and above years. It would be interesting to observe that with the increase in the size of a household after six to seven members, the number of households go on decreasing almost proportionately.

A study of all the 250 households by the age of head of the household reveals that maximum families numbering 82 are headed by such persons whose ages range from 41 to 50 years. It is narrowly followed by 81 other households which are headed by persons of 31 to 40 years of age. The minimum number of

households comprises of those who are headed by persons of below 21 years age and number two only.

The average size of a household in the sample block works out to 7.2 members against 7.1 member household of the town as a whole according to 1971 Census. Corresponding size of households in the case of district Anantnag and J&K State is little smaller and stands at 6.5 and 6.05 members respectively.

Of the 250 households, 31 are Hindus and 219 are Muslims. 31 Hindu households have a population of 114 males and 87 females giving the size of an average family as 6.5 members. The remaining 219 households are all Muslims, with a population of 858 males and 750 females. In the case of Muslim community the size of an average household is comparatively larger and stands at 7.3 members.

(ii) **Composition of households by age and sex**

The following statement shows the distribution of households with reference to age and sex of the members :—

Table No. 8.2

Households having	No. of households	No. of persons			
		Minor (0—14 yearss		Adult (15+ Years)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(i) Adult and minor males and females	221	366	324	534	477
(ii) Adult males & females only	21	..	..	58	36
(iii) Adult males only	6	..	..	10	..
(iv) Adult females only	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Adult and minor males only	2	2	..	2	..
(vi) Adult females and minor males and females only	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	250	368	324	604	513

The above statistics show that 88.4% households of the block comprise of adult and minor males and females only and cover 92.6% (37.7% minor and 54.9% adult males) and 95.7% (38.7% minor and 57% adult females) of male and female populations respectively. Next in order are 8.4% households with adult males and females only comprising of 5.9% and 4.3% of male and female population respectively. Of the remaining 3.2% or

eight households, six have adult males only while the other two compose of adult and minor males only and both of these categories of households cover the rest of 1.5% male population of the block. Households comprising of either adult females only or adult females and minor males and females are conspicuous by their absence from the survey block.

Further analysis of the data by sex shows that the block is populated by 38.3% minors and 61.7% adults. Minors have a percentage of 53.2 males and 46.8 females. Sex-ratio among adult is almost similar and stands at 54% males and 46% females.

(iii) Nature of relation of members to head of household and type of households

Composition of households by religion and with reference to the nature of relation of members to the head of the respective household is furnished in the sub-joined statement:—

Table No. 8.3

Composition of households	No. of households		
	Hindus	Muslims	Total
1 2	3	4	5
1. Self	1	2	3
2. Self, spouse	..	1	1
3. Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	16	97	113
4. Self, spouse, married son, son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters and son's unmarried sons/daughters . .	6	33	39
5. Self, spouse, married sons, son's wives, with or without unmarried sons and daughters and son's unmarried sons/daughters . .	1	9	10
6. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and brother's unmarried sons/daughters	..	6	6
7. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife, with or without unmarried sons/daughters, brother's unmarried sons/daughters, son's unmarried son/daughters,	..	1	1

Table No. 8.3—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Self (male), unmarried sons/daughters	1	6	7
9.	Self (female), unmarried sons/daughters	..	4	4
10.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed father	..	2	2
11.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed mother	1	9	10
12.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried sons/daughters and unmarried brothers/sisters	1	8	9
13.	Self, spouse, widowed mother, married brother, brother's wife, brother's sons /daughters and unmarried sons/daughters	..	5	5
14.	Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, unmarried daughter and unmarried brother	..	1	1
15.	Self, spouse, unmarried sons, daughters and wife's unmarried brothers/sisters	..	2	2
16.	Self, spouse, married daughter, daughter's husband, daughter's sons/daughters and unmarried sons/daughters	..	5	5
17.	Self, spouse, widowed mother, unmarried brothers/ sisters and unmarried sons/daughters	1	5	6
18.	Self, spouse, son, son's wife, unmarried sons/daughters and wife's widowed mother	..	2	2
19.	Self, spouse, unmarried sons / daughters and wife's widowed father	..	1	1
20.	Self, spouse, widowed father, unmarried brothers /sisters and unmarried sons/daughters	..	3	3
21.	Others	3	17	20
	TOTAL	31	219	250

The largest number of households come under the composition of 'self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters'. Out of 113 households of this category, 16 are Hindu while 97 are Muslim. The second largest group of hoseholds come under the type 'self,

spouse, married son, son's wife, with or without unmarried sons/ daughters and son's unmarried sons/daughters' and number 39, comprising of 6 Hindu and 33 Muslim households.

The distribution of the sample households by type is as follows : —

Table No. 8.4

Type of households	No. of households		
	Hindus	Muslims	Tota
1. Nuclear	16	98	114
2. Supplemented nuclear . . .	3	30	33
3. Sub-Nuclear	1	10	11
4. Single person	1	2	3
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear . .	..	..	..
6. Collateral Joint	..	6	6
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint .	..	5	5
8. Lineal Joint	6	38	44
9. Supplemented Lineal Joint . .	..	3	3
10. LinealCollateralJoin . . .	1	10	11
11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..
12. Others	3	17	20
TOTAL . . .	31	219	250

The statement indicates that joint family system which was once the cherished tradition of Kashmiri society is gradually on the decline. The predominance of nuclear type families appears to be a natural sequence of the growing tendency among newly wedded couples to enjoy economic independence which is usually not possible in joint families. An equally important reason for spliting up of lineal and collateral joint families into nuclear ones is the temperamental differences among women-folk who fall out occasionally with each other on petty matters like equitable division of work, distribution of food and other provisions from the pooled income of the family.

(iv) **Members staying outside, reason, nature of link with the household**

The following statement shows the occupation and religion of head of the household whose relations are staying outside and the purpose of stay with other particulars:—

Table No. 8.5

Head of the household		Relation's particulars								
Occupation	Religion	Relations of kins staying outside	Educational qualifications	Age in years	Marital status	Purpose of stay	Present address	Since when away from family	Frequency of visiting home/year
1. Goldsmithy . .	Muslim	Brother	B.A.	26	Not married	Student of of M.A. English	Kashmir University Srinagar.	1972	8 times
2 Priesthood . . .	Hindu	Son	Matric	20	do	Clerk in Agri.deptt., State Govt.	Verinag	1970	12 times
3. Priesthood . . .	do	do	B.Sc.	21	do	Acctt. in State Govt.	Srinagar	1972	36 times
. Govt. service(Teacher) .	do	do	B.A.	24	do	Steno. in Police deptt.	D.I.G.'s office Srinagar.	1973	20 times
5. Govt. service(Accountant)	do	Brother	Middle	39	do	Dentist (Private)	Shopian	1958	48 times
6. Clerk in private Saw mill	do	do	Matric	40	do	Medical Shop (Private)	Kulgam	1971	5 times

The above data reveals that out of 250 households covered by the survey, in case of six households close kins are staying outside the town. The category of kins found to be living outside, comprise of sons and brothers whose number stand at three each. The most interesting feature is that all the six are unmarried even though their ages range from 20 to 40 years.

It is also evident that except for one head of the household who is a gold-smith and is a Muslim all the rest of the five head of the households following varying occupational pursuits belong to Hindu community. The brother of the Muslim goldsmith is a student of M.A. (English) and is studying since 1972 in Kashmir University, Srinagar. In case of two Hindu head of the households both of whom follow priesthood as a means of living their sons are staying outside the town in connection with Government service, one of whom is a matriculate and is serving as a clerk in Agriculture deptt: at Verinag and the other who is a B. A. is an Accountant in some State Government office in Srinagar city. In another case where a Hindu head of the household is a Government servant in the capacity of a teacher, the son who is a graduate is also a Govt. employee as a steno in D.I.G. Police office, Srinagar. In the remaining two Hindu households the heads who are working as Accountant (State Government) and Clerk (in a Saw mill), have their brothers staying outside in Shopian and Kulgam respectively. In the former case the brother who has passed his middle is doing his practice as a dentist since 1958 while the latter who is a matriculate is running a private medical shop which was established in 1971. In all the six cases the frequency of visiting homes per year by the kins stands at more than five times maximum being 48 times.

The following statement shows the remittances received or sent to close kins staying outside:—

Table No. 8.6

Occupation of the head of household	Category of kins staying outside	Remittance received per year by head of household	Remittances sent per year by the head of household
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Goldsmithy	Brother	..	1200·00
2. Priest-hood	Son	1200·00	..
3. Priest-hood	Son	..	..
4. Govt. service (teacher) . .	Son	..	..
5. Govt. service (Accountant) .	Brother	..	..
6. Clerk in private Saw-mill .	Brother	..	..

It is evident that the goldsmith is sending Rs. 100 per month to his brother who is a student in Kashmir University so that his brother may continue further studies. In the remaining five cases all the kins who are staying outside are earning hands and in spite of the fact that all are unmarried, only in one case, where the earning member is serving as a clerk in Agriculture deptt: at Verinag, the remittances are being sent home @Rs. 100 per month.

(v) **Frequency of visiting rural areas and purpose**

Of the 250 households, 184 or 73.6% households are visiting close relations in rural areas. Out of these 184 households, in 80 or 43.5% cases the visits were to see in-laws and another 17.9% households visited parents who were putting up in rural sector against 15.2% households who went to meet their daughters. In the remaining 23.4% cases the visits were intended to see either brothers/sisters or cousins/friends. Except for two of the households of whom one each went to see in-laws and parents residing in rural areas of other districts of the State, in all other 182 cases the visits were paid within the rural sector of Anantnag district. The following statement indicates the frequency of all such visits:—

Table No. 8.7

Purpose of visit	No. of households with frequency of visits per year as:					
	once	2—3 times	4—5 times	6—7 times	8—9 times	More than 10 times
To see :						
(i) In-laws . .	10	33	25	1	2	1
(ii) Parents . .	2	13	11	6	1	..
(iii) Daughters. .	2	9	4	7	5	1
(iv) Married sisters .	3	2	6	.	3	1
(v) Friends . .	4	6	3	1	.	..
(vi) Brothers . .	2	..	3	1	1	1
(vii) Cousins . .	..	3	..	2	1	..
. .	23	66	52	27	13	4

(vi) Frequency of being visited by friends and close relations

Out of 250 households included in the sample, 42 households had no visitors during the past one year whereas in the rest of the 208 cases friends and close relations visited the households to enquire about the welfare of the family members etc. The subjoined statement shows the frequency of such visits by friends and close relations during the preceding years:—

Table No. 8.8

Frequency of visit	No. of households who were visited by						
	In-laws	Daughters	Parents	Friends	Sisters	Brothers	Cousins
(i) Once	7	4	..	3	1	..	3
(ii) 2-3 times	11	12	15	17	7	4	5
(iii)4-5 times	29	7	6	3	4	7	3
(iv)6-7 times	15	6	5	2	5	3	..
(v)8-9 times	3	7	2	1	2	2	..
(vi)10 times and above	2	3	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	67	39	29	26	19	17	11

The table shows that maximum households numbering 67 were paid visits by in-laws to enquire about the welfare of daughters/sons. In 18 cases alone the visits seem occasional numbering one to three times a year. Others seem to have been visited quite often ranging from four to more than ten times a year.

Second in order are 39 households who received their married daughters as visitors. In this category the frequency of visits in 16 cases was less than four times a year while in another 13 it stands at four to seven times/year against the remaining ten where the frequency of visits was more than eight times per year.

In 29 households who were visited by parents, the frequency of visits in 15 cases and above is limited to 2-3 times/year whereas in all the remaining 14 cases the frequency of visits per year ranges from four to more than ten times.

It is followed by 26 households visited by close friends. In 20 households the frequency of visits was less than four times a year while in other cases the frequency ranged from four to nine times per year.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

A distinguishing feature of the State lies in its varying topographic and climatic conditions which have a definite impact on housing pattern. Designs and shapes of houses vary from region to region and within the region in accordance with the climatic conditions and the predominant use to which they are put. Like other houses of Kashmir valley Anantnag town too has houses with traingular shaped roofs built on tresses to facilitate snow clearance. In spite of the fact that it is one of the biggest towns of the State most of the buildings cannot claim to have been constructed according to modern architectural values. In most of the old residential localities the houses have been huddled together and 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 the houses is too narrow providing poor ventilation. Even in such cases the interlinking streets are squeezingly narrow and lack proper drainage system. It is also distressing to note that lack of proper drainage facilities in Anantnag is developing all the traits of slum areas in some parts of the new colonies also. While planning new colonies like Nai Basti, Bakshi Abad, Sadiq Abad etc. although due care seems to have been taken regarding the constructional side yet no cognizance seems to have been taken of this aspect of the problem and one to two days successive rains make the parts of these localities waterlogged.

Majority of the structures in the town are two to three storeyed buildings having in most of the cases small attached compounds, in which separate sheds for bath-rooms and latrines have been provided. While most of the old constructions have still walls made of kutcha materials like mud, un-burnt bricks and wood etc. more than 46% census houses have walls made of burnt-bricks, stone, cement, concrete etc. Even this change is discernible in the case of predominant material used in the construction of roofs where about 50% are now made of shingle, tiles, C.G.I. sheets concrete, R.C.C. etc. replacing the traditional roofs which were of reeds, thatch, grass, mud etc.

A—CENSUS DATA

(i) Census Houses and uses to which they are put

A reference to 1971 Census housing data will show that there were in all 6,580 census houses in the entire town which are put to the following use:—

Table No. 9.1

No. of Census houses	Vacant houses	Occupied residential				
		Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Work-shop-cum-residence	Hotel sarai	Shops exclud eating houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6,580	499	2,810	5	67	24	742

houses used as:

Business houses, offices	Factory, work shops, worksheds	Restaurants, eating places	Places of community gathering	Places of worship	Other
8	9	10	11	12	13
134	496	7	2	66	1,728

As would be evident about 7.6% or 499 census houses were lying vacant at the time of houselisting which was undertaken during February—March, 1970. The following are the main reasons for these census houses lying vacant:—

Table No. 9.2

Reasons	No. of vacant houses
(i) To let	251
(ii) Buildings in bad condition and need major renovations	45
(iii) Under construction	65
(iv) Unspecified	138

There are in all 2,904 residential census houses, of which 2,810 are exclusively used for residential purposes while another 5 are used as shop-cum-residence which is actually a rural phenomenon. Out of the remaining 89, 67 are used as workshop-cum-residence and Anantnag town being an important centre for production of gubbas, numdhas and wooden products, most of the workshops are situated in the residential premises of manufacturers. In the rest of the 22 cases, the census houses are used for residential and other purposes.

There are all total 742 census houses which are used as shops (excluding eating places) against 496 census houses employed as factories, workshops, worksheds etc. Such high proportions indicate the level of development in the town which is not only famous for some of the handicrafts but also as a catering station for day to day necessities of most of the rural areas of the district. Besides, the functioning of 134 business houses which include Government offices, Banks, private offices of forest lessees, offices of distributors and wholesale dealers of consumer goods and offices of industrial entrepreneurs etc. is an important index showing that the town being tehsil and district headquarter has a number of tehsil and district level Government offices and banks besides having private concerns which mostly control the industrial and commercial activities of the town.

The above data further indicates that in Anantnag town there are only 24 hotels/sarais/rest houses/dak-banglows etc. and seven restaurants/eating places/sweet-meat shops besides two community gathering centres.

Out of the 66 places of worship, 54 are mosques and shrines, ten are temples while of the remaining two, one each is a church and a gurdhwara.

It leaves 1,728 census houses un-accounted for which have been grouped under 'others'. Out of 1,728, 611 are used as 'kothars' while 543 are used as cow-sheds. The remaining 574 include 176 stores, 46 garages, 67 schools, 118 bathrooms and 56 kitchens. The rest of the census houses comprise of dispensaries, hospitals, animal husbandry, dry-cleaners, barbers, reading-rooms, electric-sub-stations, bus-stands, petrol pumps ect. etc.

(ii) **Predominant materials used**

The following statements indicate the predominant materials used in the construction of roofs and walls in case of all the 6,580 census houses of the town:—

Table No. 9.3

No. of Census houses	Predominant material of roof				
	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud etc.	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinck or other metal sheets	Concrete/R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other material and not used,
6,580	3,294	762	2,478	44	2

No. of Census houses	Predominant material of wall								
	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G.I. sheets or other metals	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material & materials not used
6,580	3	47	2,667	882	2,727	3	215	34	2

The above figures point out that in 50% census houses the predominant material of roof still continues to be the traditional grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud etc. which speaks of rural features still prevailing in the heart of the town. In about 12% cases only shingle has been used as a predominant material of roofs. Except for 44 exceptional cases where concrete/R.B.C./ R.C.C. have been made use of in the construction of roofs, in all other cases the predominant material comprises of C.G.I. sheets which facilitate the clearance of snow in winter in a better and speedier way.

So far as the construction of walls is concerned, in 54% or 3,599 cases, the predominant material used consists of grass, leaves, reeds, mud, unburnt bricks and wood only. Likely reason for it is that thatch and clay required are adequately available locally and no special skill is involved in the construction of structures. Timber is used mostly in the walls of such census houses which are exclusively used as shops, house-boats, garages, work-sheds, stores, cattle-sheds, bath-rooms, latrines etc. etc. It is, however, in case of 2,727 and 215 census houses that burnt bricks and stones respectively have been used in the construction of walls. In 34 other houses cement and concrete constitute the predominant material of walls while in the remaining three cases the walls have been erected of G.I. sheets. It is, therefore, clear that the use of ingredients of roofs and walls are gradually undergoing a process of change which is also indicative of improving economic conditions.

B—SURVEY DATA

(iii) Relation of selected census houses with adjoining houses in space by locality

There are all told 40 residential localities in the town and the survey of 250 census houses included in the sample extending partially to 14 of these localities only reveals a broad picture of the prevailing housing condition in the town. As has already been pointed out in this chapter, by and large, the housing pattern speaks of ill-planned lay-outs caring least for the proper dimension of inter-connecting lanes and by-lanes, drainage system, parks and constructions, which are not keeping in line with the basic principles of hygiene. As a result of it, except for one locality namely Nai-basti all the rest of 13 selected localities almost can be termed to be in slum conditions in one or the other respect.

Out of 250 buildings which accommodate the houses of the selected households, 181 have attached compounds while the remaining 69 are without compounds. So far as the position of

houses of selected households in these buildings is concerned, out of 250 households 126 are occupying in each case the entire structure which constitutes a single census house. In 92 other cases, the households are occupying in each case a portion of their respective buildings. The rest of 32 households are occupying dwellings which constitute floors in multi-floored housing units.

Out of 250 buildings under survey, 118 and 85 are three storeyed and two storeyed respectively. The numerical strength of four and five storeyed buildings stands at 25 and one respectively. This leaves 21 buildings which are single storeyed and ten of these constitute small house-boats floating in river Jehlum. The position of all these 250 buildings with reference to floors and locality is as below:—

Table No. 9.4

Name of locality	No of buildings studied	No, of buildings having				
		one floor	two floors	three floors	four floors	five-floors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Nazuk mohalla .	20	1	4	5	10	..
2. Mohalla Sadak .	22	6	4	12	..	..
3. Reshi mohall . .	12	..	1	8	3	..
4. Boat poputation .	10	10	..	..	..	..
5. Bangi Dar . .	8	..	1	7	..	..
6. Danger pora . .	12	..	8	4	..	..
7. Mohalla Brahmanan	7	1	4	1	1	..
8. Goja mohalla .	10	..	..	7	2	1
9. Shah Sahib . .	26	..	7	17	2	..
10. Sarnal Pain . .	23	..	12	9	2	..
11. Shakhsaz & Guj Nag	24	1	8	14	1	..
12. Nai-Basti . .	24	1	20	3	..	..
13. Sheerpora Bala .	22	..	6	13	3	..
14. Mehman mohalla .	30	1	10	18	1	..
TOTAL . .	250	21	85	118	25	1

(iv) **Floor position of houses of selected households and problems**

The following statement shows the number of floors in each of the 250 buildings as also the position of houses of selected households in these floors:—

Table No. 9.5

No. of floors in the buildings	No. of buildings	Number of selected households whose dwellings are in					
		Ground floor	First floor	Second floor	Third floor	Fourth floor	All the floors
One .	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
Two .	85	8	3	..	..	..	74
Three .	118	10	8	1	..	..	99
Four .	25	2	..	1	..	..	22
Five .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL .	250	41	11	2	..	..	196

Table (40 Appendix II) appended at the end of the report shows the problems faced by these households in relation to the floor they are occupying which are enumerated hereunder.

(a) *Single storeyed buildings*

Out of 21 buildings ten are "bahachh" which lack bathrooms, latrines, electricity and proper ventilation. Of the other eleven buildings, some also lack a few amenities like absence of kitchens (in five cases), bath-rooms and latrines (in eight buildings each), electric connections (in six cases), proper ventilation (eight buildings) and in seven of the houses there is inadequate accommodation.

(b) *Double storeyed buildings*

Of the eight house-holds who are occupying ground floors only of such buildings, five complain of poor ventilation, three each are without bathrooms, latrines, electricity and also lack proper accommodation while in one case there is no kitchen and water connection. All the three households who are residing in the first floor of double storeyed buildings are facing the problem of tight accommodation while only one complains of bad ventilation in the dwelling. In case of 74 households who are occupying both the floors of their respective buildings, 40 have poor ventilation, twelve are without bathrooms, ten and four have no latrines and electricity respectively while nine complain of congestion in the available accommodation.

(c) *Three storeyed buildings*

Out of ten households who are occupying in each case the ground floor of these buildings, nine are not satisfied with the

ventilation of their dwellings, three have inadequate accommodation while two each have no facility of bathrooms, latrines and electricity. Against it, of the eight households who are residing in second floors, six are again dissatisfied with existing ventilation, four have less accommodation, three each are feeling the absence of bathrooms and latrines while only in one case there is no kitchen facility. In case of the single household residing in third floor, there is problem of poor ventilation and inadequate accommodation. This leaves 99 buildings unaccounted for which are occupied in each case by a single household. The problems faced by these 99 households with respect to their buildings are as below:—

Table No. 9.6

Problems	No. of household facing the problems
(i) Absence of kitchens	1
(ii) Absence of bathrooms	18
(iii) Absence of latrines	8
(iv) Absence of electric supply	7
(v) Less accommodation	11
(vi) Poor ventilation	72

(d) *Four storeyed buildings*

There are in all 25 four-floored buildings. The ground-of two such buildings is occupied one each by a household who complains of lack of bathroom and poor ventilation respectively. The second floor of another building is occupied by a household who is facing the problem of bad ventilation only. In case of the remaining 22 buildings of which one each is under the occupation of a household, seven have no bathrooms, three lack latrines, six have inadequate ventilation while three complain of congestion in the existing space.

(e) *Five storeyed buildings*

Th only five-storeyed building is the dwelling of a single household which is not encountering any problem in connection with the house under occupation.

(v) **Time and cost of construction and predominant materials used**

The first of the subjoined statements shows the average cost of construction, and present value of buildings by floors as also the time of construction and average time lapse after construction when a major repair took place. The second one

reveals the predominant materials used in the construction of walls and roofs of these buildings:—

Table No. 9.7

Buildings by floor		Average cost of construction per building	Average present value per building	Time of construction					Average time lapse after construction when a major repair was done	
No. of floors	No. of buildings			4 years and less	5—9 yrs.	10—19 Yrs.	20—39 Yrs.	40 Yrs. and above	No. of buildings	Average time lapse in years
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)							
One . . .	21	636·66	2,023·80	2	..	6	6	7	3	49·3
Two . . .	85	9,043·23	19,141·17	9	14	29	13	20	15	13·2
Three . . .	118	6,040·88	18,047·45	8	4	21	33	52	35	32·4
Four . . .	25	10,257·60	37,960·00	..	2	2	8	13	9	37·2
Five . . .	1	15,000·00	75,000·00	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Table No. 9.8

Building by floors		Predominant material of wall			Predominant material of roof		
No. of floors	No. of buildings	Burnt bricks	Unburnt bricks	Timber	C.G.I. sheets	Shingle	Thatch
One	21	2	8	11	2	9	10
Two	85	37	48	..	29	7	49
Three	118	47	71	..	51	14	53
Four	25	18	7	..	14	10	1
Five	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL . . .	250	105	134	11	96	41	131

An analytical view of these statements by each type of buildings can be had from the following sub-paras: —

(a) *Single floored buildings*

Out of 21 buildings, the history of seven dates back to more than 40 years while six each were constructed 20-39 years back and 10-19 years ago respectively. The remaining two were, however, constructed recently within past four years. The average cost of construction per building of this type stood at Rs. 636.66 against it the present market value is more than three times. It is also clear that most of these single-storeyed buildings had not to undergo major renovations after construction and in only three of the buildings which came into being on an average more than 49 years back major repairs had to be executed. As stated earlier ten of these structures comprise of 'doongas' which have walls of timber and roofs constructed of either thatch or shingle. Of the remaining buildings only two have material of walls of burnt bricks and that of roofs as C.G.I. sheets. In the rest of the cases the walls are either of unburnt bricks or timber and the roof material comprises of shingle/thatch. The very fact that 13 of these buildings were constructed more than two decades ago with materials like unburnt bricks, timber thatch etc. which were available locally at cheaper prices shows why the cost of construction worked out to be so moderate.

(b) *Two-floored buildings*

Of the 85 buildings 29 or 34.1% were constructed 10 to 19 years ago against 20 or 23.5% whose time of construction dates back to more than four decades while 14 and 13 others were constructed 5-9 and 20-39 years back respectively. The rest of the nine buildings came into being within last four years. The average cost of construction per building works out to Rs. 9,043.23 which is almost half of the present value. The apparent increase in the average cost of construction of this type of buildings seems to be due to the fact that 43.5% buildings have walls constructed of burnt bricks and in more than 34% houses the roofs have been built of C.G.I. sheets. About 18% of these buildings only were subjected to major renovations after an average time lapse of 13.2 years.

(c) *Three-floored buildings*

These buildings out number all other types and their history reveals that out of 118 buildings, 52 date back to more than 40 years, 33 were constructed 20 to 39 years back, 21 came into existence 10-19 years ago and the rest of twelve were erected

within past nine years. It is interesting to know that the common traditional housing pattern in the town was in conformity with three and more storeyed buildings as about 46% of such houses were built more than four decades ago. A glaring change which is discernible at present is that the trend now is more towards the construction of two and three storeyed houses only as out of 39 houses constructed during the last nine years 35 are two and three storeyed buildings. Likely reasons accounting for this change can be the rising economic trends involved in construction and labour and the increase in the cost of construction materials also.

The average cost of construction of this category of buildings stands at Rs. 6,040.88 which is even less than the average cost of construction in case of two-storeyed houses. The reason for this disparity is mainly that 72% of three-storeyed buildings were constructed more than two decades ago when the construction materials and labour charges were comparatively much cheaper. Another reason in support of this contention is that in more than 60% buildings the material used in walls comprises of unburnt bricks only and further the predominant roof material in such cases consists of thatch and shingle. Unburnt bricks, thatch and timber are in comparison quite cheap and available locally. The present average value of buildings of this category stands at Rs. 18,047.45 which is about three-times the average cost of construction. It is also evident that in case of 35 old buildings major renovations were undertaken after an average time lapse of 32.4 years after construction. It seems the renovations etc. would have covered the replacement of thatched roofs by C.G.I. sheets etc. and it would have gone a long way in increasing the present value of such buildings.

(d) *Four-floored buildings*

Of the 25 four-floored buildings, 13 were built more than four decades ago while eight date back to more than two decades and two each were constructed during the past 10-19 and 5-9 years. No buildings of this type were constructed during the last four years. The present value per building of this type works out to Rs. 37,960.00 against the average cost of construction which stood at Rs. 10,257.60 per building. In 9 of the buildings only major repairs were executed after an average time lapse of 37.2 years after the construction. It is no wonder therefore that 72% of such buildings have walls now made of burnt bricks while in case of 56% houses the predominant material of roofs comprises of C.G.I. sheets which are more durable materials and have stood the test of time.

(e) *Five-floored buildings*

This mansion was constructed more than 40 years ago at a cost of Rs. 15,000.00 only. The predominant material used in the construction of walls is burnt bricks while the roof has been constructed of shingle. The present value of the house has been assessed at Rs. 75,000.00 which is five times the cost of construction and the fact remains that no major repairs were required to be undertaken after the construction to this date.

Relation between material of wall and material of roof

Although the principal materials used in the construction of walls and roofs are influenced mostly by their local availability, cost factor and climatic conditions etc. yet it is an important indicator of the general level of living, changing housing pattern and economy of the people of the area. It will be seen from the study of relevant tables that out of 250 buildings under survey 87 or 34.8% houses have both walls and roofs made of kutcha materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks and wood. On the contrary, houses which have both walls and roofs made of pucca materials like burnt bricks, cement concrete, metal sheets, stones etc. constitute just 79 or 31.6% of the total houses. Further, as against 58 or 23.2% houses which have walls made of kutcha materials and roofs made of pucca materials, just 26 or 10.4% houses have roofs made of kutcha materials and walls of pucca materials. This shows that more importance is attached to the roof materials as it is directly exposed to the inclemencies of weather particularly during winter months when the town experiences heavy snow-falls. In spite of the fact that thatch is available in abundance in this district at practically throw-away prices as a result of paddy cultivation, 34.8% houses have roofs made of thatch etc. only against the existing corresponding proportion of 89% in the district as a whole.

According to 1971 Census Housing Report of J&K State there is a significant change in district Anantnag and especially in urban areas in the use of ingredients of walls and roofs when compared with 1961 Census data and the shift is discernible in the use of pucca materials like stones, burnt bricks, C.G.I. sheets etc. which is indicative of improving economic conditions of the people. A study of predominant materials used in construction of floors in the houses under survey reveals similar facts and it is heartening to observe that in 38 houses the floors have now been constructed of burnt bricks, cement etc. which shows a deviation from the traditional trend of using predominantly mud as the

chief floor material. It may, however, be added that the prevailing climatic conditions do not also favour cemented and pucca floors which are liable to keep the rooms comparatively cooler.

(vi) Tenural status, number of rooms and floor space

According to 1971 Census Housing data, out of 3,953 households residing in the town 3,550 or 89.8% had their own dwellings while the remaining 403 were putting up in rented houses. So far as the 250 households included in the survey are concerned, 247 or 98.8% own the houses they are occupying and the remaining three (two Hindus, one Muslim) are living in rented buildings in spite of the fact that in all the three cases the duration of stay in the present residence is more than ten years.

Of the 250 households (1,809 persons) covered by the sample, 21 households (116 persons) have one room each and 38 households (194 persons) have two rooms each which clearly shows that in case of households having one room each, there is acute congestion as on an average more than five persons are sharing one room. The number of households having three rooms each stands at 37 (245 persons) against 44 households (301 persons) which have four rooms each and 108 households (944 persons) share five or more rooms. The living space tends to increase with the increase in number of rooms available and families with more than three rooms at their disposal can have separate dormitories and enjoy privacy. On an average, however, there is one room for every 1.5 persons, and seems satisfactory when compared with the person-room ratio of the town, district and State which stands at 1.7, 2.33 and 2.56 respectively.

Mr. N. V. Sovani in his publication '*Urbanisation and Urban India*' *suggests* 40-59 Sq. ft. (3.79 to 4.73 Sq. metres) floor space for a person as a realistic standard of accommodation. The housing condition in the town when viewed with reference to this standard reveals that six households with 42 population have per capita floor space of one Sq. metre or less only while 43 households having 336 persons have only a floor space of two to three Sq. metres per person. The floor position in respect of other households is as under:—

Table No. 9.9

Per capita floor space	No. of households	No. of persons
(i) 4 to 5 sq. metres	53	401
(ii) 6 to 9 Sq. metres	81	638
(iii) 10 to 15 Sq. metres	40	244
(iv) 16+Sq. metres	27	148

Judging by the standard suggested by Mr. Sovani, it will be found that out of 250 households (1,809 persons) only 49 households with a population of 378 persons have a per capita floor space below the standard level. In other words about 21% of the population is living in sub-standard living conditions.

(vii) **Amenities**

Problem of absence of various amenities by floor and buildings has already been discussed in the preceding paragraphs. As regards the availability of amenities in buildings, it may be stated that out of 250 households, 196 have separate kitchens, 46 share kitchens with others and eight households have no kitchen facilities. While 74 households have separate bathrooms, 112 share bathroom facilities with others, 64 have no bathrooms at all. So far as lavatories are concerned, only 70 households have separate lavatories while 133 share it with others and the remaining 47 have no such facilities. Regarding drinking water, 60 households have their separate water taps, 189 share water-taps with others and one household only has no such facility. Out of 250 households covered by the survey, 158 have separate electric connections while 60 share electricity with others and the rest of the 32 households could not get any electric connection so far. As there are a number of splings and river Jheleum also flows within the town, most of the households who lack water-tap facilities etc.: avail of these natural resources of water, for bathing, washing etc. Households having no lavatory facilities go to the adjoining vegetable fields etc. to answer the call of nature.

(viii) **Material culture**

The town is electrified and as such out of 250 households 218 are enjoying this facility while the remaining 32 households use kerosine oil lamps during night. Firewood as fuel is used for cooking food by majority of the households numbering 242. Against it six households use cow-dung as fuel while of the remaining two, one each uses kerosene oil stove and gas-stove. Firewood as fuel is preferred as it provides the household members with enough of live-coals for 'Kangris' which are portable stoves and a must for almost every member of the family during winter months.

The household utensils used in a Muslim family for cooking and serving food are made of copper while in the case of Hindus brass utensils are used for these purposes. Aluminium and earthen-ware utensils are, however, used both by Muslims as well as Hindus but their use is limited to 20% families only.

A distinguishing feature is that earthen-ware and aluminium utensils are used by Muslims both for cooking and serving food while Hindus restrict their use to storage only. Stainless steel utensils are considered a luxury and two households only are in possession of utensils of this metal which are used for serving food. Although, fine crockery is conspicuous by its absence in most of the households yet almost all Muslim households are in possession of china cups without handles for taking tea served out of 'Samavar' while Hindus prefer to have tea in bronze and other china cups.

It is a common practice among most of the inhabitants of the Kashmir valley to relax and sleep on floor after covering it with grass mats locally known as 'Vaggu'. As such the inhabitants of the selected households are no exception and there is no wonder therefore that in 38 and seven households only cots and dewans respectively are available. Similarly 32 households only have chairs and tables, because of the fact that a common man prefers to sit on floor covered with grass mats, embroidered rugs and calico printed sheets and even entertains his guests in the same manner with the simple difference that guests are provided with big round pillows to rest their backs upon.

The possession of luxury and costly goods by a family is usually an index of its economic prosperity etc. as those who cannot afford to equip themselves with modern comforts have to be content with the traditional equipment which is relatively less expensive. A study of such items reveals that out of 250 households, 168 have wrist-watches against 68 who are content with tables clocks only. Television sets are conspicuous by their absence while radios are available with 161 households and even one household owns a gramophone set. Cycles are owned by nine households while one possesses a scooter and two have motorcars.

The traditional dress of an average inhabitant still in vogue but confined mostly to residential premises consists of 'Pheran', 'Pochh', pair of trousers and a local cap. 'Pheran' is a loose garment which covers the whole body and arms and falls below the knees. The sleeves which are comparatively longer than the arms are folded to facilitate free movement of hands. In summer 'Pherans' made of cotton cloth are worn which are replaced by woollen 'Pherans' during winter. 'Pochh' is a replica of 'Pheran' made of cotton cloth and is worn beneath the latter. Female garments are of also the same type with the simple difference that their 'pherans' are of gaudy colours with some embroidered border around the neck and near the shoulders. Another distinguish-

ing feature in feamle dress is the head-gear called 'puchh' which is a piece of plain staple or cotton cloth measuring about 2 × 1 yards and is tied around the head after folding it into a triangular shape.

A glaring and gradual change which is discernible everywhere is that the old pattern of dress is being discarded in favour of modern type of apparels. While the younger generation has totally switched over to the changing patterns in dress and feel pleasure in wearing pants, coats, shirts, bushirts, ties, bell-bottoms, shalwars, qameez etc. 50% of the elderly persons have also adhered to this change. Young male generation has totally abandoned the head gear and move about in well combed styles and are also seen in popular hippy hair cuts etc. In case of young females especially school-going they have also disowned the old 'puchh' and use coloured 'dupattas' alongwith 'Shalwar' and 'qameez'. Females move about freely in their own localities but use veils when they go out to participate in marriages, functions or to meet relations or friends.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

A study of the town shows that the clusters of houses had in the past grown around the mosques, temples and various holy springs since during the chilly winter season when the temperature usually remained below freezing point, people found it extremely inconvenient to leave their houses to worship or fetch water. With the rapid development of the town after independence, the norms of habitation shifted to land under orchards and vegetable cultivation which began to accommodate residential quarters, industrial and commercial establishments etc. However the unplanned conversion of agricultural land into plots resulted in haphazard development creating problems of drainage etc. and coming in the way of equitable distribution of social and other infra-structures to all parts of the town. The pressure of population has been growing heavily on the areas close to Lal Chowk and in localities like Mehman, Nazuk, Brahmanan, Rishi, Dangerpora, Sakhsaz and Gujnag, Syed Sahib, Sarnal pain, Sarnal Bala, Chakandan, Chini Bazar, Malaknag, Khawaja Mir Ali, Sadak etc. and also along the Khanabal, Mattan and Achabal roads. In a period of only two decades, the land values have gone up as high as twenty times depending upon the locality in which the land is situated.

Judging from the present urban standards, Anantnag town by and large presents a picture of a huge congested slum area where not only the compact housing condition is acute but also the existing lanes, by-lanes and main roads are too narrow to cope up with the growing rush of traffic. With the exception of new colonies namely Bakhshi Abad, Sadiq Abad, Nai Basti, officers colony and sporadic cases of renovated/new buildings, in rest of the town almost all the houses have been huddled together wall to wall and roof to roof posing serious problems of ventilations, lack of open space for various family needs, drainage, public health, safety from accidents like fire, house collapse etc. and community needs like laying out of parks, playgrounds, hospitals, schools etc.

A study of the structural conditions supported by information collected during the survey reveals that 37.2% houses are more than 40 years old, 24.0% have been built 20-39 years ago, 23.2%

date back to 10-19 years and the remaining 15.6% came into existence less than nine years ago. In 24.8% of these buildings, mostly old structures, major renovations were undertaken after an average time lapse of 29.3 years after the construction and evidently it seems that the structural conditions of houses have improved. According to 1971 census housing data, however, about 60% of the total houses in the town still had either walls or roofs made of 'kucha' materials like grass, leaves, reeds, mud, thatch, unburnt bricks, wood etc.

Census housing data of 1971 further elucidates that 7.5% households were living in one room each, 20.7% had two roomed houses while another 20.0% were occupying three rooms each and the remaining 51.8% households were sharing four or more than four rooms each. The average size of a household being more than seven persons, it is apparent that 48.2% households were facing congestion and had hardly a floor space of more than 31 sq. ft. per person which is far inadequate for reasonable standards of health, living and good social attributes. This fact has also been corroborated with the survey data where corresponding average floor space per person stands at 30 sq. ft. The survey has further shown that about 28% buildings are without any compound, 3.2% have no kitchens, 25.6% are without bathrooms and 18.8% have no latrines of their own. 64% buildings have poor ventilation while occupants of 12.8% and 0.4% houses could not afford to have electric and water connections respectively.

On the basis of the survey data and information supplied by various transport organisations operating in the town, it has been estimated that day time population of Anantnag town is 14,000 persons more than the night time population. It is no wonder, therefore, that Anantnag town being the tehsil and district headquarter, becomes the centre of great hustle and bustle during the day and accommodates during the working hours a population which is almost 50% of its total population. It also leads to much congestion on the developed area during the day. If we take into account the developed area of 190 acres of the town and 1971 Census population of 27,643 persons, the density of population works out to 145.5 persons per acre which is quite on the higher side and the daily commuting population further adds to this problems of high density and congestion.

A study of incoming and outgoing vehicles, information supplied by transport organisations and the statistics collected from various octroi posts of the town indicate that during the year 1972-73 on an average 258 buses and 80 trucks were plying daily on all the three main arteries leading out of the town. Besides,

a number of sight-seeing buses during the tourist season from Srinagar to Pahalgam and also regular passenger buses to Mattan, Aishmuqam, Achabal, Kukernag, Verinag etc. pass through the town. In addition, 20 to 25 taxis, 308 cycles, 202 tongas and 140 'raidas' were operating within the town area as also in its suburbs. These figures, however, do not take into account a number of cycles and tongas used by daily commuting population and 'raidas' which are coming into the town daily from the adjoining rural areas and add to the heavy traffic load. With the exception of the small strip of link road connecting the town with the National Highway at Khanabal, all other main roads of the town are hardly fit for one-way traffic and there is hardly any provision for footpaths and the pedestrians therefore have no safe passage on these busy roads. The main lanes and by-lanes used for communication in different localities of the town are also not of standard width and in most of the cases the width ranges from 3′ to 8′. Shifting and converting of all bus-stands into a general district bus-stand outside the developed area of the town, would be an ideal step to stop pressure on the developed land to a great extent.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Majid, a lot of developmental works have been executed by the Town Area Committee in the recent years and as a result 163 lanes and by-lanes have been paved or cemented and 66 surface drains have been laid out in different parts of the town. The drainage out-lets all lead into nallahs or river Jhelum but the present system is not satisfactory and the absence of any main underground drain often causes the water and house-waste to overflow the surface drains making various narrow lanes flooded. Of the localities where such drainage problem is of serious nature, mention may be made of Brahmanan, Qazi, Goja, Bafandan, Batpora and Nai Basti.

There is also no scientific sewage disposal except for a few houses of new colonies and sporadic cases where septic tanks have been constructed within the building premises. The composition of soil in the town is mostly clayey which is capable of retaining higher moisture contents. Consequently, even a minor drizzle makes most of the lanes, by-lanes, roads, drains and land submerged. Water stagnation problem is, therefore, acute. In case of newly planned housing colonies also little cognizance seems to have been taken of this serious problem with the result Sadiq Abad, Bakhshi Abad, Nai Basti become water-logged after a few hours of heavy downpour. The only remedy seems to be a closely linked efficient underground drainage system capable of draining out water even from low-lying areas.

According to 1971 Census population of the town, the existing land under parks per 1,000 population stands at 0.07 acres against normal standard of 2.5 acres in other developed urban areas and cities of the country. In other words the two acres land presently available under public parks, according to revenue figures, needs to be supplemented by more than 67 acres within the built up and developed area of the town to purge the acute congestion of slums.

On the basis of per capita standard consumption of 30 gallons per day, the total quantity of water needed for catering town population works out to more than 8,29,000 lakh gallons per day against 5,50,000 gallons per day only. These figures, however, are exclusive of water required for purposes of industrial consumption. In case the water requirement of daily commuters, whose number runs to about 14,000 persons per day, is also taken into account the water consumption figure will rise to more than 12,49,000 gallons per day. The large disparity in between the water supply and the demand figures point out the extent of water scarcity in the town. In this behalf mention may be made of Hazratbal Bala and Sheerpora Bala localities which have acute water shortage.

A slum is generally defined as sub-standard housing (whatever scale) conditions so inadequate or so deteriorated as to endanger the health, safety or morals of its inhabitants. The preceding paragraphs throw light on the prevailing slum conditions in the town which show that in majority of the cases there is acute congestion both inside as well as outside the dwellings mostly kutcha aggravated further by lack of various amenities like compounds, toilets, kitchens, water supply, electricity, proper ventilation etc. Undue proximity of human to settle mob traffic, unsightliness, squeezingly narrow lanes, poor drainage system, daily commuting population and inadequate provision of public parks are some other factors which add to the existing slum conditions. Besides, there are also localities like 'Bangi' (sweepers) colony, Khanabal Ghat and mohalla Hajam which not only exhibit the said traits but are also entirely inhabited by lower socio-economic classes. It is, however, gratifying to note that there are no such slum pockets which can be characterised by crime, moral depravity, deviant behaviour delinquency and high mortality.

The problem of slums was also discussed with Dr. Abdul Majid, Chairman, Town Area Committee, who was kind enough to detail a sanitary inspector to assist the field staff to examine on spot the eighteen localities where slum conditions were of acute nature. It was assessed that the history of these slums and

blighted areas dated back to 50 to 60 years and in all these cases the land was owned by slum dwellers. No scheme for the reclamation and improvement of these slums has so far been framed by the committee. The Chairman stated that with the limited funds at their disposal it is very difficult to implement any such scheme at present. A scheme for shifting of all the existing overcrowded bus stands on Pahalgam road, where it is proposed to acquire 60 kanals of land to be converted into a general district bus stand, is, however, under the active consideration of the committee and if implemented is surely going to lessen the congestion of the developed area of the town.

The details about the 18 slums localities where slum conditions were surveyed have been provided in the table appended with the Report. The following statement extracted from this table throws light on the slum dwellers and their housing condition etc.

Table No 10.1—Dwellers and their housing conditions etc.

Sl. No.	Name of the slum area	Appx. No. of house-holds	Predominent community	Predominent occupations of the slum dwealers	House type	
					Pucca	Kucha
1	Syed Sahib . .	118	Muslims	Manufacturing trade and service	30%	70%
2	Aram Pora . .	30	do	Cultivation, manufacturing & service	25%	75%
3	Lazabal . . .	194	do	Manufacturing trade & service .	30%	70%
4	Kralteng . . .	61	do	Trade & other service . . .	25%	75%
5	Chahkandan . .	56	do	Trade & service	30%	70%
6	Bafandan . .	86	Hindus & Muslims	Manufacturing trade & service .	35%	65%
7	Nazuk Mohalla .	153	do	Trade & service	35%	65%
8	Goja Mohalla . .	79	do	Trade & other services . . .	25%	75%
9	Qazi Mohalla . .	149	do	Trade, transport,& service . .	30%	70%
10	Brahmanan . .	57	Hindu	Business & service . . .	35%	65%
11	Sarnal ain and Sarnal Bala	387	Muslims	Cultivation, manufacturing, busniess and service	25%	75%
12	Gujnag . . .	184	do	Manufacturing, trade & service .	30%	70%
13	Mohalla Khawaja Mir Ali Sahib	107	Hindus & Muslims	Construction, trade & other service	25%	75%
14	Sheerpora Pain & Bala	242	Muslims	Cultivation, Manufacturing, construction, trade and transport	25%	75%
15	Mohalla Sadak .	166	do	Manufacturing, trade transport & other services	25%	75 %
16	Shah Sahib . .	196	do	Manufacturing, trade & other services.	20%	80%
17	Dangerpora . .	77	do	do	30%	70%
18	Khanabal Boat population	40	do	Trade & Transport. . . .	—	100%

Other salient features of the slum areas are squeezingly narrow inter-communicating lanes and poor drainage in all localities. Inadequate water-supply and street-lighting in 90% and 70% localities respectively, poor ventilation in 75% and congestion within 55% building are some of the other factors. Besides, absence of amenities like bath-rooms, kitchens and lavatories have also been observed in 40%, 5% and 40% buildings respectively.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Political Awareness and Voting Behaviour

Before 1939, there was no active political organisation and the people voiced their grievances and demands through communal bodies. Growing political consciousness in conformity with the developing contacts and the association of local leaders with the leading congressmen in India brought about a radical change in their outlook with the result that the Muslim Conference, the largest political organisation, was dissolved and transformed into National Conference which had on its enrolment members of all communities and creeds. With the dawn of independence in 1947, our state was also freed from the yoke of feudal order. The people heaved a sigh of relief when National Conference took over the administration of the state being the party in power. In 1956, with the introduction of democratic constitution, the inhabitants of the town got the right to form parties and associations for voicing their grievances in a democratic way and achieving their legitimate fundamental rights as guaranteed under the constitution. At present all major political parties of the state have their offices and functionaries in the town who are actively participating in all social and political spheres.

In the mid-term Lok Sabha elections held in March, 1971 three candidates contested from Anantnag Parliamentary constituency one belonging to congress party and two as independents. The congress party gave its mandate to Mohd. Shafi Qureshi while the independents were S/shri Peer Ghulam Nabi Shah and Shamim Ahmed Shamim. Of the total voters numbering 3,93,878 in the constituency, 2,64,867 or 67.2% exercised their franchise. The congress candidate secured 1,50,827 votes and defeated his nearest rival Peer Ghulam Nabi Shah by a margin of 60,393 votes. Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim secured 8,887 votes only. The winning candidate Mohd. Shafi Qureshi is presently in Central Cabinet as Minister for Railways.

In the General elections of 1972 for J & K Legislative Assembly, there was a multi-corner contest among six prospective candidates from Anantnag constituency. Of the total number of 27,176 voters, an over-whelming majority numbering 23,261 or 85.6% exercised their franchise. The congress candidate Shri

Shamas-ud-Din won the contest by securing 7,401 votes. The position of votes polled by other contestants is given as under:—

Table No. 11.1

Nam of candidate	Party to which belonged	Votes polled
S/Shri		
1. Piaray Lal Handoo . . .	Independent	5,863
2. Chulam Hassan Naik . . .	Independent	4,944
3. Ghulam Qadir Tak . . .	Jamat-e-Islami	3,478
4. Abdul Ahad Jan	Independent	483
5. Nazir Ahmed	Independent	266

Political awareness and self assertion are also discernible in the voting behaviour of the inhabitants in the elections of Anantnag Town Area Committee held during 1972. Nine office bearers were to be elected in all, one from each of the nine wards of the town. The candidates from ward Nos. 2, 5 and 6 were declared successful un-opposed while there was a direct contest between each of the two prospective candidates contesting from ward Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 9. In the remaining ward No. 7 there was triangular contest. The election picture was as under:—

Table No. 11.2

Ward No.	Name of the candidate	Votes secured
1	2	3
	S/Shri	
I	1. Mohd. Yaqub Beg	1,459
	2. Gh. Hassan Inqalabi	354
II	1. Gh. Nabi Kouchak	Unopposed
III	1. Ab. Gani Illaqaband	633
	2. Sh. Ghulam Din	140
IV	1. Ali Mohd. Shah	448
	2. Mohd. Amin Kadru	123
V	1. Peer Abdul Gani	Unopposed
VI	1. Abdul Salam Deva	Unopposed

Table No. 11.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3
VII	1. Nazir Ahmed	492
	2. Gh. Hassan Qadri	475
	3. Sona Ullah Mir	321
VIII	1. Sheikh Abdul Majid	838
	2. Abdul Gaffar Hachoo	70
IX	1. Gh. Rasool Shah	1,098
	2. Ali Mohd. Dar	536

Respected persons

Information in respect of the prevailing pattern of socio-political power and prestige in various localities and town as a whole was obtained by canvassing the relevant portion of 'neighbourhood and community life schedule' in the selected localities. The respondants were asked to indicate the names of five most respected and prestigious persons both at the level of localities as well as the town. The following statement shows the break-up of all such persons who are enjoying respect and prestige at the level of locality by occupation and age-group:—

Table No. 11.3

Occupational pattern	Respected persons with age-groups					
	15—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45—54 years	55—64 years	65 and above
(i) Cultivation .	..	..	1	..	..	1
(ii) Manufa turing, processing and repairing . .	..	1	1	2	1	1
(iii) Trade and commerce . . .	..	1	3	2	4	1
(iv) Transport .	..	..	..	..	1	..
(v) Other services .	..	..	3	9	4	1
(vi) Retired persons	..	..	..	..	5	3
TOTAL . .	..	2	8	13	15	7

It is evident that out of 45 persons reported to be enjoying respect and prestige at the level of their respective localities, 17 or 37.8% are in other services, eleven or 24.4% in trade and commerce, eight or 17.8% are retired persons while six or 13.3% are engaged in manufacturing, processing or repairs. Of the remaining three, two are engaged in cultivation while the other is a transporter. It transpires that persons enjoying respect at locality level belong to broad cross section of occupations as enumerated above.

If we analyse the above data by age-groups, it will be seen that 15 or 33.3% are of the age of 55-64 years, 13 or 28.9% are between the age of 45-54 years, eight or 17.8% fall in the age-group 35-44 while seven or 15.6% are above 65 years of age. Only two persons are found in the age-group 25-34 years. It is apparent that about 49% are above the age of 55 years which point out that older persons still command respect and prestige at the locality level

A further break-up of the persons enjoying respect and prestige by literacy is provided in the subjoined statement:—

Table No. 11.4

Educational level	Respected persons with age-groups (in years)					
	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Illiterate . .	..	1	5	4	6	4
(ii) Literates with following qualifications:						
(a) Primary . .	..	..	..	4	..	1
(b) Middle . .	..	1	2	2	4	1
(c) Matric . .	..	..	1	2	4	1
(d) B. A. . .	..	..	..	1	..	..
(e) Munshi Fazil.	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL . .	..	2	8	13	15	7

It is apparent that out of 45 persons enjoying respect and prestige at the level of neighbourhoods, 20 or 44.4% are illiterate. Among 25 or 55.6% literates, ten are middle pass and eight are matriculates. Five are primary pass. There is a solitary graduate and alone Munshi Fazil. It is clear from the data that educational qualification does not form any criteria for attaining respect in the community life.

We may now take up the case of persons who are most prestigious and respected at town level. Socio-political power and prestige in the town seem to be vested in a few hands who have a dominant voice in all public meetings and deliberations for the development of the town. In all political functions, social, religious and cultural activities they are specially invited. As a result of the special position and respect they command, they can influence the public opinion and the policies of the local administration.

In the nine selected neighbourhoods, the interviewees were asked to specify the names of five most respected persons in the town. In all there were 55 respondents and by assigning one score for each mention, a rank score was worked out in respect of each of the respected persons. The following statement indicates the particulars of respected persons and aggregate score obtained by each:—

Table No. 11.5

S. No.	Name of the respected person	Age	Sex	Religion	Education	Occupation	Score
	S/Shri						
1.	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beg	65	M	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate and President J&K Plebicite front.	52
2.	Ghulam Rasool Kochak	45	M	Islam	M.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	36
3.	Dr. Abdul Majid Sheikh	56	M	Islam	L.M.P.	Medical proctitiner and chairman T.A.C.	36
4.	Peer Abdul Gani	55	M	Islam	Middle	Imam	34
5.	Moulvi Mohd. Yousuf	45	M	Islam	Middle	Business	16
6.	Qazi Gh., Mohd.	55	M	Islam	Middle	Mir Waiz Anantnag	16
7.	Piaray Lal Handoo	48	M	Hinduism	M.A.LL.B.	Advocate	15
8.	Gh. Qadir Beigh	70	M	Islam	Matric	Retired Govt. servant	13
9.	Ab. Majid Tak	50	M	Islam	Matric	Business	11
10.	Mohd. Yaqub Beigh	40	M	Islam	M.A.LL.B.	Advocate	7
11.	Ab. Salam Deva	46	M	Islam	Matric	Business	6
12.	Nazir Ahmed	30	M	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	6
13.	Gh. Hassan Inqalabi	52	M	Islam	B.A.B.Ed.	Teacher	6
14.	Gh. Mohd. Mir	45	M	Islam	B.A.B.Ed.	Principal Higher Secondary School	6
15.	Damoodar Joo Butt	68	M	Hinduism	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	3
16.	Prem Nath Bhat	38	M	Hinduism	M.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	3
17.	Ama Joo Patgaroo	75	M	Islam	Nil	Business	3
18.	Abdul Gani Khan	60	M	Islam	..	Business	3
19.	Hari Lal Jad	44	M	Hinduism	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	3

It is evident from the above statement that most respected persons in the town belong to different categories. The list of 19 includes eight advocates, five businessmen, two teachers, two religious workers and one retired government servant. Of these special mention may be made of Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beg, an outstanding political worker and a popular figure who has won the highest score. He was President of J&K Plebicite Front and is presently holding the portfolio of Revenue and Agriculture Minister in Jammu and Kashmir Government. Others are respected because of their social services in the capacity of an advocate, teacher, religious worker etc.

It will also be seen that out of 19 persons reported to be enjoying respect, seven or 36.8% are less than 46 years of age, the youngest being 30 years old while six or 31.6% belong to age-group 46-55 and the remaining six or 31.6% are above 55 years of age. In other words older persons still hold respect at the town level.

Another notable feature of the highly respected persons in public life is that all belong to male sex and females are conspicuous by their absence in this category.

It is significant to note that except for two illiterates all others are qualified. Among the literates, advocates numbering eight form the majority. The very fact that the most respected persons also include among them two illiterates, three middle pass and three matriculates shows that the level of education attained by a person is in no way a virtue to command respect for him at town level.

Influential persons

In all 38 persons were reported to be most influential in their respective localities. The following statement gives the distribution of these persons by their occupations and age groups:—

Table No. 11.6

Occupational pattern	Influential persons with age-groups (in years)					
	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65+
(i) Contractor	..	..	..	1	..	..
(ii) Painter	..	..	..	..	1	..
(iii) Trade and commerce	..	..	2	1	1	1
(iv) Others services	..	4	11	7	2	1
(v) Member parliament	..	..	..	1	..	..
(vi) M. L. A.	..	..	1	..	..	..
(vii) Retired persons	..	..	..	..	4	..
TOTAL	..	4	14	10	8	2

The statement indicates that out of 38 persons reported as influential at the level of localities, 25 or 65.8% are in other services who include one deputy commissioner, doctor, principal and others while five or 13.2% are engaged in trade and commerce. Four are retired persons. The rest include one member of parliament, an M.L.A., a painter and the only contractor. Their distribution by age-groups shows that out of 38 persons, 14 are of the age of 35-44 years, ten belong to age-group 45-54 years and ten are above 55 years of age. Only four fall in the age range of 25-34 years. It is therefore apparent that comparatively the majority of most influential persons are of less than 55 years of age which is in sharp contrast to the number of most respected and prestigious persons whose majority belongs to the age group 55 and above years.

A study of influential persons by the educational level attained shows the following picture:—

Table No. 11.7

Educational level	Influential persons with age-groups					
	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65+
1. Illiterate . .	..	1	4	4	2	2
2. Literate with the following educational qualifications :—						
(i) Primary . .	..	..	..	..	1	..
(ii) Middle . .	..	..	4	2	1	..
(iii) Matric	..	..	4	2	3	..
(iv) B. A.	..	1	..	..	..	..
(v) B. A. LL. B.	..	..	1	1	..	
(vi) B. A. B. Ed.	..	..	..	1	1	..
(vii) M. A. LL. B.	..	..	1	..	..	..
(viii) M.B.B.S.	..	1	..	..	..	..
(ix) B. U. M. S. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	..	4	14	10	8	2

It is evident that 13 out of 38 persons enjoying influence at locality level are illiterate. Among the literates there are six above the age of 55 years of whom one each is primary and middle pass, three are matriculates while the remaining one is B.A.B.Ed. It is also quite interesting to know that all other literates having higher qualifications belong to the age-group 25-54 years.

The following statement gives the particulars of 20 persons who are enjoying influence at the level of the town according to the score obtained by each:—

Table No. 11.8

Name	Score	Age in years	Sex	Religion	Education	Occupation
S/Shri						
1. Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beg	52	65	M	Islam	B.A.LL.B.	Advocate and (President J & K Plebicite front.
2. Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	39	56	M	Islam	I.M.P.	Medical practitioner and chairman Town Area Committee
3. Piaray Lal Handoo	31	48	M	Hinduism	M.A.LL.B.	Advocate
4. Gh. Rasool Kochak	22	45	M	Islam	M.A.LL.B.	Advocate
5. Kh. Shamas-ud-Din	19	53	M	Islam	B.A.LL.B	M.L.A.
6. Peer Abdul Gani	17	55	M	Islam	8th	Imam
7. Qazi Gh. Mohd.	16	55	M	Islam	8th	Mirwaiz Anantnag
8. Dr. Ab. Majid Vaid	13	45	M	Islam	M.B.B.S.	Distt. Medical Officer.
9. Gh. Nabi Hagroo	7	40	M	Islam	M.A.LL.B.	Advocate
10. Gh. Mohd. Mir	7	55	M	Islam	Matric	President Anantnag Tehsil Congress
11. Mohd. Qasim Shah	6	45	M	Islam	Matric	Naib Tehsildar
12. Gh. Nabi Kochak	6	45	M	Islam	M.A.LL.B.	Advocate
13. Ab. Salam Deva	6	46	M	Islam	Matric	Business
14. Nazir Ahmad	6	30	M	Islam	B.A.LL.B.	Advocate
15. Gh. Nabi Shaksaz	5	40	M	Islam	..	Willower
16. Mohd. Yousuf Khaki	5	43	M	Islam	8th	Manager Mattan Bus stand
17. Vish Nath Jad	3	55	M	Hinduism	8th	Business
18. Prem Nath Bhat	3	38	M	Hinduism	M.A.LL.B.	Advocate
19. R. C. Bhat	3	49	M	Hinduism	M.A.LL.B.	Session Judge
20. Abdul Gani Gadha	3	56	M	Islam	..	Transporter

It is evident from the statement that among the 20 persons reported as enjoying influence at the town level there are nine appearing against no. 1 to 4, 6, 7, 13, 14 and 18 who were also reported by the respondants to be most prestigious and respected in the town. Another feature, which needs mention is that most of the persons commanding influence at the town level belong to the advanced age-groups. With only two exceptions all the influential persons are literates mostly having high academic qualifications. Another notable feature is that out of 20 influential persons, eight are advocates, a session Judge, two doctors, two religious heads, 1 M.L.A. while others are either government officials or business men or political workers. It is also significant that there is no female among the list of influential persons.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

There are not many recreational centres in the town, but it abounds in religious institutions of different faiths. This is also borne out by the 1971 Census houselisting data. Of a total of 284 of such institutions returned for the State as a whole, 66 are located in Anantnag town. There are in addition two places of entertainment and community gathering.

Recreational Centres

It has been reported earlier that there are not many recreational centres in the town. However, Song and Drama division and the State Information and Field Publicity departments have been quite active in compensating this deficiency by holding cultural shows, staging dramas and screening features and documentary films especially on family planning and national integration. Apart from this, there is one cinema hall and some private clubs, reported to have come up recently in the town. These clubs are also receiving some assistance and encouragement from the State Cultural Academy headquartered at Srinagar. The Academy is working for promotion of art and culture, letter and language, music, dance and drama and to encourage the exchange of ideas between the different regions of the state and other states in the country.

Nishat Talkies

The only cinema house in the town is Nishat Talkies. It has been established in the year 1953. It is situated in the heart of the town near K.M.D. Bus Stand. The construction is pucca and its walls are made of burnt bricks. The roof is made of G.I. sheets and the ceiling made of partly wood and partly cement.

With a projection length of 91 feet, the hall has a capacity of accommodating 544 persons at a time. Like other cinema houses, it has also been divided into a number of classes. The

table below indicates the number of seats provided and the rates charged for each class:—

Table No. 12.1

Name of Cinema	Location	When established	Type of building with reference to main material used in wall and roof	Floor space	Projection length
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nishat Talkies	Mehmen mohalla (Near KMD Bus Stand), Anantnag	17-4-53	Burnt bricks covered with cement plaster *Roof* C. I. Sheets	N.A.	91 ft.

No. of seats by rates of tickets (Rs.)						No. of shows per day & time of the same	Average no of tickets sold per day during the month preceding the month of survey (daily)	Total sale proceedes during 1972-73
4.50	3·75	3·00	2/-	2/-	0.90			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	16	64	198	21	225	2 Shows 1.30 p.m. 8.00 p.m.	391	Rs. 1,26,897·72

Royal Theatres

This club was established in the year 1970 and is at present functioning in Chini Bazar mohalla. It is also registered with the State Cultural Academy.

There are 17 members in the club of whom 14 are Muslims and the rest Hindus. The management of the club lies in the hands of a committee consisting of a president, secretary, an accountant, a cashier and a member.

The aims and objects of the club are to educate the people about the new values and to fight old superstitions and beliefs through presentation of social dramas. The club is registered with the State Cultural Academy and has received from it a financial aid of Rs. 500.00 during 1972-73. It has staged two Kashmiri dramas namely, 'Mudur Zahar' and 'Babu Ji' and also recorded one play in Kashmiri 'Hush Mush' on Srinagar Television. Two other Kashmiri dramas 'Arman' and 'Mudur Zahar' were recorded at Radio Kashmir and put up for listeners a number of times.

Kanwal Theatres

Kanwal Theatres, established in 1972 has recently got registered itself with the State Cultural Academy. There are 21 members in the club of whom 15 are Muslims and 6 Hindus. The club has a managing committee comprised of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Director, Music Director, Producer, Cashier and an organiser. Out of eight office bearers only two, the President and the Organiser are Hindus and the rest are Muslims. Only four office bearers are graduates. The Director and the Cashier, however, possess middle as their educational level.

The aims and objects of the club are to fight superstitious beliefs and promote through dramas, various cultural activities.

Kashmir Bazam-e-Adab

This institution has been functioning in the town since 1967 and was registered with the State Cultural Academy in 1973. It has a total membership of five persons only. Of these, three members are Muslims and other two are Hindus. It is interesting to note that all the five members are on its managing committee holding the offices of President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Joint Secretary and Accountant.

It is purely literary in nature, and its objective is to develop Kashmiri language and literature. During the year 1972-73 it has received an aid of Rs. 800 from the State Cultural Academy and has organised Kashmiri 'Mushairas' five times in the town.

Artist Association, Chini Bazar

This Association was established in 1973 and only after one year of its inception it was registered with the State Cultural Academy. It is managed by a committee consisting of a President, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a Cashier. Of the four office bearers, the office of the Assistant Secretary is held

by a Muslim while the rest by Hindus. An artist who pays Rs. 5.00 as an admission fee and a subscription of Rs. 2.00 every month is admitted to the Association. Besides encouraging budding talents of the town in arts, painting, clay modelling etc., its other objective is to inculcate among the people a sense of love for art and promotion of culture in Kashmir. It received a financial aid of Rs. 300 from the State Cultural Academy during the year 1972-73 and also held an arts exhibition in the town in the year 1972-73.

Newspapers and Journals sold in the town

Besides the daily news-papers published from Srinagar, almost all the leading newspapers, magazines, journals published in India find their way into the town of Anantnag. The particulars about the circulation of various news-papers and journals is given in the following table:—

Table No. 12.2

News papers, journals and periodicals by type in circulation in the town

Type	Name	Language	Place of publication		No. in circulation
			Local	Outside	
Daily	The Times of India	English	..	Delhi	50
	The Indian Express	do	..	do	100
	The Hindustan Times	do	..	do	15
	The Statesman	do	..	do	5
	The Milap	Urdu	..	Jallundur	20
	The Nau Bharat Times	Hindi	..	Delhi	8
	The Aftab	Urdu	..	Srinagar	500 to 600
	The Srinagar Times	do	..	do	400 to 500
	The Hamdard	do	..	do	275 to 300
Weekly	The Illustrated Weekly of India.	English	..	Delhi	50
	The Blitz	do	..	Bombay	15
	do	Urdu	..	do	
	Dharamyug	Hindi	..	Delhi	10
Fortnightly	The Filmfare	English	..	Delhi	5
Monthly	The Ruby	Urdu	..	do	15
	The Shama	do	..	do	20
	The Shabistan	do	..	do	5
	The Link	English	..	do	3
	The Reader's Digest	do	..	Bombay	3
	The Star & Style	do	..	do	10
	The Picture Post	do	..	do	40

From the above data it is observed that the largest circulation among all the newspapers, magazines and journals sold in the town is that of Aftab, a daily urdu newspaper published from Srinagar. This is closely followed by the Srinagar Times and the Hamdard both published daily from Srinagar city. The Indian Express published in Delhi is more popular with the news readers of the town. In addition to the daily newspapers, weekly, fortnightly and monthly journals, film literature has also wide circulation in the town. Weekly and monthly journals popular in the town are : Illustrated Weekly, Blitz and Dharamyug.

Religion

Anantnag town has been the abode of various saints and rishis believed to have been possessed of great spiritual powers. Some of their shrines are well preserved and visited every day by devotees from all parts of the valley and treated as places of common veneration by both Hindus and Muslims. The sacred spring "Naghbal" located in the heart of the town and the temple around it are sacred to the Hindus of the valley and have commanded the devotion of the ancient rulers of the State.

Tomb of Baba Hyder Reshi

The tomb of Baba Hyder Reshi, popularly known as Harda Reshi or Reshi Molu, the saint at whose anniversary local people of the area abstain from flesh eating for one week, is visited by both Muslims and Hindus alike. The shrine is one of the famous places frequented by people from all over the valley. It is situated in Mohalla Reshi Sahib. The body of the saint is enshrined alongwith 21 of his disciples in the tomb.

The original shrine is reported to have been wholly made of timber. It was, however, renovated in the year 1969-70 without altering the original constructional pattern. The area covered by the shrine is 16′×40′ including balconies that project outside. The grave of the saint is on the left side of the hall and is prominently covered with embroidered cloth. It's stone cover is bigger in size and is therefore quite distinguishable.

Born on 29th of Rajab, 909 Hijri (27-1-1504 A.D.) in village Dandar of tehsil Anantnag in the house of Sheikh Abdulla, a black-smith by profession, Baba Hyder Reshi is said to have performed great miracles in his very childhood. He used to look-after cultivation, tend cattle and spent his life in complete celibacy. His spiritual guide had been one Hazrat Sheikh Hamza Makhdoom Sahib, a great saint of Kashmir, whose shrine is situated on the hill of Hariparbat located in Srinagar city. From

him he is said to have received religious education and spiritual inspiration.

Baba Reshi came into prominence when the then ruler of Kashmir Ali Shah Chak and the prince Yousuf Shah Chak started paying courtesy calls on him. The one time great scholar and chief Qazi of Kashmir, Baba Dawood Khaki also used to visit him. Reshi Sahib possessed great spiritual powers and refrained throughout his life from eating meat and onions. Some of the miracles attributed to him are given below:—

An eighty year old devotee of the saint, Ab. Rahim Baqal, who was a rich man had no issue and had given up all hopes to have one. One day he visited the saint and asked for what was apparently impossible. The saint offered an apple to his devotee. After nine months a male child was born in his house who was named Mohd Sharief. However, the child's mother died. The child refused to suckle any other breast. When brought before him, the saint put his own finger into the child's mouth which he at once started sucking. In his adult-hood he attained spiritual englightment and later joined as one of the disciples of the saint.

Ali Shah Chak and prince Yousuf Shah Chak who ruled Kashmir in 1575 A.D. were great devotees of the saint. Ali Shah once fell victim to leprosy and no medical treatment could cure him of this disease. He visited the saint and beseached his blessings. Baba Reshi pulled out a handkerchief from his pocket and handing it over to Ali Shah Chak asked him to rub it over his body during the night. This done, the king found himself completely relieved.

The saint passed away in 976 Hijri (1568 A.D.) at the age of 67 years while in deep meditation.

There are five relics and graves of different disciples preserved in the shrine. These are described below:—

Foot prints of Prophet Hazrat Mohammad:—It is believed that Prophet Mohammad showed his spiritual appearance in the village Warapora of Anantnag district in the reign of Yousuf Shah Chak in 993 Hijri (1585 A. D.) and laid his holy foot print on a stone which is now preserved as a holy relic in the shrine.

The Holy Cap of Hazrat Ali

This relic has been passed from Khalifa Hazrat Ali to Sheikh Shahab-ud-Din Sohrawardi and afterwards it is said to have been presented to Baba Reshi by Hazrat Makhdoom Sahib when the former accepted him as his spiritual guide.

There is also a rosery and a walking stick of the saint preserved in the shrine. The other saints buried in the shrine are, Sheikh Qazi Reshi, Sheikh Ahmed Khaki S/O Baba Dawood Khaki, Hatmi Reshi, Imam Jamia Masjid, Qalander Gaib Shah and Mohd. Syed Andrabi.

The management and control of the shrine is in the hands of an elected committee. The six offices namely; President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Joint Secretary and Cashier form the management board of the shrine. The present President of the managing committee, Kh. Shamas-ud-Din is the former Chief Minister of the State. Qazi Ghulam Mohammad, Vice-President is the 'Mir-Waiz' of Anantnag. The second Vice-President Mohd. Yousuf Shah is a trader by profession while Haji Ghulam Mohd. Mir is a transporter and functions as its General Secretary. The post of the Joint Secretary is held by Ghulam Mohd. Hakim who is an advocate. Gh. Mohd. Shah dealing in grocery acts as a Cashier of the committee.

Elections to the managing committee are held after every three years. Any person can become a member if he makes a contribution of Rs. 2 as a basic membership fee. A life member has, however, to pay a fee of Rs. 100. The governing body of the shrine is elected by about 2,000 members. The descendants of Khalifa Sheikh Nazi Reshi Sahib look-after the up-keep of the shrine

The managing committee employes one accountant-cum-clerk. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 400 per month. One Recovery Officer employed at a monthly salary of Rs. 125 and three guards are paid a monthly salary ranging between Rs. 100 to 120. Other staff employed by the committee is one peon and one 'Imam' paid Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 per month respectively. There are two gardeners employed for maintaining the Sher-Bagh Park. They are paid between Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per month.

The main source of income for the shrine is from the rent of eleven buildings and about 50 to 55 shops. The donations, offerings and the religious schools attached to it also contribute much to its income. A tentative account of income given by the General Secretary is of the order of about Rs. 50,000.00 per annum. On the expenditure side the committee has to pay about Rs. 30,000 per annum which includes the salary of staff for the up-keep of shrine, maintenance of parks, chowkidar, two librarians and the teachers employed in the educational institutions. An amount of Rs. 28,000 has been spent for the maintenance of buildings attached to the shrine, which among other things, include the main shrine, Jamia Masjid and the park.

Total assets of the shrine are its buildings and shops with a market value of about Rs. 4,00,000.00. On the liability side the management has to pay about Rs. 8,000.00 for the maintenance of the buildings.

The routine religious activities are morning prayers at 4.45 a.m. in which about 150 persons participate. The prayer is led by 'Khadimani Ziyarat' (keepers). 'Naatkhani' (reciting praises of God) is done at 6.00 a.m. followed by 'Quran Khani' (recitation of Quran) at 6.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Between 1.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. prayers are offered three times. 'Darood Khani' (reciting praises of the Prophet) and 'Waz-Khani' (preaching) are done between 8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. The night prayers are held at 9.00 p.m. with about 200 to 300 participants. On Friday prayers, there is a big congregation in which about 8,000 people participate.

Some of the important festivals celebrated in the shrine are; Urs Reshi Sahib, Shabi Qadar, Idd-Milad and Urs Hazrat Ali Murtaza. Urs Reshi Sahib is celebrated according to Islamic calendar (11th lunar month) on first of Ze-qad. On this occasion also 'Darood Khani' and Naat Khani' are done in which about 8,000 to 9,000 people participate. Shabi-Qadar is celebrated on 26th of Ramzan (the 9th lunar month) in which about 5,000 to 6,000 persons participate. The anniversary of Hazrat Ali Murtaza is celebrated on 21st of Ramzan-ul-Mubarak which attracts about 8,000 persons. On this day special exhibition of the relic is made. Most of the persons visit the shrine from the nearby places of the district. The entire town beams with hustle and bustle and wears a festive look on these occasions.

With a view to promoting religious education amongst children, the managing committee runs two schools in the town.

Masjid Syed Sahib :

The mosque of Syed Sahib has been constructed in the memory of Hazrat Syed Mohd. Inayat Ullah Qadri Samnani who came to Kashmir alongwith other disciples from Samnan City (Central Asia) in the year 935 Hijri (1528 A.D.). He undertook the construction of the mosque in the town in the same year which is now situated at the foot of the Anichteep of the Martand Plateau. Syed Mohd. Anayat Ullah Samnani died at the age of 75 years in 995 Hijri on Friday the 6th of Shaban (27-1-1587 A. D.). His body is buried in the nearby shrine. The grave of his brother Hazrat Syed Mohd. Sahib who died at the age of 40 years in the year 1020 Hijri (1611 A.D.) is also located here. In 1140 Hijri (1727 A.D.) a new site for the mosque was selected

and some major repairs were undertaken in 1350 Hijri (1931 A.D.). The 'Mutwali' of the shrine was one Abdullah Joo Kiloo, whose descendents even now look after the up-keep of the shrine and the mosque.

About Abdullah Joo Kiloo the story goes that he once got a well dug. Instantly an enormous amount of water gushed out flooding the entire locality. The inhabitants of the mohalla tried their utmost to check the out-flow of water from the well. They even filled it with earth, utensils and other belongings to plug its mouth. Prayers and sacrifices of goat and ram were also made. The water was then channeled to a nearby pond which is still in existence. The saint's grave was originally without any cover. It was in 1119 Hijri (1707 A. D.) that a pucca structure of 30′×13′ dimensions was constructed around it.

On another occasion the whole mohalla was engulfed in an epidemic and as a result many people lost their lives. The keeper of the Shrine Abdullah Joo Kiloo had a dream in which he received a command to construct a good building to cover the burial place of the saint. At his instance one Ahmed Beigh of the locality alongwith many others undertook to execute the command and completed the new construction in 1380 Hijri (1960 A.D.). The epidemic instantly disappeared.

Ever since, the inhabitants maintain, they have never witnessed any fire or epidemic in this locality.

Constructional details :

The mosque has walls made up of stones and unburnt bricks. In the ground floor a main hall is exclusively used for offering prayers. On the west side, the walls are fitted with mirrors. There are five arch type open gates from where devotees can enter the prayer hall. A 'Hamam' (hot water system) is attached to the mosque from where hot water is supplied to various bath-rooms during winter months. Some of the relics preserved in the shrine are; Rosery, Sword, Gown and a manuscript written by the saint himself.

The routine religious activities are; morning 'Nimaz' (Fajar) offered at 4.30 a.m. in which about 50 Muslims of the mohalla participate. Afternoon prayer (Zuhar) is held at 1.30 p.m. in which about 70 people participate. Another prayer (Asar) is performed at 4.30 p.m. in which about 40 people participate. After sunset another prayer (Magrib) is held at 7.00 p.m. The late night prayer (Isha) is held at 9.00 p.m. and is attended by 150 people.

The Friday prayer is attended by about 300 people and is held between 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. All prayers are usually led by the 'Imam' of the mosque.

The death anniversary of the saint Hazrat Syed Sahib is observed every year according to Islamic calender on 8th of Shaban (8th lunar month) in which about 3,000 people of the town and others from nearby areas participate. On this day verses from the Quran are recited for the whole day and prayers are offered. In the evening both shrine and the mosque are illuminated.

There is no restriction to the entry of persons belonging to other castes or sects. However, only members of Muslim community usually participate in the festival. A small 'Maktab' (religious school) is also attached to the shrine which is housed in the mosque. Its main activity is to give education on holy Quran. The young boys and girls belonging to Lazabal and Syed Sahib mohallas can only join this school.

There are three persons employed for the up-keep of the shrine and the mosque. An 'Imam' has been appointed to lead the prayers. He is paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 100 and an additional amount of Rs. 50 per month for running the 'Maktab' (religious school). There is also a chowkidar employed on a salary of Rs. 50 per month and an attendant for running a 'Hammam' at Rs. 75 per month.

The management and control of the shrine and mosque rests with a duly elected governing body. The following table indicates the office held by each, their academic qualifications and profession:—

Table No. 12.3

Name	Age	Office held	Qualifications	Profession
1. Haji Ab. Qadoos	65	President	Matriculation	Teacher
2. Hafiz Ghulam Mohd.	55	Vice President	9th	Manufacturing
3. Ghulam Qadir Sheikh	50	Secretary	Matriculation	Teacher
4. Ghulam Mohd. Nasti	35	Organiser	Graduate	Field Officer in Insurance Company.
5. Abdul Gani Kiloo	36	Treasurer	9th	Trade
6. Ghulam Nabi Bhat	40	Organiser	Matric	Contractor
7. Bashir Din Shah	60	Accountant	Matric	Retired govt. servant

Elections for the office bearers are held among the inhabitants of mohallas Syed Sahib and Laza Bal on every Idd-ul-Fitar. All the office bearers work on honorary basis. All donations and subscriptions are deposited in the name of the President. The Vice-President functions as a President in the absence of the latter but he is not allowed to operate on funds. The Secretary organises meetings while the Organiser collects rents from various shops and buildings attached to the shrine. Another elected Organiser is responsible for undertaking repairs of shrine, shops and buildings. He also makes arrangements for organising fairs and festivals. Accountant and Treasurer look-after the finances of the shrine.

Income of the shrine is obtained from three sources viz., rent of shops, rent of two houses and donations by the inhabitants of the mohallas. The total income netted in the year 1971-72 amounts to Rs. 3,460. On the expenditure side, the following statement indicates the item-wise expenditure and income:—

Table No. 12.4

Income		Expenditure	
Item	Amount (Rs.)	Item	Amount (Rs.)
Rent of shops . .	1400	Water & electric fee .	108·30
Rent of two buildings .	1760	Repairs & construction of buildings	30,000
Donation by mohalla wallas	300	Kepairs to mosque . .	2,000
		Roofing of shrine . .	3,500
		Fuel for haman . .	1,100
		Furnishing and other charges . . .	450

The assets of the shrine are two buildings and 5 shops. Their present money value stands at Rs. 3 lakhs. On the liability side the following statement is self explanatory:—

Table No. 12.5

Type	Money Value
1. Credit due to purchase of C.G.I. sheets from a business man.	Rs. 250
2. Shopkeeper for purchase of hardware & building material	Rs. 150
3. Electric charges	Rs. 108

Masjid Baba Dawood Khaki

Masjid Khaki is one of the oldest mosques in the town and is situated in Reshi Bazar of mohalla Khaki Sahiban. It is more than 600 years old and is named after Hazrat Sheikh Baba Dawood Khaki, the chief disciple of Hazrat Sheikh Hamza Makhdoom Sahib. As already said, Baba Dawood Khaki has also been the Chief Qazi of Kashmir and a scholar of great repute. It is said that Shah Hamdan, the great saint of Hamdan in Iran, who had come to Kashmir about 600 years back, visited the town and offered prayers at a platform where now the present mosque of Hazrat Sheikh Baba Dawood Khaki has been constructed. The ground floor of the mosque was completed in 800 Hijri (1397 A.D.) by Mir Mohd. Hamdani the son of Shah Hamdan. It is reported that Baba Dawood Khaki undertook the construction of the first floor of the mosque in 987 Hijri (1579 A.D.) while the second floor of the mosque was completed in 990 Hijri (1582 A.D.) under his own supervision. The saint propagated the ideology of Islam and constructed number of mosques in the different villages of Anantnag district which even now remain named after him. Some of these mosques are even now found in the villages Dawood pora and Doodi pora in Kulgam tehsil. The saint died in 995 Hijri (1587 A.D.) after staying in the district for about 10 years. The mosque was dismantled in 1359 Hijri (1940 A.D.) and reconstructed under the supervision of one Pir Assad Ullah Khaki the present 'Mutwali' and president of managing committee of the mosque.

The legend has it, that after a period of three weeks of the death of the saint, the then Mughal Governor of Kashmir had a dream in which he saw Makhdoom Sahib directing him to bring the body of Baba Dawood Khaki to be laid by his side at Srinagar. The Governor, therefore, secretly planned to bring the body of Baba Dawood back to Srinagar. He proclaimed that the Royal party from Srinagar would be visiting the town and that the inhabitants of the town should remain indoors till the Royal party had returned to Srinagar. The party was accompanied by an army contingent. They visited the shrine of Reshi Sahib and dug out the body of Baba Dawood in complete secrecy placed it in a coffin and left for Srinagar. When the party had just

reached Khanabal—a place on the outskirts of the town—a word went round among the inhabitants of the town that the body of the saint, Baba Dawood Khaki had been stealthily removed from his grave by the Royal party and that they were on their way to Srinagar. A big crowd of townsmen rushed to meet the Royal party to snatch away the coffin. A big scuffle ensued. Finally it was decided that the body would be awarded to the group which could lift the coffin from the ground. Inspite of all efforts, the inhabitants of the town failed to lift the coffin. The Royal party on the other hand lifted it comfortably and carried it away to Srinagar where the body of the saint stands buried by the side of the grave of Hazrat Sheikh Hamza Makhdoom Sahib.

The present mosque is a 3—storey Mughal type pucca structure made of burnt bricks and stones. It has two prayer halls. Prayers are offered five times a day in the shrine in which on an average 25 to 30 persons participate. Friday prayers offered between 1.30 to 2.30 p.m., however, attract a big congregation of about 2,000 persons.

Yearly festivals associated with the mosque, are; the death anniversary of Baba Dawood Khaki held according to the Islamic calender on 3rd. Safar and the death anniversary of Hazrat Makhdoom Sahib. On these occasions besides illuminations, verses from Quran are also recited.

No regular educational or philanthropic activities are performed in the mosque. However, on Friday congregations sermons on religious and social reforms are held. The mosque is associated with Muslim community but people from all other sects and communities are also allowed to enter it. Contributions made by Muslims and other sects are utilized for the upkeep and maintenance of the mosque.

The management and control of the mosque are in the hands of a governing body constituted of four office bearers viz., President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer who are elected annually by the inhabitants of Kral Teng. Khaki Sahiban and shop-keepers of the nearby areas.

The various details of the office bearers of the managing committee are given in the following table :—

Table No. 12.6

Name of the office bearer	Office held	Caste or community	Sect	Age	Education	Main source of livelihood	How acquired office in the Shrine	Nature of duty as office bearer	Remuneration or financial consideration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Assad Ullah Khaki	President	Muslim	Suni	90	Adib in Urdu	Priest	By elections	Presidentship and financial powers	Honorary
2. Dr. Gh. Qadir Dar	Secretary	,,	,,	45	B.V.Sc.	Vet. Doctor.	,,	To keep, minutes and look after the accounts and also realise rents from shops	,,
3. Gh. Mohd. Khan	Joint Secretary	,,	,,	40	8th pass	Radio dealer	,,	To help the Secretary	,,
4. Ali Mohd. Rangrez	Treasurer.	,,	,,	39	F.A.	Cloth Merchant	,,	To collect the money and deposit in the bank	,,

The president of the managing committee is vested with all financial powers. The secretary, however, keeps a record of the meetings held and looks after accounts. He also makes realisation of rents from the shops attached to the mosque. Joint secretary works in the absence of the secrtary and also assists him whenever necessary. The office bearers in the committee do not receive any remuneration whatsoever. The mosque has its income from rent of shops and buildings attached to it. This all fetches Rs. 3,000 per annum to the committee. On the expenditure side Rs. 12,550 have been spent in the year 1972-73 on the following items :—

Table No. 12.7

Item	Amount Rs.
1. Repairs and construction of Hamam	12,000.00
2. Electric fee	100.00
3. Candles	100.00
4. Furnishings	350.00

The assets of the mosque are six shops and one building. The present money value of these could not be ascertained from the informant. The management has no liability to pay except Rs. 1,000 which has been taken as a loan from a businessman of the town for construction of a Hamam.

Masjid Jamia Ahli Hadis

This is comparatively a large sized mosque in the town. It is constructed in the year 1959 A.D. and is associated with the Ahli-Hadis sect of the Muslim community. The mosque is a three storey building made in cement and concrete. The top floor is still under construction.

Prayers are offered five times in a day at different intervals of time in which about 75 to 200 people participate. On Fridays, however, about 4,000 to 5,000 people offer prayers in which members of this sect alone participate. It also receives devotees from other neighbouring areas belonging to this sect.

Some of the important festivals celebrated are; Id-ul-Zuha, Id-ul-Fitar, Shabi-Qadar, in which about 2,000 to 3,000 people participate. Prayers are offered on each occasion and are generally led by the 'Immam' of the mosque. A meeting of the central

body called 'Deeni Ijtimah' is held every year in which about 6,000 delegates from various parts of the State and outside are invited. There is no other activity reported to be held in the mosque. The 'Immam' of the mosque is working on an honorary basis. A Chowkidar employed on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 looks-after the property of the mosque.

The management and control of the mosque are in the hands of a duly elected managing committee constituted of a President, General Secretary, Accountant, Convener and three members. Their age, educational qualification and main source of livelihood and other details are given in the following table :—

Table No. 12.8

Name	Office held	Sect	Age	Qualification	Occupation	How acquired office	Salary
Haji Gh. Mohi-ud-Din	President	Suni	55 years	5th pass	Utensil dealer	Byelection	Honorary
Haji Habib Ullah Baba	Gen. Secretary	,,	40 ,,	Matric	Cloth merchant	,,	,,
Haji Ab. Ahad	Accountant	,,	50 ,,	9th pass	Fruit merchant	,,	,,
Haji Gh. Rasool Qadri	Convener	,,	45 ,,	Matric	Cloth merchant	,,	,,
Mohd. Ibrahim Sheikh	Member	,,	50 ,,	Illiterate	Fruit merchant	,,	,,
Mohd. Ramzan Misger	Member	,,	50 ,,	5th pass	Utensil dealhr	,,	,,
Ab. Majid Parey	Member	,,	50 ,,	5th pass	Tobacco & snuff dealer	,,	,,

The source of income to the mosque is rent of shops. This amounts to about Rs. 1,200 per annum. It is also supplemented by donations.

On the expenditure side the following table is self explanatory :—

Table No. 12.9

Item	Amount Rs,
Repairs	10,000.00
Pay to Chowkidar	480.00
Electric fee	300.00

The assets of the mosque are 8 shops which according to present market rate are worth Rs. 25,000. The shops have been constructed in the year 1969 as a part of the property of the mosque. There is no liability to be paid by the management.

Masjid Hazrat Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib

The mosque of Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib is situated in mohalla Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib of ward No. 3 in the south west of the town. The date of construction of the mosque is approximately 943 Hijri (1536 A.D) and has been founded by Hazrat Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib who is reported to have come from Jiddah in Saudi Arabia. His main mission was to propagate Islam. About him it is said that he purchased large chunks of land which he distributed among the then houseless inhabitants of the town. It is he who also undertook the construction of a mosque and the whole settlement is now named after him.

Legend has it that Baba Reshi Sahib once paid a courtesy call at Ali Sahib's house. When Baba Reshi arrived in the saint's house, his wife was frying fish. As she saw Baba, she quickly disposed of the fish alongwith the pan into a nearby stream emanating from the spring known as 'Malak Nagh'. It is even now believed that on the death anniversary of the saint the same fish reappears in the nallah and disappears the next day.

The mosque is a two story building and the style of its construction more or less follows the Mughal pattern. Its walls are made of burnt bricks and stones while the roof is made entirely of C.I. sheets. There is a big hall inside the mosque with seven bathrooms and a 'Hammam' attached.

The routine religious activities are as usual offering prayers 5 times a day, in which approximately 10 to 25 people participate. On Fridays, however, prayers are offered between 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

Among the various festivals celebrated in the mosque are 'Id-ul-Fitar' and 'Idd-ul-Zuha' in which about 200 Muslims participate.

There is one chowkidar, who besides keeping the watch and ward of the mosque, looks-after the 'Hammam'. He is a Muslim and is paid Rs. 150 per month.

The management and control rest in the hands of a President and an Organiser who are annually elected by the inhabitants of this mohalla. Doctor Abdul Majid is the elected President of the management. He is aged 56 and by profession a practising doctor and also serves as the Chairman of the Town Area Committee. The Organiser Haji Abdul Gaffar, aged 58, is a retired teacher holding a degree in Education. The office bearers of the managing committee do not receive any remuneration.

The source of income to the mosque is from rent of buildings and public contributions which roughly amount to Rs. 1,744 per annum. The expenditure incurred by the management in the year 1972-73 on the up-keep and maintenance of the shrine amounts to Rs. 2,960 on the various items is given below:—

Table No. 12.10

Item	Amount Rs.
Pay to Chowkidar	1,800.00
Fire- wood for Hammam	800.00
Electric fee	60.00
Furnishings and repairs	300.00

One building constructed in 1965 is the only asset of the mosque. Its present market value is Rs. 60,000. There is no standing liability reported against the mosque.

Naghbal

The entire complex is known popularly as Naghbal and is famous Hindu religious centre in the Anantnag district. The holy spring which originates from here and the formation of which is attributed to Vishno or Narayana is said to be a Vedic 'tirth'.

The spring rises beautifully from the foot of a small hillock and is dedicated to the worship of Ananta or Vishno. It enjoys a commanding position having a big tank which encloses the spring. Lower down another tank dotted with a temple in its centre is built. There are long shaddy Chinars which stand guard round the tank. These tanks are full of sacred fish and the place also serves as shelter and shade to many weary pilgrims who visit it from different places in and out side the State. According to a local legend, the upper tank from where the holy spring issues is attributed to Lord Inder who is believed to have been riddled with hundred carbuncles by the curse of Gotum Reshi and it is in this spring that Lord Inder is believed to have taken a bath and relieved of the curse. A detailed description of this mythological tale is already narrated in Chapter II. The upper spring tank is also known as Inder Nagh or Ander Nagh and it is here that an annual fair is held on Ananta-Choudus, the 14th day of the month of Badhoon (August-September). By the left side of the holy spring, a small temple now partly in dilapidated condition had been constructed in the times of Maharaja Rambir Singh, the second Dogra Ruler of Kashmir. The deity of Ananta Baghwan has been installed in a small temple just at the outlet of the spring. The Naghbal complex has also other temples built in its premises. The oldest among them being Shiv Ji temple in which the deity of Lord Shiva has been installed in the reign of Maharaja Partap Singh somewhere in 1885 to 1925 A.D. Raghu Nath temple which is reported to be about 80 years old was constructed by the liberal contribution of one Lala Isher Dass. The deity of Lord Rama, Lakhashaman, Sita and Lord Hanuman have been housed in this temple. All these deities except that of Lord Hanuman are made of silver. Temple Radha Krishna is about 70 years old and has been constructed from public donations. The deities of Lord Krishna and his consort Radha are made of marble stone and have been brought from Jaipur. Temple of Lord Mahavira is about 80 years old. In it the deities of Hanuman and Ganesh have been installed which are both made of stones. Other two temples known as Ganesh Mandir and Shivala Mandir are reported to be 60 to 70 years old. In these the deities of Lord Ganesh and Shiv Linga have been installed.

The principal deity is that of Lord Shanker in Shiv Mandir which is in the form of a 'Ling'. The construction of all these temples as usual resembles with rest of the temples that are found in other parts of the valley and do not bear any extra-ordinary appearance except that of Raghunath temple which has been undergoing renovations from time to time and in which abundance of marble is used.

The daily routine religious activities in the temple are morning Aarti' (ambulation of light for pleasing the deity) at 4.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m. in which about 30 to 50 people participate. The important annual festival of Ram Navmi is celebrated in the months of Asuj and Chaitra (August-September). In this festival about 1,000 Hindu devotees participate. Janam Ashtami, the birth day of Lord Krishna is celebrated in the month of August in which about 2,000 people participate. Raksha Bandan is also celebrated in which almost all the members of the Hindu community of the town offer morning prayers and take bath in the holy spring. Anant-Chaturdeshi is a festival celebrated in the name of Anant-Baghwan. Most of the Kashmiri Pandits of the town visit the shrine and take bath in the main spring. 'Inder-Basha' is being celebrated by taking an early morning bath before sun rise in the lower tank of the holy spring.

Other activity connected with the temple is recitation of Ramayan-Katha by a priest daily in the evening.

Various functionaries and employees who look after the upkeep and maintenance of the shrine are; one gardener, one chowkidar and one sweeper who are paid Rs. 70, Rs. 55 and Rs. 30 per month respectively.

The management and control rest with a committee made up of one president, two vice-presidents, one general secretary and eleven members who act as the office bearers of the Naghbal Prabandhak Committee.

Their name, designation, age, qualification and occupation are given below :—

Table No. 12.11

Name	Designation	Age	Qualification	Occupation
S/Shri				
1. Pt. Shivji Kantroo . .	President	82 years	..	Owns paddy lands and makes his living on its income
2. Kanth Dadra . . .	Vice President	70 years	Matric	Retired Govt. servant
3. Dr. Gashlal Goja . .	Vice President	70 years	M.B.B.S	Practising Doctor.
4. Pt. Ved Lal Jad — .	Gen. Secretary	55 years	Matric	Retired Govt. servant
5. Shadi Lal	Member	35 years	Matric	Shopkeeper
6. Radha Krisnen Tanglo .	Member	60 years	Matric	Businessman
7. Pitamber Nath Goja . .	Member	40 years	8th Class pass	Regd. Medical practitioner
8. Radha Krishen Teplo . .	Member	40 years	8th Class pass	Oil merchant
9. Hadey Nath Makroo . .	Member	40 years	Matric	General merchant
10. Janki Nath Wantoo . .	Member	40 years	Matric	Photographer
11. Niranjan Nath Jad . .	Member	35 years	Matric	Businessman
12. Prethvi Nath Saraf . .	Member	37 years	8th pass	Cloth merchant
13. Maheshwer Nath Koul .	Member	65 years	8th pass & L.P. V.C.	Retired Govt. servant
14. Jagar Nath Saraf . .	Member	61 years	8th pass	Cloth merchant
15. Gopi Nath Bhat . . .	Member	60 years	8th pass	Professional singer

The managing committee was elected in the year 1968 and 8 members belonging to Kashmiri Pandits were nominated by each mohalla of the town. They in turn elected the office bearers of the committee. No remuneration is accepted by any member of the committee.

The income to the shrine is from the rent of three houses which have been hired out and fetch Rs. 3,084 per annum. The expenditure incurred by the managing committee is approximately Rs. 2,160 per annum on account of the pay of the employees and repair of houses and fencing of the shrine.

Two dharamshalas, one school building and two halls valued at Rs. 40,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively are the property of the shrine. Dharamshalas were constructed by S/Shri Halder Joo and Tara Chand who later donated these to the shrine. School building has been constructed on public contributions and Rs. 10,000 from the state government as an aid and the halls have been donated by Maharaja Partap Singh. There is, however, no liability standing against the shrine.

Khir Bhawani Asthapan (Devibal)

Devibal temple is situated in mohalla Khaki Sahiban and is just adjacent to the mosque of Hazrat Sheikh Baba Dawood Khaki. It is dedicated to the holy spring of Khir Bhawani which issues here and is now enshrined in a small stone-built one storey temple measuring 16'.6" X 14'.10". It attracts a good number of devotees and is considered a holy place by the entire Kashmiri Pandit community. It attracts largest congregation every day and is said to have the same importance as that of Khir Bhawani temple in Tula Mula of Srinagar district. According to a local legend it is believed that once the famous saint of the town Reshi Molu, held in great esteem by Muslims and Hindus of the valley alike, had prayed for the holy Darshan of Goddess Durga and requested her to show her presence in the town. She is believed to have acceded to his request and later appeared in his dream in which she is said to have communicated to him that she is already present in the form of a small spring. According to another belief it is believed that Wazir Panu had a dream in which Goddess Durga told him that she was living underneath the spring. He

located the spring and asked one of the priests namely Balkak Bayu to look after it. Maharaja Pratap Singh while on his way to Jammu or back to Srinagar would stop here and pray in the name of the Goddess and used to offer lot of milk in the spring. He also donated some cultivable lands in the name of the shrine. The water that issues from the spring is reported to be changing colours.

The holy spring now enclosed in a small tank measuring 6'.4" × 5'.4" is housed in a temple whose walls are made of stone. The height of the temple is about 8'.6" and the roof is made of C.I. sheets. The floor round the tank is laid with marble stones. The other deity in the temple is that of Goddess Durga Mata made of marble brought from Jaipur and was installed in the temple in the year 1972. There is also a very old Shivlinga and an old photograph of Goddess Durga.

The routine religious activities are; morning prayers performed between 4.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. in which approximate number of participants is 400 persons. Evening prayers are offered between 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. in which about 100 people participate. However, once a month on 'Ashtamies' the 8th day of the dark fortnight 'Kirtans' and Bhajans' are performed between 9.00 p.m. to 4.00 a.m. in which roughly about 500 Kashmiri Pandits of the town participate.

Important festivals held in this shrine are that of 'Har Ashtami' held in the month of June-July in which about 1,300 persons within and outside the district participate. On this day whole-night 'Kirtan' and 'Satya Narayana Paths' are recited. Halwa and puri are also distributed among the participants on these occasions. In addition Navratras on 'Chatra Ashtami' and 'Assuj Ashtami' are also celebrated.

The management employs three functionaries viz., two priests from among Kashmiri Hindus and one sweeper belonging to Muslim community. The pujaris are paid Rs. 1,500 per year and the sweeper is paid Rs. 60 per annum.

Management and control of the temple are in the hands of an elected body constituted of president, vice-president, secretary

cashier, accountant and a sub-accountant. Their name, qualification, age and present occupation are given below :—

Table No. 12.12

Name	Designation	Qualification	Age	Occupation
S/Shri				
1. H. N. Makroo . .	. President	Matric	44 years	N.A.
2. Kashi Nath Kantroo . .	Vice President	Matric	42 years	Forest Ranger
3. M. S. Handoo . .	. Secretary	Matric	58 years	Retired Govt. Servant
4. Hadey Nath Watloo .	. Accountant	Matric	27 years	Teacher
5. Janki Nath Kandroo .	. Sub-Accountant	Matric	40 years	Sub-Inspector of Police
6. Nath Ji Koul . .	. Cashier	Matric	58 years	Hardware business

Election for various office bearers is held by formation of a working committee out of a general body constituted of all the Kashmiri Pandits of the town. In the earlier election the working committee members were unanimously elected. The working committee framed constitution in which main consideration was to improve the general conditions of the holy shrine and consolidate its existence and sanctity. The committee is called 'Khir Bhawani Asthapan Committee' Anantnag. Elections are held after every three years and the present body is sanctioned to continue till 1974.

A statement showing the income and expenditure of the Khir Bhawani Asthapan as on December, 1972 is given below :—

Table No. 12.13

TOTAL INCOME . . . . . Rs. 21,054·77

EXPENDITURE

	Item	Amount Rs.
1.	Printing receipt books	20.00
2.	Iron safe	125.00
3.	Marble stones and marble Jali	14,257.00
4.	Sand white cement, cement and payment to carpenters and masons	816·70
5.	Sand Nico plywood, Angles	2,687·50
6.	Shutter, Iron tin sheets (3 nos.)	959·75
7.	Electrical material	770·90
8.	Paint and colour	478·81
9.	Lotas 4 Nos., plates 18 Nos.	24.00
10.	Photos, frames etc. on opening day	78·99
11.	Door mat.	15·00
	TOTAL	20,233·65

Balance=Rs. 21,054·77(total income)— Rs 20,233·65 (total expenditure) =Rs. 821·12.

The income, among other things, includes also donations, in both cash and kind. The working committee has authorised the accountant, sub-accountant and cashier for collections of donations/contributions against a prescribed printed receipt. The collections are deposited in the Punjab National Bank, Anantnag. It has empowered its vice president, accountant and cashier to open a savings bank account in the bank. The fund can be operated upon by them under their own signatures and withdrawn under the written sanction of the working committee. The audit of accounts is done twice a year.

About 5 acres of paddy land valued at Rs. 20,000 as per present market value is the only asset of the temple. This land has been donated to the shrine by the then State Government in

the reign of Maharaja Pratap Singh who ruled the state from 1885 to 1925. There is no liability standing against the shrine.

Chapel of John Bishop's Memorial Hospital, Anantnag

A small Chapel located in the premises of John Bishop Memorial Hospital, Anantnag is situated in the eastern end of the town in mohalla Sarnal Ward No. 1 and is the only praying ground for the Christians of the town. The chapel was built in 1942 primarily to meet the needs of Protestant Christians of the town and the Christian employees working in the John Bishop Memorial Hospital as also the then high protestant Christian officials posted in and around the town.

This small chapel with only one praying hall measuring 15′ × 26′ in breadth and length is made of stone. It has high triangular ceiling made of wood in Kashmiri 'Khutambandh' (Lattice work). The windows are also made of wood in lacurware.

Morning prayer generally led by one of the Christian staff members is held at 8.00 a.m. daily in which about 25 persons participate. These include mostly the staff of John Bishop Memorial Hospital. Sunday prayers are held at 10.30 a.m. in which only Christian staff members participate. The holy communian service is held once in a month on Sunday and is generally led by a Preceptor in which only 10 persons participate.

Important festivals held in the Chapel are; Christmas, Good Friday and Easter. The Chapel is associated with the Protestant Christian community and there is no restriction to the entry of members of any other community or caste.

There is no functionary having any special role to perform in connection with any activity related to the functions performed in the Chapel. The Medical Superintendent of the Hospital Mr. John Sahay is also the Manager of the Chapel. He is appointed on an honorary basis by the Bishop of Amritsar to lookafter the up-keep and maintenance of the Chapel.

The income and expenditure is generally borne from the funds provided by the Bishop of Amritsar. The informant could not, however, give any details on this account.

Crime

There is no special law and order problem reported in the town. According to the information furnished by the Superintendent of Police, Anantnag, 108 criminal cases were recorded by the Police Station of the town during the year 1972-73 of which 42 were challaned in the court.

The following inset table highlights the particulars of the criminal cases filed in the court during 1972-73 :—

Table No. 12.14

Criminal Cases by type—1972—73

Nature of criminal cases	No. instituted in 1972-73	No. ending in conviction	No. ending in acquittal
1. Raping	1	..	4
2. Attempts to murder	1	..	..
3. Hurt	3	..	5
4. Assault on private servant	4	2	2
5. House breaking	1	3	2
6. Wrongful restraint	3	..	4
7. Accidents	10	16	2
8. H P O	4	22	2
9. G Act	1	1	...
10. Excise Act	1	1	1
11. Theft	4	6	2
12. Others	9	4	8
TOTAL	42	55	32

It will be seen that during the year 1972-73, the court decided in all 87 cases, of which 55 were convicted and rest acquitted. Majority of the cases, 24 related to H.P.O. Act in which 22 ended in conviction. This was followed by accidents, of which 16 out of 18 decided during 1972-73 were convicted. It is worth mentioning here that during the year cases of raping and offences like, murder, house breaking, theft etc. were very few.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Anantnag district was slow in its economic progress until Banihal road came to assume the role of National Highway and chief link of the valley with the rest of the country. Ever since it has been on the path of all round development. The impact has been much greater in Anantnag town. It has witnessed rapid strides in industrial and economic growth particularly during 1961-71. Most of the working force in the town have come to depend for their living on manufacturing, trade and commerce as well as transport and services. The employment pattern was more diversified in 1971 than what obtained in 1961. The developmental activities undertaken in the district during the intervening period have provided entrepreneurial opportunities to the people of the town. This has increased the number of traders, forest lessees, fruit merchants, transport owners, contractors and the employment in the Government services.

Anantnag district has six tehsils and all their headquarters are connected by roads. Infact the construction of roads has all along received priority in the Five Year Plans of the district. As against a total road mileage of 1,008Kms. in 1963, the position has improved to more than 1,580 Kms. in 1972 which is nearly 57 percent increase during the decade. The construction of roads connecting principal villages with the tehsil headquarters and the spread of a net work of roads in the district have improved the mobility of the people and the materials from the hinter-land. This has contributed a lot in the development of trade, commerce and industry in the Anantnag town.

Among the various constituent tehsils of the district maximum road mileage per lakh of the population is highest in Tral followed by Shopiyan and Anantnag. Road transport is the only source for mobility of men and material while river transport which used to be once the only source through which boats carried heavy materials like fuel, clay, stone, bricks etc. from the district to Srinagar has almost been given up. The principal villages in the hinterland of Anantnag town have great bearing on its economy and industrial growth. For instance the Shahabad block falling on Anantnag—Verinag road and Dachan-Pora block on Anantnag—Pahalgam road(via Bijbehara) have highest concentration of lime kilns and stone quarries, walnut wood and

walnuts. Similarly the crewel embroiderers are found in larger numbers in Kharapora block situated on Anantnag-Kukernag road. Besides, an important factor which also contributes to its economy is the proximity of some beautiful health resorts.

The town is the meeting point of various roads which connect it with some of the important parts of Kashmir valley and Jammu division. The National Highway flanks the north-western sides of the town and forms the junction of roads connecting Jammu and Anantnag town with Srinagar in the north-west. Anantnag—Pahalgam road, Anantnag—Verinag road, Anantnag—Kulgam road and Anantnag—Kukernag road via Mattan ang Bijbehara are the other roads radiating out of the town and connecting it with all the principal villages and towns in the district. These roads serve as the life lines of the town and have been contributing much to its economic development.

To have an assessment of the pattern of interaction between the town and its rural hinterland, a detailed survey of nine villages situated on different roads radiating out of the town was undertaken. Their particulars are given in the following table :—

Table No. 13.1

Particulars of selected villages

Name of transport route	Name of village	Distance from outer periphery of the referrent town (in Kms)
A. Anantnag—Kukernag	1 Braka Pora	4 Kms.
	2 Sahib Abad	8 Kms.
	3 Akingam	12 Kms.
	4 Sagam	19 Kms.
B. Anantnag—Pahalgam (*via*—Mattan)	1 Hardoo Akar	8 Kms.
do	2 Seer Kanli Gund	10 Kms.
Anantnag—Pahalgam (*via* Bijbehera)	3 Sallar	29 Kms.
C. Anantnag—Verinag	1 Loka Bhawan—Larkipora	7 Kms.
D. Anantnag—Kulgam	1 Nowpora—Tulipora	12 Kms.

Of the nine villages selected, four villages namely Braka Pora, Sahib-Abad, Akingam and Sagam fall on Anantnag — Kukernag road, three villages; Hardoo Akar, Seer-Kanli-Gund and Sallar are situated on Anantnag — Pahalgam roads via Mattan and Bijbehara and Nowpora — Tulipora and Loka Bhawan — Larkipora have been selected on Anantnag — Kulgam and Anantnag — Verinag road respectively.

The following table shows the area, density and population growth of the selected villages :—

Table No. 13.2

Distance range	Name of village	Area in Km^2	Density per Km^2	Population 1971	Growth rate 1961-71
A. Less than 5 Kms	1. Braka pora	1·76	632	1,113	29·11
B. 6-9 Kms	1. Loka Bhawan—Larkipora	3·90	501	1,955	34·55
	2. Sahib Abad	3·33	649	2,160	22·03
	3. Hardoo Akar	1·68	624	1,048	14·66
C. 10 Kms+	1. Seer Kanli Gund	3·92	818	3,205	25·29
	2 Sallar	9·99	313	5,130	14·44
	3. Akingam	3·82	608	2,322	32·30
	4. Nowpora-Tulipora	1·68	553	929	54·57
	5. Sagam	6·29	425	2,676	28·65

Among the villages selected for the survey, Sallar is the largest with an area of 9.99 Kms^2. This is followed by village Sagam having 6.29 Kms^2 as its area. Four villages namely Loka Bhawan — Larkipora, Sahib Abad, Seer Kanli Gund and Akingam have each an area ranging between 3.33 Km^2 to 3.92 $Km.^2$ Villages Braka Pora, Hardoo Akar, and Nowpora — Tuli pora possess less than 2 Km^2 as their area. Among the villages situated more than 10 Kms. away from the referrent town, Seer Kanli Gund has more population and higher density as compared to others in this distance group. Against this, Sallar having larger area has lowest density of population per sq. km. of land. In case of villages having distance range between 6 to 9 Kms. from the referrent town, Sahib Abad has more people and is thickly populated than that of Loka-Bhawan — Larkipora and

Hardoo Akar. It is generally found that villages with higher urban influence tend to have greater population, greater density and higher ratio of households to residential houses. Examining the villages selected in this context, it is observed that villages Braka Pora, Sahib Abad, Hardoo Akar and Seer Kanli Gund which are hardly 4-10 Kms. away from the periphery of the town have higher density as compared to villages LokaBhawan — Larkipora, Sallar, Akingam, Nowpora — Tulipora and Sagam.

During the decade 1961-71, highest growth rate among the villages in the distance range of 6-9 Kms. is observed in village LokaBhawan — Larkipora. In case of villages situated in the distance range over 10 Kms. Nowpora — Tuli Pora with the least population among this group has registered 54.57% growth rate as against villages Seer Kanli Gund and Sallar.

Among all the villages selected, NowPora — Tulipora, Akingam, Braka Pora, LokaBhawan — Larkipora registered higher percentage of growth rate than that of State and Anantnag district as a whole. Against this, Sahib Abad, Hardoo Akar, Sallar and Seer Kanli Gund have recorded little growth in their population during 1961-71.

The following table shows villages classified by occupied residential houses, number of households and number of persons per household :—

Table No. 13.3

Name of village	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	No. of households per residential house	No. of persons per households
1. Braka Pora . . .	116	137	1·18	8·1
2. LokaBhawan-Larkipora .	226	267	1·18	7·3
3. Sahib-Abad . . .	275	354	1·29	6·1
4. Hardoo Akar . .	156	176	1·13	6·0
5. Seer Kanli Gund . .	370	496	1·34	6·5
6. Sallar	461	534	1·16	5·9
7. Akingam . . .	296	363	1·23	6·4
8. Nowpora-Tulipora . .	92	121	1·32	7·7
9. Sagam	312	427	1·37	6·3

Largest number of residential houses are found in village Sallar followed by Seer Kanli Gund and Sagam. The number of households per residential house in all the villages is, however, more or less, uniform and ranges between 1.13 to 1.37. Compared to the district as a whole which has 6.5 persons per household, villages BrakaPora, LokaBhawan — Larkipora and Nowpora — Tulipora have returned higher proportions.

The table given below presents the percentage of literacy and rate of participation of work in each of the villages and their distribution by primary, secondary and tertiary sectors :—

Table No. 13.4

Distance	Name of village	Total workers	%age of workers to total population	Primary sector	%age	Secondary sector	%age	Tertiary sector	%age	No. of literates	%age of literates to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Less than 5 Kms.	1. Brakapora . . .	317	28·48	261	82·33	20	6·31	36	11·36	150	13·48
B. 6—9 Kms.	1. Loka Bhawan-Larkipora	528	27·00	353	66·85	57	10·80	118	22·35	323	16·52
	2. Sahib Abad . .	630	29·16	352	55·87	81	12·86	197	31·27	490	22·69
	3. Hardoo Akar . .	345	32·91	285	82·61	21	6·09	39	11·30	96	9·16
C. 10 Kms. +	1. Sallar . . .	1000	31·95	828	82·80	34	4·20	138	13·00	359	11·47
	2. Akingam . . .	614	26·44	357	58·15	88	14·33	169	27·52	457	19·68
	3. Nowpora-Tulipora .	328	35·31	275	83·84	23	7·01	30	9·15	113	12·16
	4. Seer Kanli Gund . .	969	30·23	585	60 37	174	17·96	210	21·67	714	22·28
	5. Sagam . . .	813	30·38	610	75·03	51	6·27	152	18·70	475	17·79

Anantnag district as a whole has 14.98% of literate population. Against, this, 5 villages namely LokaBhawan — Larkipora, Sahib Abad, Akingam, Seer Kanli Gund and Sagam have returned higher proportion of literates. Remaining four villages have literacy rates below the district level and ranges between 9.16% to 13.48%. Among them the lowest literacy rate has been returned in village Hardoo Akar followed by Sallar and Nowpora — Tulipora. This may be attributed to inadequate schooling facilities available in these villages.

In so far as working force is concerned, the highest proportion of working population is observed in Nowpora — Tulipora having 35.31% as its work participation rate. This alongwith Hardoo Akar and Sallar have higher proportion of workers as compared to Anantnag district. Corresponding rates for Braka Pora, LokaBhawan— Larkipora, Sahib Abad, Akingam, Seer Kanli Gund and Sagam are lowest. But it is significant to note that the villages having high percentage of working force have lower participation of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors. Braka Pora, Hardoo Akar, Sallar and Nowpora — Tulipora have comparatively higher percentage of workers in the primary sector. In contrast, a greater diversification has taken place in the economic activities of the working force relating to villages Seer Kanli Gund, Sahib-Abad, LokaBhawan — Larkipora, Akingam and Sagam where work participation rates in secondary and tertiary sectors range between 25 to 45 percent. Of the total working force of these villages, nearly 34 percent workers are engaged in household industry, trade and commerce, transport and other services sectors.

As has been already observed, all the selected villages are connected with motorable roads. The commuters of the villages generally travel by bus to Anantnag town and other places. The persons whose place of work is either at Anantnag or at Srinagar are mostly employed in Government services and they return to their places of residence in the evening as it does not take them more than 1-3 hours in travelling.

The different type of conveyances found in the villages are given in the following table :—

Table No. 13.5

Name of village	No. of Trucks	Scooter	Car	Bus	Cycle	Mule or horse drawn carriage	Power driven vehicles
Brakapora .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Loka Bhawan—Larkipora	..	..	..	..	3	15	..
Sahib Abad .	..	..	..	..	22	25	..
Hardoo Akar	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Seer Kanli Gund	2	1	..	1	150	15	4
Sallar . .	..	..	1	..	3	..	1
Akingam .	..	..	..	..	12	4	..
Nowpora-Tulipora .	..	..	1	..	6	3	1
Sagam .	..	..	..	..	10	..	..

Seer Kanli Gund being 10 Kms. away from the referrent town has maximum number of power driven vehicles and cycles. This is followed by Sahib Abad which has 22 cycles and 25 tongas. Besides the availability of regular bus service between Sahib Abad and Anantnag town, a number of tongas ply on this route.

The following table indicates the classification of villages by number of establishments in household industry and non-household industry, name of product and raw material used :—

Table No. 13.6

Name of village	No. of establishments		Name of product	Raw material used
	Household industry	Non-household industry		
1. Sallar.	100	6	Woollen blankets, edible oil, timber, rice & flour	Wool, oil seeds, timber logs, paddy, maize and wheat
2. Akingam . . .	5	24	Woollen blankets Earthenware utensils (Potterv)	Wool, clay
3. Seer Kanli Gund . . .	310	..	Woollen blankets	Wool
4. Sahib Abad	8	..	Spinning woollen blankets	Wool
5. Hardoo Akar	54	..	Woollen blankets	Wool
6. Lo'ka Bhawan—Larkipora .	160	..	Woollen blankets	Wool
7. Nowpora—Tulipora . .	103	..	Woollen blankets, wool spinning,	Wool Wool
8. Sagam	20	6	Woollen blankets, agricultural implements	Wool, wood & iron
9. Brakapora	..	..	..	..

Village Seer Kanli Gund, LokaBhawan — Larkipora, Sallar, Nowpora — Tulipora have maximum number of household industries engaged in the production of woollen blankets and spun wool. It is only in Sallar, Akingam and Sagam, where besides household industries, some non-household industries are found engaged in manufacturing of edible oils, sawing of timber, milling of rice and flour, making of earthen ware utensils and agricultural implements. In fact, the production of woollen blankets and spinning of wool is a common household industry of almost all the villages. The reason is that in winter months agricultural activities are slack and, therefore, the members of households keep themselves engaged in spinning of wool and making of Kashmiri blankets which have a good market in the town and Srinagar city.

The following table indicates the position of various commercial establishments found in the selected villages :—

Table No. 13.7

Name of village in order of distance from urban centre	Distance from urban centre	Type of shop(grocery, stationery, cloth, sweetmeats, tea, etc.)	Type of commodities available	Type of establishment	Volume of business per annum
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sallar	Bijbehara 20 Kms.	1. Bakery	Bread	Retail	Rs. 5,000
		2. Meat seller	Meat		
		3. Tailor	Sewing of cloth		
		4. Bookseller	Books, stationery		
		5. Medical Shop	Medicines		
		6. General Merchant	Oil, tea, sugar, spices		
2. Akingam	Kukernag 12 Km.	1. Grocery & cloth	Salt, sugar	Retail	Rs. 6,000
		2. Bakery	Bread local		
		3. Tailor	Sewing of cloth		
		4. Meat shop	Meat		
		5. Medical shop	Medicines		
3. Seer Kanli Gund	Anantnag 10 Kms.	1. Grocery & cloth	Tea, salt, cloth	Retail	Rs. 75,000
		2. Bakery	Bread		
		3. Medical	Medicines shop		
		4. Cosmetics	Cosmetic goods		

Contd.

4. Sahib Abad . . .	Anantnag 8 Kms.	1. Grocery 2. Bakery 3. Meat shop 4. Cloth merchant 5. Medical shop 6. Milk seller 7. Vegetable seller	Tea, salt, sugar Bread Meat Cloth Medicines Milk Vegetables	Retail Rs. 12,849.96
5. Hirdoo Akar . . .	Anantnag 8 Kms.	1. Grocery 2. Bakery 3. Medical shop	Sugar, salt, tea Bread Medicines	Retail Rs. 75,00
6. LokaBhawan—Larkipora .	Anantnag 7 Kms.	1. Grocery 2. Cloth merchant	Sugar, soap Cloth	Retail Rs. 78,400
7. Nowpora-Tulipora . .	Kulgam 7 Kms.	1. Grocery 2. Cloth merchant	Sugar, salt, K. oil Cloth & paper	Retail Rs. 45,000
8. Sagam	Kukernag 5 Kms.	1. Grocery 2. Bakery 3. Cloth merchant 4. Vegetable seller	Salt, spices, matches, dry fruits. Local bread Cloth Vegetables	Retail Rs. 44,896·72
9. Brakpora	Anantnag 4 Kms.	1. Grocery	Tea, sugar, salt, paper, cloth.	Retail Rs. 20,000

Most of the trading establishments are engaged in selling of local bakery, grocery, meat and cloth. Their area of opera tion also extends to other villages.

Land utilization

The land utilization pattern relating to various villages surveyed is given in the following table :—

Table No. 13.8

Name of village	Distance range	Percentage of land under (in acres)						
		Forest	Grazing	Unculti-vable fallow	Culti-vable fallow	Unirriga-ted cultivable	Home-stead	Irrigated cultivable
1. Brakapora	Less than 5 kms.	..	..	34·11	32·72	5·09	1·54	26·54
2. Loka Bhawan-Larkipora	6-9Kms.	..	23·22	6·19	3·41	7·12	1·86	58·20
3. Sahib-Abad	,,	..	18·25	26·02	5·98	12·96	2·39	34·40
4. Hardoo Akar	,,	..	..	22·43	4·61	36·41	2·76	33·79
5. Seer Kanli Gund	10 Kms and above	..	3·99	41·97	..	1·20	2·09	50·75
6. Sallar	,,	0·12	15·28	12·40	10·13	22·05	1·83	38·19
7. Akingam	,,	..	6·26	30·68	..	21·98	1·91	39·17
8. Nowpora-Tulipora	,,	..	16·80	22·35	..	21·87	0·47	38·51
9. Sagam	,,	..	11·46	19·67	0·30	18·84	2·16	47·57

There is only one village namely Sallar which has 0.12% of its land under forests. Grazing lands are not available in villages Hardoo Akar and BrakaPora while others have proportion of land under grazing ranging between 3.99% to 23.22% acres. The highest proportion of irrigated cultivable land is available in LokaBhawan — Larkipora. Corresponding proportion of land under this category is lowest in BrakaPora. The land under homestead in each village varies between 0.47 percent to 2.76 percent. Higher proportion of un-irrigated cultivable land is observed in village Hardoo Akar which is 36.41 percent of its total land in this category. Against this, BrakaPora and Seer Kanli Gund have 5.09 percent and 1.20 percent un-irrigated lands respectively. In case of cultivable fallow lands, BrakaPora is the only village having 32.72 percent of land under this category while Sahib Abad, Hardoo Akar, Loka Bhawan — Larkipora and Sallar have cultivable fallow lands ranging between 3.41 percent to 10.13 percent. There are no cultivable fallow lands found in Seer Kanli Gund, Akingam and Nowpora — Tulipora. Of the villages selected, the highest proportion of uncultivable fallow land is found in Seer Kanli Gund which is of the order of 41.97 percent of its total land. As against this, Loka Bhawan — Larkipora has only 6.19 percent of its land under this category which is the lowest among all the villages.

Basic amenities

Various basic amenities available in the selected villages are given in the following statement:—

Table No. 13.9

Name of Village	Distance range	No. of schools	No. of hospitals/ dispensaries		Postal facilities	Telegraph/ telephone facilities	Electricity	%age of hokds having	
								Radio	Transistor
1. Brakpora	Lessthan 5 Kms.	Pry. 1 Mid. 1	..		No	No	Yes	14·60	7·30
2. Lok Bhawan Larkipora	6-9Kms.	Pry. 2 S.S. 1	D.	1	Yes	No	Yes	14·98	9·36
3. Sahib-Abad	,,	Pry. 1 H 1	HC	1	Yes	Yes	,,	48·02	25·42
4. Hardoo Akar	,,	Pry. 2	..		No	No	,,	11·36	8·52
5. Seer Kanli Gund	,, 10 Kms.	Mid. 1 H 1 S.S. 1	HC	1	Yes	,,	,,	62·30	25·20
6. Sallar	,,	Pry. 3 Mid. H.	PHC	1	,,	,,	,,	18.73	4.68
7. Akingam	,,	Pry. 2 Mid. 1 H 1	HC	1		,,	,,	31·68	8·10
8. Nowpora-Tulipora	,,	Pry. 1	..		No	No	No	..	49·59
9. Sagam	,,	Mid. 1 H 2	D	1	Yes	No	Yes	17·56	4·68

Village Sallar has maximum number of primary schools, middle schools and high schools. This is because it is distantly situated from Anantnag town and has also maximum population. Seer Kanli Gund, Akingam and Sagam have in all three middle schools, two primary schools, four high schools and one higher secondary school. Brakapora, Nowpora — Tulipora and Hardoo Akar do not have any high school in them. Since these villages are situated nearer to their urban centres, the school-going population is dependent on the schools located in them.

There are no medical institutions of any kind available in Brakapora, Hardoo Akar and Nowpora—Tulipora. All of them depend on the district hospital located in Anantnag town. The remaining six villages have the facility of primary health centre or a dispensary.

Post office facilities are available in all the selected villages except Brakapora, Hardoo Akar and Nowpora — Tulipora while Sahib-Abad enjoys both the facilities of telegraph and telephone. Sahib Abad is a tourist centre and that is why all types of communication facilities are available in this village.

In the field of electricity, all villages except Nowpora — Tulipora are electrified. Majority of the households in Seer Kanli Gund, Sahib-Abad and Nowpora — Tulipora possess radio/transistor sets. It is, however, observed that in villages Sallar, Akingam, Hardoo Akar, Loka Bhawan, Sagam and Brakapora less than 50 percent of the household keep radios/transistors.

Livestock

A description of cattle and birds in each household and their approximate number per household is given in the following table :—

Table No. 13.10

Name of village in order of distance rom urban centre	Distance from urban centre	Description of Animal Husbandry	Approximate no. per household
1. Sallar	Bejibehara 20 Kms.	1. Cow	1 per household
		2. Bull	1 per 2 households
		3. Goat	1 per 11 households
		4. Sheep	3 per household
		5. Cocks and Hen	4 per household
		6. Horses	1 per 27 households
		7. Buffalo	1 per 4 households
2. Akingam. . . .	Kukernag 12 Kms.	1. Cow	1 per household
		2. Bull	1 per 2 households
		3. Goat	1 per 6 households
		4. Sheep	1 per 7 households
		5. Cocks & Hen	4 per households
3. Seer Kanli Gund . .	Anantnag 10 Kms.	1. Cow	1 per household
		2. Bull	1 per household
		3. Goat	1 per 5 households
		4. Sheep	1 per 3 household
		5. Cocks & Hen	5 per household
4. Sahib-Abad . . .	Anantnag 8 Kms.	1. Cow	1 per household
		2. Bull	1 per household
		3. Goat	1 per household
		4. Sheep	3 per household
		5. Cocks & hen	4 per household
		6. Ducks	1 per household

5. Hardoo Akar . .	Anantnag 8 Kms.	1. Cow	1 per household
		2. Bull	1 per household
		3. Goat	1 per 15 households
		4. Sheep	1 per 2 households
		5. Cocks & Hen	1 per 2 households
		6. Ducks	1 per 2 households
		7. Swan	1 per 6 households
6. Loka Bhawan-Larkipora .	Anantnag 7 Kms.	1. Cow	1 per household
		2. Bull	1 per household
		3. Goat	1 per 18 households
		4. Sheep	1 per household
		5. Cocks & Hen	11 per household
7. Nowpora—Tuli pora .	Kulgam 7 Kms.	1. Cow	2 per household
		2. Bull	1 per household
		3. Goat	1 per 18 households
		4. Sheep	3 per household
		5. Cocks & Hen	12 per household
8. Sagam	Kukernag 5 Kms.	1. Cow	2 per household
		2. Bull	1 per household
		3. Sheep	1 per household
		4. Cocks & Hen	2 per household
		5. Horse	1 per 24 households
9. Brakapora . . .	Anantnag 4 Kms.	1. Cow	2 per household
		2. Bull	1 per household
		3. Cocks & Hen	2 per household
		4. Horse	1 per 7 households

Market place

The following table indicates the market place from where commodities are sold and purchased:—

Table No. 13.11—

Name of village in order of distance from the urban Centre	Commodity sold				Name of commodity purchased by consumers directly from urban centre			
	Name of market	Distance from village	Name of commodity sold	Means of transport	Name of the Urban centre	Distance from village	Name of commodity purchased	Approxi. proportion of people purchasing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Sallar	Anantnag	29 Kms.	Walnut, apples	By trucks & buses	Anantnag	29 Kms.	Cloth, tea, shoes	65%
					Srinagar	65 Kms.	Radio, cycles, cloth, ornaments, medicine	25%
2. Akingam.	Anantnag	12 Kms.	Walnut, fruits	By trucks & tongas	Anantnag	12 Kms.	Cloth, Vegetable Kiryana, medicine	30%
3. Seer Kanli Gund	Anantnag	10 Kms.	Blankets, fruits	By bus	Anantnag	10 Kms.	Cloth, medicine, kiryana, vegetables	40%
					Srinagar	64 Kms.	Cloth, shoes, ornaments, medicines	15%
4. Sahib Abad	Anantnag	8 Kms.	Fruits	By bus	Srinagar	62 Kms.	Radio, transistor, ornaments, shoes, books, cloth.	15%

concld.				Anantnag 8 Kms.	Kiryana, vegetables, medicines, confectionary, cloth.	40%
5. Hardoo Akar .	Anantnag 8 Kms.	Blankets	By bus	Anantnag 8 Kms.	Cloth, grocery, cigarettes, tobacco, shoes & other necessaries.	40%
	Srinagar 62 Kms.	Walnuts	By bus	Srinagar 62 Kms.	Ornaments, utensils, Radios, watches, cycle & other luxury goods.	10%
6. Loka Bhawan-Larkipora.	Anantnag 7 Kms.	Walnuts, blankets	By bus	Anantnag 7 Kms.	Grocery, ornaments, shoes, cloth, radios.	60%
7. Nowpora-Tulipora	Anantnag 12 Kms.	Foodgrains	By bus	Anantnag 12 Kms.	Grocery, cloth, radios, utensils, shoes, ornaments.	50%
* 8. Sagam	Srinagar 73 Kms.	Fruits, walnuts, blankets	By bus	Anantnag 19 Kms.	Cloth, grocery, cigarette, kiryana, shoes, vegetables.	60%
	Anantnag 19 Kms.	Fruits, walnuts	By bus	Srinagar 73 Kms.	Ornaments, luxury goods, cloth.	20%
9. Brakapora .	Anantnag 4 Kms.	Paddy	By bus	Anantnag 4 Kms.	Allessential commodities.	70%
				Srinagar 68 Kms.	Ornaments, radios, cycles, watches and utensils.	20%

It is discernible from the above table that the surplus commodities like walnuts, fruits, blankets and food grains are mostly disposed of in Anantnag town whereas only a margin of them find way to Srinagar city. The mode of carriage is generally public transport. The commodities purchased by the consumers are brought directly from Anantnag town and Srinagar city. These are cloth, tea, shoes, medicines, ornaments, provisions, radios, watches, cycles and utensils. In fact more than 50% consumers in almost all the villages except Akingam make purchases directly from Anantnag town and Srinagar city.

A statement showing an estimated number of people going outside the village for work and persons working inside the village but coming from outside the village is given in the following table :—

Table No. 13.12

Distance range	Name of village	No. of persons working			
		Outside the village		Inside the village	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Less than 5 Kms.	Brakapora . .	7	4	26	9
6-9 Kms.	Loka Bhawan-Larkipora	9	22	19	13
	Sahib-Abad . .	77	12	19	13
	Hardoo Akar . .	92	12	12	10
10 Kms.+	Seer Kanli Gund .	71	52	11	13
	Sallar . . .	44	20	22	11
	Akingam . . .	88	65	16	12
	Nowpora-Tulipora .	6	8	11	16
	Sagam . . .	40	25	12	21

In case of Brakapora, Nowpora-Tulipora and Loka Bhawan-Larkipora more persons are coming to the village for work than those who go outside the village for work. Against this, Sahib Abad, Hardoo Akar, Seer Kanli Gund, Akingam, Sallar and Sagam send more people outside the village for work.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Anantnag, the second largest Clss III town of the State, hardly 54 Kms. from Srinagar, the State capital, lies enroute to a number of ideal health resorts, namely Pahalgam (40 Kms.), Achabal (8 Kms.), Verinag and Duksum (23 & 43 Kms.). The age-old shrines and old historic monuments have lent to the town a rich cultural heritage. During Muslim period (1320-1816 AD) when the town was named Islamabad, it flourished as a commercial centre for the export of gabbas, shawls, leather, butter, walnuts etc. It, however, lost much of its importance as a result of the opening of Jehlum Valley road connecting the valley with Rawalpindi. The town recovered much of its lost prosperity after the Banihal cart road was thrown open to vehicular traffic in 1922.

Although the town has made rapid strides in such fields as education, communication, medical facilities, trade and commerce, there is lot of improvement to be made in the matter of industry, housing, severage, sanitation, proliferation of slums and potable drinking water.

As already stated, Anantnag was given urban status for the first time in 1911 and since then, it continues to enjoy this status. The town has registered a steady growth rate of its population during 1921-31. It started showing decline between 1931-41. From 1941 onwards, the population tended to increase till it reached 31.1 percent recorded at the 1971 Census. In 1961, however, the status of the town rose to Class III.

The town has achieved appreciable progress in the field of education particularly during 1961-71. A comparision of the figures reveal that whereas in 1963 there was one school for every 1,110 persons in the town, in 1972, this school — population ratio had improved much and had stood at one school for every 566 persons. Despite this progress, the town needs one more degree college and some technical institutions so as to reduce pressure on the existing college to cope up with increasing stream of students.

In the matter of transport and communication facilities, the town has made considerable progress. The town is to-day linked by subscribers trunk dialing system with Srinagar city. As

against one telegraph office, one telephone exchange, and two post offices in 1961, there is at present one head post office, four sub-post offices, one telegraph office and one automatic telephone exchange.

In respect of medical facilities, the town has two modern hospitals with a strength of 122 beds. These hospitals besides catering to the needs of the town also receive patients from other areas in the district. The T.B. clinic which has come up during the decade 1961-71 has been looking after the tuberculosis patients. It also distributes free medicines to the incoming patients.

The town is well connected with its rural hinterland. The famous health resorts scattered around it lay connected by tarred roads. The internal roads linking different wards of the town are, however, subjected to much pressure. This will increase much more unless the present bus stand is removed to the periphery or outside the town limits.

The drinking water facilities in the town are still inadequate and need to be tackled on priority basis as against the prescribed norm of 30 gallons per head per day, the town gets only 20 gallons.

In the matter of trade and commerce the town has picked up well and has grown in stature. The town has basically a consumer economy and the preponderance of imports is evident as compared to exports. In the export sector, fruits, gabbas, wood work, embroidered wall curtains and willow works play a dominant role in the economy of the town. New items of imports coming into the town show that there is overall improvement being witnessed in the general standard of living of its population. It is worthy of note that over 11 percent of the census houses in the town were returned as shops excluding eating houses and over 2 percent as business houses/offices. The town, however, lacks standard markets evenly spread and fully equipped to meet ever increasing service demands. This would, in fact, relieve the pressure presently discernible around Lal Chowk area.

The town needs further build up in industrial infrastructure so that potentially unemployed youths could be absorbed in the small scale and cottage units. Given proper incentives and encouragement, a good number of cottage and small scale units could be set up in the town. The weaving industry is confined to very few units engaged in the production of ruffle cloth for

shawls as compared to Srinagar where there is heavy concentration of these industrial units. The units presently functioning in the town are suffering from lack of raw materials especially wool tops. Due to inadequate supply of yarn, some of the units have been closed down. Something positive needs to be done in this respect to ensure adequate supply of raw materials plus improvement of handlooms or even their replacement by powerlooms and other financial incentives to enable this industry to face present day challenges. Similarly, the production of blankets in the town could also be organised in the small scale sector, if the weavers are supplied with improved looms and accessories on subsidised rates.

The leather industry has also a good scope as it is reported that annually about 7,000 quintals of hides are exported from the district to other parts outside the State. The town has good number of artisans, trained in the manufacture of turned wood articles and at present they are engaged in the production of table lamps, cradles, baby walkers, toys and milk-churners. Most of them are working with hand-tools. There are very small number of such units having taken to lathes and circular saws. A greater diversity in production could be made if improved tools and mechanisation is introduced. Similarly walnut wood which is an export item of the district hardly finds its way into the town because of more attractive rates offered at Srinagar and outside the State. The government could remove these impediments if an adequate quota of walnut wood is made available to the wood turning industry. This will give fillip to its growth in the town. The town also manufactures willow wicker products like baskets and kangris which have a good market in and outside the district. The artisans in this sector could be organised on co-operative basis if adequate financial assistance is provided to them. In respect of embroidery there is a greater scope in increasing the units engaged in manufacturing of embroidered wall curtains and gabbas. The quality and the design of the products could be improved if the craftsmen are given proper incentives and raw materials supplied to them within the town. Also the dyeing and calendering facilities are not available in the town and it is essential that such facilities should be provided by the State Industries Department so that the artisans have not to face any hardship on this account. Some of the industries which could be set-up in the small sector are manufacturing of aluminium utensils, sheet-metal works, steel structural implements, brass and copper utensils, washing soap, sports goods and wooden furniture. There are 22 sheds made available by the State Industries Department in the industrial

estate of the town. A large number of the sheds are presently under the occupation of B.S.F. personnel. It is necessary that these sheds should be got vacated and made available to the genuine entrepreneurs.

There is need for promoting skills and providing vocational guidance to potential job seekers through work centres so as to ensure optimum utilization of available material and human resources.

The housing condition of the town is absolutely in bad shape and most of the buildings are very old and huddled together separated by narrow, kutcha lanes. About 60 percent of the total houses in the town are made of kutcha materials. About 7.5 percent households occupy one room each, 20.7 percent occupy two rooms each, 20.0 percent occupy three rooms, 51.8 percent occupy four or more than four rooms each. Also 28 percent buildings possess no compound of their own, over 25.6 percent are without basic amenities like bathrooms and latrines and 64 percent buildings suffer from proper ventilation. The town, therefore, needs utmost attention for improving upon in sewerage disposal, construction of pucca and wide by-lanes, and underground drainage system capable of draining out water from low-lying areas and sub-standard and blighted areas afflicting the different localities of the town.

The social relationships are usually a rare feature in large cities and towns but in Anantnag the neighbourhood pattern is playing a dominant role in the development of social and cultural linkage between the different communities inhabiting it. The awareness of social intercourse has largely been responsible for a strong secular out-look of its population.

Rural-urban linkages do exist in the town. They are mainly of social and economic nature. Many of the residents of the town are found to have some social and economic interests in the surrounding villages. The contacts are mostly either annual or bi-annual. The role of service-oriented institutions like schools, colleges, hospitals, banks, cinema etc. in providing rural — urban linkages cannot be denied. It is reported that about 14,000 commutors from the rural hinterland commute to the town daily for availing of these services.

There is a strong political awareness discernible in the town and for that matter in the district at large. In fact many political leaders of high repute hail from the town itself. Those who deserve particular mention are S/Shri Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beg,

Piaray Lal Handoo, Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh, Gh. Nabi Kochak, Ghulam Rasool Kochak, Ab. Salam Deva, and Shamas-ud-Din.

As already stated, the family structure in the town is undergoing downright change. The joint family system is fast disintegrating giving place to nuclear type families. This may in course of time have a salutary impact on the problem of congestion.

It is a matter of gratification that crime rate in the town is very low and there is no special law and order problem. Major offences are conspicuous by their absence. Most of the cases registered relate to disputes over land, property, mutual animosity, separation and divorce.

Summing up, it may be stated that the town has yet to cast off its traditional rural character. This manifests itself in many facets of life; structure of houses, eating habits, choice of entertainment and recreation, use of leisure time etc. Fairs and festivals continue to be the only source of integration for community life. There is still to be found tendency on the part of groups to live together in various localities or neighbourhoods. Cultural institutions like theatres, clubs are still non-existent. The proliferation of substandard areas in the town needs utmost attention. Besides restricting construction of new houses in the substandard areas new schemes need to be drawn up for rehabilitation of sub-standard area dwellers.

APPENDICES
Anantnag town, 1971

APPENDIX I

CENSUS DATA

Table No. 1—Basic particulars of the town

State	District/ Tehsil	Town/ City	Area (in sq. kms.)	Occupied residential houses		Total population		
				No. of houses	No. of households	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Town	7·13	2,846	3,890	27,643	14,903	12,740

State	Scheduled castes			Scheduled tribes			Literate & educated persons			Total workers(I—IX)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	..	..	..	..	9,582	6,630	2,952	7,444	7,147	297

State	WORKERS											
	I Cultivators			II Agricultural labourers			III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation, orchards & allied activities			IV Mining and quarrying		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Jammu & Kashmir	590	548	42	188	185	3	198	193	..	2	2	..

State	WORKERS											
	V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						VI Construction			VII Trade & commerce		
	(a) Household industry			(b) Other than household industry								
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Jammu & Kashmir	454	428	26	973	973	..	347	347	..	1,487	1,487	..

Table No. 1—*Concld.*

State	WORKERS								
	VIII Transport, storage and communications			IX Other services			X Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Jammu & Kashmir	804	804	..	2,406	2,180	226	20,199	7,756	12,443

Note:—P-Persons; M- Males; F- Females

Table No. 2—Particulars of towns (with population less than 50,000 within distance of 15 km. and with population 50,000 or more, within distance of 75 km.). The distance is to be reckoned from the outer periphery of one town to the outer periphery of the other

Name	Distance from the referrent town	Area in sq. km	Population as in 1971	Nature of communication [linkage-road (all weather, fair weather), rail, water-way etc.]	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Mattan notified area . .	5 kms.	1·40 kms²	4,771	Road (all weather)	..
2. Bijbehara notified area .	kms.	2·40 kms²	8,510	Road (all weather) and water-way (river Jehlum)	..
3. Srinagar city . . .	47 kms.	82·88 kms²	403,413	Road (all weather) and water-way (river Jehlum)	..

Table No. 3—Locational particulars and ancillary data

	Name	Distance from the referrent town in kms.	Means of communication and linkage (train, motorable road—all weather; fair weather; water-way or combination of the above)	No. of hours journey by			Remarks
				Train	Bus service	Service launch or other public conveyance in case of water-way only	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State h. q. . .	Srinagar/ Jammu	54 kms./ 248 kms.	Motorable road—all weather and water-way—river Jenlum (only connects Srinagar with referrent town)	..	Srinagar 1½ hours Jammu 10 hours	..	..
District h. q. . .	Anantnag	0 kms.	..	..	..	..	Referrent town is itself the district and the tehsil h. q.
Tehsil h. q.. . .	Anantnag	0 kms.	..	..	..	..	..
Nearest town with population of less than 1 lakh according to 1961 Census.	Mattan	5 kms.	Motorable road—all weather	..	½ hour	..	..

Table No. 3—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nearest city with population of 1 lakh or more according to 1961 Census	Srinagar	54 kms.	Motorable road—all weather and waterway—river Jehlum	..	1½ hours	..	..
Air port . . .	Srinagar airport	63 kms.	Motorable road—all weather	..	2 hours	..	..
Railway station . .	Jammu	255 kms.	Motorable road—all weather	..	10½ hours	..	..
Sea port/River port, if any, with a distance of 100 kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bus route/Jeepable road	Passes through the referrent town	0 kms.	..	..	..	..	..
Radio transmission centre	Pampore	43 kms.	Motorable road	..	1 hour	..	..
River/other water bodies e.g. sea, biglake, within a distance of 30 kms.	River Jehlum	0 kms.	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 4—Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups

State/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-groups	Total population			Total workers	
			P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Anantnag town	Urban	Total	27,643	14,903	12,740	7,147	297
		0—14	11,306	5,841	5,465	146	1
		15—19	2,613	1,382	1,231	395	24
		20—24	2,678	1,547	1,131	1,064	81
		25—29	2,201	1,194	1,007	1,105	62
		30—39	3,732	1,960	1,772	1,900	75
		40—49	2,721	1,581	1,140	1,513	42
		50—59	1,381	828	553	702	9
		60+	1,011	570	441	322	3
		A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS

I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining & quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
548	42	185	3	193	..	2	..
14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
35	4	10	..	2	..	..	..
57	4	27	1	20	..	..	..
52	3	26	1	26	..	..	..
126	24	51	..	60	..	2	..
134	5	41	1	54	..	..	..
83	..	18	..	22	..	..	..
47	1	10	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 4—*Concld.*

State/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	WORKER					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Construction	
		(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry			
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Anantnag town	Urban	428	26	973	..	347	..
		33	..	47	..	..	..
		27	6	115	..	11	..
		57	7	149	..	35	..
		65	3	116	..	59	..
		95	6	230	..	117	..
		86	3	164	..	75	..
		37	1	101	..	36	..
		28	..	51	..	14	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS							
VII Trade & commerce		VIII Transport, storage & communications		IX Other services		X Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,487	..	804	..	2,180	226	7,756	12,443
16	..	15	..	19	..	5,695	5,464
76	..	64	..	55	14	987	1,207
173	..	121	..	425	69	483	1,050
161	..	138	..	462	55	89	945
369	..	233	..	617	45	60	1,697
395	..	157	..	407	33	68	1,098
196	..	58	..	151	8	126	544
101	..	18	..	44	2	248	438
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE:—1. P - Persons; M - Males; F - Females
2. A.N.S. - Age not stated

Table No. 5—Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups

State/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marital status	Age-group	Total Population	Total workers	WORKERS I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anantnag town	Urban	All marital status	**Total**	**12,740**	**297**	**42**	**3**	..
			0—14	5,465	1	1	..	..
			15—19	1,231	24	4	..	..
			20—24	1,131	81	4	1	..
			25—29	1,007	62	3	1	..
			30—39	1,772	75	24	..	..
			40—49	1,140	42	5	1	..
			50—59	553	9	..	..	..
			60+	441	3	1	..	..
			A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..
		Never married	**Total**	**6,609**	**59**	**2**	..	..
			0—14	5,413	1	1	..	..
			15—19	904	17	..	..	..
			20—24	258	28	1	..	..
			25—29	17	3	..	..	..
			30—39	13	6	..	..	..
			40—49	3	3	..	..	..
			50—59	1	1	..	..	..
			60+	..	..	..	..	..
			A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..
		Married	**Total**	**5,331**	**212**	**38**	**1**	..
			0—14	52	..	..	..	..
			15—19	323	7	4	..	..
			20—24	865	52	3	1	..
			25—29	971	57	3	..	..
			30—39	1,689	63	23	..	..
			40—49	987	30	5	..	..
			50—59	330	3	..	..	..
			60+	114	..	..	..	..
			A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 5—*Contd.*

WORKERS							
IV	V		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		Construction	Trade & commerce	Transport, storage and communications	Other services	Non-workers
	a	b					
	Household industry	Other than household industry					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	26	..		..	..	226	12,443
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,464
..	6	..	..	..	..	14	1,207
..	7	..	..	..	..	69	1 050
..	3	..	..	..	..	55	945
..	6	..	..	..	..	45	1,697
..	3	..	..	..	..	33	1,098
..	1	..	..	..	..	8	544
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	438
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	47	6,550
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,412
..	5	..	..	..	..	12	887
..	5	..	..	..	..	22	230
..	..	.	..	..	..	3	14
..	..	.	..	..	..	6	7
..	..	.	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	..	..	..	..	159	5,119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
..	1	..	..	..	..	2	316
..	2	..	..	..	..	46	813
..	3	..	..	..	..	51	914
..	6	..	..	..	..	34	1,626
..	2	..	..	..	..	23	927
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	357
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 5—Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups—*Concld.*

State-town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marital status	Age-group	Total Population	WORKERS			
					Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	III Livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchard and allied activities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anantnag town	Urban	Widowed	Total	775	26	2	2	..
			0—14	..	..	..	..	..
			15—19	1	..	..	..	..
			20—24	4	1	..	..	..
			25—29	14	2	..	1	..
			30—39	68	6	1	..	..
			40—49	148	9	..	1	..
			50—59	216	5	..	..	..
			60+	324	3	1	..	..
			A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..
		Divorced or separated	Total	24	..	..	..	..
			0—14	..	..	..	..	..
			15—19	3	..	..	..	..
			20—24	3	..	..	..	..
			25—29	5	..	..	..	..
			30—39	2	..	..	..	..
			40—49	2	..	..	..	..
			50—59	6	..	..	..	..
			60 +	3	..	..	..	..
			A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..
		Un-specified	Total	1	..	..	..	..
			0—14	..	..	..	..	..
			15—19	..	..	..	..	..
			20—24	1	..	..	..	..
			25—29	..	..	..	..	..
			30—39	..	..	..	..	..
			40—49	..	..	..	..	..
			50—59	..	..	..	..	..
			60 +	..	..	..	..	..
			A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :— A.N.S- Age not Stated

Table No. 5—*Contd.*

WORKERS							
IV	V		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing processing, servicing, and repairs		Construction	Trade & commerce	Transport, storage and communications	Other services	Non workers
	a	b					
	Household industry	Other than household industry					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	2	..	..	..	..	20	749
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	139
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	211
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	321
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..		..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 6—Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activities by educational levels

Educational levels	WORKERS								
	Total population			Total workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural labourers II	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	27,643	14,903	12,740	7,147	297	548	42	185	3
Illiterate	18,061	8,273	9,788	3,922	104	482	42	169	3
Literate(without educational level)*	1,736	1,097	639	231	..	6	..	3	..
Primary	2,331	1,500	831	569	6	23	..	5	..
Middle	2,512	1,698	814	939	34	23	..	6	..
Matric or higher secondary	2,457	1,878	579	1,131	110	12	..	2	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	94	19	15	16	9	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	22	19	3	17	3	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	279	233	46	148	12	1	..	..	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	93	85	8	81	3	1	..	..	..
Technical degree and diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering & technology	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	37	28	9	27	9	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, veterinary & dairying	19	19	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	45	38	7	32	7	..	..	..	..
Others	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 6—*Contd.*

Educational levels	WORKERS									
	Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				Construction	
					(a) household industry		(b) Other than household industry			
	III		IV		V				VI	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	193	..	2	..	428	26	973	..	347	..
Illiterate	82	..	..	..	355	14	706	..	170	..
Literate (without educational level)*	2	..	..	..	8	..	21	..	2	..
Primary	14	..	..	..	26	3	105	..	29	..
Middle	28	..	..	..	34	9	101	..	53	..
Matric or higher secondary	46	..	1	..	5	..	37	..	75	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Technical degree and diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering & technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 6—*Concld.*

Educational levels	WORKERS						Non-workers	
	Trade & commerce VII		Transport, storage & communications VIII		Other services IX		X	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total	1,487	..	804	..	2,180	226	7,756	12,443
Illterate	665	..	601	..	692	45	4,351	9,684
Literate(without educational level) *	44	..	13	..	132	..	866	639
Primary	161	..	49	..	157	3	931	825
Middle	321	..	90	..	283	25	759	780
Matric or higher secondary	256	..	47	..	650	110	747	469
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	..	..	..	15	9	3	6
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	10	3	2	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	31	..	4	..	99	12	85	34
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	7	..	..	..	69	5	4	5
Technical degree and diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering & technology	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Medicine	1	..	..	..	26	9	1	..
Agriculture, veterinary & dairying	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	32	7	6	..
Others	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

NOTE (1) *: Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable (2) P- Persons; M- Males; F- Females.

Table No. 7—Industrial classification of persons at work other than at cultivation as main activity by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups.

Division/Major group/Minor group of N.I.C.		Total workers		
		P	M	F
1		2	3	4
All Divisions		6,666	6,414	252
Division	0	193	193	..
Major group	00	17	17	..
Minor group	007	17	17	..
Major group	02	39	39	..
Minor group	020	9	9	..
,,	021	10	10	..
,,	024	1	1	..
,,	026	19	19	..
Major group	03	32	32	..
Minor group	034	21	21	..
,	039	11	11	..
Major group	05	91	91	..
Minor group	050	79	79	..
,,	051	9	9	..
,	052	3	3	..
Major group	06	14	14	..
Minor group	061	12	12	..
,,	062	2	2	..
Division	1	2	2	..
Major group	12	2	2	..
Minor group	129	2	2	..
Division	2	1,089	1,063	26
Major group	20	208	208	..
Minor group	202	1	1	..
	204	31	31	..
,,	205	167	167	..
,,	209	9	9	..
Major group	21	11	11	..
Minor group	211	11	11	..
Major group	22	1	1	..
Minor group	228	1	1	..
Major group	23	11	11	.

Table No. 7—*Contd.*

Division/Major group/Minor group of N.I.C.		Total workers		
		P	M	F
1		2	3	4
Minor group	230	7	7	..
,,	232	4	4	..
Major group	24	29	19	10
Minor group	240	3	3	..
,,	242	10	..	10
,,	243	8	8	..
,,	244	4	4	..
,,	245	1	1	..
,,	246	3	3	..
Major group	26	695	679	16
Minor group	260	16	2	14
,,	262	412	411	1
,,	264	231	230	1
,,	265	36	36	..
Major group	27	115	115	..
Minor group	271	38	38	..
,,	272	28	28	..
,,	273	20	20	..
,,	276	25	25	..
,,	279	4	4	..
Major group	28	3	3	..
Minor group	285	1	1	..
,,	288	1	1	..
,,	289	1	1	..
Major group	29	16	16	..
Minor group	290	9	9	..
	291	6	6	..
,,	299	1	1	..
Division	3	338	338	..
Major group	31	7	7	..
Minor group	312	3	3	..
,,	313	2	2	..
,,	314	1	1	..
,,	318	1	1	..
Major group	32	19	19	..
Minor group	320	2	2	..

Table No. 7—*Contd.*

Division/Major group/Minor group of N.I.C.		Total workers		
		P	M	F
1		2	3	4
Minor group	322	1	1	..
,,	323	1	1	..
,,	326	15	15	..
Major group	34	108	108	..
Minor group	340	1	1	..
,,	343	43	43	..
,,	344	57	57	..
,,	345	7	7	..
Major group	35	1	1	..
Minor group	359	1	1	..
Major group	38	53	53	.
Minor group	383	53	53	..
Major group	39	150	150	..
Minor group	390	19	19	..
,,	392	69	69	..
,,	393	9	9	..
,,	394	31	31	..
,	399	22	22	..
Division	4	142	142	..
Major group	40	108	108	..
Minor group	401	108	108	..
Major group	42	34	34	..
Minor group	420	34	34	..
Division	5	347	347	..
Major group	50	343	343	..
Minor group	500	174	174	..
,	501	30	30	..
,,	503	40	40	..
,,	509	99	99	..
Major group	51	4	4	..
Minor group	513	4	4	..
Division	6	1,342	1,342	..
Major group	60	60	60	..
Minor group	600	5	5	..
	601	41	41	..

Table No. 7—*Contd.*

Division/Major group/Minor group of N.I.C.		Total workers		
		P	M	F
1		2	3	4
Major group	602	11	11	..
	606	1	1	..
,	607	2	2	..
Major group	61	4	4	..
Minor group	612	3	3	..
,,	613	1	1	..
Major group	62	3	3	..
Minor group	621	2	2	..
,,	623	1	1	..
Major group	64	13	13	..
Minor group	643	8	8	..
,,	649	5	5	..
Major group	65	726	726	..
Minor group	650	336	336	..
,,	651	182	182	..
,,	652	84	84	..
,,	653	63	63	..
,,	654	13	13	..
,	656	1	1	..
,,	659	47	47	..
Major group	66	144	144	..
Minor group	660	120	120	..
,,	661	24	24	..
Major group	67	190	190	..
Minor group	670	38	38	..
,,	671	36	36	..
,,	672	65	65	..
,,	673	6	6	.
,,	674	1	1	
,,	675	1	1	
,,	676	43	43	..
Major group	68	171	171	..
Minor group	680	60	60	..
	681	13	13	..
	682	13	13	..

Table No. 7—*Contd.*

ivision/Major group/Minor group of N.I.C.		Total workers		
		P	M	F
1		2	3	4
Major group	683	3	3	..
,,	684	8	8	..
,,	689	74	74	..
Major group	69	31	31	..
Minor group	690	9	9	..
,,	691	22	22	..
Division	7	804	804	..
Major group	70	763	763	..
Minor group	701	192	192	..
,,	702	27	27	..
,,	703	61	61	..
,,	704	63	63	..
,,	705	22	22	..
,,	706	398	398	..
Major group	72	2	2	..
Minor group	720	2	2	..
Major group	74	14	14	..
Minor group	740	3	3	..
,,	749	11	11	..
Major group	75	25	25	..
Minor group	750	22	22	..
,,	751	3	3	..
Division	8	145	145	..
Major group	80	23	23	..
Minor group	800	18	18	..
,,	801	5	5	..
Major group	81	13	13	..
Minor group	811	13	13	.
Major group	82	37	37	..
Minor group	821	7	7	..
,,	823	26	26	..
,,	826	2	2	..
,,	828	2	2	..
Major group	83	72	72	..
Minor group	830	72	72	..
Division	9	2,264	2,038	226

Table No. 7—*Contd.*

Division/Major group/Minor group of N.I.C.		Total workers		
		P	M	F
1		2	3	4
Major group	90	1,034	1,031	3
Minor group	900	424	424	..
,,	901	465	464	1
,,	902	144	142	2
,,	903	1	1	..
Major group	91	1	1	..
Minor group	910	1	1	..
Major group	92	621	468	153
Minor group	920	50	40	10
,,	921	571	428	143
Major group	93	176	117	59
Minor group	930	159	100	59
,,	931	17	17	..
Major group	94	86	80	6
Minor group	940	52	52	..
,,	941	19	13	6
,,	942	11	11	..
,,	949	4	4	..
Major group	95	15	15	..
Minor group	951	10	10	..
,,	952	1	1	..
,,	953	1	1	..
,,	954	1	1	..
,,	956	1	1	..
,,	959	1	1	..
Major group	96	315	310	5
Minor group	960	176	173	3
,,	961	29	29	..
,,	962	82	82	..
,,	963	9	9	..
,,	969	19	17	2
Major group	99	16	16	..
Minor group	990	2	2	..
,,	995	14	14	..

NOTE :—(1) N.I.c: National industrial classification
(2) P- Persons- M Males F Females

Annexure to table no. 7

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-1970

Divisions, major groups and minor groups classification

Major Group	Minor Group	Description *Division—0*
	0	*Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing* *Agricultural Production*
	000	Cereal crops (paddy), wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley and gram etc.)
	001	Pulses (arhar, moong, masur, urd, etc.)
	002	Raw cotton.
	003	Raw jute, mesta.
	004	Sann hemp and other kindred fibres.
	005	Production of oilseeds such as sesamum groundnuts, rape, mustard, linseed, castor-seeds, etc.
	006	Sugarcane.
	007	Roots and tubers, vegetables, pan, singhara chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom) and flowers and parts of plants.
	008	Agricultural production not elsewhere classified
01		*Plantations*
	010	Tea.
	011	Coffee.
	012	Rubber.
	013	Tobacco.
	014	Pepper.
	015	Cardamom.
	016	Edible nuts (excluding coconut and groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.
	017	Production of fruits, coconuts e.g. bananas. apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges.
	018	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.
	019	Crops of plantations, not elsewhere classified (e. g. betal nuts etc.)

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 0—Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing— contd.
02		*Livestock Production*
	020	Cattle and goats-breeding, rearing, ranching etc. and production of milk.
	021	Rearing of sheep and production of wool.
	022	Rearing horses, mules, camels and other pack animals.
	023	Rearing of pigs and other animals.
	024	Rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs.
	025	Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax.
	026	Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk.
	029	Rearing of livestock and production of livestock products not elsewhere classified.
03		*Agricultural Services*
	030	Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems.
	031	Operation of irrigation system.
	032	Animal sharing and livestock services (other than veterinary services).
	033	Grading agricultural and livestock products.
	034	Horticutulral and nursery services.
	035	Soil conservation.
	036	Scientific services like soil testing.
	039	Agricultural services not elsewhere classified (like land clearing, land draining etc.).
04		*Hunting, Trapping and game Propagation*
	040	Hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purposes (other than for sport).
05		*Forestry and Logging*
	050	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 0—Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing —concld.
	051	Logging-felling and cutting of trees and preparation of rough, round, hewn or riven logs (including incidental hauling).
	052	Production of fuel (including charcoal by burning) by exploitation of forests.
	053	Gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests
	054	Gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by exploitation of forests.
	059	Other forest products not elsewhere classified such as munjh.
06		*Fishing*
	060	Ocean, sea and coastal fishing.
	061	Inland water fishing.
	062	Pisciculture—rearing of fish.
	063	Collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponge and other sea products.
	069	Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified.
		Division I—Mining and Quarrying
10		*Coal Mining*
	100	Coal.
	101	Lignite.
11		*Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas*
	110	Crude petroleum.
	111	Natural gas.
12		*Metal Ore Mining*
	120	Iron ore.
	121	Manganese.
	122	Chromite.
	123	Bauxite.
	124	Gold and silver ores.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 1——*Mining and Quarrying*— concld.
	125	Copper ore.
	126	Lead and zinc ores.
	127	Limenite and rutile.
	128	Wolfram.
	129	Metal ores not elsewhere classified.
19		*Other Mining*
	190	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.
	191	Chemicals and fertilizer mineral ming (such as soda ash, sulphur, phosphates, nitrates, etc.)
	192	Salt mining and quarrying including crushing, screening and evaporating in pans.
	193	Precious and semi-precious stones.
	194	Mica.
	195	Gypsum.
	199	Other mining not elsewhere classified (asbestos, quartz, tale and soap stone natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, etc.).
		Division 2 *and* 3—*Manufacturing and Repair*
20-21		*Manufacture of Food Products*
	200	Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat.
	201	Manufacture of dairy products.
	202	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.
	203	Canning, preserving and processing of fish crustacea and similar foods.
	204	Grain mill products.
	205	Manufacture of bakery products.
	206	Manufacture and refining of sugar (vacuum pan sugar factories).
	207	Production of indigenous sugar boora, khandsari, gur, etc. from sugar-cane, palm juice.
	208	Production of common salt.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2& 3 —*Manufacturing and Repair*—contd.
	209	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (including sweetmeats).
	210	Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, Vanaspati ghee, etc.
	211	Manufacture of other edible oils and fats e.g. mustard oil, ground nut oil, til oil, etc. (Inedible oils shown under 315).
	212	Tea processing.
	213	Coffee curing, roasting and grinding.
	214	Cashewnut processing like drying, shelling, roasting, salting, etc.
	215	Manufacture of ice.
	216	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.
	217	Manufacture of starch.
	218	Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.
22		*Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products*
	220	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits
	221	Wine industries.
	222	Malt liquors and malt.
	223	Prolution of country liquor and toddy.
	224	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.
	225	Tobacco stemming, redrying and all other operations which are connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacture.
	226	Manufacture of bidi.
	227	Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and cigarette tobacco.
	228	Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff.
	229	Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing and Repair*—contd.
23		*Manufacture of Cotton Textiles*
	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.
	231	Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizeing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills.
	232	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.
	233	Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha).
	234	Production of khadi.
	235	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms, other than khadi.
	236	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms.
	239	Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified.
24		*Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles*
	240	Wool cleaning, baling and pressing.
	241	Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.
	242	Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills).
	243	Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textile.
	244	Manufacture of wool not elsewhere classified.
	245	Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk textiles.
	246	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles.
	247	Spinning, weaving and finishing of other textiles—synthetic fibres, rayons, nylons, etc.
	248	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles.
	249	Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified.
25		*Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles*
	250	Jute and mesta pressing and baling.
	251	Jute and mesta spinning and weaving.
	252	Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing and Repair*—contd.
	253	Preparing, spinning, weaving and finishing of hemp and other coarse fibres.
	259	Manufacture of jute bags and other jute textiles not elsewhere classified.
26		*Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing Apparel other than Footwear)*
	260	Knitting mills.
	261	Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage ropes, twines, nets, etc.
	262	Embroidery and making of crapes laces and fringes.
	263	Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textiles products.
	264	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel.
	265	Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.
	266	Manufacture of made up textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets, etc.
	267	Manufacture of water proof textiles such as oil cloth, tarpaulin, etc.
	268	Manufacture of coir and coir products.
	269	Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified like linoleum, padding, wadding, upholstering, filling.
27		*Manufacture of wood and wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures*
	270	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products.
	271	Sawing and planning of wood (other than plywood).
	272	Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2&3—Manufacturing and Repair—contd.
	273	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood material which is classified under logging).
	274	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods, such as bobbins, blocks, handles, saddling and similar equipment and fixtures.
	275	Manufacture of cork and cork products.
	276	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.
	277	Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures.
	279	Manufacture of wood and reed, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified.
28		*Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries*
	280	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board including newsprint.
	281	Manufacture of container and boxes of paper and paper board.
	282	Manufacture of pulp products not elsewhere classified like dolls.
	283	Manufacture of paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified.
	284	Printing and publishing of newspaper.
	285	Printing and publishing of periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps, sheet music directories.
	286	Printing of bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps; security presses.
	287	Engraving, etching, block making, etc.
	288	Book binding.
	289	Printing, publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing and Repair—contd.
29		*Manufacture of Leather and Leather and Fur Products (except Repair)*
	290	Tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.
	291	Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear.
	292	Manufacture of wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc. of leather and substitutes of leather.
	293	Manufacture of leather consumer goods (other than apparel and footwear).
	294	Scrapping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade.
	295	Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts
	296	Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other articles.
	299	Manufacture of leather and fur products not elsewhere classified.
30		*Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products*
	300	Tyre and tube industries.
	301	Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber and plastic.
	302	Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.
	303	Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing).
	304	Petroleum refineries.
	305	Manufacture of products of petroleum not elsewhere classified.
	306	Production of coal tar in coke ovens.
	307	Manufacture of other coal and coal tar products not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2&3—Manufacturing & Repairs—contd.
31		*Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)*
	310	Manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and gases such as acids, alkalies and their salts; gases like acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen, etc.
	311	Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides.
	312	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers.
	313	Manufacture of drugs and medicines.
	314	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleaners, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations.
	315	Manufacture of inedible oils.
	316	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like, nylon, terylene except glass.
	317	Manufacture of matches.
	318	Manufacture of explosives and ammunition and fire works.
	319	Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photo-chemicals, sensitised films and paper).
32		*Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products*
	320	Manufacture of structural clay products.
	321	Manufacture of glass and glass products.
	322	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.
	323	Manufacture of china-ware and porcelainware.
	324	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster.
	325	Manufacture of mica products.
	326	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing, stoneware.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3— *Manufacturing and Repair*—contd.
	327	Manufacture of earthen and plaster statues and other products.
	328	Manufacture of asbestos, cement and other cement products.
	329	Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as slate products, abrasives, graphite products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.
33		*Basic Metal and Alloys Industries*
	330	Iron and steel industries.
	331	Foundries for casting and forging iron and steel.
	332	Manufacture of ferro-alloys.
	333	Copper manufacturing.
	334	Brass manufacturing.
	335	Aluminium manufacturing.
	336	Zinc manufacturing.
	339	Other non-ferrous metal industries.
34		*Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment.*
	340	Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne plate or enamelled sheet metal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enamelled, sanitary and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified.
	341	Manufacture of structural metal products.
	342	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.
	343	Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware.
	344	Enamelling, japanning, lacquering, galvanising plating and polishing of metal products

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3— *Manufacturing and Repair*—contd.
	345	Manufacture of metal untensils, cutlery and kitchenware.
	349	Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment not elsewhere classified, like type-founding.
35		*Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery.*
	350	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts.
	351	Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cuting machines, earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries.
	352	Manufacture of prime movers, boilers and steam generating plants such as diesel engines and parts.
	353	Industrial machinery for food and textile industries.
	354	Industrial machinery for other than food and textiles industries.
	355	Manufacture of refrigerators, air conditioners and fire fighting equipment and other parts, components and accessories.
	356	Manufacture, alteration and repair of general items of non-electrical machinery, components, equipment and accessories not elsewhere classified, e.g., manufacture and repair of size reduction equipment like pentagraph, mapograph etc., crushers, conveyors, bucket elevators, ship hoist cranes, derricks etc. mixers and reactors, centrifugal machines, driers, etc., power driven pumps, etc; air gas, compressors & vacuum pumps (excluding electrical furnaces), etc.
	357	Manufacture of machine tools, their parts and accessories.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing & Repair*—contd.
	358	Manufacture of office computing and accounting machinery and parts.
	359	Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified, (such as sewing machines, automatic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines, arms and armaments etc.).
36		*Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts.*
	360	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electro-magnetic clutches and brakes etc.).
	361	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.
	362	Manufacture of dry and wet batteries.
	363	Manufacture of electrical apparatus, appliances and their parts such as lamps, bulbs, tubes, sockets, switches, fans, insulators (except porcelain), conductors, irons, heaters, shavers vacuum cleaners, etc., excluding repairing.
	364	Manufacture of radio and television transmitting and receiving sets including transistor radio. sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including tape recorders, public address systems, gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes, wire and wireless, telephone and telegraph equipment, signalling and detection equipment and apparatus, radar equipment and installations; parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group.
	365	Manufacture and repair of radiographic x-ray apparatus and tubes and parts.
	366	Manufacture of electronic cputers, control instruments and other equipnt.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing & Repair*—contd.
	367	Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified.
	369	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts not eleswhere, classified.
37		*Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts.*
	370	Ship building and repairing.
	371	Manufacture of locomotives and parts.
	372	Manufacture of railway wagons and coaches and parts.
	373	Manufacture of other rail-road equipment.
	374	Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts.
	375	Manufacture of motor-cycles and scooters and parts.
	376	Manufacture of bicycles, cycle-rickshaw and parts.
	377	Manufacture of aircrafts and its parts.
	378	Bullock-carts, push-carts, hand carts, etc.
	379	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts not elsewhere classified.
38		*Other Manufacturing Industries.*
	380	Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment.
	381	Manufacture of photographic and optical goods (excluding photo chemicals, sensitised paper and film).
	382	Manufacture of watches and clocks.
	383	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
	384	Minting of coins.
	385	Manufacture of sports and athletic goods.
	386	Manufacture of musical instruments.
	387	Manufacture of stationery articles like fountain pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags, etc., not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing & Repair*—concld.
	389	Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feather, plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders, ivory goods, badges, wigs and similar articles.
39		*Repair*
	390	Repair of footwear and other leather goods.
	391	Electrical repair shops.
	392	Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.
	393	Repair of watch, clock and jewellery.
	394	Repair of bicycles and cycle rickshaws.
	399	Repair of enterprise not elsewhere classified.
		Division 4— *Electricity, Gas and Water*
40		*Electricity*
	400	Generation and transmission of electric energy.
	401	Distribution of electric energy to household, industrial and commercial and other users.
41		*Gas and Steam*
	410	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution through mains to household, industrial and commercial and other users.
42		*Water Works and Supply*
	420	Water supply i.e. collection, purification and distribution of water.
		Division 5— *Constructions*
50		*Construction*
	500	Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes).
	501	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipe lines, ports, harbours, runways, etc.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 5—Constructions—concld.
	502	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines and other communication systems.
	503	Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dams, canals, tanks, wells, tube-wells, etc.
	504	Construction of hydro-electric projects.
	505	Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants.
	509	Construction not elsewhere classified.
51		*Activities allied to Construction*
	510	Plumbing.
	511	Heating and air-conditioning installation, lift installation, sound proofing, etc.
	512	Setting of tile, marble, brick, glass and stone.
	513	Plumber works such as fixing of doors, windows panels, painting and decorating.
	514	Electrical installation.
	519	Other activities allied to construction not elsewhere classified, such as fixing of hand-pumps.
		Division 6—Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels
60		*Wholesale Trade (W.T.) in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants.*
	600	Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses.
	601	Wholesale trade in foodstuff other than cereals and pulses.
	602	Wholesale trade in textiles and textile products, like all kinds of fabrics, garments, shirtings, suitings, hosiery goods.
	603	Wholesale trade in beverages other than intoxicants, e.g., aerated water.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 6—Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels—contd.
	604	Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling.
	605	Wholesale trade in intoxicants like opium, ganja etc.
	606	Wholesale trade in otobacc and tobacco products.
	607	Wholesale trade in animals.
	608	Wholesale trade in straw and fodder.
61		*Wholesale trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass.*
	610	Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals.
	611	Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products.
	612	Wholesale trade in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics.
	613	Wholesale trade in metal, porcelain and glass utensil, crockery and chinawaie.
62		*Wholesale trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics and Skin and Inedible Oils.*
	620	Wholesale trade in petrol, mobil oil and allied products.
	621	Wholesale trade in wcod, cane, bambco, thatches, etc.
	622	Wholesale trade in paper and other stationery goods.
	623	Wholesale trade in skin, leather and fur etc.
63		*Wholesale trade in All Types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment.*
	630	Wholesale trade in agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvestors, sowing machines, etc.
	631	Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment.
	632	Wholesale trade in transport and storage equipme nt.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 6— Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels—contd.
64		*Wholesale trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing*
	640	Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures.
	641	Wholesale trade in rubber and rubber products.
	642	Wholesale trade in household and equipment not elsewhere classified.
	643	Wholesale trade in building materials.
	644	Wholesale trade in clocks, eye-glasses and frames.
	645	Wholesale trade in hardware and sanitary equipment.
	646	Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.
	647	Wholesale trade in precious metals, stones and jewellery.
	649	Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified.
65		*Retail trade (R.T.) in Food and Food Articles, Beverage, Tobacco and Intoxicants.*
	650	Grain and grocery store.
	651	Vegetable and fruit selling.
	652	Dealers in meat, fish and poultry.
	653	Dealers in sweetmeat, bakery products, dairy products and eggs.
	654	Pan, bidi, cigarette shops.
	655	Dealers in aerated water, soft drinks and ice cream.
	656	Wine and liquor shops.
	659	Retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified.
66		*Retail trade in Textiles*
	660	Dealers in textiles (non-readymade).
	661	Dealers in ready-made garments.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 6— Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels—concld.
67		*Retail Trade (R. T.) in Fuel and Other Household Utilities and Durables.*
	670	Dealers in firewood, coal and kerosene oil.
	671	Utensil shops.
	672	Fancy stores (including crockery and glassware dealers).
	673	Dealers in electrical and electronic goods.
	674	Furniture shops.
	675	Jewellery marts.
	676	Footwear shops.
	679	Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables not elsewhere classified.
68		*Retail Trade in Others*
	680	Medical shops.
	681	Booksellers and stationers.
	682	Dealers in building material.
	683	Dealers in transport equipment.
	684	Petrol filling stations.
	689	Retail trade in others not elsewhere classified (including Super Bazar).
69		*Restaurants and Hotels*
	690	Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places.
	691	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.
		Division 7— Transport, Storage and Communications
70		*Land Transport*
	700	Railway transport.
	701	Passenger transport by tramway and bus services.
	702	Passenger transport by other motor vehicles.
	703	Freight transport by motor vehicles.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 7— Transport, Storage and Communications—contd.
	704	Hackney carriages, bullock-carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.
	705	Transport by animals like horses, elephants, mules, camels, etc.
	706	Transport by man (including rickshaw pullers hand-cart pullers, porters, coolies, etc.).
	707	Pipeline transport.
	708	Supporting services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.
71		*Water Transport*
	710	Ocean and coastal water transport.
	711	Inland water transport.
	712	Supporting services to water transport like operation and maintenance of piers, docks, pilotage, light houses, loading and discharging of vessels, etc.
72		*Air Transport*
	720	Air transport carriers (of passengers and freight).
	721	Supporting services to air transport, like operation of airports, flying facilities, radio beacons, flying control centres, radar stations etc.
73		*Services Incidental to Transport*
	730	Services incidental to transport, such as packing, crating travel agency, etc.
74		*Storage and Ware Housing*
	740	Ware Housing.
	741	Cold-storage.
	749	Storage and ware housing not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications—concld.
75		*Communications*
	750	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communication.
	751	Telephone communication.
	759	Communication not elsewhere classified.
		Division 8— Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
80		*Banking and Similar Type of Financial Institutions*
	800	Banking.
	801	Credit Institutions other than banks, such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions, industrial development banks, etc.
	809	Other financial institutions such as pawn brokers, money lenders, financiers, chit funds, etc.
81		*Providents and Insurance*
	810	Provident services.
	811	Insurance carriers, life.
	819	Insurance carriers other than life, such as fire, marine, accident, health, etc.
82		*Real Estate and Business Services*
	820	Purchase, sale, letting and operating of real estate such as residential and non-residentia buildings, developing and sub-dividing real estate into lots, lessors of real property, real estate agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting, buying and selling, managing and appraising real estate on contract or fee basis.
	821	Purchase and sale agents and brokers.
	822	Auctioneering.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 8— *Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services*—concld.
	823	Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services
	824	Data processing and tabulating services.
	825	Engineering, architectural and technical services.
	826	Advertising and publicity services.
	827	Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing
	828	News agencies e.g., P.T.I., U.N.I., Reuter, etc.
	829	Business services, except machinery and equipment, rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified.
83		*Legal Services*
	830	Legal services, such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders, mukhtiars, etc.
		Division 9— *Community, Social and Personal Services*
90		*Public Administration and Defence Services*
	900	Public services in the union Government including defence services.
	901	Public services in state governments including police services.
	902	Public services in local bodies departments and offices engaged in administration like local taxation, business regulations, etc.
	903	Public services in quasi-government bodies.
91		*Sanitary Services*
	910	Sanitation and similar services such as garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage systems and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation.
92		*Education, Scientific and Research Services*
	920	Educational services rendered by technical or vocational colleges, schools and other institutions.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 9—Community, Social and Personal Service Public Administration and Defence Services—contd.
	921	Educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools, universities and other institutions.
	922	Research and scientific services not classified elsewhere such as those rendered by institutions and laboratories engaged in research in the biological, physical and social sciences, meteorological institutes and medical research organisation, etc.
93		*Medical and Health Services,*
	930	Health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as hospitals dispensaries, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternal and child welfare clinics by allopathic ayurvedic, uanani, homeopathic etc., practitioners.
	931	Veterinary Services.
94		*Community Services,*
	940	Religious services by organisations or individuals.
	941	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, redresses homes for the aged, blind, fire brigade services, etc.
	942	Business, professional and labour organisations.
	949	Community services not elsewhere classified.
95		*Recreational and Cultural Services.*
	950	Motion picture production.
	951	Motion picture distribution and projection.
	952	Theatrical producers and entertainment services
	953	Authors, music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified.

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
		Division 9— Community, Social and Personal Services Public Administration and Defence Services —contd.
	954	Radio and television broadcasting.
	955	Operation of circuses and race tracks.
	956	Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, zoos, game sanctuaries, etc.
	959	Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.
96		*Personal Services.*
	960	Domestic services.
	961	Laundries, Laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants.
	962	Hair dressing such as those done by barbers, hair dressing saloons and beauty shops.
	963	Portrait and commercial photographic studios.
	969	Personal services not elsewhere classified.
98		International and other Extra Territorial Bodies
	980	International and other extra territorial bodies
99		*Services not Elsewhere Classified.*
	990	Services not elsewhere classified
	995	Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force) and activities not adequately defined.

Table No. 8—Industrial classification of persons at work other than cultivation as main activity by sex divisions and major groups

APPENDIX

Distribution of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs by household industry and non-household industry

Branch of industry, division and major group of N.I.C.	Total workers			Workers at house hold industry			workers in non-household industry		
1	P 2	M 3	F 4	P 5	M 6	F 7	P 8	M 9	F 10
All divisions	6,666	6,414	252	454	428	26	6,213	5,986	226
Division 0	193	193	..	..	..	..	193	193	..
Major group 00	17	17	..	..	..	..	17	17	..
,, 02	39	39	..	..	..	..	39	39	..
,, 03	32	32	..	..	..	..	32	32	..
,, 05	91	91	..	..	..	..	91	91	..
,, 06	14	14	..	..	..	..	14	14	..
Division 1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Major group 12	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Division 2	1,089	1,063	26	431	405	26	658	658	..

Table No. 8—*Contd.*

1	P 2	M 3	F 4	P 5	M 6	F 7	P 8	M 9	F 10
Major group 20	208	208	..	9	9	..	199	199	..
,, 21	11	11	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
,, 22	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,, 23	11	11	..	1	1	..	10	10	..
,, 24	29	19	10	14	4	10	15	15	..
,, 26	695	679	16	365	349	16	330	330	..
,, 27	115	115	..	38	38	..	77	77	..
,, 28	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
,, 29	16	16	..	2	2	..	14	14	..
Division 3	338	338	..	23	23	..	315	315	..
Major group 31	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
,, 32	19	19	..	..	..	..	19	19	..
,, 34	108	108	..	12	12	..	96	96	..
,, 35	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,, 38	53	53	..	9	9	..	44	44	..
,, 39	150	150	..	1	1	..	149	149	
Division 4	142	142	..	..	..	..	142	142	..
Major group 40	108	108	..	..	..	..	108	108	..
,, 42	34	34	..	..	..	..	34	34	..
Division 5	347	347	..	..	..	..	347	347	..
Major group 50	343	343	..	..	..	..	343	343	..
,, 51	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Division 6	1,342	1,342	..	..	..	..	1,342	1,342	..

Major group	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	60	60	..
,,	61	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
,,	62	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	64	13	13	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
,,	65	726	726	..	..	..	..	726	726	..
,,	66	144	144	..	..	..	..	144	144	..
,,	67	190	190	..	..	..	..	190	130	..
,,	68	171	171	..	..	..	..	171	171	..
,,	69	31	31	..	..	..	..	31	31	..
Division	7	804	804	..	..	..	..	804	804	..
Major group	70	763	763	..	..	..	..	763	763	..
,,	72	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
,,	74	14	14	..	..	..	..	14	14	..
,,	75	25	25	..	..	..	..	25	25	..
Division	8	145	145	..	..	..	..	145	145	..
Major group	80	23	23	..	..	..	..	23	23	..
,,	81	13	13	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
,,	82	37	37	..	..	..	..	37	37	..
,,	83	72	72	..	..	..	..	72	72	..
Division	9	2,264	2,038	226	..	..	..	2,264	2,038	226
Majorgroup	90	1,034	1,031	3	..	..	..	1,034	1,031	3
,,	91	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	92	621	468	153	..	..	..	621	468	153
,,	93	176	117	59	..	..	..	176	117	59
,,	94	86	80	6	..	..	..	86	80	6
,,	95	15	15	..	..	..	..	15	15	..
,,	96	315	310	5	..	..	..	315	310	5
,,	99	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	16	..

NOTE :—(1) N.I.C. : National Industrial Classification
(2) P= Persons., M= Males F= Females

Table No. 9—Industrial classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household-industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers

Branch of industry, division & major group of N.I.C.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Class of workers					
		Total		Employees		Single-workers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL DIVISION	Urban	428	26	92	..	318	20
Division	**2**	405	26	92	..	301	20
Major group	20	9	..	..	..	8	..
,,	22	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	23	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	24	4	10	2	..	2	10
,,	26	349	16	89	..	252	10
,,	27	38	..	..	..	35	..
,,	28	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	29	2	..	..	..	2	..
Division	**3**	23	..	..	..	17	..
Major group	34	12	..	..	..	7	..
	35	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	38	9	..	..	..	8	..
,,	39	1	..	..	..	1	..

NOTE : (1) Figures for family workers are not presented in this table separately, these can be derived by subtrating total of columns 5, 6, 7 & 8 from the total of columns 3 and 4.

(2) N. I. C.= National Industrial Classification.

Table No. 10—Classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex

Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total population			class of workers: Total workers	
			P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Anantnag	Urban	Total	27,643	14,903	12,740	5,986	226
		0—14	11,306	5,841	5,465	97	..
		15—19	2,613	1,382	1,231	323	14
		20—24	2,678	1,547	1,131	923	69
		25—29	2,201	1,194	1,007	962	55
		30—39	3,732	1,960	1,772	1,628	45
		40—49	2,721	1,581	1,140	1,252	33
		50—59	1,381	828	553	564	8
		60+	1,011	570	441	237	2
		A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..

Class of workers							
Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
139	..	2,801	223	2,991	3	55	..
1	..	35	..	56	..	5	..
3	..	105	14	205	..	10	..
11	..	545	69	359	..	8	..
13	..	583	55	359	..	7	..
29	..	818	44	773	1	8	..
46	..	506	33	687	..	13	..
23	..	172	7	368	1	1	..
13	..	37	1	184	1	3	.
..	..	..	..	..	..		..

NOTE:— (1) P=Persons; M=Males; F=Females
(2) A. N. S.=Age Not Stated

Table No. 11.—Industrial classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity

Branch of industry, division & major group of N. I. C.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total		Class of workers							
				Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL Division . .	Urban	5,986	226	139	..	2,801	223	2,991	3	55	..
Division 0 . .	..	193	..	..	..	144	..	49	..	..	..
Major group 00	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
,, 02	..	39	..	..	..	32	..	7	..	..	..
,, 03	..	32	..	..	..	31	..	1	..	..	..
,, 05	..	91	..	..	..	79	..	12	..	..	..
,, 06	..	14	..	..		2	..	12	..	..	..
Division 1 . .	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 12	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 . .	..	658	..	27	..	65	..	534	..	32	..
Major group 20	..	199	..	12	..	17	..	148	..	22	..
,, 21	..	11	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	..	..
,, 23	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
,, 24	..	15	..	1	..	5	..	9	..	..	..

,,	26	..	330	..	5	..	27	..	290	..	8	..
,,	27	..	77	..	5	..	12	..	58	..	2	..
,,	28	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	29	..	14	..	1	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
Division 3		..	315	..	4	..	59	..	251	..	1	..
Major group	31	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
,,	32	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
,,	34	..	96	..	2	..	6	..	88	..	..	..
,,	38	..	44	..	1	..	1	..	42	..	..	..
,,	39	..	149	..	1	..	50	..	97	..	1	..
Division 4		..	142	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..
Major group	40	..	108	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..
,,	42	..	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5		..	347	..	..	..	121	..	226	..	..	..
Major group	50	..	343	..	..	..	121	..	222	..	..	..
,,	51	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Division 6		..	1,342	..	103	..	71	..	1,148	..	20	..
Major group	60	..	60	..	27	..	2	..	27	..	4	..
,,	61	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	62	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	64	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
,,	65	..	726	..	35	..	14	..	669	..	8	..
,,	66	..	144	..	8	..	6	..	128	..	2	..
,,	67	..	190	..	9	..	8	..	169	..	4	..
,,	68	..	171	..	13	..	27	..	129	..	2	..
,,	69	..	31	..	8	..	13	..	10	..	..	..

Table No. 11—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division 7 .	..	804	..	3	..	281	..	520	..	..	..
Major group 70	..	763	..	3	..	240	..	520	..	..	..
,, 72	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,, 74	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
,, 75	..	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8 .	..	145	..	..	..	72	..	73	..	..	..
Major group 80	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
,, 81	..	13	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..
,, 82	..	37	..	..	..	28	..	9	..	..	..
,, 83	..	72	..	..	..	9	..	63	..	..	
Division 9 .	..	2,038	226	2	..	1,844	223	190	3	2	..
Major group 90	..	1,031	3	..	..	1,029	3	2	..	..	..
,, 91	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,, 92	..	468	153	..	..	468	153	..	..	..	..
,, 93	..	117	59	..	..	110	58	7	1	..	..
,, 94	..	80	6	1	..	29	3	50	..	..	..
,, 95	..	15	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	..	..
,, 96	..	310	5	1	..	179	3	128	2	2	..
,, 99	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	..

NOTE. (1) N.I.C. : National Industrial Classification.
(2) M—Males F—Females

Table No. 12—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation

Division/Group/ Family (NCO)	Total workers			Division/Group/ Family (NCO)	Total workers		
	P	M	F		P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All DIVISIONS	6,666	6,414	252	**Group 02**			
Cat. III	193	193	..	Total	15	15	..
,, IV	2	2	..	Cat. VI	9	9	..
,, Va	454	428	26	,, IX	6	6	..
,, Vb	973	973	..	*Family* 021			
,, VI	347	347	..	Total	12	12	..
,, VII	1,487	1,487	..	Cat. VI	9	9	..
,, VIII	804	804	..	,, IX	3	3	..
,, IX	2,406	2,180	226	*Family* 022			
DIVISION 0				Total	3	3	..
Total	202	146	56	Cat. IX	3	3	..
Cat. III	3	3	..	**Group 03**			
,, IV	1	1	..	Total	23	23	..
,, VI	25	25	..	Cat. VI	16	16	..
,, IX	173	117	56	,, IX	7	7	..
Group 00				*Family* 030			
Total	1	1	..	Total	5	5	..
Cat. IV	1	1	..	Cat. VI	1	1	..
Family 002				,, IX	4	4	..
Total	1	1	..	*Family* 031			
Cat. IV	1	1	..	Total	18	18	..
Group 01				Cat. VI	15	15	..
Total	2	2	..	, IX	3	3	..
Cat IX	2	2	..	**Group 05**			
Family 010				Total	6	6	..
Total	2	2	..	Cat IX	6	6	..
Cat. IX	2	2	..				

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 053			
Total . .	6	6	..
Cat. IX . .	6	6	..
Group 06			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Family 060			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Group 07			
Total . .	80	70	10
Cat. III . .	1	1	..
,, IX . .	79	69	10
Family 070			
Total . .	34	25	9
Cat. IX . .	34	25	9
Family 071			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. IX . .	2	2	..
Family 073			
Total . .	9	8	1
Cat. IX . .	9	8	1
Family 074			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Family 075			
Total . .	4	4	..
Cat. III . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	3	3	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 076			
Total . .	29	29	..
Cat. IX . .	29	29	..
Family 079			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Group 08			
Total . .	74	28	46
Cat. III . .	2	2	..
,, IX . .	72	26	46
Family 081			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Family 082			
Total . .	10	10	..
Cat. III . .	2	2	..
,, IX . .	8	8	..
Family 084			
Total . .	18	..	18
Cat. IX . .	18	..	18
Family 085			
Total . .	1	..	1
Cat. IX . .	1	..	1
Family 086			
Total ..	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Family 089			
Total . .	43	16	27
Cat. IX . .	43	16	27

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DIVISION 1			
Total . .	739	587	152
Cat. III . .	2	2	..
,, Vb .	1	1	..
,, VII .	66	66	..
,, VIII .	1	1	..
,, IX . .	669	517	152
Group 10			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. III . .	1	1	..
Family 101			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. III . .	1	1	..
Group 12			
Total . .	21	21	..
Cat. III . .	1	1	..
,, Vb .	1	1	..
,, VII .	2	2	..
,, VIII .	1	1	..
,, IX . .	16	16	..
Family 120			
Total . .	21	21	..
Cat. III . .	1	1	..
,, Vb .	1	1	..
,, VII .	2	2	..
,, VIII .	1	1	..
,, IX . .	16	16	..
Group 13			
Tota . .	25	19	6
Cat. IX . .	25	19	6
Family 134			
Total . .	3	3	..
Cat. IX . .	3	3	..
Family 137			
Total . .	22	16	6
Cat. IX . .	22	16	6
Group 14			
Total . .	70	70	..
Cat. VII .	63	63	..
Cat. IX . .	7	7	..
Family 140			
Total . .	22	22	..
Cat. VII .	20	20	..
,, IX . .	2	2	..
Family 141			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. IX . .	2	2	..
Family 149			
Total . .	46	46	..
Cat. VII .	43	43	..
,, IX .	3	3	..
Group 15			
Total . .	550	405	145
Cat. IX . .	550	405	145
Family 150			
Total . .	21	20	1
Cat. IX . .	21	20	1

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 151			
Total . .	137	103	34
Cat. IX . .	137	103	34
Family 152			
Total . .	127	100	27
Cat. IX . .	127	100	27
Family 153			
Total . .	140	95	45
Cat. IX . .	140	95	45
Family 156			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. IX . .	2	2	..
Family 159			
Tota . .	123	85	38
Cat. IX . .	123	85	38
Group 16			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. VII .	1	1	..
Family 161			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. VII .	1	1	..
Group 17			
Total . .	9	9	..
Cat. IX . .	9	9	..
Family 173			
Total . .	9	9	..
Cat. IX . .	9	9	..
Group 18			
Total . .	5	5	..
Cat. IX .	5	5	..
Family 180			
Total . .	5	5	..
Cat. IX . .	5	5	..
Group 19			
Total . .	57	56	1
Cat. IX .	57	56	1
Family 190			
Total . .	9	9	..
Cat. IX . .	9	9	..
Family 191			
Total . .	46	46	..
Cat. IX . .	46	46	..
Family 193			
Tota . .	1	..	1
Cat. IX . .	1	..	1
Family 199			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
DIVISION 2			
Total . .	348	347	1
Cat. III . .	8	8	..
,, Vb .	8	8	..
, VI . .	55	55	..
,, VII .	14	14	..
, VIII .	3	3	..
, IX .	260	259	1

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Group 20			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. IX . .	2	2	..
Family 201			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. IX . .	2	2	..
Group 21			
Total . .	250	250	..
Cat. III . .	2	2	..
,, IX . .	248	248	..
Family 210			
Total . .	220	220	..
Cat. IX . .	220	220	..
Family 211			
Total . .	30	30	..
Cat. III . .	2	2	..
,, IX . .	28	28	..
Group 22			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Family 221			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Group 23			
Total . .	3	3	..
Cat. VII .	3	3	..
Family 230			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. VII .	2	2	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 231			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. VII .	1	1	..
Group 24			
Total . .	63	63	..
Cat. Vb .	8	8	..
,, VI . .	55	55	..
Family 241			
Total . .	55	55	..
Cat. VI . .	55	55	..
Family 243			
Total . .	8	8	..
Cat. Vb .	8	8	..
Group 25			
Total . .	5	5	..
Cat. VIII .	3	3	..
,, IX . .	2	2	..
Family 250			
Total . .	5	5	..
Cat. VIII .	3	3	..
,, IX . .	2	2	..
Group 26			
Total . .	24	23	1
Cat. III . .	6	6	..
,, VII .	11	11	..
,, IX . .	7	6	1
Family 260			
Total . .	11	11	..
Cat. VII .	11	11	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 261			
Total	2	2	..
Cat. IX	2	2	..
Family 269			
Total	11	10	1
Cat. III	6	6	..
,, IX	5	4	1
DIVISION 3			
Total	787	780	7
Cat. III	38	38	..
,, Vb	5	5	..
,, VI	35	35	..
,, VII	68	68	..
,, VIII	89	89	..
,, IX	552	545	7
Group 30			
Total	36	35	1
Cat. III	6	6	..
,, VI	1	1	..
,, VII	2	2	..
,, VIII	3	3	..
,, IX	24	23	1
Family 300			
Total	11	11	..
Cat. VI	1	1	..
,, VII	1	1	..
,, IX	9	9	..
Family 301			
Total	24	23	1
Cat. III	6	6	..
,, VII	1	1	..
,, VIII	3	3	..
,, IX	14	13	1
Family 302			
Total	1	1	..
Cat. IX	1	1	..
Group 31			
Total	38	38	..
Cat. VI	1	1	..
,, IX	37	37	..
Family 310			
Total	38	38	..
Cat. VI	1	1	..
,, IX	37	37	..
Group 32			
Total	10	10	..
Cat. III	2	2	..
,, VI	1	1	..
,, IX	7	7	..
Family 320			
Total	4	4	..
Cat. III	1	1	..
,, IX	3	3	..
Family 321			
Total	6	6	..
Cat. III	1	1	..
,, VI	1	1	..
,, IX	4	4	..
Group 33			
Total	47	47	..
Cat. VI	1	1	..
,, VII	42	42	..
,, VIII	1	1	..
,, IX	3	3	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 330			
Total	44	44	..
Cat. VII	40	40	..
,, VIII	1	1	..
,, IX	3	3	..
Family 331			
Total	3	3	..
Cat. VI	1	1	..
,, VII	2	2	..
Group 35			
Total	606	600	6
Cat. III	30	30	..
,, Vb	5	5	..
,, VI	31	31	..
,, VII	24	24	..
,, VIII	36	36	..
,, IX	480	474	6
Family 350			
Total	258	258	..
Cat. III	15	15	..
,, Vb	2	2	..
,, VI	23	23	..
,, VII	16	16	..
,, VIII	14	14	..
,, IX	188	188	..
Family 351			
Total	12	12	..
Cat. VIII	2	2	..
,, IX	10	10	..
Family 356			
Total	12	12	..
Cat. VII	12	12	..
Family 357			
Total	2	2	..
Cat. VIII	2	2	..
Family 358			
Total	322	316	6
Cat. III	15	15	..
,, Vb	3	3	..
,, VI	8	8	..
,, VII	8	8	..
,, VIII	6	6	..
,, IX	282	276	6
Group 36			
Total	7	7	..
Cat. VIII	7	7	..
Family 361			
Total	4	4	..
Cat. VIII	4	4	..
Family 369			
Total	3	3	..
Cat. VIII	3	3	..
Group 37			
Total	33	33	..
Cat. VIII	33	33	..
Family 371			
Total	29	29	..
Cat. VIII	29	29	..
Family 379			
Total	4	4	..
Cat. VIII	4	4	..
Group 38			
Total	6	6	..
Cat. VIII	6	6	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 380			
Total · ·	6	6	..
Cat. VIII ·	6	6	..
Group 39			
Total · ·	4	4	..
Cat. VIII ·	3	3	..
,, IX ·	1	1	..
Family 390			
Total · ·	3	3	..
Cat. VIII ·	2	2	..
,, IX ·	1	1	..
Family 392			
Total · ·	1	1	..
Cat. VIII ·	1	1	..
DIVISION 4			
Total · ·	1,306	1,306	..
Cat. Vb ·	1	1	..
,, VII ·	1,296	1,296	..
,, VIII ·	2	2	..
,, IX · ·	7	7	..
Group 40			
Total · ·	1,217	1,217	..
Cat. VII ·	1,217	1,217	..
Family 400			
Total · ·	77	77	..
Cat. VII ·	77	77	..
Family 401			
Total · ·	1,140	1,140	..
Cat. VII ·	1,140	1,140	..
Group 41			
Total · ·	12	12	..
Cat. VII ·	12	12	..
Family 410			
Total · ·	5	5	..
Cat. VII ·	5	5	..
Family 411			
Total · ·	3	3	..
Cat. VII ·	3	3	..
Family 412			
Total · ·	4	4	..
Cat. VII ·	4	4	..
Group 43			
Total · ·	71	71	..
Cat. Vb ·	1	1	..
,, VII ·	61	61	..
,, VIII ·	2	2	..
,, IX ·	7	7	..
Family 430			
Total · ·	40	40	..
Cat. Vb ·	1	1	..
,, VII ·	30	30	..
,, VIII ·	2	2	..
,, IX · ·	7	7	..
Family 431			
Total · ·	31	31	..
Cat. VII ·	31	31	..
Group 44			
Total · ·	6	6	..
Cat. VII ·	6	6	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 440			
Total · ·	2	2	..
Cat. VII ·	2	2	..
Family 443			
Total · ·	4	4	..
Cat. VII ·	4	4	..
DIVISION 5			
Total · ·	598	589	9
Cat. III · ·	9	9	..
,, VI · ·	4	4	..
,, VII ·	19	19	..
,, VIII ·	5	5	..
,, IX · ·	561	552	9
Group 52			
Total · ·	50	48	2
Cat. VII ·	15	15	..
,, IX · ·	35	33	2
Family 520			
Total · ·	49	47	2
Cat. VII ·	17	15	2
,, IX · ·	32	32	..
Family 529			
Total · ·	1	1	..
Cat. IX · ·	1	1	..
Group 53			
Total · ·	155	154	1
Cat. VII ·	1	1	..
,, IX · ·	154	153	1
Family 530			
Total · ·	1	1	..
Cat. VII ·	1	1	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 531			
Total · ·	154	153	1
Cat. IX · ·	154	153	1
Group 54			
Total · ·	108	103	5
Cat. III · ·	1	1	..
,, VI · ·	1	1	..
,, IX · ·	106	101	5
Family 541			
Total · ·	102	97	5
Cat. III · ·	1	1	..
,, VI · ·	1	1	..
,, IX · ·	100	95	5
Family 542			
Total · ·	6	6	..
Cat. IX · ·	6	6	..
Group 55			
Total · ·	21	21	..
Cat. IX · ·	21	21	..
Family 550			
Total · ·	19	19	..
Cat. IX · ·	19	19	..
Family 551			
Total · ·	2	2	..
Cat. IX · ·	2	2	..
Group 56			
Total · ·	83	83	..
Cat. IX · ·	83	83	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 560			
Total	83	83	..
Cat. IX	83	83	..
Group 57			
Total	174	174	..
Cat. III	8	8	..
,, VI	3	3	..
,, VIII	5	5	..
,, IX	158	158	..
Family 570			
Total	6	6	..
Cat. IX	6	6	..
Family 571			
Total	88	88	..
Cat. IX	88	88	..
Family 572			
Total	2	2	..
Cat. IX	2	2	..
Family 573			
Total	38	38	..
Cat. IX	38	38	..
Family 574			
Total	40	40	..
Cat. III	8	8	..
,, VI	3	3	..
,, VIII	5	5	..
,, IX	24	24	..
Group 59			
Total	7	6	1
Cat. VII	3	3	..
,, IX	4	3	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 591			
Total	3	2	1
Cat. IX	3	2	1
Family 599			
Total	4	4	..
Cat. VII	3	3	..
,, IX	1	1	..
DIVISION 6			
Total	141	141	..
Cat. III	130	130	..
,, VI	2	2	..
,, IX	9	9	..
Group 60			
Total	19	19	..
Cat. III	15	15	..
,, IX	4	4	..
Family 600			
Total	12	12	..
Cat. III	9	9	..
,, IX	3	3	..
Family 602			
Total	5	5	..
Cat. III	4	4	..
,, IX	1	1	..
Family 603			
Total	2	2	..
Cat. III	2	2	..
Group 61			
Total	17	17	..
Cat. III	17	17	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 610			
Total . .	17	17	..
Cat. III . .	17	17	..
Group 62			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. III . .	1	1	..
Family 624			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. III . .	1	1	..
Group 65			
Total . .	31	31	..
Cat. III . .	25	25	..
,, VI . .	2	2	..
,, IX . .	4	4	..
Family 651			
Total . .	7	7	..
Cat. III .	7	7	..
Family 652			
Total . .	24	24	..
Cat. III . .	18	18	..
,, VI . .	2	2	..
,, IX . .	4	4	..
Group 66			
Total . .	59	59	..
Cat. III . .	58	58	..
,, IX . .	1	1	..
Family 660			
Total . .	52	52	..
Cat. III . .	52	52	..
Family 662			
Total . .	7	7	..
Cat. III . .	6	6	..
,, IX . .	1	1	..
Group 68			
Total . .	14	14	..
Cat. III .	14	14	..
Family 681			
Total . .	12	12	..
Cat. III . .	12	12	..
Family 689			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. III . .	2	2	..
DIVISION 7			
Total . .	1,026	1,000	26
Cat. IV . .	1	1	..
,, Va .	395	369	26
,, Vb .	599	599	..
,, VII .	22	22	..
,, IX . .	9	9	..
Group 71			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IV . .	1	1	..
Family 719			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IV . .	1	1	..
Group 73			
Total . .	35	35	..
Cat. Va .	3	3	..
,, Vb .	32	32	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 732			
Total . .	35	35	..
Cat. Va . .	3	3	..
,, Vb . .	32	32	..
Group 74			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. Vb . .	2	2	..
Family 741			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. Vb . .	1	1	..
Family 742			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat.Vb . .	1	1	..
Group 75			
Total . .	51	27	24
Cat. Va . .	29	5	24
,, Vb . .	22	22	..
Family 751			
Total . .	9	9	..
Cat. Va . .	2	2	..
,, Vb . .	7	7	..
Family 752			
Total . .	10	..	10
Cat. Va . .	10	..	10
Family 755			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. Va . .	1	1	..
,, Vb . .	1	1	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 757			
Total . .	14	..	14
Cat. Va . .	14	..	14
Family 758			
Total . .	16	16	..
Cat. Va . .	2	2	..
,, Vb . .	14	14	..
Group 76			
Total . .	10	10	..
Cat. Va . .	2	2	..
,, Vb . .	8	8	..
Family 761			
Total . .	10	10	..
Cat. Va . .	2	2	..
,, Vb . .	8	8	..
Group 77			
Total . .	240	240	..
Cat. Va . .	9	9	..
,, Vb . .	209	209	..
,, VII . .	22	22	..
Family 771			
Total . .	31	31	..
Cat. Va . .	3	3	..
,, Vb . .	28	28	..
Family 772			
Total . .	11	11	..
Cat. Vb . .	11	11	..
Family 774			
Total . .	18	18	..
Cat. VII. .	18	18	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 777			
Total . .	180	180	..
Cat. Va . .	6	6	..
,, Vb . .	170	170	..
,, VII . .	4	4	..
Group 78			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. Va . .	1	1	..
Family 789			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. Va . .	1	1	..
Group 79			
Total . .	686	684	2
Cat. Va . .	351	349	2
,, Vb . .	326	326	..
,, IX . .	9	9	..
Family 791			
Total .	231	230	1
Cat. Va . .	31	30	1
,, Vb . .	199	199	..
,, IX . .	1	1	..
Family 793			
Total . .	34	34	..
Cat. Va . .	8	8	..
,, Vb . .	26	26	..
Family 795			
Total . .	419	418	1
Cat. Va . .	312	311	1
,, Vb . .	99	99	..
,, IX . .	8	8	..
Family 799			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. Vb . .	2	2	..
DIVISION 8			
Total . .	554	554	..
Cat. Va . .	44	44	..
,, Vb . .	344	344	..
,, VI . .	75	75	..
,, VII . .	1	1	..
,, VIII . .	4	4	..
,, IX . .	86	86	..
Group 80			
Total . .	24	24	..
Cat. Vb . .	24	24	..
Family 801			
Total . .	24	24	..
Cat. Vb . .	24	24	..
Group 81			
Total . .	127	127	..
Cat. Va . .	21	21	..
,, Vb . .	32	32	..
,, VI . .	71	71	..
,, IX . .	3	3	..
Family 811			
Total . .	94	94	..
Cat. Vb . .	20	20	..
,, VI . .	71	71	..
,, IX . .	3	3	..
Family 812			
Total . .	24	24	..
Cat. Va . .	14	14	..
,, Vb . .	10	10	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 819			
Total . .	9	9	..
Cat. Va . .	7	7	..
,, Vb . .	2	2	..
Group 82			
Total . .	15	15	..
Cat. Vb . .	15	15	..
Family 821			
Total . .	15	15	..
Cat. Vb . .	15	15	..
Group 83			
Total . .	46	46	..
Cat. Va . .	10	10	..
,, Vb . .	35	35	..
,, IX . .	1	1	..
Family 831			
Total . .	46	46	..
Cat. Va . .	10	10	..
,, Vb . .	35	35	..
,, IX . .	1	1	..
Group 84			
Total . .	115	115	..
Cat. Va . .	1	1	..
,, Vb . .	109	109	..
,, VI . .	1	1	..
,, VIII .	3	3	..
,, IX . .	1	1	..
Family 841			
Total . .	10	10	..
Cat. Vb . .	10	10	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 843			
Total . .	69	69	..
Cat. Vb . .	67	67	..
,, VIII .	2	2	..
Family 844			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. VIII .	1	1	..
Family 845			
Total . .	35	35	..
Cat. Va . .	1	1	..
,, Vb . .	32	32	..
,, VI . .	1	1	..
,, IX . .	1	1	..
Group 85			
Total	84	84	..
Cat. Va . .	1	1	..
,, Vb . .	19	19	..
,, VIII . .	1	1	..
,, IX . .	63	63	..
Family 850			
Total . .	21	21	..
Cat. IX . .	21	21	..
Family 851			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. IX . .	2	2	..
Family 854			
Total . .	20	20	..
Cat. Va . .	1	1	..
,, Vb . .	19	19	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 857			
Total . .	40	40	..
Cat. VIII .	1	1	..
,, IX. .	39	39	..
Family 859			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Group 86			
Total . .	3	3	..
Cat. VII .	1	1	..
,, IX. .	2	2	..
Family 862			
Total . .	3	3	..
Cat. VII .	1	1	..
,, IX. .	2	2	..
Group 87			
Total . .	83	83	..
Cat. Va .	2	2	..
,, Vb .	62	62	..
,, VI . .	3	3	..
,, IX. .	16	16	..
Family 871			
Total . .	17	17	..
Cat. VI . .	1	1	..
,, IX. .	16	16	..
Family 873			
Total . .	64	64	..
Cat. Va .	2	2	..
,, Vb .	62	62	..
Family 874			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. VI . .	2	2	..
Group 88			
Total . .	53	53	..
Cat. Va .	9	9	..
,, Vb .	44	44	..
Family 881			
Total . .	53	53	..
Cat. Va .	9	9	..
,, Vb .	44	44	..
Group 89			
Total . .	4	4	..
Cat. Vb .	4	4	..
Family 892			
Total . .	4	4	..
Cat. Vb .	4	4	..
DIVISION 9			
Total . .	965	964	1
Cat. III . .	3	3	..
,, Va .	15	15	..
,, Vb .	15	15	..
,, VI . .	151	151	..
,, VII .	1	1	..
,, VIII .	700	700	..
,, IX. .	80	79	1
Group 92			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. Va .	1	1	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 927			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. Va .	1	1	..
Group 93			
Total . .	7	7	..
Cat. Vb .	3	3	..
,, VI. .	4	4	..
Family 931			
Total . .	7	7	..
Cat. Vb .	3	3	..
,, VI. .	4	4	..
Group 94			
Total . .	24	24	..
Cat. Va .	14	14	..
,, Vb .	10	10	..
Family 942			
Total . .	23	23	..
Cat. Va .	14	14	..
,, Vb .	9	9	..
Family 949			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. Vb .	1	1	..
Group 95			
Total . .	175	175	..
Cat. VI . .	133	133	..
,, IX. .	42	42	..
Family 950			
Total . .	46	46	..
Cat. VI . .	38	38	..
,, IX. .	8	8	..
Family 951			
Total . .	128	128	..
Cat. VI . .	95	95	..
,, IX. .	33	33	..
Family 952			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Group 96			
Total . .	10	10	..
Cat. Vb .	2	2	..
,, VIII .	1	1	..
,, IX. .	7	7	..
Family 961			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Family 963			
Total . .	5	5	..
Cat. Vb .	2	2	..
,, VIII .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	2	2	..
Family 969			
Total . .	4	4	..
Cat. IX . .	4	4	..
Group 97			
Total .	407	407	..
Cat. VI .	4	4	..
,, VIII .	401	401	..
,, IX. .	2	2	..

Table No. 12—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Family 970			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX .	1	1	..
Family 971			
Total . .	400	400	..
Cat. VIII .	400	400	..
Family 974			
Total . .	4	4	..
Cat. VI . .	4	4	..
Family 975			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. IX . .	1	1	..
Family 976			
Total . .	1	1	..
Cat. VIII .	1	1	..
Group 98			
Total . .	312	312	..
Cat. VI . .	2	2	..
,, VII .	1	1	..
,, VIII .	298	298	..
,, IX . .	11	11	..
Family 986			
Total . .	228	228	..
Cat. VI .	2	2	..
,, VII .	1	1	..
,, VIII .	214	214	..
,, IX .	11	11	..
Family 987			
Total . .	84	84	..
Cat. VIII .	84	84	..
Group 99			
Total . .	29	28	1
Cat. III . .	3	3	..
,, VI . .	8	8	..
,, IX .	18	17	1
Family 995			
Total . .	2	2	..
Cat. VI .	1	1	..
,, IX .	1	1	..
Family 996			
Total . .	14	14	..
Cat. IX . .	14	14	..
Family 999			
Total . .	13	12	1
Cat. III . .	3	3	..
,, VI . .	7	7	..
,, IX . .	3	2	1

Note : (1) Cat. III : Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities; Cat. IV : Mining and quarrying; Cat. V : Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) Household industry: (b) Other than household industry; Construction; Cat. VII: Trade and Commerce; Cat. VIII: Transport, storage and communications ; Cat. IX : Other services.

(2) P : Persons; M- Males; F- Females

(3) NCO: National Classification of Occupations

Annexure To Table No. 12

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—1968

DIVISION 0-1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

GROUP 00 PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS

Families

000 Physicist.
001 Chemists (Exoluding Pharmaceutical Chemists).
002 Geologists and Geophysicists.
003 Meteorologists.
009 Physical Scientists, n. e. c.

GROUP 01 PHYSICAL TECHNICIANS

Family

010 Physical Science Technicians.

GROUP 02 ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, TECHNOLOGISTS AND SURVEYORS

Families

020 Architects and Town Planners.
021 Civil-Engineers.
022 Electrical and Electronic Engineers.
023 Mechanical-Engineers.
024 Chemical-Engineers.
025 Metallurgists.
026 Mining-Engineers.
027 Industrial-Engineers.
028 Surveyors.
029 Architects, Engineers, Technologists and Surveyors, n.e.c.

GROUP 03 ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS

Families

030 Draughtsmen.
031 Civil Engineering Overseers and Technicians.
032 Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Overseers and Technicians.
033 Mechanical Engineering, Overseers and Technicians.
034 Chemical-Engineering Technicians.
035 Metallurgical Technicians.
036 Mining Technicians.

037 Survey Technicians.
039 Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

GROUP 04 AIRCRAFT AND SHIPS OFFICERS

Families
040 Aircraft-Pilots.
041 Flight-Engineers.
042 Flight-Navigators.
043 Ships, Deck Officers and Pilots.
044 Ships-Engineers.
049 Aircraft-Engineers.

GROUP 05 LIFE SCIENTISTS

Families
050 Biologists, Zoologists, Botanists and Related Scientists.
051 Bacteriologists, Pharmacologists and Related Scientists.
052 Silviculturists.
053 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists.
059 Life Scientists, n.e.c.

GROUP 06 LIFE SCIENCE TECHNICIANS

Families
060 Life Science Technicians.

GROUP 07 PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS (ALLOPATHIC, DENTAL & VETERINARY SURGEONS).

Families
070 Physicians & Surgeons, Allopathic.
071 Physicians & Surgeons, Ayurvedic.
072 Physicians & Surgeons, Homeopathic.
073 Physicians & Surgeons, Unani.
074 Dental-Surgeons.
075 Veterinarians.
076 Pharmacists.
077 Dieticians & Nutritionists.
078 Public Health Physicians.
079 Physicians & Surgeons, n.e.c.

GROUP 08 NURSING AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS

Families
080 Vaccinators, Inoculators, Medical Assistants.
081 Dental-Assistants.
082 Veterinary Assistants.

	083	Pharmaceutical Assistants
	084	Nurses
	085	Midwives and Health Visitors
	086	X-Ray Technicians
	087	Opthemetrists and opticians
	088	Physiotherapists and occupational therapists
	089	Nursing, Sanitary and Other Medical & Health Technicians, n.e.c.
GROUP	**09**	**SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL & TECHNICAL PERSONS, OTHER**
Family	099	Scientific, Medical and Technical Persons, other
GROUP	**10**	**MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS**
Families	100	Mathematicians
	101	Statisticians
	102	Actuaries
	103	System Analysts and Programmers
	104	Statistical Investigators and Related Workers
	109	Mathematicians, Statisticians & Related Workers, n.e.c.
GROUP	**11**	**ECONOMISTS AND RELATED WORKERS**
Families	110	Economists
	111	Economic Investigators & Related Workers
	119	Economists & Related Workers, n.e.c.
GROUP	**12**	**ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS & RELATED WORKERS**
Families	120	Accountants & Auditors
	121	Cost and Works Accountants
	129	Accountants, Auditors & Related Workers, n.e.c.
GROUP	**13**	**SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED WORKERS**
Families	130	Sociologist & Anthropologists
	131	Historians, Archeologists & Political Scientists and Related Workers.
	132	Geographers

133 Psychologists
134 Librarians, Archivists & Curators
135 Philologists, Translators & Interpreters
136 Personnel and Occupational Specialists
137 Labour, Social Welfare & Political Workers
139 Social Scientists and Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 14 JURISTS

Families
140 Lawyers
141 Judges and Magistrates
142 Law Assistant
149 Jurists (including petition writers), n.e.c.

GROUP 15 TEACHERS

Families
150 Teachers, University and Colleges
151 Teachers, Higher Secondary & High School
152 Teachers, Middle School
153 Teachers, Primary
154 Teachers, Pre-Primary
155 Teachers, Special Education
156 Teachers, Craft
159 Teachers, n.e.c.

GROUP 16 POETS, AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS AND RELATED WORKERS

Families
160 Poets, Authors & Critics
161 Editors and Journalists
169 Poets, Authors, Journalists and Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 17 SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS & RELATED CREATIVE ARTISTS

Families
170 Sculptors, Painters & Related Artists
171 Commercial Artists, Interior Decorators & Designers.
172 Movie Camera Operators
173 Photographers, other
179 Sculptors, Painters, Photographers & Related Creative Artists, n.e.c.

GROUP 18 COMPOSERS AND PERFORMING ARTISTS

Families
180 Composers, Musicians and Singers
181 Choreographers & Dancers and Singers
182 Actors
183 Stage and Film Directors and Producers (Performing Arts).
184 Circus Performers
189 Composers & Performing Artists, n.e.c.

GROUP 19 PROFESSINAL WORKERS, n.e.c.

Families
190 Ordained Religious Workers
191 Non-Ordained Religious Workers
192 Astrologers, Palmists & Related Workers
193 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers
199 Professional Workers, n.e.c.

DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

GROUP 20 ELECTED AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS

Families
200 Elected Officials, Union Govt.
201 Elected Officials, State Govt.
202 Elected Officials, Local Bodies
209 Elected Officials, n.e.c.

GROUP 21 ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT & LOCAL BODIES

Families
210 Administrative & Executive Officials, Union Govt.
211 Administrative & Executive Officials, State Govt.
212 Administrative & Executive Officials, Quasi-Govt.
213 Administrative & Executive Officials, Local Bodies
219 Administrative & Executive Officials, Govt. and Local Bodies, n.e.c.

GROUP	**22**	**WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS & MANAGERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE**
Families	220	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Wholesale Trade
	221	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Retail Trade
	229	Working Proprietors Directors, & Managers Wholesale & Retail Trade, n.e.c.
GROUP	**23**	**DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**
Families	230	Directors & Managers, Bank
	231	Directors & Managers, Insurance
	239	Directors & Managers, Financial Institutions, n.e.c.
GROUP	**24**	**WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING & RELATED CONCERNS**
Families	240	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling
	241	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Construction
	242	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Electricity, Gas and Water
	243	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Manufacturing
	249	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing & Related Concerns, n.e.c.
GROUP	**25**	**WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS, MANAGERS & RELATED EXECUTIVES, TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION**
Families	250	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers & Related Executives, Transport
	251	Directors, Managers & Related Executives, Communication
	252	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers & Related Executives Storage and Warehouses

	259	Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers & Related Executives, Transport, Storage & Communication, n.e.c.
GROUP	**26**	**WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS & MANAGERS, OTHER SERVICES**
Families	260	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Lodging & Catering Services
	261	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Recreation and Entertainment
	269	Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers & Related Executives, Other Services
GROUP	**29**	**ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE & MANAGERIAL WORKERS, n.e.c.**
Family	299	Administrative, Executive & Managerial Workers, n.e.c.

DIVISION 3 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

GROUP	**30**	**CLERICAL AND OTHER SUPERVISORS**
Families	300	Clerical Supervisors (Office), Superintendents, Head Clerks & Section Heads
	301	Other Supervisors (Inspectors, etc.)
	302	Ministerial and Office Assistants
	309	Clerical and Other Supervision, n.e.c.
GROUP	**31**	**VILLAGE OFFICIALS**
Family	310	Village Officials
GROUP	**32**	**STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS AND CARD AND TAPE PUNCHING OPERATORS**
Families	320	Stenographers & Steno Typists
	321	Typists
	322	Teletypists (Teleprinter Operators)
	323	Card and Tape Punching Machine Operators
	329	Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape Punching Operators, n.e.c.
GROUP	**33**	**BOOK-KEEPERS, CASHIERS AND RELATED WORKERS**
Families	330	Book-Keepers and Accounts Clerks

	331	Cashiers
	339	Book-Keepers, Cashiers & Related Workers n.e.c.
GROUP	**34**	**COMPUTING MACHINE OPERATORS**
Families	340	Book-Keeping & Calculating Machine Operators
	341	Automatic Data Processing Machine Operators
	349	Computing Machine Operators, n.e.c.
GROUP	**35**	**CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.e.**
Families	350	Clerks, General
	351	Store-Keepers & Related Workers
	352	Receptionists
	353	Library Clerks
	354	Time-Keepers
	355	Coders
	356	Ticket Sellers
	357	Ticket Collectors, Checkers & Examiners
	358	Office Attendants, (Peons Daftries etc).
	359	Clerical and Related Workers (including Proof Readers & Copy Holders), n.e.c.
GROUP	**36**	**TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION SUPERVISORS**
Families	360	Station Masters & Station Superintendent Transport
	361	Post Masters, Telegraph Masters & Other Supervisors
	369	Transport & Communication Supervisors, n.e.c.
GROUP	**37**	**TRANSPORT CONDUCTORS AND GUARDS**
Families	370	Guards and Brakesmen, Railway
	371	Conductors, Transport
	379	Transport Conductors & Guards, n.e.c.
GROUP	**38**	**MAIL DISTRIBUTORS AND RELATED WORKERS**
Families	380	Postmen

381 Messengers & Despatch Riders
389 Mail Distributors & Related Workers, n.e.c

GROUP 39 TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

Families
390 Telephone Operators
391 Telegraphists & Signallers
392 Radio Communication & Wireless Operators
399 Telephone & Telegraph Operators, n.e.c.

DIVISION 4 SALES WORKERS

GROUP 40 MERCHANTS AND SHOPKEEPERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Families
400 Merchants and Shop Keepers, Wholesale Trade
401 Merchants and Shop Keepers, Retail Trade
409 Merchants and Shop Keepers, Wholesale and Retail Trade, n.e.c.

GROUP 41 MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS

Families
410 Sales Supervisors
411 Purchasing Agents
412 Selling Agents
419 Manufacturers Agents, n.e.c.

GROUP 42 TECHNICAL SALESMEN AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

Families
420 Technical Salesmen and Service Advisors
421 Commercial Travellers
429 Technical Salesmen and Commercial Travellers, n.e.c.

GROUP 43 SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS

Families
430 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators
431 Street Vendors, Canvassers and News Vendors
439 Salesmen, Shop Assistants & Related Workers n.e.c.

GROUP	**44**	**INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, SECURITIES AND BUSINESS SERVICE SALESMEN & AUCTIONEERS**
Families	440	Agents & Salesmen, Insurance
	442	Agents, Brokers & Salesmen, Real Estate.
	441	Agents, Brokers, Securities and Shares
	443	Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Advertising & Other Business Services
	444	Auctioneers
	445	Valuers and Appraisers
	449	Insurance, Real Estate, Securities & Business Service/Salesmen and Auctioneers, n.e.c.
GROUP	**45**	**MONEY LENDERS & PAWN BROKERS**
Families	450	Money Lenders (Including indigenous Bankers)
	451	Pawn Brokers
	459	Money Lenders & Pawn Brokers, n.e.c.
GROUP	**49**	**SALES WORKERS, n.e.c.**
Family	499	Sales Workers, n.e.c.

DIVISION 5 SERVICE WORKERS

GROUP	**50**	**HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS**
Family	500	Hotel and Restaurant Keepers
GROUP	**51**	**HOUSE KEEPERS, MATRONS AND STEWARDS (DOMESTIC & INSTITUTIONAL).**
Family	510	House Keepers, Matrons and Stewards
GROUP	**52**	**COOKS, WAITERS, BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS (DOMESTIC AND INSTITUTIONAL)**
Families	520	Cooks and Cook-Bearers
	521	Butlers, Bearers and Waiters
	522	Bartenders and Related Workers
	529	Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders, and Related Workers (Domestic and Institutional) n,e.c.
GROUP	**53**	**MAIDS AND RELATED HOUSEKEEPING SERVICE WORKERS, n.e.c.**
Families	530	Ayahs, Nurses, Maids

531 Domestic Servants

539 Maids and Related House Keeping Service Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 54 BUILDING CARETAKERS, SWEEPERS, CLEANERS & RELATED WORKERS

Families

540 Building Caretakers

541 Sweepers, Cleaners & Related Workers

542 Watermen

549 Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 55 LAUNDERERS, DRY-CLEANERS AND PRESSERS, n.e.c.

Families

550 Laundrymen, Washermen & Dhobies

551 Dry-Cleaners and Pressers

559 Launders, Dry-Cleaners and Pressers, n.e.c.

GROUP 56 HAIR DRESSERS, BARBERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS

Family

560 Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & Related Workers

GROUP 57 PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS

Families

570 Fire Fighters

571 Policemen and Detectives

572 Custom Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers

573 Protection Force, Home Guards and Security Workers

574 Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers

579 Protective Service Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 59 SERVICE WORKERS, n.e.c.

Families

590 Guides

591 Undertakers & Embalmers

599 Service Workers, n.e.c.

DIVISION 6 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

GROUP 60 FARM PLANTATION, DAIRY AND OTHER MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS

Families
- 600 Farm Managers & Supervisors, Crop Production
- 601 Managers, Plantation
- 602 Farm Managers, Horticulture
- 603 Farm Managers, Livestock Farm
- 604 Farm Managers, Dairy Farm
- 605 Farm Managers, Poultry Farm
- 609 Farm Managers & Supervisors, n.e.c.

GROUP 61 CULTIVATORS

Families
- 610 Cultivators (Owners)
- 611 Cultivators (Tenants)
- 619 Cultivators, n.e.c.

GROUP 62 FARMERS, OTHER THAN CULTIVATORS

Families
- 620 Planters
- 621 Livestock Farmers
- 622 Dairy Farmers
- 623 Poultry Farmers
- 624 Insect Rearers
- 625 Orchard, Vineyard & Related Workers.
- 629 Farmers, Other than Cultivators, n.e.c.

GROUP 63 AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Family
- 630 Agricultural Labourers

GROUP 64 PLANTATION LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS

Families
- 640 Plantation Labourers
- 641 Tappers (Palm, Rubber Trees etc.)
- 649 Plantation Labourers & Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 65 OTHER FARM WORKERS

Families
- 650 Farm Machinery Operators

651 Farm Workers, Animal, Birds and Insect Rearing
652 Gardeners & Nursery Workers
659 Other Farm Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 66 FORESTRY WORKERS

Families
660 Foresters & Related Workers
661 Harvesters & Gatherers of Forest Products (including Lac except Logs)
662 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters
663 Charcoal Burners & Forest Product Processors
669 Loggers & Other Forestry Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 67 HUNTERS AND RELATED WORKERS

Families
670 Hunters
671 Trappers
679 Hunters and Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 68 FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

Families
680 Fishermen, Deep Sea
681 Fishermen, Inland & Coastal Waters
682 Conch & Shell Gatherers, Sponge & Pearl Divers
689 Fishermen & Related Workers, n.e.c.

DIVISION 7–8–9 PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS

GROUP 71 MINERS, QUARRYMEN, WELL DRILLERS & RELATED WORKERS

Families
710 Supervisors & Foremen, Mining, Quarrying Well Drilling & Related Activities
711 Miners
712 Quarrymen
713 Drillers, Mines & Quarries
714 Shot Firers
715 Miners & Quarrymen, Other
716 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas

717 Well Drillers, Other than Petroleum and Gas
718 Mineral Treaters
719 Miners, Quarrymen and related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 72 METAL PROCESSORS

Families
720 Supervisors & Foremen, Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining.
721 Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining Furnacemen
722 Metal Rolling Mill Workers
723 Metal Melters & Reheaters
724 Metal Casters
725 Metal Moulders & Core-Makers
726 Metal Annealers, Temperers & Case Hardeners
727 Metal Drawers & Extruders
728 Metal Platers & Coaters
729 Metal Processors, n.e.c.

GROUP 73 WOOD PREPARATION WORKERS AND PAPER MAKERS

Families
730 Supervisors & Foremen, Wood Preparation and Paper-Making
731 Wood-Treaters
732 Sawyers, Plywood Makers & Related Wood Processing Workers
733 Paper-Pulp Preparers
734 Paper-Makers
739 Wood Preparation and Paper Making Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 74 CHEMICAL PROCESSORS AND RELATED WORKERS

Families
740 Supervisors & Foremen Chemical, Processing & Related Activities
741 Crushers, Grinders & Mixers
742 Cookers, Roasters & Related Heat Treaters
743 Filter & Separator Operator
744 Still & Reactor Operators
745 Petroleum Refining Workers
749 Chemical Processors & Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 75 SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS, DYERS AND RELATED WORKERS

Families

750 Supervisors & Foremen, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing & Related Processes
751 Fibre Preparers
752 Spinners and Winders
753 Warpers and Sizers
754 Weaving & Knitting Machine Setters & Pattern Card Preparers
755 Weavers & Related Workers
756 Carpet Makers & Finishers
757 Knitters
758 Bleachers, Dyers & Textile Printers and Finishers
759 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 76 TANNERS, FELLMONGERS AND PELT DRESSERS

Families

760 Supervisors & Foremen, Tanning & Pelt Dressing
761 Tanners & Fellmongers
762 Pelt Dressers
769 Tanners, Fellmongers and Pelt Dressers, n.e.c.

GROUP 77 FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCESSORS

Families

770 Supervisors and Foremen, Food & Beverage Processing
771 Grain Millers, Parchers & Related Workers
772 Crushers & Pressers, Oil Seeds
773 Khandsari, Sugar & Gur Makers
774 Butchers & Meat Preparers
775 Food Preservers & Canners
776 Dairy Product Processors
777 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy & Sweet Meat Makers & Other Food Processors
778 Tea, Coffee & Cocoa Preparers
779 Brewers & Aerated Water & Beverage Makers

GROUP	**78**	**TOBACCO PREPARERS & TOBACCO PRODUCT MAKERS**
Families	780	Supervisors & Foremen, Tobacco & Tobacco Product Making
	781	Tobacco Preparers
	782	Cigar Makers
	783	Cigarette Makers
	784	Bidi Makers
	789	Tobacco Preparers & Tobacco Product Makers, n.e.c.
GROUP	**79**	**TAILORS, DRESS MAKERS, SEWERS, UPHOLSTERERS & RELATED WORKERS**
Families	790	Supervisors & Foremen, Tailoring, Dress Making, Sewing & Upholstery Work
	791	Tailors and Dress Makers
	792	Fur Tailors & Related Workers
	793	Milliners, Hat & Cap Makers
	794	Pattern Makers & Cutters
	795	Sewers & Embroiderers
	796	Upholsters and Related Workers
	799	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsters & Related Workers, n.e.c.
GROUP	**80**	**SHOEMAKERS & LEATHER GOODS MAKERS**
Families	800	Supervisors & Foremen, Shoe and Leather Goods Making
	801	Shoemakers & Shoe Repairers
	802	Shoe Cutters, Lasters, Sewers and Related Workers
	803	Harness and Saddle Makers
	809	Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers and Related Workers, n.e.c.
GROUP	**81**	**CARPENTERS, CABINET & RELATED WOOD WORKERS**
Families	810	Supervisors & Foremen, Carpentry, Cabinet Making & Related Wood Working Processes
	811	Carpenters

812 Cabinet Makers
813 Wood Working Machine Operators
814 Cart Builders & Wheel Wright
815 Coach & Body Builders
816 Shipwrights and Boat Builders
819 Carpenters, Cabinet Makers & Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 82 STONE CUTTERS AND CARVERS

Families
820 Supervisors & Foremen, Stone Cutting & Carving
821 Stone Cutters & Carvers
829 Stone Cutters and Carvers n.e.c.

GROUP 83 BLACKSMITHS, TOOL MAKERS AND MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS

Families
830 Supervisors & Foremen, Blacksmithy, Tool Making & Machine Tool Operation
831 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forging Press Operators
832 Metal Markers
833 Tool Makers & Metal Pattern Makers
834 Machine Tool Setters
835 Machine Tool Operators
836 Metal Grinders, Polishers & Tool Sharpeners
839 Blacksmiths, Tool Makers & Machine Tool Operations, n.e.c.

GROUP 84 MACHINERY FITTERS, MACHINE ASSEMBLERS AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)

Families
840 Supervisors & Foremen, Machinery Fitting, Assembling, Repairing & Precision Instrument Making (Except Electrical)
841 Watch, Clock & Precision Instrmuent Makers (Except Electrical)
842 Machinery Fitters & Machine Assemblers
843 Motor Vehicle Mechanics
844 Aircraft Engine Mechanics

845 Mechanics, Repairmen, Other

849 Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers & Precision Instrument Makers (Except Electrical), n.e.c.

GROUP 85 ELECTRICAL FITTERS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC WORKERS

Families

850 Supervisors & Foremen, Electrical & Electronic Equipment Fitting, Assembling, Installing and Repairing

851 Electricians, Electrical Fitters & Related Workers

852 Electronic Fitters

853 Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assemblers

854 Radio & Television Mechanics and Repairmen

855 Electrical Wiremen

856 Telephone & Telegraph Installers & Repairmen

857 Electric Linemen & Cable Jointers

859 Electrical Fitters & Related Electrical and Electronic Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 86 BROADCASTING STATION AND SOUND EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND CINEMA PROJECTIONISTS

Families

860 Supervisors, Broadcasting, Audio-visual Projection and Sound Equipment Operations

861 Radio Broadcasting Television Operators

862 Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists

869 Broadcasting Station and Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists, n.e.c.

GROUP 87 PLUMBERS, WELDERS, SHEET METAL & STRUCTURAL METAL PREPARERS AND ERECTORS

Families

870 Supervisors & Foremen, Plumbing, Welding, Structural & Sheet Metal Working

871 Plumbers & Pipe Fitters

872 Welders and Flame Cutters

873 Sheet Metal Workers

874 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
879 Plumbers, Welders, Sheet Metal & Structural Metal Preparers & Erectors, n.e.c.

GROUP 88 JEWELLERY & PRECIOUS METAL WORKERS AND METAL ENGRAVERS (EXCEPT PRINTING)

Families
880 Supervisors, Jewellery & Precious Metal Working
881 Jewellers, Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
882 Jewellery Engravers
883 Other Metal Engravers (Except Printing)
889 Jewellery and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers, n.e.c. (Except Printing)

GROUP 89 GLASS FORMERS, POTTERS & RELATED WORKERS

Families
890 Supervisors & Foremen Glass Forming, Pottery & Related Activities
891 Glass Formers, Cutters, Grinders & Finishers
892 Potters & Related Clay & Abrasive Formers
893 Glass & Ceremics Kilnmen
894 Glass Engravers & Etchers
895 Glass & Ceramics Painters and Decorators
899 Glass Formers, Potters and Related Workers, n.e.c.

GROUP 90 RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCT MAKERS

Families
900 Supervisors & Foremen, Rubber & Plastic Product Making
901 Plastic Product Makers
902 Rubber Product Makers (Except Tyre Makers & Vulcanisers)
903 Tyre Makers & Vulcanisers
909 Rubber and Plastics Product Makers, n.e.c.

GROUP 91 PAPER & PAPER BOARD PRODUCT MAKERS

Families
910 Supervisors & Foremen Paper & Paper Board Product Making
911 Paper & Paper Board Product Makers
919 Paper and Paper Board Product Makers, n.e.c.

982 Ship's Engine Room Ratings

983 Drivers, Railways

984 Fire Men Railways

985 Pointsmen, Signalmen & Shunters, Railways

986 Tram Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers

987 Drivers, Animal & Animal Drawn Vehicles

988 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw Pullers

989 Transport Equipment Operators and Drivers, n.e.c.

GROUP 99 LABOURERS, n.e.c.

Family 999 Labourers, n.e.c.

Table No. 13—Occupational classification by sex and class of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity

Division/Group	(N.C.O.)	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Class of workers									
			Total workers		Employers		Employees		Single worker		Family workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL DIVISIONS		Urban	5,986	226	139	..	2,801	223	2,991	3	55	..
DIVISION	0		146	56	..	..	139	55	7	1	..	..
Group	00		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	01		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	02		15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
,,	03		23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
,,	05		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	06		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	07		70	10	..	..	63	10	7	..	..	..
,,	08		28	46	..	..	28	45	..	1	..	..

Table No. 13—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DIVISION	1		587	152	1	..	462	152	124	..	..	..
Group	1		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	12		21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
,,	13		19	6	..	..	17	6	2	..	..	..
,,	14		70	..	..	..	7	..	63	..	..	..
,,	15		405	145	..	..	405	145	..	..	..	..
,,	16		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	17		9	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
,,	18		5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
,,	19		56	1	..	..	4	1	52	..	..	..
DIVISION	2		347	1	14	..	268	1	65	..	..	..
Group	20		2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	21		250	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..
,,	22		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	23		3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	24		63	..	5	..	3	..	55	..	..	..
,,	25		5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	26		23	1	8	..	6	1	9	..	..	..

DIVISION	**3**	780	7	..	..	775	7	5	..	..	..
Group	30	35	1	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..
,,	31	38	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
,,	32	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	33	47	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..
,,	35	600	6	..	..	598	6	2	..	..	..
,,	36	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	37	33	..	..	..	30	..	3	..	..	..
,,	38	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	39	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION	**4**	1,306	..	95	..	66	..	1,125	..	20	..
Group	40	1,217	..	94	..	22	..	1,082	..	19	..
,,	41	12	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
,,	43	71	..	1	..	37	..	32	..	1	..
,,	44	6	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
DIVISION	**5**	589	9	..	..	466	8	122	1	1	..
Group	52	48	2	..	..	36	2	12	..	..	..
,,	53	154	1	..	..	153	1	1	..	..	..
,,	54	103	5	..	..	102	5	1	..	..	..
,,	55	21	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	1	..
,,	56	83	..	..	..	1	..	82	..	..	..
,,	57	174	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	..
,,	59	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..

Table No. 13—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DIVISION	**6**	**141**	..	..	..	97	..	**44**	..	..	..
Group	60	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
,,	61	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
,,	62	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	65	31	..	..	..	23	..	8	..	..	..
,,	66	59	..	..	..	52	..	7	..	..	..
,,	68	14	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..
DIVISION	**7**	631	..	20	..	62	..	517	..	32	..
Group	71	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	73	32	..	..	..	11	..	20	..	1	..
,,	74	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	75	22	..	1	..	2	..	19	..	..	..
,,	76	8	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
,,	77	231	..	14	..	17	..	178	..	22	..
,,	79	335	..	5	..	29	..	292	..	9	..
DIVISION	**8**	510	..	5	..	150	..	**354**	..	1	..
Group	80	24	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	1	..
,,	81	106	..	1	..	2	..	103	..	..	..
,,	82	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
,,	83	36	..	..	..	6	..	30	..	..	..

,,	84	114	..	1	..	53	..	60	..	..	..
,,	85	83	..	..	..	64	..	19	..	..	..
,,	86	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	87	81	..	2	..	20	..	59	..	..	..
,,	88	44	..	1	..	1	..	42	..	..	..
,,	89	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
DIVISION	**9**	949	1	4	..	316	..	628	1	1	..
Group	93	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
,,	94	10	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	..
,,	95	175	..	..	..	79	..	96	..	..	..
,,	96	10	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
,,	97	407	..	..	..	19	..	386	..	..	..
,,	98	312	..	3	..	181	..	128	..	..	..
,,	99	28	1	..	..	28	..	..	1	..	..

NOTE :— 1. *N.C.O.* = *National Classification of Occupations*
2. M = Males; F = Females

Table No. 14—Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age-groups

Occupational divisions and groups	Age-group	Total workers P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
ALL DIVISIONS	**Total**	**6,666**	**6,414**	**252**
	0—14	130	130	..
	15—19	370	350	20
	20—24	1,056	980	76
	25—29	1,085	1,027	58
	30—39	1,774	1 723	51
	40—49	1,374	1,338	36
	50—59	610	601	9
	60+	267	265	2
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division 0	**Total**	**202**	**146**	**56**
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	4	..	4
	20—24	31	21	10
	25—29	56	45	11
	30—39	67	52	15
	40—49	33	20	13
	50—59	9	7	2
	60+	2	1	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 00	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Occupational divisions and groups	Age-group	Total workers P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Group 01	**Total**	**2**	**2**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 02	**Total**	**15**	**15**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	8	8	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 03	**Total**	**23**	**23**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	4	4	..
	25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	10	10	..
	40—49	4	4	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 05	**Total**	**6**	**6**	..	**DIVISION**	**Total**	**739**	**587**	**512**
	0—14	..	..	..	**1**	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	18	8	10
	20—24	1	1	..		20—24	138	79	59
	25—29	4	4	..		25—29	175	131	44
	30—39	1	1	..		30—39	187	163	24
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	121	106	15
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	66	66	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	34	34	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 06	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..	**Group 10**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	1	1	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..		30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 07	**Total**	**80**	**70**	**10**	**Group 12**	**Total**	**21**	**21**	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	14	9	5		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	25	24	1		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	29	26	3		30—39	9	9	..
	40—49	7	6	1		40—49	8	8	..
	50—59	4	4	..		50—59	3	3	..
	60+	1	1	..		60+	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 08	**Total**	**74**	**28**	**46**	**Group 13**	**Total**	**25**	**19**	**6**
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	4	..	4		15—19	1	..	1
	20—24	9	4	5		20—24	3	..	3
	25—29	17	7	10		25—29	2	2	..
	30—39	17	5	12		30—39	13	11	2
	40—49	21	9	12		40—49	4	4	..
	50—59	5	3	2		50—59	1	1	..
	60+	1	..	1		60+	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Group 14	**Total**	**70**	**70**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	3	3	..
	25—29	6	6	..
	30—39	13	13	..
	40—49	18	18	..
	50—59	17	17	..
	60+	12	12	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 15	**Total**	**550**	**405**	**145**
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	12	3	9
	20—24	129	74	55
	25—29	163	119	44
	30—39	145	123	22
	40—49	70	55	15
	50—59	27	27	..
	60+	4	4	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 16	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 17	**Total**	**9**	**9**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	3	3	..
	20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	1	1	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	2	2	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
Group 18	**Total**	**5**	**5**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	1	1	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	2	2	..
	50—59	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 19	**Total**	**57**	**56**	**1**
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	1	..	1
	25—29	2	2	..
	30—39	4	4	..
	40—49	17	17	..
	50—59	16	16	..
	60+	16	16	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
DIVISION 2	**Total**	**348**	**347**	**1**
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	2	2	..
	20—24	71	71	..
	25—29	93	93	..
	30—39	91	91	..
	40—49	62	62	..
	50—59	21	20	1
	60+	8	8	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 20	**Total**	**2**	**2**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Group 21	**Total**	**250**	**250**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	69	69	..
	25—29	83	83	..
	30—39	62	62	..
	40—49	28	28	..
	50—59	7	7	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 22	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	1	1	..
	30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 23	**Total**	**3**	**3**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	2	2	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 24	**Total**	**63**	**63**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	8	8	..
	30—39	17	17	..
	40—49	22	22	..
	50—59	8	8	..
	60+	5	5	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
Group 25	**Total**	**5**	**5**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	3	3	..
	50—59	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 26	**Total**	**24**	**23**	**1**
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	1	1	..
	30—39	9	9	..
	40—49	6	6	..
	50—59	5	4	1
	60+	3	3	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
DIVISION 3	**Total**	**787**	**780**	**7**
	0—14	5	5	..
	15—19	24	24	..
	20—24	184	184	..
	25—29	139	139	..
	30—39	218	217	1
	40—49	156	153	3
	50—59	52	49	3
	60+	9	9	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 30	**Total**	**36**	**35**	**1**
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	5	5	..
	25—29	4	4	..
	30—39	13	13	..
	40—49	9	8	1
	50—59	5	5	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 31	**Total**	**38**	**38**	..	**Group 36**	**Total**	**7**	**7**	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	2	2	..		20—24	1	1	..
	25—29	8	8	..		25—29	1	1	..
	30—39	13	13	..		30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	12	12	..		40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	1	1	..		50—59	3	3	..
	60+	1	1	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 32	**Total**	**10**	**10**	..	**Group 37**	**Total**	**33**	**33**	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	4	4	..
	15—19	1	1	..		15—19	8	8	..
	20—24	4	4	..		20—24	11	11	..
	25—29	1	1	..		25—29	3	3	..
	30—39	2	2	..		30—39	3	3	..
	40—49	1	1	..		40—49	4	4	..
	50—59	1	1	..		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 33	**Total**	**47**	**47**	..	**Group 38**	**Total**	**6**	**6**	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	2	2	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	6	6	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	2	2	..		25—29	3	3	..
	30—39	12	12	..		30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	16	16	..		40—49	2	2	..
	50—59	4	4	..		50—59	1	1	..
	60+	5	5	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 35	**Total**	**606**	**600**	**6**	**Group 39**	**Total**	**4**	**4**	..
	0—14	1	1	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	12	12	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	152	152	..		20—24	3	3	..
	25—29	117	117	..		25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	173	172	1		30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	111	109	2		40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	37	34	3		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	3	3	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
DIVISION 4	**Total**	**1,306**	**1,306**	..
	0—14	16	16	..
	15—19	72	72	..
	20—24	164	164	..
	25—29	140	140	..
	30—39	327	327	..
	40—49	341	341	..
	50—59	166	166	..
	60+	80	80	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 40	**Total**	**1,217**	**1,217**	..
	0—14	16	16	..
	15—19	71	71	..
	20—24	143	143	..
	25—29	125	125	..
	30—39	310	310	..
	40—49	323	323	..
	50—59	154	154	..
	60+	75	75	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 41	**Total**	**12**	**12**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	3	3	..
	30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	2	2	..
	60+	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 43	**Total**	**71**	**71**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	19	19	..
	25—29	11	11	..
	30—39	11	11	..
	40—49	16	16	..
	50—59	9	9	..
	60+	4	4	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
Group 44	**Total**	**6**	**6**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	1	1	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
DIVISION 5	**Total**	**598**	**589**	**9**
	0—14	18	18	..
	15—19	32	32	..
	20—24	83	83	..
	25—29	88	88	..
	30—39	153	149	4
	40—49	139	137	2
	50—59	63	61	2
	60+	22	21	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 52	**Total**	**50**	**48**	**2**
	0—14	1	1	..
	15—19	6	6	..
	20—24	3	3	..
	25—29	7	7	..
	30—39	13	11	2
	40—49	11	11	..
	50—59	5	5	..
	60+	4	4	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 53	**Total**	**155**	**154**	**1**
	0—14	12	12	..
	15—19	13	13	..
	20—24	25	25	..
	25—29	25	25	..
	30—39	25	25	..
	40—49	32	32	..
	50—59	19	18	1
	60+	4	4	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 54	**Total**	**108**	**103**	**5**	**Group 59**	**Total**	**7**	**6**	**1**
	0—14	2	2	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	2	2	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	8	8	..		20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	21	21	..		25—29	1	1	..
	30—39	33	31	2		30—39	3	3	..
	40—49	24	22	2		40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	12	11	1		50—59	..	..	..
	60+	6	6	..		60+	2	1	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 55	**Total**	**21**	**21**	..	**DIVISION 6**	**Total**	**141**	**141**	..
	0—14	1	1	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	2	2	..		15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	5	5	..		20—24	15	15	..
	25—29	2	2	..		25—29	18	18	..
	30—39	5	5	..		30—39	44	44	..
	40—49	4	4	..		40—49	43	43	..
	50—59	2	2	..		50—59	14	14	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	6	6	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 56	**Total**	**83**	**83**	..	**Group 60**	**Total**	**19**	**19**	..
	0—14	2	2	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	5	5	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	7	7	..		20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	8	8	..		25—29	3	3	..
	30—39	14	14	..		30—39	12	12	..
	40—49	32	32	..		40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	11	11	..		50—59	1	1	..
	60+	4	4	..		60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 57	**Total**	**174**	**174**	..	**Group 61**	**Total**	**17**	**17**	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	4	4	..		15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	35	35	..		20—24	4	4	..
	25—29	24	24	..		25—29	4	4	..
	30—39	60	60	..		30—39	3	3	..
	40—49	35	35	..		40—49	3	3	..
	50—59	14	14	..		50—59	1	1	..
	60+	2	2	..		60+	2	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Group 62	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 65	**Total**	**31**	**31**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	3	3	..
	25—29	4	4	..
	30—39	6	6	..
	40—49	12	12	..
	50—59	3	3	..
	60+	2	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 66	**Total**	**59**	**59**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	4	4	..
	25—29	7	7	..
	30—39	18	18	..
	40—49	22	22	..
	50—59	6	6	..
	60+	2	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 68	**Total**	**14**	**14**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	4	4	..
	40—49	5	5	..
	50—59	3	3	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
DIVISION 7	**Total**	**1,026**	**1,000**	**26**
	0—14	62	62	..
	15—19	94	88	6
	20—24	148	141	7
	25—29	134	131	3
	30—39	240	234	6
	40—49	187	184	3
	50—59	102	101	1
	60+	59	59	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 71	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 72	**Total**	**2**	**2**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 73	**Total**	**35**	**35**	..
	0—14	2	2	..
	15—19	2	2	..
	20—24	8	8	..
	25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	8	8	..
	40—49	3	3	..
	50—59	6	6	..
	60+	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Group 75	**Total**	**51**	**27**	**24**	**Group 79**	**Total**	**686**	**684**	**2**
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	53	53	..
	15—19	8	2	6		15—19	67	67	..
	20—24	8	2	6		20—24	96	95	1
	25—29	6	4	2		25—29	92	91	1
	30—39	15	9	6		30—39	163	163	..
	40—49	12	9	3		40—49	123	123	..
	50—59	2	1	1		50—59	50	50	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	42	42	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 76	**Total**	**10**	**10**	..	**DIVISION 8**	**Total**	**554**	**554**	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	18	18	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	59	59	..
	20—24	2	2	..		20—24	92	92	..
	25—29	1	1	..		25—29	69	69	..
	30—39	..	..	..		30—39	145	145	..
	40—49	3	3	..		40—49	97	97	..
	50—59	2	2	..		50—59	50	50	..
	60+	2	2	..		60+	24	24	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 77	**Total**	**240**	**240**	..	**Group 80**	**Total**	**24**	**24**	..
	0—14	7	7	..		0—14	2	2	..
	15—19	17	17	..		15—19	7	7	..
	20—24	34	34	..		20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	30	30	..		25—29	3	3	..
	30—39	52	52	..		30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	46	46	..		40—49	2	2	..
	50—59	40	40	..		50—59	1	1	..
	60+	14	14	..		60+	2	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 78	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..	**Group 81**	**Total**	**127**	**127**	..
	0—14	..	..	..		0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..		15—19	8	8	..
	20—24	..	..	..		20—24	16	16	..
	25—29	..	..	..		25—29	13	13	..
	30—39	..	..	..		30—39	41	41	..
	40—49	..	..	..		40—49	24	24	..
	50—59	1	1	..		50—59	15	15	..
	60+	..	..	..		60+	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..		A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Group	**82 Total**	**15**	**15**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	2	2	..
	20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	2	2	..
	30—39	5	5	..
	40—49	3	3	..
	50—59	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	**83 Total**	**46**	**46**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	6	6	..
	20—24	10	10	..
	25—29	4	4	..
	30—39	9	9	..
	40—49	8	8	..
	50—59	6	6	..
	60+	3	3	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	**84 Total**	**115**	**115**	..
	0—14	13	13	..
	15—19	27	27	..
	20—24	23	23	..
	25—29	19	19	..
	30—39	20	20	..
	40—49	9	9	..
	50—59	4	4	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	**85 Total**	**84**	**84**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	3	3	..
	20—24	25	25	
	25—29	14	14	..
	30—39	26	26	..
	40—49	13	13	..
	50—59	3	3	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	**86 Total**	**3**	**3**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	1	1	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	1	1	..
	40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
Group	**87 Total**	**83**	**83**	..
	0—14	3	3	..
	15—19	5	5	..
	20—24	13	13	..
	25—29	10	10	..
	30—39	18	18	..
	40—49	24	24	..
	50—59	7	7	..
	60+	3	3	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	**88 Total**	**53**	**53**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	4	4	..
	30—39	17	17	..
	40—49	13	13	..
	50—59	13	13	..
	60+	5	5	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	**89 Total**	**4**	**4**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	3	3	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
DIVISION 9	**Total**	**965**	**964**	**1**
	0—14	11	11	..
	15—19	64	64	..
	20—24	130	130	..
	25—29	173	173	..
	30—39	302	301	1
	40—49	195	195	..
	50—59	67	67	..
	60+	23	23	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	**92 Total**	**1**	**1**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..
	50—59	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Table No. 14—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Group 93	**Total**	**7**	**7**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..
	25—29	1	1	..
	30—39	3	3	..
	40—49	3	3	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 94	**Total**	**24**	**24**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	4	4	..
	25—29	2	2	..
	30—39	8	8	..
	40—49	7	7	..
	50—59	1	1	..
	60+	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 95	**Total**	**175**	**175**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	5	5	..
	20—24	19	19	..
	25—29	40	40	..
	30—39	66	66	..
	40—49	30	30	..
	50—59	12	12	..
	60+	3	3	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 96	**Total**	**10**	**10**	..
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	3	3	..
	20—24	2	2	..
	25—29	2	2	..
	30—39	2	2	..
	40—49	1	1	..
	50—59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 97	**Total**	**407**	**407**	..
	0—14	10	10	..
	15—19	37	37	..
	20—24	49	49	..
	25—29	61	61	..
	30—39	111	111	..
	40—49	86	86	..
	50—59	39	39	..
	60+	14	14	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 98	**Total**	**312**	**312**	..
	0—14	1	1	..
	15—19	17	17	..
	20—24	52	52	..
	25—29	62	62	..
	30—39	105	105	..
	40—49	59	59	..
	50—59	11	11	..
	60+	5	5	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 99	**Total**	**29**	**28**	**1**
	0—14	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..
	20—24	4	4	..
	25—29	5	5	..
	30—39	7	6	1
	40—49	9	9	..
	50—59	3	3	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

Note.—(1) P = Persons.
M = Males
F = Females.
(2) A.N.S. = Age not stated.

Table No. 15—Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels

Occupational Divisions and groups		Total workers			EDUCATIONAL LEVELS											
					Total literate workers		Literate without educational levels*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All DIVISIONS		6,666	6,414	252	3,143	193	222	..	541	6	910	34	1,117	110	16	9
DIVISION	0	202	146	56	143	28	1	..	2	3	19	11	57	2	..	..
Group	00	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	01	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	02	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	03	23	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..
,,	05	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	06	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	07	80	70	10	69	10	1	..	..	..	6	..	30	..	..	..
,,	08	74	28	46	26	18	..	..	2	3	11	11	13	2	..	..

Table No. 15—*Contd*

Occupational division and groups		EDUCATIONAL LEVELS															
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduation									
								Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Other	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ALL DIVISIONS		17	3	147	12	80	3	15	..	27	9	18	..	32	7	1	..
DIVISION	**0**	13	3	3	..	1	..	15	..	26	9	6	..	..	..	..	..
Group	00	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	02	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	03	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	05	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	07	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	08	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 15—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISION	**1**	739	587	152	557	152	6	..	15	..	44	14	300	108	15	9
Group	10	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	12	21	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	17	..	..	..
,,	13	25	19	6	18	6	..	..	1	..	2	3	12	2	..	..
,,	14	70	70	..	70	..	1	..	2	..	19	..	24	..	..	..
,,	15	550	405	145	403	145	..	..	..	..	8	11	237	105	10	9
,,	16	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	17	9	9	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
,,	18	5	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	19	57	56	..	33	1	4	..	10	..	10	..	4	1	5	..
DIVISION	**2**	348	347	1	322	..	99	..	59	..	67	..	63	..	..	..
Group	20	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	21	250	250	..	246	..	98	..	50	..	38	..	33	..	..	..
,,	22	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	23	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	24	63	63	..	53	..	1	..	5	..	21	..	25	..	..	..
,,	25	5	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	26	24	23	1	13	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	3	..	..	..

Table No. 15—*Contd.*

1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
DIVISION	**1**	..	..	81	12	67	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	1	..
Group	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	13	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	14	..	..	15	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	15	..	..	61	11	58	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	1	..
,,	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION	2	3	..	18	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
Group	20	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	21	3	..	14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
,,	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	23	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 15—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISION	**3**	787	780	7	563	1	20	..	53	..	144	..	317	..	..	..
Group	30	36	35	1	35	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	22	..	..	..
,,	31	38	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	30	..	..	..
,,	32	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
,,	33	47	47	..	41	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	21	..	..	..
,,	35	606	600	6	409	..	18	..	44	..	114	..	223	..	..	..
,,	36	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
,,	37	33	33	..	15	..	2	..	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
,,	38	6	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
,,	39	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
DIVISION	**4**	1,306	1,306	..	699	..	41	..	155	..	273	..	218	..	1	..
Group	40	1,217	1,217	..	648	..	37	..	150	..	258	..	193	..	1	..
,,	41	12	12	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..
,,	43	71	71	..	35	..	3	..	5	..	11	..	16	..	..	..
,,	44	6	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
DIVISION	**5**	598	589	9	147	..	5	..	30	..	78	..	31	..	..	..
Group	52	50	48	2	8	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	53	155	154	1	15	..	4	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	54	108	103	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	55	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	56	83	83	..	14	..	1	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	57	174	174	..	109	..	..	..	19	..	57	..	30	..	..	..
,,	59	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 15—*Contd.*

1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
DIVISION	**3**	1	..	26	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Group	30	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	31	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	32	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	33	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	35	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,,	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION	**4**	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	40	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	..	..
,,	41	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION	**5**	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	57	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 15—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISION	**6**	141	141	..	69	..	1	..	6	..	20	..	29	..	..	..
Group	60	19	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
,,	61	17	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	62	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	65	31	31	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	66	59	59	..	41	..	..	..	4	..	16	..	20	..	..	..
,,	68	14	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
DIVISION	**7**	1,026	1,000	26	221	12	20	..	90	3	92	9	19	..	..	..
Group	71	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	73	35	35	..	11	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
,,	74	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	75	51	27	24	5	11	..	..	1	3	4	8	..	..	..	..
,,	76	10	10	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	77	240	240	..	64	..	3	..	29	..	24	..	8	..	..	..
,,	78	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	79	686	684	2	133	1	16	..	55	..	55	1	7	..	..	..

Table No. 15—*Contd.*

1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
DIVISION	**6**	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Group	60	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	66	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION	**7**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	71	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
,,	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

Table No. 15—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISION	**8**	554	554	..	181	..	12	..	61	..	67	..	39	..	..	..
Group	80	24	24	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	81	127	127	..	33	..	4	..	12	..	14	..	3	..	..	..
,,	82	15	15	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	83	46	46	..	9	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
,,	84	115	115	..	52	..	3	..	18	..	23	..	8	..	..	..
,,	85	84	84	..	56	..	1	..	13	..	16	..	24	..	..	..
,,	86	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	87	83	83	..	13	..	1	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
,,	88	53	53	..	12	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	89	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION	**9**	965	964	1	241	..	17	..	70	..	106	..	44	..	..	..
Group	92	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	93	7	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	94	24	24	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	95	175	175	..	81	..	6	..	25	..	31	..	19	..	..	..
,,	96	10	10	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	97	407	407	..	35	..	4	..	9	..	19	..	3	..	..	..
,,	98	312	312	..	103	..	7	..	32	..	52	..	11	..	..	..
,,	99	29	28	1	16	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	..	..	..

Table No. 15—*Contd.*

1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
DIVISION	**8**	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	85	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION	**9**	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	98	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	99	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note (1) *Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable
(2) P=Persons; M=Males; F=Females

Table No. 16—Persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross classified by sex, age-groups and type of activity

Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anantnag town	Urban	Total	20,199	7,756	12,443	3,459	2,297	290	6,630
		0—14	11,159	5,695	5,464	2,190	1,657	118	610
		15—19	2,194	987	1,207	875	530	42	653
		20—24	1,533	483	1,050	353	109	35	928
		25—29	1,034	89	945	38	1	13	941
		30—39	1,757	60	1,697	2	..	14	1,693
		40—49	1,166	68	1,098	1	..	28	1,079
		50—59	670	126	544	..	..	19	363
		60+	686	248	438	..	..	21	363
		A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 16—*Contd.*

Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Dependants & infants		Retired, rentier, persons of independent means—etc.		Beggars, vegrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental, charitable institutions		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Anantnag town	Urban	3,671	3,413	177	81	29	9	..	..	130	13
		3,380	3,196	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	..
		36	20	1	..	3	1	..	..	30	3
		26	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	64	10
		11	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	22	..
		18	4	14	..	3	..	..	..	9	..
		15	8	15	11	7	..	..	..	2	..
		40	129	63	48	4	4	..	..	..	..
		145	50	77	22	5	3	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—(1) P = Persons; M = Males; F = Females
(2) A.N.S. = Age not stated

Table No. 17—Non-workers categorised as 'others' aged 15 and above classified by sex, age-groups and educational levels

Educational level	Total non-workers (others)			Age-groups							
				15—19		20—24		25—29		30+	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total . . .	140	127	13	30	3	64	10	22	..	11	..
Illiterate . . .	23	23	..	13	..	7	..	2	..	1	..
Literate without educational levels (includes levels not classified)	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Primary . . .	6	6	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Middle . . .	37	33	4	7	1	18	3	3	..	5	..
Matriculation or higher secondary	50	42	8	4	2	23	6	11	..	4	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 17—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	21	20	1	5	..	9	1	6	..	..	..
Post-graduate other than technical degree	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree, Post-graduate degree, Engineering and technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . .	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—(1) P = Persons; M = Males; F = Females

Table No. 18—Age and marital status

Age-group	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population			Marital status									
					Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All ages	Urban	27,643	14,903	12,740	8,930	6,609	5,610	5,331	339	775	24	24	..	1
0—9		7,405	3,830	3,575	3,830	3,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14		3,901	2,011	1,890	2,005	1,838	6	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19		2,613	1,382	1,231	1,306	904	74	323	1	1	1	3	..	..
20—24		2,678	1,547	1,131	1,052	258	492	865	2	4	1	3	..	1
25—29		2,201	1,194	1,007	382	17	806	971	5	14	1	5	..	..
30—34		1,814	973	841	141	10	822	805	7	25	3	1	..	..
35—39		1,918	987	931	74	3	889	884	22	43	2	1	..	..
40—44		1,521	846	675	64	2	744	599	33	72	5	2	..	..
45—49		1,200	735	465	29	1	669	388	36	76	1	..	..	..
50—54		864	527	337	21	..	448	208	56	127	2	2	..	..
55—59		517	301	216	13	1	251	122	37	89	..	4	..	..
60—64		506	290	216	10	..	227	58	50	155	3	3	..	..
65—69		209	103	106	1	..	83	38	18	68	1	..	..	..
70+		296	177	119	2	..	99	18	72	101	4	..	..	..
A.N.S.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—(1) P = Persons; M = Males; F = Females
(2) A.N.S. = Age not stated

Table No. 19—Age, sex and education

Age-group	Total population			EDUCATIONAL LEVELS							
				Illiterate		Literate without educational levels*		Primary		Middle	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All ages . .	27,643	14,903	12,740	8,273	9,788	1 097	639	1,500	831	1,698	814
0—4 . .	3,141	1,613	1,528	1,613	1,528	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 . . .	4,264	2,217	2,047	1,793	1,718	405	304	19	25	..	..
10—14 . . .	3,901	2,011	1,890	582	824	439	288	768	555	204	207
15—19 . . .	2,613	1,382	1,231	328	520	26	12	170	109	450	328
20—24 . . .	2,678	1,547	1,131	522	708	31	5	109	43	268	135
25—34 . . .	4,015	2,167	1,848	1,018	1,584	81	6	143	50	276	88
35+ . . .	7,031	3,966	3,065	2,417	2,906	115	24	291	49	500	56
Age not stated .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 19—*Contd.*

Age-group	EDUCATIONAL LEVELS									
	Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All ages . . .	1 878	579	19	15	19	3	233	46	85	8
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	396	253	..	2	..	..	12	7	..	..
20—24	528	198	..	1	1	..	75	29	6	4
25—34	448	96	3	7	12	..	88	9	42	2
35+	488	16	16	5	6	3	58	1	37	2
Age not stated . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 19—*Contd.*

Age-group	EDUCATIONAL LEVELS — Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree									
	Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary & dairying		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
All ages	15	..	28	9	19	..	38	7	1	1
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	2	..	1	5	2	..	2	2	..	1
25—34	10	..	22	2	13	..	10	4	1	..
35 +	3	..	5	2	4	..	26	1	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—(1) *Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

(2) P = Persons; M = Males; F = Females

Table No. 20—Single year age return

Age	M	F	Age	M	F
1	2	3	1	2	3
All ages	14,903	12,740	39	33	40
0	316	296	40	678	541
1	138	130	41	16	28
2	366	345	42	88	64
3	374	362	43	40	25
4	419	395	44	20	17
5	434	376	45	569	357
6	530	450	46	45	28
7	401	385	47	26	14
8	496	492	48	83	55
9	356	344	49	16	11
10	549	498	50	444	301
11	299	259	51	13	1
12	506	487	52	30	17
13	311	295	53	17	6
14	346	351	54	23	12
15	376	334	55	242	155
16	317	304	56	23	43
17	167	153	57	9	4
18	376	323	58	19	10
19	146	117	59	8	4
20	394	385	60	266	197
21	290	219	61	5	..
22	426	265	62	11	12
23	210	121	63	7	6
24	227	141	64	1	1
25	547	505	65	88	88
26	189	124	66	1	9
27	150	86	67	3	3
28	235	253	68	7	5
29	73	39	69	4	1
30	644	610	70	90	56
31	29	26	71	1	..
32	161	107	72	2	1
33	69	51	73	3	2
34	83	47	74	1	..
35	650	607	75	31	26
36	110	103	76	1	..
37	53	42	77	1	..
38	128	139	78	3	..

Table No. 20—*Concld.*

Age	M	F	Age	M	F
1	2	3	1	2	3
79	..	..	96	..	..
80	25	22	97	..	..
81	..	..	98	..	..
82	3	..	99	..	..
83	..	..	100	1	4
84	..	..	..	..	..
85	6	..	105	1	..
86	1	..	..	..	..
87	..	..	110	1	..
88	..	..	..	..	..
89	..	..	115	..	..
90	5	6	..	..	..
91	..	..	120	..	..
92	..	..	..	..	..
93	..	..	125	1	..
94	..	..	..	..	..
95	..	2	A.N.S.	..	..

Note.—(1) M = Males; F = Females
(2) A.N.S. = Age Not Stated

Table No. 21—Population classified by place of birth

Birth place	Rural/ Urban/ unclassifiable	Enumerated in Anantnag town		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total population . .		27,643	14,903	12,740
A. Born in India . . .	Rural	2,006	740	1,266
	Urban	25,556	14,103	11,453
	Unclassifiable	30	29	1
I. Within the state of enumeration	Rural	1,779	514	1,265
	Urban	25,453	14,021	11,432
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
(a) Born in place of enumeration	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	24,143	13,599	10,544
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural	1,704	456	1,248
	Urban	456	111	345
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
(c) Born in other districts of the state	Rural	75	58	17
	Urban	854	311	543
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	227	226	1
	Urban	103	82	21
	Unclassifiable	30	29	1
Andhra Pradesh . .	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
Assam . . .	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	2	1	1
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
Bihar	Rural	11	11	..
	Urban	2	2	..
	Unclassifiable	3	3	..
Gujrat . . .	Rural	1	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
Haryana . . .	Rural	17	17	..
	Urban	11	11	..
	Unclassifiable	8	8	..

Table No. 21—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala . . .	Rural	23	23	..
	Urban	8	8	..
	Unclassifiable	5	5	..
Madhya Pradesh . .	Rural	2	2	..
	Urban	2	2	..
	Unclassifiable	1	..	1
Maharashtra . . .	Rural	2	2	..
	Urban	3	3	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
Punjab . . .	Rural	25	24	1
	Urban	39	27	12
	Unclassifiable	1	1	..
Rajasthan . . .	Rural	9	9	..
	Urban	4	4	..
	Unclassifiable	1	1	..
Tamil Nadu . . .	Rural	4	4	..
	Urban	1	1	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh . . .	Rural	98	98	..
	Urban	11	10	1
	Unclassifiable	7	7	..
West Bengal . . .	Rural	4	4	..
	Urban	4	3	1
	Unclassifiable	1	1	..
Chandigarh . . .	Rural	1	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
Delhi . . .	Rural	1	1	..
	Urban	7	3	4
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu .	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..

Table No. 21—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh . .	Rural	19	19	..
	Urban	7	5	2
	Unclassifiable	3	3	..
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR)		41	28	13
Nepal . . .		3	3	..
Pakistan		38	25	13
C. Countries in Europe (excluding USSR) . .		4	..	4
England		4	..	4
D. Countries in Africa .		..	..	..
E. Countries in two Americas		..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania .		..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable . .		6	3	3

Table No. 22—Population classified by place of birth

APPENDIX

Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in this districts

Anantnag town

District of birth	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Srinagar	Rural	7	7
	Urban	248	509
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Baramula	Rural	20	8
	Urban	21	13
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Ladakh	Rural	2	..
	Urban	2	2
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Doda	Rural	9	..
	Urban	15	8
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Udhampur	Rural	1	1
	Urban	10	2
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Jammu	Rural	16	1
	Urban	7	7
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Kathua	Rural	2	..
	Urban	4	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Rajauri	Rural	..	..
	Urban	3	1
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Punch	Rural	1	..
	Urban	1	1
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Total		369	560

Table No. 23—Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration

Last residence	Rural/ Urban/ unclassifiable	Total migrants			Duration of residence in place of enumeration											
					Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years		Period not stated	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total		3,612	1,358	2,254	267	89	518	456	168	346	202	571	152	758	51	34
A. Last residence . Elsewhere in India	Rural	2,023	734	1,289	139	33	296	210	85	178	93	319	90	527	31	22
	Urban	1,529	581	948	100	55	216	245	82	165	105	247	58	224	20	12
	Unclassifiable	24	24	..	22	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	1,807	519	1,288	54	33	178	210	81	178	92	318	83	527	31	22
	Urban	1,398	475	923	65	53	169	237	81	160	83	240	57	221	20	12
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	1,734	463	1,271	45	32	150	204	77	173	87	316	75	524	29	22
	Urban	528	174	354	23	7	53	75	24	54	38	95	31	117	5	6
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 23—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(b) In other districts of state of enumeration	Rural	73	56	17	9	1	28	6	4	5	5	2	8	3	2	..
	Urban	870	301	569	42	46	116	162	57	106	45	145	26	104	15	6
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	216	215	1	85	..	118	..	4	..	1	1	7	..	..	..
	Urban	131	106	25	35	2	47	8	1	5	22	7	1	3	..	..
	Unclassifiable	24	24	..	22	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra Pradesh . .	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam . . .	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	4	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar . . .	Rural	10	10	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujrat . . .	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Haryana . . .	Rural	16	16	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	16	15	1	6	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala . . .	Rural	22	22	..	9	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh .	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra . .	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab . . .	Rural	35	34	1	14	..	16	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	Urban	60	46	14	17	..	14	4	1	2	13	6	1	2	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan . . .	Rural	7	7	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu . .	Rural	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 23—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Uttar Pradesh . .	Rural	95	95	..	32	..	57	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Urban	15	13	2	4	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	4	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal . .	Rural	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiab e	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi . . .	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	8	4	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu .	Rura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh .	Rural	19	19	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6	5	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassi-fiable	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India including U.S.S.R.		22	12	10	1	1	2	..	1	1	4	4	4	4	..	..

Nepal . . .	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan . . .	19	9	10	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	4	4	4	..	..	
C. Countries in Europe excluding U.S.S.R.	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	
England . . .	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	
D. Countries in Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
E. Countries in two Americas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
F. Countries in Oceania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
G. Unclassifiable . .	10	7	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	

NOTE.—P = Persons;
M = Males;
F = Females

Table No. 24—Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence

Last residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total population			Total workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total population		3,612	1,358	2,254	1,065	80	43	5	20	2	31	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	R	2,023	734	1,289	612	39	41	4	18	2	8	..	..	..
	U	1,529	581	948	412	37	2	1	2	..	23	..	..	..
	Uncl.	24	24	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	R	1,807	519	1,288	398	39	41	4	18	2	8	..	..	..
	U	1,398	475	923	319	35	2	1	2	..	22	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	1734	463	1,271	345	38	41	4	18	2	7	..	..	..
	U	528	174	354	134	10	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	R	73	56	17	53	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	870	301	569	185	25	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II. States in India	R	216	215	1	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
beyond the State	U	131	106	25	93	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
of enumeration	Unc.	24	24	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar . .	R	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujrat . .	R	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haryana . .	R	16	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	16	15	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala . .	R	22	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	R	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 24—Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence

Last residence		Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, storage & communications		IX Other services		X Non-workers	
			(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry											
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total population			8	7	65	..	37	..	139	..	59	..	663	66	293	2,174
A. Resided in India		R	2	3	27	..	18	..	46	..	37	..	415	30	122	1,250
		U	6	4	38	..	19	..	87	..	22	..	213	32	169	911
		Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	1	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration		R	2	3	25	..	18	..	46	..	37	..	203	30	121	1,249
		U	6	4	35	..	19	..	72	..	22	..	139	30	156	888
		Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration		R	2	3	23	..	16	..	46	..	33	..	159	29	118	1,233
		U	1	2	9	..	3	..	72	..	6	..	37	8	40	344
		Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration		R	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	44	1	3	16
		U	5	2	26	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	102	22	116	544
		Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	R	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	..	1	1
	U	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	74	2	13	23
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	1	..
Andhra Pradesh.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Gujarat . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haryana . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	..	1
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Kerala . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 24—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maharashtra .	R	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab . .	R	35	34	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	60	46	14	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan .	R	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu .	R,	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh .	R	95	95	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	13	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Uncl.	4	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal .	R	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhli . .	R	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	8	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Goa Daman & Diu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	R	19	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	6	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncl.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India(incl. U.S.S.R.) . .		22	12	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal . .		3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan . .		19	9	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Europe(excl. U.S.S.R.)		4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England . .		4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Countries in Africa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Countries in two Americas . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable .		10	7	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 24.—*Concld.*

1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Maharashtra	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	R	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	1	1
	U	..	..	8	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	24	..	7	14
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Rajasthan	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	2
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
West Bengal	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Delhi	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Goa Daman & Diu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (incl. U.S.S.R.)		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
Nepal		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Pakistan		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	1	10
C. Countries in Europe (excl. U.S.S.R).		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
England		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
D. Countries in Africa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Countries in two Americas		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	3

NOTE.—P = Persons;
M = Males;
F = Females;
R = Rural;
U = Urban;
Uncl = Unclassifiable.

Table No. 25—Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-group, duration of residence and marital status

Last residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of residence and marital status							
				All duration				Less than 1 year			
				Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total		Total	M	1,358	532	786	40	267	116	146	5
			F	2,254	188	1,858	208	89	40	40	9
		0—14	M	179	178	1	..	29	29	..	..
			F	143	132	11	..	31	30	1	..
		15—19	M	80	65	15	..	10	9	1	..
			F	148	39	109	..	12	6	6	..
		20—24	M	221	144	77	..	78	53	20	..
			F	320	11	308	1	14	4	9	1
		25—49	M	741	130	597	14	141	23	115	3
			F	1,354	5	1,291	58	29	..	24	5
		50+	M	137	15	96	26	14	2	10	2
			F	289	1	139	149	3	..	..	3
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. Resided in India	Rural	Total	M	734	272	434	28	139	53	83	3
			F	1,289	63	1,099	127	38	11	16	6
		0—14	M	71	70	1	..	11	11	..	..
			F	51	45	6	..	8	7	1	..
		15—19	M	40	33	7	..	6	6	..	..
			F	74	13	61	..	5	2	3	..
		20—24	M	149	89	60	..	42	28	14	..
			F	187	4	182	1	7	2	4	1
		25—49	M	405	71	324	10	73	7	64	2
			F	793	1	754	38	12	..	8	4
		50+	M	69	9	42	18	7	1	5	1
			F	184	..	96	88	1	..	..	1
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	M	581	238	331	12	100	47	51	2
			F	948	121	749	78	55	29	23	3
		0—14	M	107	107	..	..	17	17	..	..
			F	92	87	5	..	23	23	..	..
		15—19	M	39	31	8	..	4	3	1	..
			F	74	26	48	..	7	4	3	..
		20—24	M	56	43	13	..	17	13	4	..
			F	132	7	125	..	7	2	5	..
		25—49	M	314	53	257	4	55	13	41	1
			F	548	1	529	18	16	..	15	1
		50+	M	65	4	53	8	7	1	5	1
			F	102	—	42	60	2	—	—	2
		A.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 25—Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-group, duration of residence and marital status—*Contd.*

Last residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of residence and marital status							
				1 to 9 years				10 years and above			
				Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
1	2	3	4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total		Total	M	686	299	378	9	354	94	238	22
			F	802	122	661	19	1,329	17	1,138	174
		0—14	M	129	128	1	..	10	10	..	..
			F	97	87	10	..	8	8	..	..
		15—19	M	48	36	12	..	18	16	2	..
			F	123	24	99	..	9	7	2	..
		20—24	M	117	67	50	..	28	22	6	..
			F	275	6	269	..	24	1	23	..
		25—49	M	356	62	293	1	221	39	173	9
			F	290	5	280	5	1,025	..	977	48
		50+	M	36	6	22	8	77	7	57	13
			F	17	..	3	14	263	1	136	126
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. Resided in India	Rural	Total	M	381	165	209	7	183	42	126	15
			F	388	41	341	6	846	6	731	109
		0—14	M	54	53	1	..	3	3	..	..
			F	38	33	5	..	2	2	..	..
		15—19	M	24	19	5	..	7	5	2	..
			F	63	6	57	..	3	3	..	..
		20—24	M	94	52	42	..	11	8	3	..
			F	160	1	159	..	16	1	15	..
		25—49	M	190	36	154	..	127	23	96	8
			F	124	1	120	3	651	..	620	31
		50+	M	19	5	7	7	35	3	25	7
			F	3	..	..	3	174	..	96	78
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	M	298	131	165	2	163	49	107	7
			F	410	78	319	13	471	10	399	62
		0—14	M	75	75	..	..	7	7	..	..
			F	59	54	5	..	6	6	..	..
		15—19	M	23	16	7	..	11	11	..	..
			F	60	18	42	..	6	4	2	..
		20—24	M	21	15	6	..	17	14	3	..
			F	114	5	109	..	8	..	8	..
		25—49	M	163	25	137	1	88	14	73	1
			F	163	1	160	2	365	..	350	15
		50+	M	16	..	15	1	40	3	31	6
			F	14	..	3	11	86	..	39	47
		A.N.S.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 25—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration.	Rural	Total	M	519	203	288	28	54	26	25	3
			F	1,288	63	1,098	127	33	11	16	6
		0—14	M	70	69	1	..	10	10	..	..
			F	51	45	6	..	8	7	1	..
		15—19	M	37	31	6	..	6	6	..	..
			F	74	13	61	..	5	2	3	..
		20—24	M	67	37	30	..	6	4	2	..
			F	187	4	182	1	7	2	4	1
		25—49	M	281	59	212	10	27	5	20	2
			F	792	1	753	38	12	..	8	4
		50+	M	64	7	39	18	5	1	3	1
			F	184	..	96	88	1	..	..	1
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	M	475	195	268	12	65	30	33	2
			F	923	115	732	76	53	29	21	3
		0—14	M	99	99	..	..	16	16	..	..
			F	91	86	5	..	23	23	..	..

	15—19	M	35	27	8	..	4	3	1	..
		F	70	23	47	..	6	4	2	..
	20—24	M	35	28	7	..	6	4	2	..
		F	126	6	120	..	6	2	4	..
	25—49	M	249	38	207	4	34	6	27	1
		F	535	..	518	17	16	..	15	1
	50+	M	57	3	46	8	5	1	3	1
		F	101	..	42	59	2	..	..	2
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the Rural district of enumeration.	Total	M	463	183	253	27	45	23	19	3
		F	1,271	62	1,082	127	32	10	16	6
	0—14	M	69	68	1	..	10	10	..	..
		F	51	45	6	..	8	7	1	..
	15—19	M	34	28	6	..	5	5	..	..
		F	74	13	61	..	5	2	3	..
	20—24	M	54	29	25	..	6	4	2	..
		F	182	3	178	1	6	1	4	1
	25—49	M	246	51	186	9	19	3	14	2
		F	782	1	743	38	12	..	8	4
	50+	M	60	7	35	18	5	1	3	1
		F	182	..	94	88	1	..	..	1
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 25—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration.	Rural	Total	M	259	126	126	7	175	39	121	15
			F	388	41	341	6	845	6	730	109
		0—14	M	54	53	1	..	3	3	..	..
			F	38	33	5	..	2	2	..	..
		15—19	M	21	17	4	..	7	5	2	..
			F	63	6	57	..	3	3	..	..
		20—24	M	52	27	25	..	7	5	2	..
			F	160	1	159	..	16	1	15	..
		25—49	M	115	26	89	..	124	23	93	8
			F	124	1	120	3	650	..	619	31
		50+	M	17	3	7	7	34	3	24	7
			F	3	..	..	3	174	..	96	78
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	M	250	114	134	2	140	40	93	7
			F	397	74	310	13	461	8	393	60
		0—14	M	70	70	..	..	5	5	..	..
			F	58	53	5	..	6	6	..	..

	15—19	M	22	15	7	..	8	8	..	..
		F	59	17	42	..	4	2	2	..
	20—24	M	14	11	3	..	14	12	2	..
		F	109	4	105	..	8	..	8	..
	25—49	M	128	18	109	1	79	13	65	1
		F	157	..	155	2	358	..	344	14
	50+	M	16	..	15	1	34	2	26	6
		F	14	..	3	11	85	..	39	46
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E(a)Elsewhere in the Rural district of enumeration	Total	M	227	113	107	7	162	36	112	14
		F	377	41	330	6	840	6	725	109
	0—14	M	53	52	1	..	3	3	..	..
		F	38	33	5	..	2	2	..	..
	15—19	M	19	15	4	..	7	5	2	..
		F	63	6	57	..	3	3	..	..
	20—24	M	40	20	20	..	7	5	2	..
		F	156	1	155	..	16	1	15	..
	25—49	M	98	23	75	..	115	20	88	7
		F	117	1	113	3	647	..	616	31
	50+	M	17	3	7	7	30	3	20	7
		F	3	..	..	3	172	..	94	78
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 25—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Urban	Total	M	174	58	114	2	23	6	16	1
			F	354	13	298	43	7	2	4	1
		0—14	M	22	22	..	..	4	4	..	..
			F	10	8	2	..	1	1	..	..
		15—19	M	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
			F	28	5	23	..	2	1	1	..
		20—24	M	13	10	3	..	1	..	1	..
			F	54	..	54	..	1	..	1	..
		25—49	M	104	17	87	..	14	2	12	..
			F	213	..	203	10	3	..	2	1
		50+	M	25	..	23	2	4	..	3	1
			F	49	..	16	33	..	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	Rural	Total	M	56	20	35	1	9	3	6	..
			F	17	1	16	..	1	1	..	..
		0—14	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	M	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	20—24	M	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..
		F	5	1	4	..	1	1	..	..
	25—49	M	35	8	26	1	8	2	6	..
		F	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	M	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		F	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	Total	M	301	137	154	10	42	24	17	1
		F	569	102	434	33	46	27	17	2
	0—14	M	77	77	..	..	12	12	..	..
		F	81	78	3	..	22	22	..	..
	15—19	M	25	18	7	..	4	3	1	..
		F	42	18	24	..	4	3	1	..
	20—24	M	22	18	4	..	5	4	1	..
		F	72	6	66	..	5	2	3	..
	25—49	M	145	21	120	4	20	4	15	1
		F	322	..	315	7	13	..	13	..
	50+	M	32	3	23	6	1	1	..	..
		F	52	..	26	26	2	..	..	2
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 25—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Urban	Total	M	77	34	43	..	69	17	51	1
			F	129	10	113	6	212	..	176	36
		0—14	M	16	16	..	..	2	2	..	..
			F	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	M	7	6	1	..	3	3	..	..
			F	24	4	20	..	1	..	1	..
		20—24	M	6	5	1	..	6	5	1	..
			F	46	..	46	..	4	..	4	..
		25—49	M	42	7	35	..	44	7	37	..
			F	46	..	44	2	163	..	156	7
		50+	M	6	..	6	..	14	..	13	1
			F	5	..	1	4	44	..	15	29
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)In other districts of State of enumeration	Rural	Total	M	32	13	19	..	13	3	9	1
			F	11	..	11	..	5	..	5	..
		0—14	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	M	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	20—24	M	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
		F	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	25—49	M	17	3	14	..	9	3	5	1
		F	7	..	7	..	3	..	3	..
	50+	M	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
		F	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	Total	M	173	80	91	2	71	23	42	6
		F	268	64	197	7	249	8	217	24
	0—14	M	54	54	..	..	3	3	..	..
		F	50	47	3	..	6	6	..	..
	15—19	M	15	9	6	..	5	5	..	..
		F	35	13	22	..	3	2	1	..
	20—24	M	8	6	2	..	8	7	1	..
		F	63	4	59	..	4	..	4	..
	25—49	M	86	11	74	1	35	6	28	1
		F	111	..	111	..	195	..	188	7
	50+	M	10	..	9	1	20	2	13	5
		F	9	..	2	7	41	..	24	17
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 25—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II. States in India beyond the date of enumeration	Rural	Total	M	215	69	146	..	85	27	58	..
			F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		0—14	M	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	M	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	M	82	52	30	..	36	24	12	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	M	124	12	112	..	46	2	44	..
			F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	M	5	2	3	..	2	..	2	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	M	106	43	63	..	85	17	18	..
			F	25	6	17	2	2	..	2	..
		0—14	M	8	8	..	..	1	1	..	..
			F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	M	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	4	3	1	..	1	..	1	..
		20—24	M	21	15	6	..	11	9	2	..
			F	6	1	3	..	1	..	1	..

	25—49	M	65	15	50	..	21	7	14	..
		F	13	1	11	1	..	..	..	..
	50+	M	8	1	7	..	2	..	2	..
		F	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outside India . .	Total	M	19	10	9	..	6	5	1	..
		F	17	4	10	3	1	..	1	..
	0—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	M	6	5	1	..	5	5	..	..
		F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	25—49	M	10	3	7	..	1	..	1	..
		F	13	3	8	2	1	..	1	..
	50+	M	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		F	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 25—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
II States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	Total	M	122	39	83	..	8	3	5	..
			F	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		0—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	M	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	M	42	25	17	..	4	3	1	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	M	75	10	65	..	3	..	3	..
			F	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		50+	M	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	M	48	17	31	..	23	9	14	..
			F	13	4	9	..	10	2	6	2
		0—14	M	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	..
			F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	M	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..
			F	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
		20—24	M	7	4	3	..	3	2	1	
			F	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..

	25—49	M	35	7	28	..	9	1	8	..
		F	6	1	5	..	7	..	6	1
	50+	M	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	..
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outside India	Total	M	5	2	3	..	8	3	5	..
		F	4	3	1	..	12	1	8	3
	0—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	M	1	..	1	..		..	..	..
		F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	25—49	M	3	1	2	..	6	2	4	..
		F	3	3	..	..	9	..	7	2
	50+	M	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..
		F	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1
	A.N.S.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :— (1) Figures of 'unspecified Marital Status', are included in 'total'

(2) Figures of 'period' not stated, are included in all duration'

(3) Figures of 'unclassifiable last residence', are included in outside India.

(4) Figures of 'unclassifiable' of table No.23 (col. no.2) are included in 'total of this table.

(5) M=Males; F=Females

(6) NM=Never married M=Married W&D=Widowed and divorced

Table No. 26—Distribution of currently married women and related birth during the last year, religion and age at marriage—*Contd.*

Age at marriage	Persentage									
	All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL RELIGIONS										
All ages	5,331	735	12	..	175	23	825	206	915	209
Less than 13	540	51	12	..	39	7	64	15	77	10
13—17	3,086	420	..	..	136	16	481	125	476	108
18—22	1,562	235	..	..	..	..	280	66	337	88
23—27	118	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3
28+	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islam										
All ages	4,762	688	11	..	166	23	756	191	824	194
Less than 13	508	49	11	..	39	7	60	14	73	10
13—17	2,776	399	..	..	127	16	452	119	439	101
18—22	1,356	214	..	..	..	..	244	58	293	80
23—27	99	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	8
28+	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Hinduism										
All ages	561	47	1	..	9	..	68	15	88	15
Less than 13	30	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	2	..
13—17	305	21	..	..	9	..	28	6	36	7
18—22	205	21	..	..	..	..	36	8	44	8
23—27	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
28+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikhism										
All ages	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Less than 13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
13—17	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
18—22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christianity										
All ages	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 26—Distribution of currently married women and related births during the last year, religion and age at marriage *Contd.*

Age at marriage	Present age									
	28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ALL RELIGIONS										
All ages	997	160	804	93	735	30	368	11	500	3
Less than 13	85	11	91	7	74	1	25	..	73	..
13—17	604	91	511	58	421	15	218	6	239	1
18—22	273	47	174	19	220	10	109	13	169	2
23—27	83	10	24	9	12	3	10	1	14	..
28+	2	1	4	..	8	1	6	1	5	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islam										
All ages	892	148	713	90	649	29	329	10	422	3
Less than 13	79	10	83	7	72	1	24	..	67	..
13—17	545	85	451	57	373	15	192	5	197	1
18—22	238	44	156	18	185	9	99	3	141	2
23—27	28	8	20	8	11	3	9	1	12	..
28+	2	1	3	..	8	1	5	1	5	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Hinduism										
All ages	104	12	90	3	84	1	39	1	78	..
Less than 13	6	1	8	..	2	..	1	..	6	..
13—17	58	6	59	1	47	..	26	1	42	..
18—22	35	3	18	1	34	1	10	..	28	..
23—27	5	2	4	1	1	..	1	..	2	..
28+	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikhism										
All ages	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christianity										
All ages	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :— (1) W = Women S = Sikhs
(2) A.N.S. = Age not stated.

Table No. 27—Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year, education, present age & age at marriage

Age at marriage	Present age									
	All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Illiterate										
All ages	4,611	602	12	..	134	16	606	148	726	166
Less than 13	495	46	12	..	29	5	57	14	69	9
13—17	2,751	361	..	..	105	11	380	100	413	93
18—22	1,252	169	..	..	..	..	169	34	226	61
23—27	91	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3
28+	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate upto matriculation										
All ages	441	73	..	..	33	5	114	32	93	19
Less than 13	39	4	..	..	10	2	4	..	8	1
13—17	234	36	..	..	23	3	63	15	37	7
18—22	157	33	..	..	..	..	47	17	47	11
23—27	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Matriculation										
All ages	246	57	..	..	8	2	98	26	82	23
Less than 13	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
13—17	94	23	..	..	8	2	37	10	23	8
18—22	138	32	..	..	..	..	58	15	57	15
23—27	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University graduates										
All ages	33	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	14	1
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
18—22	15	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	1
23—27	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 27—Distribution of currently married women and the related birth during the last year, education, present age and age at marriage—*Contd.*

Age at marriage	Present age									
	28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Illiterate										
All ages	885	140	742	89	682	29	347	11	477	3
Less than 13	81	10	89	7	71	1	24	..	63	..
13—17	554	80	476	56	389	14	201	6	233	1
18—22	227	42	153	17	205	10	107	3	165	2
23—27	21	7	21	9	10	3	10	1	11	..
28+	2	1	3	..	7	1	5	1	5	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate upto matriculation										
Al ages	66	12	52	4	42	1	20	..	21	..
Less than 13	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	10	..
13—17	34	8	28	2	27	1	16	..	6	..
18—22	26	3	20	2	12	..	2	..	3	..
23—27	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
28+	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Matriculation										
All ages	39	6	6	..	10	..	1	..	2	..
Less than 13	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	14	3	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
18—22	19	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
23—27	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University graduates										
All ages	7	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :— (1) W=Women; B=Births.
(2) A. N. S.=Age not stated.

Table No. 28—Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by age at marriage—*Contd.*

Age at marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE							
	All duration		Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All religions								
All ages	5,331	735	20	1	807	170	847	215
Less than 13	540	51	1	..	49	7	52	9
13—17	3,086	420	10	1	357	73	439	111
18—22	1,562	235	7	..	364	85	323	83
23—27	118	26	2	..	33	4	29	12
28+	25	3	..	..	4	1	4	..
Hinduism								
All ages	561	47	4	..	81	15	74	15
Less than 13	30	2	..	..	1	..	3	1
13—17	305	21	1	..	24	4	24	5
18—22	205	21	2	..	50	11	41	7
23—27	19	3	1	..	6	..	5	2
28+	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Islam								
All ages	4,762	688	16	1	726	155	771	200
Less than 13	508	49	1	..	48	7	49	8
13—17	2,776	399	9	1	333	69	413	106
18—22	1,356	214	5	..	314	74	282	76
23—27	99	23	1	..	27	4	24	10
28+	23	3	..	..	4	1	3	..
Christianity								
All ages	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikhism								
All ages	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Less than 13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
18—22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 28—Distribution of currently married woman and the related births during the last year by age and age at marriage—*Concld.*

Age at marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE									
	10—14 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30+ years	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Religions										
All ages	900	169	811	99	845	60	471	15	630	6
Less than 13	122	17	109	10	92	6	57	2	68	..
13—17	535	109	510	67	543	45	300	10	392	4
18—22	216	35	181	19	200	8	108	3	163	2
23—27	20	7	14	2	7	1	6	..	7	..
28+	7	1	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Hinduism										
All ages	76	10	77	5	112	1	41	1	96	..
Less than 13	3	..	4	1	9	..	3	..	7	..
13—17	49	8	47	2	71	1	27	1	62	..
18—22	22	1	23	2	31	..	9	..	27	..
23—27	2	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
28+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Islam										
All ages	821	159	734	94	731	59	429	14	534	6
Less than 13	117	17	95	9	83	6	54	2	61	..
13—17	485	101	463	65	471	44	272	9	330	4
18—22	194	34	158	17	168	8	99	3	136	2
23—27	18	6	12	2	6	1	4	..	7	..
28+	7	1	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Christianity										
All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikhism										
All ages	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—W=Women B=Births

Table No. 29—Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage

Age at marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE							
	All duration		Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate								
All ages	4,611	602	11	..	567	112	686	178
Less than 13	495	46	1	..	42	5	46	8
13—17	2,751	361	5	..	283	57	373	96
18—22	1,252	169	5	..	216	45	243	65
23—27	91	23	..	..	23	4	21	9
28+	22	3	..	..	3	1	3	..
Literate upto matriculation								
All ages	441	73	3	1	121	30	81	15
Less than 13	39	4	..	..	7	2	4	..
13—17	234	36	3	1	44	7	42	7
18—22	157	33	..	..	66	21	34	8
23—27	9	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
28+	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Matriculation								
All ages	246	57	5	..	105	27	70	20
Less than 13 . . .	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
13—17	94	23	2	..	30	9	22	8
18—22	138	32	2	..	72	18	43	10
23—27	8	1	1	..	3	..	3	1
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University graduate								
All ages	33	3	1	..	14	1	10	2
Less than 13 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
18—22	15	1	..	..	10	1	3	..
23—27	10	2	1	..	4	..	4	2
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Table No. 29—Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage—*Contd.*

Age at marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE									
	10—14 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30+ years	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Illiterate										
All ages	804	152	731	92	776	47	429	15	607	6
Less than 13	114	16	84	9	83	6	55	2	70	..
13—17	478	96	476	64	502	34	264	10	370	4
18—22	187	32	153	16	181	6	107	3	160	2
23—27	18	7	12	2	7	1	3	..	7	..
28+	7	1	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Literate upto matriculation										
All ages	64	11	61	6	57	10	32	..	22	..
Less than 13	6	1	14	1	7	..	1	..	..	..
13—17	39	9	20	2	38	10	28	..	20	..
18—22	17	1	25	3	12	..	1	..	2	..
23—27	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
28+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Matriculation										
All ages	30	7	14	1	11	2	10	..	1	..
Less than 13 . . .	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
13—17	18	5	11	1	3	..	8	..	..	..
18—22	11	2	2	..	7	2	..	..	1	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
28 +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University graduate										
All ages	2	—	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—W = Women B = Births

APPENDIX II

SURVEY DATA

Table No. 1—Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0—4	186	101	85	101	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	248	133	115	133	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	254	131	123	130	123	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	234	112	122	110	111	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	173	103	70	91	35	12	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	125	72	53	33	4	39	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34	88	44	44	7	..	36	44	1	..	..	..	..	..
35—49	321	169	152	11	2	152	139	5	11	..	..	1	..
50—59	107	58	49	2	1	50	35	5	13	1	..	..	..
60—69	53	34	19	..	..	26	6	8	13	..	..	..	..
70+	20	15	5	2	..	5	2	8	3	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,809	972	837	620	476	323	321	27	40	1	..	1	..

Table No. 2—Number of households by number of members & age of head of household

Age of head of household	Number of members							
	Single	2—3	4—5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 20 . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
21—30 . . .	..	4	6	4	1	1	1	17
31—40 . . .	..	9	20	33	15	4	..	81
41—50 . . .	1	4	17	24	19	14	3	82
51—60 . . .	..	2	3	8	12	12	3	40
61 and above . .	1	1	2	9	6	3	6	28
TOTAL . .	3	20	48	79	53	34	13	250

Table No. 3—Number of members by migration status and place of birth of head of household

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of members				
		Single	2—5	6—10	11 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. *Non Migrants*						
Born in the town . . .		3	66	140	31	240
B. *Migrants*						
(a) Born within the district out side the town of enumeration	R	..	1	3	..	4
	U	..	..	2	..	2
(b) Born in other districts of the state, other than the district of enumeration	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1	2	..	3
(c) Born in other states of India beyond the state of enumeration	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Born in other countries out side India		..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL . . .		3	68	148	31	250

Table No. 4—Distribution of households by migration status of head of household and composition by sex and age status of members

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Composition by sex and age of members — Number of household with: Adult male and female & minor male/female	Adult male and female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male & minor male /female	Adult female & minor male/female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. *Non-migrants* . . .		212	20	6	..	2	..	240
B. *Migrants*								
I. Born outside the town but within the same district	Rural	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
II. Born within the Srinagar state outside the district of enumeration	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Baramula	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. Born in other states .	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Born in other country (Pakistan)		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
V. Unclassifiable . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .		221	21	6	..	2	..	250

Table No. 5—Place of birth as related to country/state/district to which belongs and age

Country/State/District to which belongs	AGE-GROUP									Remarks
	0—14 years			15—59 years			60+ years			
	No. born in State/distt: to which belongs	No. not born in state/distt. to which belongs but born in		No. born in distt: to which belongs	No. not born in state/distt: to which belongs but born in		No. born in state/distt: to which belongs	No. not born in state/distt: to which belongs but born in		
		Referent town	Other place		Referent town	Other place		Referent town	Other place	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District I										
Anantnag . .	682	..	..	1,001	..	..	71	..	..	..
District II										
Srinagar . .	5	..	..	38	..	..	1	..	..	..
District III										
Baramula . .	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
State										
Punjab	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country										
Pakistan . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	688	..	..	1,048	..	..	73	..	..	..

Table No. 6—Place of last residence as related to country/state/district to which belongs and age

Country/State/District to which belongs	AGE-GROUP									Remarks
	0—14 years			15—59 yearas			60+years			
	No. having last residence in state/district to which belongs	No. not having last residence in state/district to which belongs but having last residence in the		No. having last residence in state/district to which belongs	No. not having last residence in state/district to which belongs but having last residence in the		No. having last residence in state/district to which belongs	No. not having last residence in state/district to which belongs but having last residence in the		
		Referent town	Other place		Referent town	Other place		Referent town	Other place	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District I										
Anantnag . .	682	..	..	1,001	..	..	71	..	..	..
District II										
Srinagar . . .	5	..	..	38	..	..	1	..	..	..
District III										
Baramula . .	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
State										
Punjab . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country										
Pakistan . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL . .	688	..	..	1,047	..	1	72	..	1	..

Table No. 7—Distribution of population by age, sex and educational level

Educational level	AGE—GROUP													
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(i) Illiterate . .	59	60	22	37	24	36	19	37	51	82	96	142	72	71
(ii) Literate without educational level	71	55	34	22	4	2	1	..	1	..	7	2	3	..
(iii) Primary . . .	3	..	50	45	18	13	1	3	3	5	10	3	4	..
(iv) Middle . . .	..	..	22	16	39	37	20	8	11	3	22	1	13	2
(v) Matric . .	..	..	3	3	17	24	34	18	28	5	22	3	11	..
(vi) Higher Secondary .	..	..	..	..	10	8	13	2	4	..	1	1	..	..
(vii) Graduate . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	2	13	1	4	..	2	..
(viii) Technical degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
(ix) Post graduate . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	1	..
TOTAL . . .	133	115	131	123	112	122	103	70	116	97	169	152	107	73

Table No. 8—Distribution of population by broad age-groups sex, Occupation Category of head of household & educational level

Occupation of head of household	Age-group	EDUCATIONAL LEVELS							
		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Un-skilled manual	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	15	1	1	..	..	..	3	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Skilled manual	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	34	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
	60+	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3. Lowest professional	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and administrative	15—59	14	..	..	..	3	..	7	..
e.g. primary teachers	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Small business	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	18	..	3	..	1	..	5	..
	60+	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Highly skilled &	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
supervisory manual	15—59	25	..	1	..	3	..	3	..
	60+	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerks, shop assis-	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tants	15—59	1		..	..	1	..	2	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7. Intermediate, Professional, Clerical posts, (secondary teachers etc.)	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	60+	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
8. Medium business	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
9. Higher professional & skilled posts	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Pensioners	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12. Beggars & Prostitutes	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Unclassified	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
14. Un-employed non-workers, 'Others'	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		140	8	10	..	12	..	32	..

Table No. 8—Distribution of population by broad age-groups sex, Occupation Category of head of household & educational level—*Contd.*

Occupation of head of household	Age-group	EDUCATIONAL LEVELS									
		Matric		Hr. Secondary		Graduate		Tech. degree		Post-graduate	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Un-skilled manual	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Skilled manual	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Lowest professional and administrative e.g. primary teachers	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Small business	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Highly skilled & Supervisory manual	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerks, shop assistants	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7. Intermediate, Professional, clerical posts, (secondary teachers etc.)	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Medium business	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Higher professional & skilled posts	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Pensioners . .	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Beggars & Prostitutes	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Unclassified . .	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Un-employed non-workers, 'Othes'	4—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .		28	..	4	..	8	..	1	..	7	..

Note.—M = Male F = Females

Table No. 9—Distribution of households by religion and average educational score

Religion	House-holds	Population			Average educational score			
					Per head			Per house hold
		T	M	F	T	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 contd.
Hinduism . .	31	201	114	87	2.1	2.6	1.4	13.5
Islam . . .	219	1,608	858	750	0.9	1.1	0.6	6.3
TOTAL . .	250	1,809	972	837	0.9	1.3	0.7	7.2

No. of households with									
Nil			0.1 to 0.3			0.4 to 0.5			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	contd.
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	
45	47	103	22	11	11	22	22	22	
45	47	107	22	11	11	22	22	26	

Table No. 9—Distribution of households by religion and average educational score—*Contd.*

Religion	Average per head educational Score										
	0·6 to 0.9			1.0 to 1.5			1.6 to 1.9			2·0 to 2.5			2.6 to 2.9			3.0+			Re-marks
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27 contd.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Hinduism .	1	..	2	4	4	13	6	2	2	13	8	5	3	8	..	4	9	1	..
Islam .	40	20	16	53	57	50	23	20	12	13	26	4	1	7	..	..	9	1	..
TOTAL .	41	20	18	57	61	63	29	22	14	26	34	9	4	15	..	4	18	2	..

Note.—T = Total M = Males F = Females

Table No. 10—Distribution of households by mother-tongue of head of household and average educational score

Mother tongue	Households	Population			Average educational score: Per head			Average educational score: Per household
		T	M	F	T	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 contd.
Punjabi . .	2	12	5	7	2.5	2.4	2.6	15.0
Kashmiri . .	248	1,797	967	830	0.9	1.3	0.7	7.1
TOTAL . .	250	1,809	972	837	0.9	1.3	0.7	7.2

No. of households with: Nil			0·1 to 0.3			0.4 to 0.5			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	contd.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
45	47	107	22	11	11	22	22	26	
45	47	107	22	11	11	22	22	26	

Table No. 10—Distribution of households by mother-tongue of head of household and average educational score—*Concld.*

Mother tongue	average per head educational Score									
	0.6 to 0.9			1.0 to 1.5			1.6 to 1.9			
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	contd.
Punjabi	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	
Kashmiri	41	20	18	56	61	62	29	21	14	
TOTAL	41	20	18	57	61	63	29	22	14	

Score									
2.0 to 2.5			2.6 to 2.9			3.0+			Remarks
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
26	34	9	4	15	..	3	17	1	..
26	34	9	4	15	..	4	18	2	..

Note.—T = Total M = Males F = Females

Table No. 11—Employment status of workers by locality and sex

Name of locality	Total workers			Employer		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Nazuk Mohalla .	32	31	1	..	..	..
2 Mohalla Sadak .	43	40	3	..	..	..
3 Reshi Mohalla .	17	16	1	..	..	..
4 Bangi Dar . .	30	19	11	..	..	..
5 Brahmanan .	13	12	1	..	..	..
6 Dangerpora .	22	21	1	..	..	..
7 Goja Mohalla .	18	17	1	..	..	..
8 Shakhsaz and Gujnag	43	42	1	..	..	..
9 Shah-Sahib .	48	48	..	..	..	..
10 Sheerpora Bala .	35	32	3	..	..	..
11 Sarnal Pain .	44	44	..	1	1	..
12 Mehman Mohalla	57	52	5	1	1	..
13 Nai Basti . .	42	41	1	..	..	..
14 Boat Population	18	18	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	462	433	29	2	2	..

Table No. 11—*Concld.*

Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	19	1	9	9	..	3	3	..	..
18	17	1	13	12	1	12	11	1	..
12	11	1	1	1	..	4	4	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	28	17	11	..
9	8	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
5	4	1	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
11	10	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	..	17	17	..	18	17	1	..
13	13	..	23	23	..	12	12	..	..
7	7	..	19	19	..	9	6	3	..
17	17	..	12	12	..	14	14	..	..
12	10	2	29	29	..	15	12	3	..
24	23	1	12	12	..	6	6	..	..
..	..	..	13	13	..	5	5	..	..
156	147	9	178	177	1	126	107	19	..

Note.—P = Persons' M = Males F = Females

Table No. 12—Employment status of workers by place of work and sex—*Contd.*

Place of work	Distance of place of work	Employment					
		Total workers			Employer		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inside the town		281	257	24	1	1	..
	0 Kms.	32	32	..	..	..	..
	1 Kms.	14	14	..	..	..	..
	2 Kms.	5	5	..	..	..	..
Other towns	3 Kms.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	4 Kms.	4	3	1	..	..	..
	6 Kms.	3	3	..	..	..	..
	20 Kms.	2	2	..	..	..	..
	26 Kms.	2	2	..	..	..	..
	36 Kms.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	43 Kms.	17	16	1	1	1	..
	52 Kms.	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rural areas	108 Kms.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	2 Kms.	2	2	..	..	..	..
	3 Kms.	3	1	2	..	..	..
	6 Kms.	2	2	..	..	..	..
	8 Kms.	2	2	..	..	..	..
	13 Kms	3	3	..	..	..	..
	18 Kms.	5	4	1	..	..	..
	26 Kms.	2	2	..	..	..	..
	35 Kms.	3	3	..	..	..	..
	40 Kms.	2	2	..	..	..	..
Not fixed	50 Kms.	74	74	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		462	433	29	2	2	..

Table No. 12—Employment status of workers by place of work and sex —*Contd.*

status by sex									
	Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	63	58	5	93	93	..	124	105	19
	17	17	..	13	13	..	2	2	..
	13	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	15	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	1	2	..	..		..	..	..
	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	13	13	..	61	61	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	156	147	9	178	177	1	126	107	19

Note.—P = Persons M = Males F = Females

Table No. 13—Employment status of workers by sex, distance from place of work and transport

Distance from Place of work	Total workers									
	On foot		By bus		On cycle		By tonga		Not fixed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 1 Km.	256	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 Kms.	46	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3—5 kms.	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
6—10 kms.	..	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
11—15 kms.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16—25 kms.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26+ kms.	..	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not fixed	36	..	22	..	2	..	3	..	11	..
TOTAL	343	26	68	3	7	..	4	..	11	..

	Employment									
	Employer									
	On foot		By bus		On cycle		By tonga		Not fixed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 13—Employment status of workers by sex, distance from place of work and transport—*Contd.*

Distance from Place of work	status by sex and Employee: On foot		By bus		On cycle		By tonga		Not fixed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Less than 1 km,	52	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 kms. .	33	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3—5 kms. .	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6—10 kms. .	..	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
11—15 kms. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16—25 kms. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 + kms. .	..	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not fixed .	..	..	8	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
TOTAL	90	7	48	2	5	..	4	..	..	..

transport: Single worker: On foot		By bus		On cycle		By tonga		Not fixed	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
145	..	19	1	2	..	..	..	11	..

Table No. 13—Employment status of workers by sex, distance from place of work and transport—*Concld.*

Distance from place of work	Family worker									
	On foot		by bus		On cycle		By tonga		Not fixed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Less than 1 km.	105	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 kms.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—5 kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—10 kms.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—15 kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16—25 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26+ kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not fixed	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	107	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

Note.—M = Males. F = Females

Table No. 14—Employment status of workers by sex and hours of work

Hours of work	Total workers			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Less than 2 hours .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 to 4 hours . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 6 hours . .	126	118	8	..	..	..	116	109	7	10	9	1	..	..	..
7 to 8 hours .	29	27	2	1	1	..	13	11	2	9	9	..	6	6	..
9 to 10 hours .	67	63	4	1	1	..	4	4	..	39	39	..	23	19	4
11 to 12 hours .	161	147	14	..	..	..	8	8	..	69	69	..	84	70	14
13+ hours . . .	62	61	1	..	..	..	15	15	..	34	34	..	13	12	1
Not fixed hours .	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	462	433	29	2	2	..	156	147	9	178	177	1	126	107	19

NOTE :— P = Persons ; M = Males ; F = Females:

Table No. 15—Type of Occupation and distance from place of work by locality

Type of Occupation	Average distance from Place of work (in													
	Bangidar		Brahmanan		Dangerpora		Sarnal Pain		Sheerpora Bala		Shah Sahib		Goja Mohalla	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Unskilled manual . .	..	..	0	0	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..
Skilled manual . . .	0	0	20	..	0	..	3	..	0	0	0	..	0	..
Lowestprofessional and administrative e.g. primary teachers etc,	..	..	13	26	3	52	4	..	8	..	1	0	6	6
Small business . .	..	..	..	..	0	..	0	..	13	..	0	..	0	..
Highly skilled & supervisory manual	0	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
Clerks and shop assistants	..	..	26	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Intermediate professional and clerical, posts e.g. secondary teachers etc.	..	..	52	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Medium business . .	0	..	..	..	0		0	..	5	..	7	..	3	..
Highly professional and salaried posts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Owners of factories and large shops etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 15—Type of Occupation and distance from place of work by locality—*Concld.*

Type of Occupation	(kms)													
	Shakhsaz & Gujnag		Mehman Mohalla		Nai Basti		Boat population		Reshi Mohalla		Mohalla Sadak		Nazuk Mohalla	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Unskilled manual . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Skilled manual . . .	0	0	0	0	3	..	..	..	6	..	0	0	0	..
Lowest professional and administrative e.g. primary teachers etc.	1	..	9	0	8	..	..	..	0	0	4	0	..	13
Small business . . .	0	..	0	..	0	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Highly skilled & supervisory manual	1	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Clerks and shop assistants.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	16	..	21	..
Intermediate professional and clerical posts e.g. secondary teachers etc,	..	..	..	..	18	0	..	..	8	..	0	..	21	..
Medium business . .	0	..	0		0	..	..	..	0	..	0	..	0	..
Highly professional and salaried posts	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	35	..
Owners of factories and large shops etc.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	0	..

Note.—M = Males F = Females

Table No. 16—Reason for non-enrolment of children in school by

Occupation of head of house hold	No. of households where there are male & female children of school going age (5—14)			No. of households where there are both male & female children and are both not sent to school for	
	Male children only	Female children only	Both male and female children	Due to poverty	Not interested
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Unskilled manual . .	11	4	15	7	..
2. Skilled manual . .	18	14	20	2	1
3. Lowest professional & administrative (e.g. primary teachers)	6	5	6	..	..
4. Small business . .	6	4	13	4	..
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerks and Shop assistants	6	1	9	..	..
7. Intermldiate professional and clerical posts (secondary teachers etc.)	3	5	5	..	..
8. Medium business . .	4	5	17	..	..
9. Higher professional & salaried posts	..	4	..	..	..
10. Owner of factories, large shops etc.	3	1	6	..	1
11. Pensioners . . .	..	..	1	..	..
12. Beggars and prostitutes .	..	..	..	..	..
13. Unclassified . . .	..	1	2	..	..
14. Unemployed . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	57	44	94	13	2

type of occupation of head of household

No. of households where there are both male & female children of school going age, only male children are sent to school not female children for				No. of households where there are both male & female children of school going age, female are sent to school & not males for	No. of households where there are both male & female children of school going age, males have sought employment & females are not sent to school for
Not interested	Disabled	Inheritance for family profession	Due to poverty	Disabled	Due to poverty
7	8	9	10	11	12
..	..	1	2	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	1	3	1	1

Table No. 16—Reason for non-enrolment of children in school by

Occupation of head of household	No. of households where there are both males & females of school going age, some male & female children are sent to school and some male & female are not sent for			
	Due to poverty	Not interested	Disabled	Inheritance of family profession
1	13	14	15	16
1. Unskilled manual . .	1	..	..	1
2. Skilled manual . .	..	2	1	..
3. Lowest professional & administrative (e.g. Primary teachers)	..	..	..	..
4. Small business . .	..	..	1	..
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	..	..
6. Clerks and Shop assistants	1	..	..	..
7. Intermidiate professional and clerical posts (secondary teachers etc.	..	..	..	..
8. Medium business . .	..	..	..	..
9. Higher professional & salaried posts.	..	..	..	..
10. Owner of factories, large shops etc.	..	..	..	1
11. Pensioners . . .	..	..	..	..
12. Beggars and prostitutes .	..	..	..	..
13. Unclassified . . .	..	..	..	..
14. Unemployed . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	2	2	2	2

type of occupation of head of household

No. of households where there are only male children of school going age but they are not sent to school for			No. of households where there are only female children of school going age, and are not sent to school for	
Due to poverty	Disabled	Not interested	Due to poverty	Not interested
17	18	19	20	21
6	..	..	2	1
..	..	2	1	..
1	..	..	4	..
2	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
9	1	3	8	2

Table No. 17—Attendance, never attendance and discontinuation after ever-attendance of children aged 5 to 14 years by age, sex and reasons—*Contd.*

Age	Total Number (5—14) Currently attending School		Never attendance					
			Males					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Due to poverty	Not interested	Disabled	Inheritance of family profession
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5 years	25	19	16	15	8	..	1	..
6 years	26	21	19	15	6	..	1	..
7 years	24	22	19	15	4	1	..	..
8 years	31	37	24	23	6	1	..	..
9 years	19	15	14	13	2	1	2	..
10 years	40	30	36	18	3	..	..	..
11 years	17	24	16	19	..	..	1	..
12 years	37	32	27	20	8	1	..	1
13 years	21	11	21	9	..	..	..	..
14 years	24	27	18	21	1	2	1	1
TOTAL	264	238	210	168	38	6	6	2

Table No. 17—Attendance, never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance of children aged 5 to 14 years by age, sex and reasons—*Concld.*

Age	Discontinuation after ever attendance							
	Females				Males		Females	
	Due to poverty	Not interested	Disabled	Inheritance of family profession	Due to poverty	Not interested	Not interested	Inheritance of family profession
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5 years	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 years	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 years	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	11	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
9 years	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	7	3	..	..	1	..	2	..
11 years	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
12 years	7	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
13 years	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
14 years	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	47	12	3	1	2	2	4	1

Table No. 18—Frequency of visiting home during last three years by members of household who are staying outside by present address

Present address	Number of members of household related to head of household as Father				Mother			
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 contd
Verinag . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulgam . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shopiyan . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srinagar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Son				Unmarried daughter			
Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

Table No. 18—Frequency of visiting home during last three years by members of household who are staying outside by present address—*Contd.*

Present address	Unmarried brother				Unmarried sister			
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 contd.
Verinag . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulgam . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Shopiyan . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Srinagar . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

Husband				Wife			
Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than thrice
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33 contd.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 19—Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by state to which the head of household being and the present address of the members of the family staying outside

State to which head of household belongs	No. of house-holds	Total No. of absentee members	No. of house-holds to which absentees belongs	Average amount remittances sent by absentee family members where their address is					
				Verinag			Srinagar		
				No. of house holds receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household (Including household not receiving remittances)	No. of households to which absentee members belongs	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount foremittances received per household (including households not receiving remittances)	No. of households to which absentee members belongs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jamm & Kashmir .	250	6	6	1	Rs. 1,200·00	1	..	..	3

Table No. 19—Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by state to which the head of household beings and the present address of the members of the family staying outside—*Contd.*

State to which head of household belongs	Average amount remittance sent by absentee family members where their address is: Shopiyan — No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Shopiyan — Average amount of remittances received per household (including households not receiving remittances)	Shopiyan — No. of households to which absentee members belongs	Kulgam — No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Kulgam — Average amount of remittances received per household (including households not receiving remittances	Kulgam — No. of households to which absentee members belongs	Remarks
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	1	..	..	1	No other houshold receives remittance from the absentee

Table No. 20—Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by relationship to head of house hold and present address

Relationship to head of household	Present address	No. of house holds	Absentee family members	Average amount of remittances sent by each absentee family members related to head of household as					
				Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Son . . .	Verinag	1	1	Rs. 1,200·00	..	..	..	..	..
Son . .	Srinagar	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother .	Srinagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother .	Shopiyan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brother .	Kulgam	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 21—Remittances (Rupees equivalent rupee value of articles) sent by households to absentee family members classified by occupation of the head of household and present address of such members

Occupation of head of household (N. C. O. 3 digit)	No. of households	No of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household absentee members whose present address is						
			Same town separate houshold	Other towns of the district	Rural areas of the same district	Other districts of the State		Other States	Remarks
						Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goldsmith(881)	1	1	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1,00,00 per month	..	No other absentee receives remittance from their head of the household

NOTE :—N.C.O. : National classification of occupations

Table No. 22—Migration stages of households hailing from outside

Place from where the household hails		Total No of house holds	No of house-holds migrating in 1955 or earlier	Number of households migrating			
				Directly from the place of origin	1956—60 In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7 contd.
Same district other than	R	2	..	..	..	..	..
place of eumeration	U	4	..	2	..	..	..
Other districts of the state	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srinagar	U	2	..	..	..	..	..
Baramula . . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other States . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..
Other country (Pakistan) .		1	..	..	1	..	..

Table No. 22—Migration stages of households hailing from outside

Place from where the household hails		1961–65 Directly from the place of origin	1966 & later: In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Remarks
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Same district other than place of enumeration	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other districts of the State Srinagar	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Baramula . . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other States . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other country(Pakistan)		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..

Table No. 23—Broad category of place from where the household hails, time & reason of migration

Broad category of place from where household hails	Time of migration	Number of households migrating because of :				
		Job opportunities	Due to better prospects in business	Due to service	Better prospects in vegetable cultivation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within the district but outside the town	Prior 1956	..	..	..	..	..
	1956—60	1	2	..	1	..
	1961—65	..	1	1	..	..
	1966 & later	..	..	..	..	..
Other districts of the State	Prior to 1956	..	..	..	..	..
	1956—60	..	..	1	..	..
	1961—65	..	1	..	..	..
	1966 & later	..		..	..	..
Other States	Prio 1956	..		..	..	..
	1956—60	..	..	..	..	..
	1961—65	..	..	..	..	..
	1966 & later	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries (Pakistan)	Prior to 1956	..	..	..	..	..
	1956—60	..	1	..	..	..
	1961—65	..	..	..	..	..
	1966 & later	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		1	6	2	1	..

Table No. 24—Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of origin of migration by time of migration and distance

Distance (Kms)	1. Soaf (R)				2. Baramula (U)			
	Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & later	Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & later
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 and less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21—50	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101—200	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3. Herigam (R)				4. Duru (U)			
Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & later	Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & later
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 24—Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of origin of migration by time of migration and distance

Distance (Kms.)	5. Kanlipora (R)				6. Srinagar (U)			
	Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & later	Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & later
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
10 and less . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—20 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21—50 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51—100 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
101—200 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201—500 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500+ . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7. Mattan (R)				8. Kulgam (R)			
Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & late	Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & later
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..		..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 24—Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of origin of migration by time of migration and distance

Distance (Kms.)	9. Pakistan-Sialkot (U)				Remarks
	Prior to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 & later	
1	34	35	36	37	38
10 and less	..	..	..	..	..
11—20	..	..	..	..	..
21—50	..	..	..	..	..
51—100	..	..	..	..	..
101—200	..	..	..	..	..
201—500	..	..	..	..	..
500+	..	1	..	..	.

NOTE — R — Rural U— Urban

Table No. 25—Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of origin of migration by time of migration & broad category of the place—*Contd.*

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Total No. of house-holds	Households migrating earlier than 1956, From				Households migrating from place of origin during 1956-60 From			
		Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Same district	6	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Other districts	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries (Pakistan)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	10	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1

Table No. 25—Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of origin of migration by time of migration & broad category of the place—*Concld.*

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Households migrating from place of origin during 1961—65, From:				Households migrating from place of origin during 1966 & later, From			
	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Same district . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other districts . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries (Pakistan) .	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
TOTAL . . .	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

Table No. 26—Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by time of migration to referent town

Charactristics of the places			Total No. of house-holds	Number of households migrating to referent town				
				1955 or earlier	*1956-60*	*1961-65*	*1966 & later*	Remarks
1			2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	4
1. Village	Village	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Village	small town	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Village	Medium sized town	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Village	City	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Small town	Village	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Small town	Small town	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Small town	Medium sized town	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Small town	City	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Medium sized town	Village	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Meidum sized town	Small town	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Medium sized town	Medium sized town	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Medium sized town	City	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. City	Villge	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. City	Small town	referent town	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. City	Medium sized town	referent town	1	..	1	..	..	..
16. City	City	referent town	..	...	..	..	..	..

Table No. 27—Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by reason of migration

Characteristics			1st stage		2nd stage		
			Reason for migration	No of house-holds	Reason for migration	No of house-holds	Re-marks
1			2	3	4	5	6
1	Village . . .	Village referent town	..	..	..	..	..
2	Village . . .	Small town Do	..	..	..	..	..
3	Village . . .	Medium sized town Do	..	..	..	..	..
4	Village . . .	City Do	..	..	..	..	..
5	Small town . .	Village Do	..	..	..	..	..
6	Small town . .	Small town Do	..	..	..	..	..
7	Small town . .	Medium sized town Do	..	..	..	..	..
8	Small town . .	City Do	..	..	..	..	..
9	Medium sized town .	Village Do	..	..	..	..	..
10	Medium sized town .	Small town Do	..	..	..	..	..
11	Medium sized town .	Medium sized town Do	..	..	..	..	..
12	Medium sized town .	City Do	..	..	..	..	..
13	City . . .	Village Do	..	..	..	..	..
14	City . . .	Small town Do	..	..	..	..	..
15	City . . .	Medium sized town Do	Due to partition	1	Due to better prospects in business	1	..
16	City . . .	City Do	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 28—Property at the place from where migrated by the description of the place and distance & duration of stay

Place from where migrated		Distance (Kms.)	No. of households having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place					No. of households not having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place					
			Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20 years	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Migrant born outside the town in the district	Rural	10 or less	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21—50	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..

		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ii. Born within the	Rural	10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State out side the district		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Srinagar		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Baramula	Rural	10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 28

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Urban	10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iii	Born in other States	Rural 10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv	Born in other Country	Rural 10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban 10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
v	Unspecified		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 29—Close relations at place from where migrated by broad category of place & duration of stay in present residence

Braod category of place	Daration of stay in present residence	Number of households having at place from where migrated									Remarks
		Father	Mother	Son	Unmarried daughter	Unmarried brother	Unmarried sister	Husband	wife	Other (specify) Father/ Mother/ Brother	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration (Soaf)	Rural 1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10— years +	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban 1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10— years +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other district of state of enumeration (Srinagar)	Rural 1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—years +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Urban	1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		10—years +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10— years +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10—years +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 30—Visit to close relation during three years by duration of stay in present residence and frequency of visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of households having relation as at Col. 1 at place of last residence	No. of households which are staying in the town upto 4 years & having close relations of head of household described in Col. 1, & at least one member of which visited the close relations during last three years				No. of households which are staying in the town 5—9 years & having close relations of head of household described in Col. 1 & at least 1 member of which visited the close relations during last three years			
		Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mother . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married brother .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married daughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married sister .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 30—Visit to close relation during three years by duration of stay in present residence and frequency of visit—*Concld.*

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of households which are staying in the town 10—19 years & having close relations of head of household described in Col. 1 & at least one member of wicn visited the close relations during last three years				No. of households which are staying in the town 20 years + & having close relations of head of household described in Col. 1, & at least one member of which visited the close relations during last three years				Remarks
	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Father . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married brother	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married daughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married sister .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 31—Visit by close relations during three years by duration of present residence and frequency of visit—*Contd.*

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of households having relation as at Col. 1 at place of from where the household migrated	No. of households which are staying in the town upto 4 years & have close relations as described at Col. 1, in the place from where the household hails who visited the household during the last three years				No. of households which are staying in the town upto 5—9 years and have close relations as described at Col. 1 in the place from where the household hails who visited the household during the last three years			
		Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mother . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married daughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married sister .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married brother	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 31—Visit by close relations during three years by duration of present residence and frequency of visit—*Contd.*

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of households which are staying in the town upto 10—19 years and have close relations as described at Col. 1, in the place from where the household hails who visited the household during the last three years				No. of households which are staying in the town upto 20 years and have close relations as described at Col. 1, in the place from where the household hails who visited the household during the last three years				Remarks
	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Father . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married daughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married sister .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-married brother	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 32—Unit of migration as related to place of last residence and religion

Religion	Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	In other districts of state of enumeration	In other states beyond the state of enumeration	
	Unit of migration: all at a time	Unit of migration all at a time	Unit of migration:	First only male working members who were afterwards followed by their families
1	2	3	4	5
Hinduism .	2	1	1	..
Islam . .	4	2	..	..

Table No. 33—Problems faced during or after migration by religion and caste of the head of household

Religion/ Caste of the head of household	Total No. of household	Problems		No. of household for which still continuing	Remaks
		Description	No. of households facing		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu (Koul).	1	When they migrated to the town they had to face residential problem.	1	1	..

Table No. 34—Relation of houses of selected households with adjoining houses in space by locality

Locality	Position of census houses of selected households in the building															
	No. of houses studied		No. of houses which are separate houses with compound		No. of houses which are separate houses without compound			No. of houses which are flats in multi-flat housing unit			No. of houses which are floors in multi-floor housing unit			No. of houses which are a portion of the building		
			No. of houses	Problems faced	No. of houses		Problems faced	No. of houses		Problems faced	No. of houses		Problems faced	No. of houses		Problems faced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Mohalla sadak	22	10	a	4	4	a	2	..	a	..	4	a	1	4	a	1
			b	6		b	4		b	..		b	3		b	3
			c	7		c	3		c	..		c	3		c	..
			d	2		d	2		d	..		d	2		d	..
			e	3		e	1		e	..		e	3		e	1
			f	1		f	1		f	..		f	1		f	2
			g	..		g	..		g	..		g	1		g	..

2. Shah Sahib	26	13	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	3	a	..	10	a	..
			b	2		b	..		b	..		b	..		b	1
			c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..
			d	..		d	..		d	..		d	1		d	..
			e	..		e	..		e	..		e	..		e	2
			f	10		f	..		f	..		f	3		f	10
3. Sarnal pain	28	12	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	11	a	..
			b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..
			c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..
			d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	1
			e	1		e	..		e	..		e	..		e	2
			f	7		f	..		f	..		f	..		f	11
4. Sheerpora-Bala	22	9	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	1	a	..	12	a	..
			b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..
			c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..
			d	4		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	2

Table No. 34—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			e	1		e	..		e	..		e	..		e	3
			f	8		f	..		f	..		f	1		f	12
5. Nazuk Mohalla	20	7	a	..	1	a	..		a	..	1	a	..	11	a	..
			b	4		b	1		b	..		b	1		b	9
			c	3		c	..		c	..		c	1		c	6
			d	1		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..
			e	2		e	..		e	..		e	1		e	2
			f	1		f	..		f	..		f	1		f	2
6. Mehman Mohalla	30	15	a	..	..	a	..		a	..	5	a	..	10	a	..
			b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..
			c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..
			d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..
			e	1		e	..		e	..		e	4		e	1
			f	10		f	..		f	..		f	5		f	9
7. Nai Basti	24	15	a	..	..	a	..		a	..	..	a	..	5	a	..
			b	4		b	..		b	..		b	1		b	1

			c	4	..	c	..		c	..		c	1		c	1
			d	1		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	2
			e	1		e	..		e	..		c	2		e	2
			f	1		f	..		f	..		f	1		f	..
8. Shaksaz & Gujnagh	24	10	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	5	a	..	9	a	..
			b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..
			c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..
			d	1		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..
			e	1		e	..		e	..		e	2		e	..
			f	9		f	..		f	..		f	5		f	9
9. Reshimo-halla	12	5	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	1	a	..	6	a	..
			b	1		b	..		b	..		b	1		b	1
			c	1		c	..		c	..		c	1		c	..
			d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	1
			e	..		e	..		e	..		e	..		e	..
			f	2		f	..		f	..		f	1		f	3
10. Dangarpur	12	7	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	3	a	..	2	a	..
			b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..		b	1
			c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..

Table No. 34—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..
			e	1		e	..		e	..		e	1		e	2
			f	6		f	..		f	..		f	2		f	2
11. Goja Mohalla.	10	4	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	2	a	..	4	a	..
			b	2		b	..		b	..		b	2		b	2
			c	2		c	..		c	..		c	2		c	..
			d	1		d	..		d	..		d	1		d	..
			e	..		e	..		e	..		e	1		e	2
			f	2		f	..		f	..		f	2		f	2
12. Boat population (Khanabai)	10	..	a	..	9	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..		a	..
			b	..		b	9		b	..		b	..		b	1
			c	..		c	9		c	..		c	..		c	1
			d	..		d	9		d	..		d	..		d	1
			e	..		e	..		e	..		e	..		e	..
			f	..		f	9		f	..		f	..		f	1

13. BangiDar	8	3	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	2	a	.	3	a	..
			b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..		b	..
			c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..
			d	..		d	..		d	..		d	1		d	..
			e	..		e	..		c	..		e	1		e	..
			f	2		f	..		f	..		f	2		f	2
14. Brehmanan	7	2	a	..	..	a	..	..	a	..	1	a	..	4	s	..
			b	2		b	..		b	..		b	..		b	2
			c	2		c	..		c	..		c	..		c	..
			d	1		d	..		d	..		d	..		d	..
			e	..		e	..		e	..		e	..		e	..
			f	1		f	..		f	..		f	..		f	1
TOTAL	250	112	a	4	14	a	2	..	a	..	32	a	1	92	a	1
			b	21		b	14		b	..		b	8		b	21
			c	19		c	12		c	..		c	8		c	8
			d	11		d	11		d	..		d	5		d	5
			e	11		c	1		e	..		e	15		e	17
			f	60		f	10		f	..		f	24		f	66
			g	..		g	..		g	..		g	1		g	..

NOTE :—

(a) Having no kitchen = 8
(b) Having no bath-room = 64
(c) Having no lavatory = 47
(d) Having no electric connection = 32
(e) Having less accommodation = 44
(f) Having poor ventilation = 160
(g) Having no source for water = 1

Table No. 35—Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses by community

Community	No. of houses studied	Separate house with compound							
		No. of houses	Problems faced						
			Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Electric connection	Less accommodation	Poor Ventilation	Having no source of water
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	31	11	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Muslim	219	101	4	20	18	11	11	59	..
TOTAL	250	112	4	21	19	11	11	60	..

Position of census house in the building									
No. of houses	Separate house without compound							Flats in multiflated building	
	Problems faced								
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Electric connection	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	Having no. source of water	No. of houses	Problems
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2	13	12	11	1	10	..	..	..
14	2	14	12	11	1	10	..	..	..

Table No. 35

Community	Floors in multifloor building							
	No, of houses	Problems faced						
		Kitchen	Bath-room	Lava-tory	Electric connection	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	Having no source of water
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hindu	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Muslim	28	1	7	7	5	15	23	1
TOTAL	32	1	8	8	5	15	24	1

Community	Houses which are a part of the building						
	No. of houses	Problems faced					
		Kitchen	Bath-room	Lava-tory	Electric connection	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	Having no source of water
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Hindu	15	..	10	4	..	2	3	..
Muslim	77	1	11	4	5	15	63	..
TOTAL	92	1	21	8	5	17	66	..

Table No. 36—Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses by state/district to which head of the household belongs and Mother-tongue

State/ District to which head of house-hold belongs	Mother-tongue	No. of houses studied	Separate house with compound								
			No. of houses	Problems faced							
				No kit-chen	No Bath-room	No Lava-tory	No Elec-tric con-nec-tion	Less acco-mmo-da-tion	Poor ven-tila-tion	No sour-ce of water
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Anantnag	Punjabi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashmiri	245	109	4	21	19	11	11	60	..
Srinagar	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashmiri	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baramula	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashmiri	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan (Sialkot)	Punjabi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	250	112	4	21	19	11	11	60	..

Position of Census houses in the Building							
Separate house without compound							
Problems faced							
No of houses	No kit-chen	No Bath-room	No lava-tory	No electric connec-tion	Less accommo-dation	Poor ventila-tion	No source of water
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	2	14	12	11	1	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	2	14	12	11	1	10	..

Table No. 36—Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses by state/district to which head of the household belongs and Mother-tongue

State / District to which head of household belongs	Mother-tongue	Flats in the building	Floors in the multi-floor building: No. of houses	Problems faced: No kitchen	No Bath-room	No lavatory	No electric connection	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	No source of water
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Anantnag	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashmiri	..	31	1	8	8	5	15	24	1
Srinagar	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baramula	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Pakistan (Sialkot)	Punjabi	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	32	1	8	8	5	15	24	1

Houses which are portion of the building: No. of houses	Problems faced: No kitchen	No Bath-room	No lavatory	No electric-connection	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	No source of water
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	1	20	8	5	17	66	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	1	21	8	5	17	66	..

Table No. 37—Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses by place of residence and duration of stay in the present residence

Place of last residence		Duration of stay in present residence	No. of houses studied	Position				
				Separate houses with compound				
				No. of houses	Problems faced			
					No kitchen	No Bath-room	No lavatory	No electric current	Less accommodation.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Born in the town		Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	240	109	4	21	19	11	11
Elsewhere in the district (Anantnag)	R	upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other districts of the State	R	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.(Srinagar)	U	Upto 4 years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.(Baramula)	R	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other States in India(Punjab)	R	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries outside India		Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	250	112	4	21	19	11	11

Table No. 37—Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses by place of residence and duration of stay in the present residence —*Contd.*

of census houses in the building

Separate house without compound									
No. of houses			Problems faced						
Poor ventilation	No source of water		No kitchen	No Bath-room	No lava-tory	No electric current	Less accommo-dation	Poor ventilation	No Source of water
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	..	13	1	13	11	10	1	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	..	14	2	14	12	11	1	10	..

Table No. 37—Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses by place of residence and duration of stay in the present residence

Place of last residence		Duration of stay in present residence	Flats in the building	Houses which are floors in the multi-			
				No. of houses	Problems faced		
			No. of houses	No kitchen	No Bath-room	No lavatory	No electric current
1		2	20	21	22	23	24	25
Born in the town		upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	31	10	8	8	5
Elsewhere in the district (Anantnag)	R	upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other districts of the State I(Srinagar)	R	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. (Baramula)	R	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other States in India.	R	Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	Upto 4 ears	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other contries outside India		Upto 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10+years	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	..	32	10	8	8	5

Table No. 37—Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses by place of residence and duration of stay in the present residence —*Concld.*

poor building			Houses which are a portion of the building							
			No. of houses	Problems faced						
Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	No Source of water		No kitchen	No Bathroom	No lavatory	No electric current	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	No source of water
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	24	1	87	1	18	7	5	15	65	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	24	1	92	1	21	8	5	17	66	..

NOTE— R=Rural

Table No. 38—Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality

Locality	No. of houses studied	Floors in the building	No. of houses in the floor	Number of households whose houses are in							
				Ground floor							
				Problems faced							
				No. of house-holds	Having no kitchen	Having no Bath-room	Having no lavatory	Having no electric connec-tion	Having less accom-modation	Having poor venti-lation	Having no source of water
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mohalla Sadak	22	One	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	..
		Two	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
		Three	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	26	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	17	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
		Four	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sarnal Pain	28	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sheerpora Bala	22	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	20	One	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
		Two	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehman Mohalla	30	One	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		Two	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Three	18	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
		Four	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai-Basti	24	One	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		Two	20	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Three	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shakhsaz & Guj-Nag	24.	One	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Two	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Three	14	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
		Four	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reshi Mohalla	12	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dangerpora	12	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Three	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 38—Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality—*Contd.*

Locality	No. of houses studied	Floors in the building	Number of households whose houses are in									
			1st floor							2nd floor		
			Problems faced							Problem faced		
			No. of house-holds	Having no kitchen	Having no Bath-room	Having no lavatory	Having no electric Connection	Having less accommodation	Having poor ventilation	No. of house holds	Having less accommodation	Having poor ventilation
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mohalla Sadak	22	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	26	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	23	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sheerpora Bala	22	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	20	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehman Mohalla	30	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nai-Basti	24	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shakhsaz & Guj-Nag	24	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reshi Mohalla	12	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Three	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Dangerpora	12	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 38—Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality—*Contd.*

Locality	No. of house studied	Floors in the building	Number of households whose houses are in										
			3rd floor		4th floor		All the floors						
							Problems faced						
			No. of houses holds	Problem's faced	No. of household	Problems faced	No. of household	Having no kitchen	Having no Birth room	Having no lavatory	Having no electric connection	Having less accommodation	Having poor ventilation
1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Mohalla Sadak	22	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	11	1	7	4	..	1	1
Shah Sahib	26	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6
		Three	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	..	2	13
		Four	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sarnal Pain	23	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	2	9
		Three	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	1	7
		Four	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2

Sheerpora Bala	22	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	1	5
		Three	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	3	3	12
		Four	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nazuk Mohalla	20	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	3	..	..	2
		Three	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	2	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	10	..	6	3	..	3	..
Mehman Mohalla	30	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	5
		Three	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	1	13
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai-Basti	24	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	17	..	4	4	1	2	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shaksaz & Guj-Nag	24	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	7
		Three	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	10
		Four	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reshi Mohalla	12	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	5
		Four	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
DangerPora	12	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	2	6
		Three	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2

Table No. 38—Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality—*Contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Goja Mohalla	10	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	7	2	..	2	2	1	1	2	..
		Four	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Five	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boat population (Khanabal)	10	One	10	10	..	10	10	10	..	10	..
Bangidar	8	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		Three	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmanan	7	One	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
		Two	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Floor-wise Total	250	One	21	21	5	18	18	16	7	18	..
		Two	85	8	1	3	3	3	3	5	1
		Three	118	10	..	2	2	2	3	9	..
		Four	25	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Five	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	.		250	41	6	24	23	21	13	33	1

Table No. 38—*Contd.*

1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Goja Mohalla	10	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Five	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boat population (Khanabal)	10	One	10	19	..	10	16	10	..	10	..	..
Bingidar	8	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Brahmanan	7	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		T3ree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Floor-wise Total	250	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
		Three	8	1	3	3	..	4	6	1	1	1
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		Five	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL			11	1	3	3	..	7	7	2	1	2

Table No. 38—*Concld.*

1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Goja Mohalla	10	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	1	2	4
		Four	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Five	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boat population (Khanabal)	10	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangidar	8	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4
Brahmanan	7	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
		Three	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
		Four	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Floor-wise Total	250	One	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Two	..	..	..	..	74	..	12	10	4	9	40
		Three	..	..	..	..	99	1	18	8	7	11	72
		Four	..	..	..	..	22	..	7	3	..	3	6
		Five	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL			..	..	..	..	196	1	37	21	11	23	118

Having no kitchen = 8 Having no bathroom = 64 Having no lavatory = 47 Having no electric connection = 32
Having less accommodation = 44 Having poor ventilation = 160 Having no source of water = 1

Table No. 39—Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality

Locality	No. of houses studied	Households whose houses are in building with				
		One floor	Two floor	Three floor	Four floor	Five floor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nazuk Mohalla .	20	1	4	5	10	..
Mohalla Sadak . .	22	6	4	12	..	..
Reshi Mohalla . .	12	..	1	8	3	..
Boat Population . .	10	10	..	..	..	..
Bangidar . .	8	..	1	7	..	..
Dangerpora . .	12	..	8	4	..	..
Brahmanan . .	7	1	4	1	1	..
Goja Mohalla . .	10	..	..	7	2	1
Shah Sahib . .	26	..	7	17	2	..
Sarnal Pain . .	23	..	12	9	2	..
Shakhsaz & Gujnag .	24	1	8	14	1	..
Nai Basti . . .	22	1	20	3	..	..
Sheerpora Bala . .	22	..	6	13	3	..
Mehman Mohalla .	30	1	10	18	1	..
TOTAL . .	250	21	85	118	25	1

Table No. 40—Problems faced by households with reference to locality and floor on which the house is situated

S. No.	Name of the Locality	No. of houses situated	Households living in single storeyed building							
			No. of households	Problems faced						
				Having no kitchen	Having no Bath-room	No lavatory	No electric connection	Less accomodation	Poor ventilation	No source of water
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mohalla Sadak	22	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	..
2	Shah Sahib	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sarnal Pain	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Sheerpora Balla	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Nazuk Mohalla	20	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
6	Mehman Mohalla	30	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
7	Nai Basti	24	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
8	Reshi Mohalla	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Danger Pora	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Shakhsaz & Gujnag	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Goja Mohalla	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Boat population (Khanabal)	10	10	..	10	10	10	..	10	..
13	Bingidar	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Brahmanan	7	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
	TOTAL. .	250	21	5	18	18	16	7	18	..

Table No. 40—*Contd.*

Households living on ground floor of multi-storeyed building

No. of households	Problms faced						
	No Kitchen	No Bath-room	No lava-tory	No elec-tric connec-tion	Less accommo-dation	Poor ventila-tion	No sou-ce of water
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
3	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
2	..	2	2	1	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	6	5	5	6	15	1

Table No. 40—*Contd.*

Households living on 1st floor of multistoreyed building

S. No.	Name of the Locality	No. of house holds	No. kitchen	No. Bath room	No lavatory	No electric connection	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	No source of water
		Problems faced							
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Mohalla Sadak	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
2	Shah Sahib	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sarnal Pain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Sheerpora Balla	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Nazuk Moballa	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
6	Mehman Mohalla	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
7	Nai Basti	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
8	Reshi Mohalla	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
9	Danger Pora	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
10	Shakhsez & Gujnag	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
11	Goja Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Boat population (Khanabal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bangidar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Brahmanan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	11	1	3	3	..	7	7	..

Table No. 40—*Contd.*

Households living on the second floor and above of multistoreyed building

No. of household	Problems faced						
	No kitchen	No Bathroom	No lavatory	No electric connection	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	No source of water
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 40—*Concld.*

S. No.	Name of the Locality	No. of households	Households living in all the floor of multi-storeyed building — Problems faced: No kitchen	No bath-room	No lavatory	No electric connection	Less accommodation	Poor ventilation	No source for water
1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	Mohalla Sadak	13	1	8	5	..	1	1	..
2	Shah Sahib	23	..	2	..	..	2	20	..
3	Sarnal Pain	23	..	..	..	1	3	18	..
4	Sheerpora Balla	21	..	..	..	6	4	20	..
5	Nazuk Mohalla	18	..	13	8	..	3	2	..
6	Mehman Mohalla	23	..	..	..	..	2	18	..
7	Nai Basti	19	..	4	4	1	2	..	..
8	Reshi Mohalla	11	..	2	1	1	..	5	..
9	Dangerpora	9	..	1	..	..	3	8	..
10	Shakhsaz & Gujnag	18	..	..	..	1	1	17	..
11	Goja Mohalla	8	..	4	2	1	2	4	..
12	Boat population (Khanabal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bangidar	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
14	Brahmanan	4	..	3	1	..	..	1	..
	TOTAL	196	1	37	21	11	23	118	..

Having no kitchen	=	8
Having less accommodation	=	44
Having no bath room	=	64
Having poor ventilation	=	160
Having no lavatory	=	47
Having no source of water	=	1
Having no electric connection	=	32

Table No. 41—Time and cost of construction and present value of houses with reference to locality—*Contd.*

Locality	Time of construction	Total No. of houses	Average cost of construction per house	Average value per house at present	Average time lapse after construction when a major repair was undertaken	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Nazuk Mohalla	4 years & less	..	..	..	..	
	5-9 years	2	17,500	26,000	4 years	
	10-19 years	5	8,620	20,260	..	
	20-39 years	2	2,650	16,500	32 years	
	40+years	11	3,972	35,181	39·6 years	
Mohalla Sadak	4 years & less	4	3,172	5,250	..	
	5-9 years	1	30,000	50,000	..	
	10-19 years	5	8,240	16,400	16 years	
	20-39 years	2	1,250	53,000	37 years	
	40+years	10	948	5,100	42·3 years	
Rishi Mohalla	4 years & less	3	4,666	10,000	..	
	5-9 years	1	10,000	15,000	..	
	10-19 years	2	32,500	65,000	..	
	20-39 years	2	5,250	16,500	27 years	
	40+years	4	7,750	21,500	..	
Boat population	4 years & less	..	..	..	..	
	5-9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10-19 years	2	650	1,750	10 years	
	20-39 years	6	450	1,716	..	
	40+years	2	200	2,000	72 years	
Bangidar	4 years & less	2	10,000	16,000	1 year	
	5-9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10-19 years	3	9,300	19,000	15·6 years	
	20-39 years	2	1,550	6,500	..	
	40+years	1	75	500	..	
Dangerpora	4 years & less	..	..	..	..	
	5-9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10-19 years	1	5,000	15,000	1 year	
	20-39 years	5	617	6,170	10 years	
	40+years	6	700	9,220	15·3 years	

Table No. 41—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brahmanan	4 years & less	..	..	..	..	
	5-9 years	1	30,000	50,000	1 year	
	10-19 years	1	12,000	35,000	..	
	20-39 years	2	10,100	31,500	..	
	40+years	3	850	13,675	..	
Goja Mohalla	4 years & less	..	..	..	..	
	5-9 years	1	50,000	100,000	..	
	10-19 years	..	..	..	..	
	20-39 years	2	16,500	35,000	2 years	
	40+years	7	4,475	31,714	4 years	
Shakhaz & Gujnag Mohalla	4 years & less	..	..	..	..	
	5-9 years	1	7,000	12,000	..	
	10-19 years	5	11,400	35,400	..	
	20-39 years	6	2,656	15,166	11 years	
	40+years	12	341	11,250	12·7 years	
Shah Sahib	4 years & less	1	1,000	2,000	..	
	5-9 years	2	16,500	33,500	..	
	10-19 years	3	6,333	16,666	..	
	20-39 years	4	925	8,250	8·6 years	
	40+years	16	216	6,000	11 years	
Nai Basti	4 years & less	3	15,666	23,000	1 year	
	5-9 years	5	18,400	33,200	7 years	
	10-19 years	16	13,687	29,250	3·2 years	
	20-39 years	..	..	..	..	
	40+years	..	..	..	..	
Sarnal Pain	4 years & less	2	20,000	23,500	..	
	5-9 years	3	22,333	29,000	..	
	10-19 years	7	11,143	28,434	3·6 years	
	20-39 years	3	1,500	8,333	..	
	40+years	8	700	12,250	13 years	
Sheerpora Bala	4 years & less	2	5,500	8,000	..	
	5-9 years	1	10,000	25,000	..	
	10-19 years	1	2,000	6,000	..	
	20-39 years	13	2,361	12,284	8·6 years	
	40+years	5	580	5,500	..	
Mehman Mohalla	4 years & less	2	13,000	19,500	..	
	5-9 years	2	26,500	62,500	..	
	10-19 years	7	12,214	26,714	..	
	20-39 years	11	4,454	16,591	8 years	
	40+years	8	2,300	9,000	9·6 years	

Table No. 42—Distribution of houses by predominant materials of wall, floor-roof by locality—*Contd.*

Name of the locality	Predominant material of floor			Predominant material of wall			Predominant material of roof			Predomnant material of ceiling	
	Cement	Mud	Timber	Burnt brick	Unburnt brick	Timber	C.I. sheets	Shingle	Thatch	Timber	Door & Window Timber
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brahmanan . .	2	5	..	4	3	..	1	3	3	7	7
Goja Mohalla . .	3	7	..	5	5	..	6	2	2	10	10
Dangerpora . .	1	11	..	5	7	..	6	..	6	12	12
Bangidar . . .	..	8	..	5	3	..	3	..	5	8	8
Shakhsaz & Gujnag .	2	21	1	7	17	..	12	..	12	24	24
Shah Sahib . .	1	25	..	3	23	..	9	4	13	26	26
Sarnal Pain . .	4	19	..	6	17	..	4	1	18	23	23
Nai Basti . . .	9	15	..	19	5	..	14	1	9	24	24
Sheerpora Bala . .	1	21	..	6	16	..	5	1	16	22	22
Mehman Mohalla .	5	25	..	16	14	..	12	10	8	30	30
Nazuk Mohalla . .	6	14	..	12	8	..	8	7	5	20	20
Mohalla Sadak . .	2	20	..	6	15	1	9	..	13	22	22
Reshi Mohalla . .	2	10	..	11	1	..	7	4	1	12	12
Boat population . .	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	8	2	10	10
TOTAL . .	38	201	11	105	134	11	96	41	113	250	250

Table No. 43—Households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied and locality —*Contd.*

Locality	Total No. of house-holds studied	Total members		Total No. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms		
		M	F		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members	
						M	F		M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Brahmanan	7	25	14	20	1	2	1	2	6	4	1	3	2
Goja Mohalla	10	34	27	52	1	2	1	1	3	5	4	13	10
Bangidar	8	36	28	32	..	..	..	2	6	4	3	12	9
Dangerpora	12	53	47	47	3	10	9	1	2	..	1	3	3
Shakhsaz and Gujnag	24	79	70	119	..	..	..	6	14	14	5	17	13
Shah Sahib	26	113	90	126	1	3	3	4	8	5	5	15	16
Sarnal Pain	23	94	91	135	..	..	..	3	10	9	3	10	9
Nai Basti	24	103	90	139	1	5	4	5	16	17	1	2	1
Sheerpora Bala	22	80	76	117	1	6	3	3	7	8	2	7	12
Mehman Mohalla	30	124	99	155	2	7	7	4	14	7	4	19	15
Nazuk Mohalla	20	71	66	89	2	5	7	3	14	8	1	4	4
Mohalla Sadak	22	86	73	93	9	23	18	..	..	..	3	11	11
Resh iMohalla	12	40	48	83	..	..	..	2	4	4	3	9	11
Boat population	10	34	18	27	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	3	1
TOTAL	250	972	837	1,234	21	63	53	38	108	86	37	128	117

Table No. 43—*Concld.*

Locality	Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified No. of rooms			No. of households with detail unspecified	Remarks
	No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members			
		M	F		M	F		M	F		
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Brahmanan	3	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goja Mohalla	..	..	..	4	16	11	..	..	..	..	..
Bangidar	..	..	..	3	18	15	..	..	..	..	..
Dangerpora	3	13	9	4	25	26	..	..	..	..	..
Shakhsaz and Gujnag	3	8	7	10	40	36	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	3	14	12	13	73	54	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	4	13	12	13	61	61	..	..	..	..	..
Nai Basti	5	24	15	12	56	53	..	..	..	..	..
Sheerpora Bala	3	9	8	13	51	45	..	..	..	..	..
Mehman Mohalla	7	23	24	13	61	46	..	..	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	6	19	18	8	29	29	..	..	..	..	..
Mohalla Sadak	2	9	9	8	43	35	..	..	..	..	..
Reshi Mohalla	..	..	..	7	27	33	..	..	..	..	..
Boat population	5	22	12	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	..
TOTAL	44	168	133	108	500	444	2	5	4	..	..

Note.—M=Males F=Females

Table No. 44—Households classified by locality and per capita floor space

Locality	Households		Per capita floor space			
			1 or less sq. metres		2-3 sq. metres	
	Total	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brahmanan . .	7	39	..	..	1	3
Goja Mohalla .	10	61	..	..	3	19
Bangidar . .	8	64	..	..	1	6
Dangerpora . .	12	100	2	13	2	26
Shakhsaz & Gujnag	24	149	..	..	4	27
Shah Sahib . .	26	203	1	6	4	52
Sarnal Pain . .	23	185	..	..	1	9
Nai Basti . .	24	193	..	..	5	39
Sheerpora Bala .	22	156	1	9	4	33
Mehman Mohalla .	30	223	2	14	3	28
Nazuk Mohalla .	20	137	..	..	5	30
Mohalla Sadak .	22	159	..	..	9	59
Reshi Mohalla .	12	88	..	..	1	5
Boat population .	10	52	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	250	1,809	6	42	43	336

Table No. 44—*Concld.*

Per capita floor Space							
4—5 sq. metres		6—9 sq. metres		10—15 sq. metres		16 + Sq. metres	
No. of house-holds	No, of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	10	3	22	1	4	..	..
3	22	..	..	1	9	3	11
3	22	3	27	1	9	..	..
2	16	5	43	1	2	..	..
5	29	10	64	4	23	1	6
7	38	9	83	4	23	1	1
4	28	10	98	5	26	3	24
5	51	6	47	6	49	2	7
2	11	6	51	7	41	2	11
6	48	11	91	4	21	4	21
3	31	6	45	1	7	5	24
4	45	3	14	3	22	3	19
3	26	3	25	2	8	3	24
4	24	6	28	..	..	..	..
53	401	81	638	40	244	27	148

Table No. 45—Availability of amenities by locality—*Contd.*

Locality	Total No. of house-holds	Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory	
		Availability	No. of houses	Availability	No. of houses	Availability	No. of houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bangidar . .	8	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	..
		Having separately	6	Having separately	1	Having separately	..
		Share with other households	2	Share with other households	7	Share with other households	8
Brahmanan . .	7	Not having	..	Not having	4	Not having	2
		Having separately	3	Having separately	1	Having separately	..
		Share with other households	4	Share with other households	2	Share with other households	5
Goja Mohalla .	10	Not having	..	Not having	6	Not having	3
		Having separately	7	Having separately	3	Having separately	5
		Share with other households	3	Share with other households	1	Share with other households	2
Dangerpora . .	12	Not having	..	Not having	2	Not having	..
		Having separately	9	Having separately	4	Having separately	4
		Share with other households	3	Share with other households	6	Share with other households	8

Shakhsaz & Gujnagg	24	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	..
		Having separately	21	Having separately	10	Having separately	8
		Share with other households	3	Share with other households	14	Share with other households	16
Shah Sahib . .	26	Not having	..	Not having	3	Not having	..
		Having separately	25	Having separately	2	Having separately	4
		Share with other households	1	Share with other households	21	Share with other households	22
Sirnal Pain . .	23	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	..
		Having separately	21	Having separately	5	Having separately	5
		Share with other households	2	Share with other households	18	Share with other households	18
ai Basti . .	24	Not having	..	Not having	6	Not having	7
		Having separately	18	Having separately	14	Having separately	12
		Share with other households	6	Share with other households	4	Share with other households	5
heerpora Bala .	22	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	..
		Having separately	16	Having separately	3	Having separately	2
		Share with other households	6	Share with other households	19	Share with other households	20
Mehman Mohalla	30	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	..
		Having separately	23	Having separately	13	Having separately	13
		Share with other households	7	Share with other households	17	Share with other households	17

Table No. 45—*Contd.*

Locality	Total No. of households	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric connection		Remarks
		Availability	No. of houses	Availability	No. of houses	Availability	No. of houses	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bangidar .	8	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	1	
		Having separately	..	Having separately	..	Having separately	5	..
		Share with other households	8	Share with other households	8	Share with other households	2	..
Brahmanan .	7	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	1	..
		Having separately	..	Having separately	..	Having separately	4	..
		Share with other households	7	Share with other households	7	Share with other households	2	..
Goja Mohalla .	10	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	2	..
		Having separately	4	Having separately	4	Having separately	5	..
		Share with other households	6	Share with other households	6	Share with other households	3	..
Dangerpova .	12	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	..	..
		Having separately	4	Having separately	4	Having separately	8	..
		Share with other households	8	Share with other households	8	Share with other households	4	..

Shakhsaz & Gujnag	24	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	1	..
		Having separately	7	Having separately	7	Having separately	20	..
		Share with other households	17	Share with other households	7	Share with other households	3	..
Shah Sahib .	26	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	1	..
		Having separately	2	Having separately	2	Having separately	22	..
		Share with other households	24	Share with other households	24	Share with other households	3	..
Sarnal Pain .	23	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	1	..
		Having separately	5	Having separately	5	Having separately	16	..
		Share with other households	18	Share with other households	18	Share with other households	6	..
Nai Basti. .	24	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	1	..
		Having separately	9	Having separately	9	Having separately	15	..
		Share with other households	15	Share with other households	15	Share with other households	8	..
Sheerpora Bala .	22	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	6	..
		Having separately	..	Having separately	..	Having separately	8	..
		Share with other households	22	Share with other households	22	Share with other households	8	..
Mehman Mohalla	30	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	..	..
		Having separately	15	Having separately	15	Having separately	19	..
		Share with other households	15	Share with other households	15	Share with other households	11	..

Table No. 45—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nazuk Mohalla	20	Not having	..	Not having	14	Not having	10
		Having separately	15	Having separately	6	Having separately	6
		Share with other households	5	Share with other households	..	Share with other households	4
Mohalla Sadak .	22	Not having	8	Not having	16	Not having	13
		Having separately	12	Having separately	5	Having separately	5
		Share with other households	2	Share with other households	1	Share with other households	4
Reshi Mohalla .	12	Not having	..	Not having	3	Not having	2
		Having separately	11	Having separately	7	Having separately	6
		Share with other households	1	Share with other households	2	Share with other households	4
Boat population .	10	Not having	..	Not having	10	Not having	10
		Having separately	9	Having separately	..	Having separately	..
		Share with other households	1	Share with other households	..	Share with other households	..

Table No. 45—*Concld.*

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nazuk Mohalla	20	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	1	..
		Having separately	6	Having separately	6	Having separately	14	..
		Share with other households	14	Share with other households	14	Share with other households	5	..
Mohalla Sadak	22	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	6	..
		Having separately	5	Having separately	5	Having separately	14	..
		Share with other households	16	Share with other households	16	Share with other households	2	..
Reshi Mohalla	12	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	1	..
		Having separately	3	Having separately	3	Having separately	8	..
		Share with other households	9	Share with other households	9	Share with other households	3	..
Boat population	10	Not having	..	Not having	..	Not having	10	..
		Having separately	..	Having separately	..	Having separately	..	..
		Share with other households	10	Share with other households	10	Share with other households	..	..

Table No. 46—Availability of amenities by place of last residence of head of household

Place of last residence of head of household	Total No. of house-holds	Amenities & availability											
		Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory		Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current	
		Avai-labi-lity	No. of house-holds	Avai-labi-lity	No. of house-holds	Avai-labi-lity	No. of house-holds	Avai-labi-lity	No. of house-holds	Avai-labi-lity	No. of house-holds	Avai-labi-lity	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Non-migrants (Born in the town)	240	(a)	7	(a)	60	(a)	45	(a)	1	(a)	1	(a)	31
		(b)	188	(b)	69	(b)	65	(b)	56	(b)	56	(b)	149
		(c)	45	(c)	111	(c)	130	(c)	183	(c)	183	(c)	60
Migrants Last residence elsewhere in the district	Rural 4	(a)	1	(a)	3	(a)	2	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	1
		(b)	2	(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	3
		(c)	1	(c)	..	(c)	1	(c)	3	(c)	3	(c)	..
	Urban 2	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..
		(b)	2	(b)	2	(b)	2	(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	2
		(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	1	(c)	1	(c)	..
In other districts of the State 1. Srinagar other than the district of enumeration	Rural 1. Srinagar	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..
		(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..
		(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..

	Urban	2	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..
			(b)	2	(b)	2	(b)	2	(b)	2	(b)	2	(b)	2
			(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..
Baramula	Rural		(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..
			(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..
			(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..
	Urban	1	(a)	..	(a)	1	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..
			(b)	1	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	1
			(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	1	(c)	1	(c)	1	(c)	..
In other States of India (Punjab)	Rural		(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..
			(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..
			(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..
	Urban	1	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..
			(b)	1	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..
			(c)	..	(c)	1	(c)	1	(c)	..	(c)	1	(c)	..
In other Countries			(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..
			(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..
			(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	..
TOTAL . . .	250		(a)	8	(a)	64	(a)	47	(a)	1	(a)	1	(a)	32
			(b)	196	(b)	74	(b)	70	(b)	60	(b)	60	(b)	158
			(c)	46	(c)	112	(c)	133	(c)	189	(c)	189	(c)	60
Grand TOTAL . . .				250		250		250		250		250		250

NOTE: — a=Not having
b=Having separately
c=Shares with other households

Table No. 47—Availability of amenities by duration of stay in Present residence

Duration of stay in present residence by any member who has stayed longest	Kitchen		Bath-room		Layatory		Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric connection	
	Availability	No. of households	Availability	No. of households	Availability	No. of households	Availability	No. of households	Availability	No. of households	Availability	No. of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 1 year	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..
	H.S.	..	H.S.	..	H.S.	..	H.S.	..	H.S.	..	H.S.	..
	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..
1—4 years	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..
	H.A.	1	H.S.	1	H.S.	1	H.S.	1	H.S.	1	H.S.	1
	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..
5—9 years	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..	N.H.	..
	H.S.	1	H.S.	1	H.S.	1	H.S.	1	H.S.	1	H.S.	1
	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..	S.W.O.H.	..
10+ years	N.H.	8	N.H.	64	N.H.	47	N.H.	1	N.H.	1	N.H.	32
	H.S.	194	H.S.	72	H.S.	68	H.S.	58	H.S.	58	H.S.	156
	S.W.O.H.	46	S.W.O.H.	112	S.W.O.H.	133	S.W.O.H.	189	S.W.O.H.	189	S.W.O.H.	60

NOTE :— N. H. = Not having H. S. = Having separately S. W. O. H. = Share with other households

Table No. 48—Availability of amenities by community of head of household

Community	No. of house-holds	Amenities and availability					
		Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory	
		Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus .	31	(a) Not having	..	(a) Not having	13	(a) Not having	6
		(b) Having separately	25	(b) Having separately	13	(b) Having separately	14
		(c) Share with other households	6	(c) Share with other households	5	(c) Share with other households	11
Muslims .	219	(a) Not having	8	(a) Not having	51	(a) Not having	41
		(b) Having separately	171	(b) Having separately	61	(b) Having separately	56
		(c) Share with other households	40	(c) Share with other households	107	(c) Share with other households	122
TOTAL .	250	(a) Not having	8	(a) Not having	64	(a) Not having	47
		(b) Having separately	196	(b) Having separately	74	(b) Having separately	70
		(c) Share with other households	46	(c) Share with other households	112	(c) Share with other households	133
Grand Total .	250		250		250		250

Table No. 48—Availability of amenities by community of head of household—*Concld.*

Community	No. of house-holds	Amenities and Availability					
		Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric connection	
		Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindus .	31	(a) Not having	..	(a) Not having	..	(a) Not having	..
		(b) Having separately	13	(b) Having separately	13	(b) Having separately	24
		(c) Share with other households	18	(c) Share with other households	18	(c) Share with other households	7
Muslims .	219	(a) Not having	1	(a) Not having	1	(a) Not having	32
		(b) Having separately	47	(b) Having separately	47	(b) Having separately	134
		(c) Share with other households	171	(c) Share with other households	171	(c) Share with other households	53
TOTAL .	250	(a) Not having	1	(a) Not having	1	(a) Not having	32
		(b) Having separately	60	(b) Having separately	60	(b) Having separately	158
		(c) Share with other households	189	(c) Share with other households	189	(c) Share with other households	60
Grand Total	250		250		250		250

Table No. 49—Households classified by locality, duration of present residence and tenural status—*Contd.*

Locality	Duration of present residence of any member who has stayed longest	Total No. of households	Number of households living in houses which are			Remarks
			Owned	Rented	Allotted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nazuk Mohalla(20)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	20	19	1	..	
Mohalla Sadak(22)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	1	1	..	..	
	10+ years	21	21	..	..	
Reshi Mohalla(12)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	12	11	1	..	
Boat population(10)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	10	10	..	..	
Brahmanan (7)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	7	7	..	..	
Goja Mohalla (10)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	10	10	..	..	

Table No. 49—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dilgerpora (12) .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	12	12	..	..	
Bilgidar (8) .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	8	8	..	..	
Shikhsaz & Gujnag (24)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	24	24	..	..	
Shah Sahib (26) .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	26	26	..	..	
	10+ years	..	..	..	..	
Sirnal Pain (23) .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	23	23	..	..	
Nai Basti (24) .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	24	24	..	..	
Sheerpora Bala (22)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	22	22	..	..	
Mehman Mohalla (30)	Less than 1 Year	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	1	..	..	
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..	
	10+ years	29	28	1	..	

Table No. 50—Households classified by community, duration of residence and tenural status of head of household

Community	Community, duration of present residence & tenural status				
	Duration of present residence	Total No. of households	Number of households, living in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindus . . .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10+ years	31	29	2	..
Muslims . . .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	1	1	..	..
	5—9 years	2	2	..	..
	10+ years	216	215	1	..
TOTAL . .		250	247	3	..

Table No. 51—Existance of furniture in the selected households

Total No. of households	No. of households having				
	Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Nawar-cot
1	2	3	4	5	6
250	32	31	7	16	22

Table No. 52—Materials of which utensils are made by locality, state and district to which head of household belowings

Locality	State/district to which head of household belongs	No. of households	No. of household whose cooking utensils are made of					No. of households whose utensils for serving food are made of				
			Copper	Brass	Aluminium	Stainless steel	Earthen ware	Copper	Brass	Aluminium	Stainless steel	Earthen ware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brahmanan	Anantnag district	7	..	5	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	..
Goja Mohalla	Do.	10	4	5	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	1
Dangerpora	Do.	12	11	..	..	..	1	10	..	2	..	..
Shakhsaz & Gujnag	Do.	24	21	1	2	..	..	21	1	2	..	..
Sarnal Pain	Do.	23	21	..	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	2
Bangidar	Do.	8	5	..	2	..	1	6	..	1	..	1
Shahsahib	Do.	26	25	..	1	..	..	25	..	1	..	..
Nai Basti	Do.	24	18	3	3	..	..	18	1	3	1	1
Sheerpora Bala	Do.	22	20	..	1	..	1	20	..	1	..	1
Mehman Mohalla	Do.	28	27	1	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	..
	Srinagar district	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Punjab State	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Boat population	Anantnag district	10	4	..	6	..	..	3	..	7	..	..
Reshi Mohalla	Do.	12	9	1	2	..	..	9	1	2	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	Do.	19	4	11	2	..	2	4	11	3	..	1
	Baramula district	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mohalla Sadak	Anantnag district	21	13	..	7	..	1	10	..	10	..	1
	Srinagar district	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

Table No. 53—Light and fuel by locality and migration status of household

Locality	Total No. of household	Non-migrant households						Migrant households					
		Fuel			Light			Fuel			Light		
		Fire wood	Cow dung	Gas stove	Elec-tricity	Oil lamp	K. Oil lamp	Fire-wood	Cow dung	K. oil stove	Elec-tricity	Oil lamp	K. Oil lamp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Brahmanan . . .	7	7	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goja Mohalla . . .	10	10	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dangerpora . . .	12	10	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shakhsaz & Gujnag . .	24	23	..	1	22	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangidar	8	8	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain . . .	23	23	..	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib . . .	26	26	..	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai Basti	24	23	..	..	23	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Sheerpora Bala . . .	22	22	..	..	16	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehman Mohalla . .	30	28	..	..	28	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Reshi Mohalla . . .	12	11	..	..	10	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Mohalla Sadak . .	22	15	3	..	13	..	5	4	..	..	3	..	1
Nazuk Mohalla . .	20	17	1	..	17	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..
Boat Population . .	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	250	233	6	1	209	..	31	9	..	1	9	..	1

Table No. 54—Presence of luxury and costly goods, by locality

Locality	No. of house-holds	Number of households possessing							
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Televi-sion	Gramo-phone	Others		
							Cycle	Scooter	Motor-Car
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nazuk Mohalla .	20	17	3	14	..	..	1	..	..
Mohalla Sadak .	22	9	3	10	..	..	2	..	1
Reshi Mohalla .	12	10	5	10	..	..	1	..	..
Boat population .	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmanan . .	7	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
Bangidar . . .	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Goja Mohalla .	10	6	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
Dangerpora . .	12	10	1	7	..	..	2	..	..
Shakhsaz and Gujnag	24	13	6	13	..	1	1	1	..
Sarnal Pain . .	23	21	13	20	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib . .	26	17	10	17	..	..	..	..	..
Nai Basti. . .	24	17	3	18	..	..	..	..	..
Sheerpora Bala .	22	13	8	13	..	..	..	..	..
Mehman Mohalla .	30	28	9	25	..	..	2	..	1
TOTAL . .	250	168	68	161	..	1	9	1	2

Table No. 55—Land use pattern

Category of land use	Acreage of land
1	2
Home stead (residential)	81
Administrative	4
Educational	5
Commercial	N.A.
Industrial	25
Road	73
Park	2
Vacant	90
Agriculture	801

Table No. 56—Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions)

Category	S.No.	Name	Location	When established
1	2	3	4	5
1. Government and quasi-government offices	1	District Punchayat office	Anantnag town	N.A.
	2	District agriculture office	Do.	1962
	3	District Vegetable area development office	Do.	1975
	4	Floriculture development Scheme	Do.	1976
	5	Soil Conservation office (department of agriculture)	Do.	1973
	6	District Police office	Do.	1949
	7	Office of the Commandant-home-guards	Do.	1965
	8	District Statistical agency	Do.	1961
	9	District animal husbandry office	Do.	1971
	10	District food and supplies office	Do.	1972
	11	Deputy Commissioners office	Do.	N.A.

Table No. 56—Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions)—*Contd.*

Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees	Remarks
6	7	8	9
Supervision of punchyats in the districts	Anantnag district	5	
Agricultural development	Do.	127	
Development of vegetable areas in the district	Do.	51	Out of 51, only 8 are functioning in the town
Development of agriculture (seed production, nursery revising etc.)	Do.	2	
To reduce the fertile soil loss due to erosion: paddy lands	Do.	26	
To control and supervise the police personnel in the district	Do.	21	
Civil defence, maintenance of law and order and control of traffic	Do.	361	
Collection of statistical data supervision in crop estimation, survey and vital statistics	Do.	6	
Supervision and administrative control of all animal husbandry centres in the district	Do.	18	
Supervision of sale and procurment centres and keeping liason with D. C. & other offices in the matters of retailing., prices & supplies	Do.	247	In addition, casual labourer-are employed according to need.
Revenue dealing and overall supervision of district administration	Do.	48	

Table No. 56—Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	12	Office of the assistant commissioner (development)	Anantnag town	1958
	13	Office of the chief medical officer	Do.	1957
	14	Rural electrification construction division	Do.	1973
	15	Social welfare office	Do.	1962
	16	Assistant labour commissioners Office	Do.	1971
	17	District public library	Do.	1958
	18	Head post office	Do.	1964
	19	Office of the executive engineer, electric, O & M, div. Anantnag	Do.	1961
	20	Jammu and Kashmir govt. Transport	Do.	1957
	21	District family Planning office	Do.	1968
	22	District education office (girls)	Do.	1975

Table No. 56—Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions)—*Contd.*

6	7	8	9
Control over block development offices and agricultural activities	District Anantnag	27	
Supervision and administrative control over all medical institutions	Do.	31	
To electrify non-electrified villages under a phased programme	Do.	22	
O. B. C. handicrafts, books & uniforms, reimbursement of examinations, aids to poor people & grant in aid to ex-trainees	Do.	5	
For the welfare of labourers	Do.	7	
To provide books to its members and reading facilities in the library	Do.	4	
Receipt and despatch of all mail and telegrams and to provide money saving facilities/ supervision of all branch P. Offices in the district	Do.	32	
Electricity operation, maintenance and revenue collection	Anantnag district & some parts of Banihal, Doda, Chadura & Srinagar	929	
Operation of passenger service in whole district and Jammu	Anantnag district & Jammu	48	
Supervision and control of family Planning and maternity child health staff	Anantnag district	12	
Supervision and administrative control over all educational institutions upto high Schools	Do.	7	

Table No. 56—Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	23	District education office (boys)	Anantang town	1954
	24	District recruitment board	Do.	1969
	24(a)	Small farmers development agency	Do.	1970
	25	Office of the assistant registrar co-operative societies (audit)	Do.	1959
	26	District employment exchange	Do.	1965
	27	Court of district and Session Judge	Do.	1964
	28	Court of chief judicial magistrate	Do.	1944 (2001 Bik)
	29	Office of the executive engineer investigation division III	Do.	1971
	30	District information office	Do.	1960
	31	Office of the Executive engineer survey and investigation division south, Anantnag	Do.	1973
	32	Office of the Inspector, weights & measures	Do.	1961

Table No. 56—Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions)—*Contd.*

6	7	8	9
Supervision and administrative control over all educational institutions upto high Schools	Anatnag district	28	
Recruitment for various vacant posts in the offices of Anantnag distric	Do.	3	
To promote the economic interests of the participants in the programme, mainly through generation of fruitful employment, i,e,, to identify eligible small marginal & agricultural labourers, formulate economic programmes for prevailing gainful empolyment and investigate their problems	Do.	16	
To conduct the audit of Co-operative Societies	Do.	41	
Employment assistance	Do.	6	
Trail and judgement on civil and criminal cases	Do.	27	
Do.	Do.	6	
Investigations for power development	Do.	47	
To carry developmental plans of government to the masses through its various medias and written publicity	Do.	32	
Investigation and survey of new irrigation Schemes	Anantnag & Srinagar districts	128	
Verification of weights and measures	Distt: Anantnag partly 1. Teh. Pahalgam 2. Teh Duru 3. Anantnag tansil	3	

Table No. 56—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	33	Office of the grading supervisor horticulture department, Planning and marketing,	Anantang town	1975
	34	Field publicity Office	Do.	1956
	35	Office of the Inspector, games & fisheries department	Do.	N.A.
	36	Office of the livestock officer regional cattle development (block Anantnag)	Do.	1971
	37	Govt. lumbering project, undertaking	Do.	1977
	38	Kashmir forest division, Anantnag	Do.	1896
	39	Sheep and wool development	Do.	1965
	40	Irrigation division, Anantnag	Do.	1953

Table No. 56—*Contd.*

6	7	8	9
Grading & packing of fruits & establishment of fruit growers, marketing, processing, Co-operative Societies	1. Tehsil pahalgam 2. Teh. Anantnag 3. Teh. Duru 4. Teh. Kulgam	..	
Publicity of govt. plans & policies & feed back of public opinion	Teh. Anantnag, Duru, Kulgam, Tral	7	
Administration, Execution of work, watch & ward & development of fishing etc.	Pahalgam, Kokernag, Verinag, Achabal, Arpath and Jehlum upto Bijbehera	110	
To promote the development of new breeds of live stock through artificial incombination methods.	Regional level (N.A.)	65	
Extraction of timber, firewood and its transportation	Kokernagh, Kuthar, Lidder, Verinag and Shopiyan	71	
Protection & supervision of forests	Tehsils Pahalgam, Anantnag, Kulgam & Duru	241	
Development of sheep and Wool	Tehsils : Pahalgam, Anantnag, Duru, Tral & Pulwama	92	
Flood control works etc. 2. Supply of irrigation water by construction of canals, liftschemes and remolding of old canals	Partly distt : Anantnag	Regular estt : 116 work charge 89 Daily wages 236	

Table No. 56—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	41	Office of the executive engineer, R & B division, Khanabal	Anantnag town	1952
	42	Office of the assistant engineer, public health engineering	Do.	1960
	43	Telephone exchange, Anantnag	Do.	Before 1947
	44	Office of the tehsildar, Anantnag	Do.	1921 (1978 Bik)
	45	Court of munsiff (judicial magistrate)	Do.	2002 (Bik)1945

Table No. 56—*Contd.*

6	7	8	9
Construction of bridges, roads & buildings in public Sector	Do,	177	Anantnag to Vailoo. Anantnag to Verinag Anantnag to Kapran. Anantnag to Amarnath Cave. Anantnag to Chatragul Thimnan Anantnag to Bijbehera Lungbal Anantnag to Sangam Anantnag to Qazigund to Kulgam
Providing drinking water facilities	From Khanabal to Pahalgam, Khanbal to Daksun Khanabal to Lower	239	
To supervise telecommunications, not work in Anantnag (South section)	Anantnag town, Banihal, Verinag, Qazigund, Bajebehera, Pahalgam, Kulgam, Shopiyan, Kokernag) Achabal & allied rural public call offices in south section	48	
Revenue dealing including cases regarding land	Tehsil Anantnag	254	
Dealing of civil & criminal cases	Do.	8	

Table No. 56—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	46	Tehsil education office (females)	Do.	1975
	47	Tehsil education office(males)	Do.	1957
	48	Sub-post office	Do. (Khanabal)	1967
	49	Sub-post office	Anantnag Town	1965
	50	Sub-post office	Chinichowk Janglat mandi Anantnag town	1969
	51	Sub-Post office	Mandikadal	1970
2, Municipal and other offices of local self-government		Office of the district Organiser, the J. & K. Khadi & Village Industries Board (autonomous body)	Anantnag Town	N.A.
	2	Town area committee	Do, (Bik)	1991 1934

Table No. 56—*Contd.*

6	7	8	9
Administrative control and supervision of schools in tehsil	Do.	9	
Do.	Do.	9	
Receipt and despatch of all mail & part of to provide money saving facilities	Anantnag Town	3	
Do. and telegrams	Do.	2	
Receipt and despatch of all mail and saving bank	Do.	2	
Do.	Do.	2	
To provide loans and grants to industrial co-operative Units/Individuals	District Anantnag		
Development and sanitation of the town	Anantnag town	178	

Table No. 57—Educational Institutions (reference year 1972-73)

Type	Location	Management & control	No.	Male and female No. of students Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	
University	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering College	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical College	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree College	Khanabal	J & K Govt.	1	..	..	..
Technical institutions (diploma) (Industrial training institute)	Industrial estate	J & K Govt.	1	..	..	..
Other post-secondary Institutions (teachers training school)	Anantnag Town	Do.	3	245	175	70
Higher secondary school	Do.	Do.	2	734	524	410
High schools	Do.	Do.	2	498	498	..
		Private agency	2	..	..	..
Lower high schools (up to 9th class)	Do.	J & K Govt.	1	150	..	150
		Private agency	2	..	..	..
Middle school	Anantnag Town	J & K Govt.	6	847	447	400
Central school	Anantnag Town	Do.	7	526	386	140
Primary schools	Anantnag Town	Do.	20	579	504	275
Nursery school	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Institutions for physically and mentally handicapped	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Research laboratory/ institution	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Training college	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post graduate centre	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult education centre	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other (specify)	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 57—*Concld.*

Institutions			Co-educational institutions						Remarks
No. of teachers			No. of students			No. of teachers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2,231	2,117	114	75	70	5	
..	..	..	148	..	..	11	10	1	
29	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	One institute is for females
56	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	One school is for females
47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	308	..	..	30	..	..	
14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	One L. H. school is for females
..	..	..	316	..	..	16	..	..	3 Schools are for females
72	59	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42	30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 Schools are for females
52	30	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 Schools are for females
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table No. 58—Hospital/Health centre/Dispensary/Materinity and Child Welfare Centre/Specialised institutions like T. B. clinic, cancer hospital, blood bank, eye bank, nursing home, mental hospital, psychiatric clinic, child guidance clinic, etc., (Govt. and semi-govt. and also those run by social service agencies like the missionaries

Type	Number	No. of beds	No. of outdoor patients during 1972–73			No. of indoor patients during 1972–73			No. of doctors	No. of nurses	No. of medical social workers	No. of para medical staff	Remarks
			From within the town	From outside	Total	From within the town	From outside	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District hospital (Anantnag) .	1	75	..	..	190,813	..	..	14,400	12	4	..	54	..
T. B. Centre	1	..	..	..	26,755	..	..	..	2	..	..	24	..
John bishop memorial hospital	1	47	..	..	16,229	..	..	973	1	19	..	14	..

Table No. 59—Incidence of diseases treated in medical Institutions 1972-73

Category of diseases	No. treated		Remarks
	Indoors	Outdoors	
1	2	3	4
(i) Infective and parasitic diseases . .	600	7,500	..
(ii) Neoplasms	60	150	..
(iii) Allergic, endocrine system, matabolic and nutritional diseases	375	2,000	..
(iv) Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	149	1,002	..
(v) Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders	51	503	..
(vi) Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	100	595	..
(vii) Diseases of circulatory System . .	400	3,000	..
(viii) Diseases of the respiratory System .	2,463	68,220	..
(ix) Diseases of the digestive system . .	2,463	41,468	..
(x) Diseases of the genits—urinary System .	1,473	17,729	..
(xi) Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperium . .	2,460	41,460	..
(xii) Diseases of skin and cellular tissue . .	2,466	41,470	..
(xiii) Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	800	2,500	..
(xiv) Congenital malformations . . .	20	200	..
(xv) Certain diseases of early infancy . .	1,000	3,500	..
(xvi) Symptoms of senility and illdefined conditions	200	500	..
(xvii) Accidents, poisoning and violence . .	300	2,000	..

Table No. 60—Family planning centres, clinics etc.

Type of institution	No.	Type of service	No. of persons who availed of the services at Col. 3.	
			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Urban family planning clinic .	1	Vasectomy	203	..
		I.U.C.D.	..	217
		Condomes and jelly cream	600 persons	

Table No. 61—Veterinary hospital

(a) Name :—District Veterinary hospital, Anantnag
Location:—Mendikadal

No. of doctors :—1

(b) Incidence of diseases among different animals treated during-1972-73:—

Animal	Diseases	Number treated	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Horses	Non-contageous cases	890	..
	Contageous cases	..	..
	Castrations	1,178	..
2. Cows and bulls . .	Non-contageous	4,770	..
	Contageous	1,760	..
	Castrations (bulls)	95	..
3. Sheep and goat . .	Non-contageous	560	..
	Contageous	360	..
	Castrations	20	..
4. Poultry birds . . .	Non-contageous	711	..
	Contageous	585	..
	Dosings	290 Animals	..
	Vaccinations	137 Animals	..
		3,340 Poultry birds	..

Table No. 62—Civil administration

(a) Nature of the civic authority :— Town area Committee

(b) Nature of composition :—
- (i) No. of elected members :—(9)
- (ii) No. of nominated members:— Nil
- (iii)No. of members of special category:— Nil

(c) Distribution of executive function between elected members and paid executives :—

After every four years elections of T. A. C. are held. In all nine members are elected, one from each ward of the town. After the elections the elected members in their 1st meeting choose their Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the transaction of T. A. C. business and smooth running of the committee. In the monthly periodical meetings the various selected members highlight the problems faced in their respective wards. The Chairman takes a note of all these problems and tries to do every thing possible and within the means of the committee through the field staff as well as the administrative staff under him.

Chairman :—The Chairman is empowered to sanction a contract up to Rs. 5,000 and the committee can sanction upto Rs. 10,000. Beyond this amount the director local bodies is competant. All developmental works etc. are executed through the staff of T. A. C. under the overall control and guidance of chairman.

(d) Departments and their main activities :—

Department	Activities
1. Tax branch . . .	To realise taxes, under different heads provided under town area act.
2. Octroi branch .	It has to realise octroi duty and adda fee at different dharat posts in the town.
3. Engineering branch . .	It looks after the improvement of the town beautification.
4. Sanitation/public health .	It looks after the sanitation, public health-food stuffs, khlafwarzis, etc.
5. Ministerial Staff . .	To run the office administration

(e)

Committees	Composition	Functions	Relationship with the council
1	2	3	4
(i) Statutory committee . .	..	..	..
(ii) Non-statutory committee .	..	..	..

Table No. 63—Income to Town Area Committee (1973-74)

Income by sources	Amount	Remarks
1	2	3
	Rs.	
Dharat	6,24,663·98	..
Trade tax	24,646·40	..
Lorry adda fee	52,876·50	..
Slaughter house fee	4,199·50	..
A. B. C. forms	1,588·15	..
Rent	20,834·80	..
Night-soil contract	14,101·00	..
Misc.	2,778·75	..
TOTAL	7,45,689·08	..

Table No. 64—Expenditure by Town Area Committee (1973-74)

Expenditure by item	Amount	Remark
1	2	3
	Rs.	
Honorarium	1,800·00	..
Pay of staff and sweepers	4,338,65·06	..
T.A.	462·98	..
Contingencies	22,235·78	..
Street-lights	63,926·71	..
Town improvement	2,89,864·74	..
Original works	54,362·00	..
Land compensations	46,161·75	..
Pension and leave etc.	3,000·00	..
TOTAL	9,15,679·02	..

NOTE. The excess expenditure was met out of the reserve funds of T.A.C.

Table No. 65—Details of utilities and services in 1972—Roads

Type with reference to surface material used (classification of roads may be according to the records of the municipality concerned)	Mileage	Agency responsible for		Remarks
		Construction	Maintenance	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Stone pavement 2. Cement concrete path 3. Metalled surface 4. Tar surface	8 miles	Town area committee, Anantnag	Town area Committee, Anantnag	..

Table No. 66—Motor source of water supply in the town—*Contd.*

Name of the source	Percentage of population served	Percentage of area served	Name of area not served	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Sarnal oozings, sarnal tube-well & pehroo-koal	100%	100%	—	—

In respect of protected source of water :—	
I. Agency responsible for providing the service	Public Health Engineering (Division Bijbehara)
II. Total supply of water per day	5 lacs and 50 thousand gallons per day
III.(a) Source or sources of water supply to the town	Sarnal oozings, sarnal tube-well and pehrookoal
(b) Distance of the same from the town	O Kms,
IV. Storage arrangement and capacity	Stored in 3 reserviors having total capacity of 1.50 lac gallons
V. Nature of treatment of water and the areas covered by the treatment plant	By filtration plant having capacity of 5.0 lac glalons. whole town is covered
Arrangement for distribution of water :—	
VI. (a) Pumping station— number and capacity of installations	..
(b) Service reservoirs including water towers-number & capacity	..
(c) Nature and size (diameter) of main conduct	Iron pipes of "6" diameter 15,000 ft.
(d) Total length of network of pipes laid.	

Table No. 66—*Concld.*

Conne tions and water meters given	No. of connections		No. of water meters		Remarks (including details of water rate)
	Inside town	Outside town	Inside town	Outside town	
1	2	3	4	5	6
VII. (i) Residential houses	181	..	..	..	Rs. 12/- per annum
(ii) Public taps	45	..	..	..	..
(iii) Offices	52	..	..	..	Rs. 12/- per annum
(iv) Industrial plants	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. 1, Duration of water supply (State whether intermittent—give timings or regular)					Regular
2. Other sources		Number	Private	Public	Remarks
(i) Tanks		..	..	..	..
(ii) Wells, Tube-wells		..	..	..	..
(iii) Others		..	..	..	..

Table No. 67—Open drainage and conservancy—*Contd.*

1	2
(i) Agency responsible for providing the services.	Town Area Committee, Anantnag.
(ii) Total length of open drainage	4 kilometers (approximately)
(iii) Condition of cleanliness and maintenance	The condition of cleanliness of these drains is not so satisfactory as there is no main drain or sewerage to drain out the waste water of these drains.
(iv) How frequently cleaned	The drains are cleaned twice a day by the respective conservancy staff.
(v) Whether capable of draining out rain water	Yes, but during heavy down pour, it is not satisfactory because of non-availability of main drains

(vi) No. of latrines of different types:—

Type	Private	Public	
(a) Water-borne	200	..	Approximately
(b) Service	2,140	16	
(c) Others	..	..	

Method of disposal of : —

(vii) (a) Night soil — The night soil is used in raw-form by the vegetable growers and is supplied as such by the sweepers deployed for this purpose. The scheme for compositing is under active and vigorous consideration of the committee. It has selected the site for it but the administrative approval for the aquisition of land is awaited. The N.S. contract is put to auction and has realised revenue amounting to Rs. 9,500/- during 1972-73 which has raised now to Rs. 17,000.

(b) Carbages — Dumped in low-lying are as such as Ganjiwara, danger pora, Hazratbal, forest road near bandsaw.

Table No. 67—*Concld.*

viii. Particulars of conservancy staff of different categories :

Category	Number		Remuneration	No. allotted quarters	Remarks
	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sweepers	80	11	Rs.121/p.m.	..	The conservancy staff is working under the supervision of sanitary-cum-Food Inspector.
2. Mashkis	11	..	Do.	..	
3. Sanitary Supervisors	4	..	Rs.166/-p.m.	..	
4. Night-soil Carriers	15	..	Rs.123/-p.m.	..	

(ix) Rules framed requiring the rate payers to construct latrines of different types	No tax is levied for the construction of houses/latrines, however all such applicants are required to fill the relevant forms which costs Rs. 2.50 per construction. The const. of latrines is governed by the rules framed under section 45, T.A. act. of 2,011 of 1963
(x) Concessions and rebates, if any, granted for tax payers on conversion of service latrines to water borne type	..
(xi) Approx. No. of houses without latrins of any type	About 1,000 houses are still without latrines, because of the fact that most of them utilize public latrines as also they answer the call of nature in the adjoining vegetable fields or near various nallas which are flowing within town limits as most of the people have got no space with their houses so that they could construct latrines for their use

Table No. 68—Electricity

I. (a) Whether electrified :—Yes (b) if so, since when :—1958
(c) Agency responsible for providing the service:— Electric deptt: J&K Gov.

II. Source :—(a) Nature . . Hydel/Thermal/Diesel:—Hydel and one diesel P/H of 2·2MVA, at Sarnal(Anantnag which servers as a stand-by unit

(b) Location . Generates own electricity/connected to grid/combined—Receiving powerfrom GanderbalPowerhouse and Sarnal Diesel P/H as standby unit

III. (a) Capacity :— 2.5 MVA, Anantnag receiving station (b) Whether AC/DC or both:—AC supply (c) Volume of consumption :— 2,556,056 units in 1971-72 (d) Percentage of people served:— 98% (e) Percentage of buildings served:- 95% (f) Percentage of town area served:—100%

IV. If the source of supply is local, Whether it serves areas outside the town also :— No.

V. Number of connections, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised :—

Type of establishment	No. of connections given	Volume of consumption
1	2	3 contd.
Domestic . . . . Lighting / Power	3713	1,035,120 Units
Industrial	70	315,000
Irrigation	..	..
Other establishments . .	..	..
Commercial	563	228,600
Road lighting	669 lamps	896,336
Others	..	..

Table No. 68—*Concld.*

Rate per unit	Charges due during 1971-72 (in Rs.)	Charges realised during 1971-72 (in Rs.)	No. of applications, if any, in the waiting list	Additional load required for pending applications	Remarks
4	5	6	7	8	9
0·25 to 0·50 paise	175,487·75	75,065·10	..	...	..
0·20 to 0·50 paise p/u & 0·4 paise per further units	67,200·00	58,600·00	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	—	..	..
0·35 paise upto 200 per units and 40 paise per additional unit	47,292·35	46,210·00	..	..	..
Rs. 1·50/40W	1,504·00	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 69—Details of Road lighting

(i) Agency responsible for providing the service:— Town Area Committee, Anantnag

(ii) Particulars of service:—

Type of lighting	Norm about distance between lighting posts	Hours of lighting	No. of points	Total consumption	Total expenses	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Tube-lights and ordinary lamps	100 ft.	10 hours	669 lamps	896336 units	1,204·00	..

Table No. 70—Fire brigade

(1) Location :—Lal Chowk, Anantnag

(2) Particulars of service during 1971-72 and 1972-73 :—

List showing the incidence of fires in the town

1971-72

S. No.	Date	Place of occurrence	Description of property involved	Loss in (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	8-4-71	Goja Mohalla	1 kothar, 1 Godown	5,500·00
2	20-4-71	Mendi Kadal	1 house	7,000·00
3	26-4-71	Bangidar	9 houses, 5 kothars	40,000·00
4	15-5-71	Malakh Nag	3 shops, 4 sheds 1 house	5·00
5	17-6-71	Nai Basti	11 houses	61,000·00
6	19-6-71	Sarnal	1 house	5·00
7	6-9-71	Anantnag Chowk	1 hotel	100·00
8	29-9-71	Khanabal	1 hotel	5,000·00
9	30-9-71	Nai Basti	Electric W. Shop, 5 shops	18,500·00
10	6-10-71	Chini-Bazar	4 houses	13,900·00
11	8-10-71	Dandroo	Electric transformer	..
12	11-10-71	Harnag	..Do—	500·00
13	21-11-71	Malaknag	1 house	10·00
14	21-11-71	Dangerpora	1 house	100·00
15	16-12-71	Khanabal	1 house	500·00
16	21-12-71	Grenzwar	1 shop	200·00
17	1-1-72	K. M. D. Adda	1 Electric pole	150·00
18	1-1-72	Dangerpora	1 Electric pole	5·00
19	2-1-72	Nai Basti	1 house	200·00
20	5-1-72	Lal Chowk	one Truck No. 9601	1,000·00
21	1-3-72	Reshi Bazar	1 shop	800·00
		TOTAL		154,475·00

Houses 31, Shops-10, W. Shops-1, Kothar-6, Godown-1, Sheds-4, Truck-1, Hotel-2, Elect. Transformer-2, Electric pole-2

Table No. 70—*Concld.*

1972-73

S. No.	Date	Place of occurrence	Description of property involved	Loss in (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	20-5-72	Harnag	1 shed	40·00
2	23-5-72	Mehmoodpora	..	..
3	20-8-72	Harnag Khana	1 temple	6,000·00
4	27-8-72	Anantnag	1 restaurant	..
5	17-11-72	Malaknag	1 quarter	25·00
6	19-11-72	Dak Banglow	..	..
7	27-11-72	Kadipora	1 shop	..
8	15-12-72	Bakshiabad	1 house	100·00
9	16-1-73	Dangerpora	2 houses	14,000·00
10	8-2-73	Harnag	1 bandsaw	200·00
11	10-2-73	Dangerpora	1 house	30·00
12	10-3-73	Dabrana	1 tree	25.00
13	12-3-73	Telephone Exchange	Chiminifire	10.00
14	19-3-73	Pushi Mohalla	1 house	10·00
15	20-3-73	Nai Basti	3 houses, 1 fire wood shed	15,000·00
	TOTAL			35,440.00

Houses . . .	8
Shed . . .	2
Temple . . .	1
Restaurant . .	1
Quarter . .	1
Shops . . .	1
Bandsaw . .	1
Tree . . .	1
Chiminifire . .	1

Table No. 70—Fire brigade

(1) Location :—Lal Chowk, Anantnag

(2) Particulars of service during 1971-72 and 1972-73 :—

List showing the incidence of fires in the town

1971-72

S. No.	Date	Place of occurrence	Description of property involved	Loss in (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	8-4-71	Goja Mohalla	1 kothar, 1 Godown	5,500·00
2	20-4-71	Mendi Kadal	1 house	7,000·00
3	26-4-71	Bangidar	9 houses, 5 kothars	40,000·00
4	15-5-71	Malakh Nag	3 shops, 4 sheds 1 house	5·00
5	17-6-71	Nai Basti	11 houses	61,000·00
6	19-6-71	Sarnal	1 house	5·00
7	6-9-71	Anantnag Chowk	1 hotel	100·00
8	29-9-71	Khanabal	1 hotel	5,000·00
9	30-9-71	Nai Basti	Electric W. Shop, 5 shops	18,500·00
10	6-10-71	Chini-Bazar	4 houses	13,900·00
11	8-10-71	Dandroo	Electric transformer	..
12	11-10-71	Harnag	..Do—	500·00
13	21-11-71	Malaknag	1 house	10·00
14	21-11-71	Dangerpora	1 house	100·00
15	16-12-71	Khanabal	1 house	500·00
16	21-12-71	Grenrwar	1 shop	200·00
17	1-1-72	K. M. D. Adda	1 Electric pole	150·00
18	1-1-72	Dangerpora	1 Electric pole	5·00
19	2-1-72	Nai Basti	1 house	200·00
20	5-1-72	Lal Chowk	one Truck No. 9601	1,000·00
21	1-3-72	Reshi Bazar	1 shop	800·00
		TOTAL		154,475·00

Houses 31, Shops-10, W. Shops-1, Kothar-6, Godown-1, Sheds-4, Truck-1, Hotel-2, Elect. Transformer-2, Electric pole-2

Table No. 70—*Concld.*

1972-73

S. No.	Date	Place of occurrence	Description of property involved	Loss in (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	20-5-72	Harnag	1 shed	40·00
2	23-5-72	Mehmoodpora	..	..
3	20-8-72	Harnag Khana	1 temple	6,000·00
4	27-8-72	Anantnag	1 restaurant	..
5	17-11-72	Malaknag	1 quarter	25·00
6	19-11-72	Dak Banglow	..	..
7	27-11-72	Kadipora	1 shop	..
8	15-12-72	Bakshiabad	1 house	100·00
9	16-1-73	Dangerpora	2 houses	14,000·00
10	8-2-73	Harnag	1 bandsaw	200·00
11	10-2-73	Dangerpora	1 house	30·00
12	10-3-73	Dabrana	1 tree	25.00
13	12-3-73	Telephone Exchange	Chiminifire	10.00
14	19-3-73	Pushi Mohalla	1 house	10·00
15	20-3-73	Nai Basti	3 houses, 1 fire wood shed	15,000·00
	TOTAL			35,440.00

Houses . . .	8
Shed . . .	2
Temple . . .	1
Restaurant . .	1
Quarter . .	1
Shops . . .	1
Bandsaw . .	1
Tree . . .	1
Chiminifire . .	1

Table No. 71—Land Revenue/Land tax

Category of land	Land revenue per acre	Other land tax	
		Taxation authority	Rate per acre
1	2	3	4
(1) Homestead	..	..	..
(2) Agricultural	Rs.5.37	..	..
(3) Commercial use	..	..	..
(4) Industrial use	..	..	..
(5) Others	..	..	..

Table No. 72—Hotels (with both lodging and boarding facilities)

Location	No.	Whether vegetarian or non-vegetarian	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Near K. M. D. Adda (2) Tehsil road (3) Lal Chowk	3	Non-vegetarian	3	Under section 45 of the town area act. and its rules, supervision with regard to sanitation and inspection of eatables is performed by the concerned staff of T.A.C. Anantnag.

Particulars of 3 hotels representing 3 catergoies by range of rent per bed (the entire range within which the rent varies may be divided into three groups. The top most group would be category I, next on e is category II and the group with lowest range of rent is category III

Category	Range of rent per bed	Average meal charges	No. of beds	Observation of investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture and amenities available etc.
III	Rs. 5/-	Rs. 5/-	8 per hotel	(1) Cleanliness is maintained to their utmost reach. (2) Ventilation of rooms is not adequate (3) Furniture provided is moderate (4) Latrines are not water-borne (5) Bath rooms facility is however provided (6) Dining room and room fans are available.

Table No. 73—Eating houses (without lodging facilities)

(i) Location and number

Location	Estimated number	Rules and regulations and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3
Near transport yard	3	Registration certificate issued under J&K shop and establishment act, 1966

(ii) Particulars of 3 eating houses representing 3 categories by range of charges (the estimate range within which charges for main item of food vary) may be divided into 3 equal categories

Category	Average No. of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day	Observations of investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available etc.
III	300	Rs.1,200/-	Cleanliness is maintained properly ventilation of rooms is not ade quate, furniture provided is moderate, latrines are not water-borne, bath-rooms are provided.

Tea stalls and restaurants (i Location and number

Location	Estimated No.	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
Near transport yard	10	Registration certificate issued under J&K shop and establishment Act, 1966

(ii) Particulars of 3 stalls and restaurants of 3 categories by range of charges

Category	Average No. of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day	Observations of investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available etc.
III	500	500	Cleanliness is maintained properly, ventilation of rooms is not adequate, furniture is moderate, latrines are not water-borne, bath-rooms are provided.

Table No. 74—Sweetmeat shops

Location and number

Location	Number	Rules and regulations for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3
Near transport yard	3	Registration certificate issued under J&K shop and establishment act. 1966

Particulars of 3 shops representing 3 categories by range of price

Category	Approximate sale per day	Observations of the investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture and amenities available etc.
III	Rs. 300/-	Cleanliness is maintained properly, ventilation of rooms is not adequate, furnitur is moderate, latrines are not water-borne, bateh rooms provided.

Table No. 75—Trade and commerce

evel of li:tribution agencies-Wholesale/retail	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concantrated	Approximate number	Approx. volume of trade as estimated from sales tax and income tax records	Religious, linguistic, caste group mainly associated with the trade and commerce	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1. Food and grocery articles:—					
Wholesale	(i) Food grains	Mehman Mohalla	2	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(ii) Vegetables and fruits	Mehman Mohalla	8	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(iii) Fish, meat & eggs	..	..	..	..	
	(iv) Milk	..	..	..	..	
	(v) Bakery	..	..	..	..	
	(vi) Grocery	Reshi Bazar	25	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(vii) Others	..	..	..	..	
Retail						
	(i) Food grains	Qazi Bagh	7	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(ii) Vegetables and fruits	Qazi & Mehman Mohalla	58	..	Kashmiri Muslims	

	(iii) Fish, meat and eggs	Mehman	45	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(iv) Milk	Qazi Mohalla	21	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(v) Bakery	Mehman	97	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(vi) Grocery	Khanabal Bazar	189	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(vii) Others (fodder & flour)	Reshi Bazar	5	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	2. Cloth:—				
Wholesale	(i) Misc.textiles	Mehman	15	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(ii) Readymade garments	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Tailoring, embroidering & darning	Lazabal	47	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(iv) Others	..	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Misc. textiles	Reshi Bazar	72	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(ii) Readymade garments	Kralteng	1	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(iii) Tailoring, embroidering & darning	Mehman	117	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(iv) Others	..	..	..	..
	3. Construction :—				
Wholesale	(i) Building material	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Water supply & sanitary goods	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Others	..	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Building material	Mehman	13	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(ii) Water supply & sanitary goods	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Others	..	..	..	..

Table No. 75—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4. Household goods:—					
Wholesale	(i) Metallic utensil & other wares	Mehman	2	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(ii) Earthen pots	..	..	..	..	
	(iii) Crockery and glassware	..	..	..	..	
	(iv) Furniture and carpentry	..	..	..	..	
	(v) Sheet metal articles	..	..	..	..	
	(vi) Plastic and rubber goods	..	..	..	..	
	(vii) Ornaments, jewellery & goldsmith	..	..	..	..	
	(viii) Others	..	..	..	..	
Retail	(i) Metallic utensil & other wares	Mehman	24	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(ii) Earthen pots	Kralteng	5	..	Do	
	(iii) Crockery and glassware	Reshi Bazar	3	..	Do	
	(iv) Furniture & carpentry	Mehman	18	..	Do	
	(v) Sheet metal articles	Qazibagh	1	..	Do	
	(vi) Plastic & rubber goods	..	..	..	..	
	(vii) Ornaments, jewellery & goldsmith	Shakhsaz & Gujnag	25	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(viii) Others	..	..	..	..	

	5. Other consumer goods:—				
Wholecale	(i) Items of general merchandise	Reshi Bazar	5	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(ii) Shoes	Reshi Bazar	5	..	Do
	(iii) Others	..	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Items of general merchandise	Mehman	55	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(ii) Shoes	Mehman	26	..	Do
	(iii) Othesrs	..	..	..	..
	6. Medical :—				
Who besale	(i) Medical	..	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Medical	Chahkandan	27	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	7. Educational :—				
Wholesale	(i) Books and publications	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Others	..	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Books & publications	Mehman	7	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(ii) Others	..	..	..	..
	8. Recreation and hobbies:—				
Wholesale	(i) Light refreshment like pan, biri, cigarette etc.	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Sports goods shops	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Photographers & photo materials	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Others	..	..	..	..

Table No. 81—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Retail	(i) Light refreshments like pan, biri, cigarette, etc.	Mehman	17	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(ii) Sports goods shops	..	..	..	..	
	(iii) Photographers & photo materials	Mehman	3	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(iv) Others	..	..	..	..	
	9. Transport :—					
Whole sale	(i) Cycles and repairs	..	..	..	..	
	(ii) Automobile parts and repairs	..	..	..	..	
	(iii) Petrol pumps & other oils	..	..	..	..	
	(iv) Others	..	..	..	..	
Retail	(i) Cycles & repairs	Mehman	14	..	Kashmiri Muslims	
	(ii) Automobile parts and repairs	Mehman	6	..	Do	
	(iii) Petrol pumps and other oils	Qazi Bagh	13	..	Do	
	(iv) Others	..	..	..	..	
	10. Tools, equipments, electric goods and machinery:—					
Whole sale	(i) Agriculture tools and implements	..	..	..	..	

	(ii) Items of a particular trade, air conditioning and refrigatory	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Watches and repairs	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Others	..	..	..	..
Retail	(i) Agriculture tools and implements	Mehman	23	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(ii) Items of a particular trade, air conditioning and refrigatory	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Watches and repairs	Mehman	11	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(iv) Others(Radio etc.)	Mehman	11	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	11. Others :				
	(i) Hair dressing saloons	Chahkandan	33	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(ii) Washing, dyeing & dry cleaning	Mehman	11	..	Kashmiri Muslims
	(iii) Others	..	..	..	..

Table No. 76—Particulars of trade and commerce establishments by level

Location Level	When established	Main commodities	Particulars of proprietor				Approx. value of commodities	Source of finance	Approx. annual volume of business	General note on the problems of the business
			Caste or community & religion	Place of origin	If father was not in business or trade what was his occupation	In case the proprietor has been in other occupation in past, particulars of the same				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Lal Chowk	Retail	1957	Woollen, Cotton & polyester textiles	Hindu	Chinani (Jammu)	..	..	250,000	Raised by own resources	220,000	..
2. Lal Chowk	Retail	1958	Items of vegetable	Muslim	Anantnag Town	..	..	3,000	do	8,000	..
3. Lal Chowk	Retail	1969	Tea, spices and other general provisions	Muslim	do	..	..	50,000	do	80,000	..

4. Lal Chowk	Whole-sale	1965	Footwear	Muslim	do	..	..	150,000	do	180,000	..
5. Lal Chowk	Whole-sale	1960	Woollen, Cotton & polyester textiles	Hindu	do	..	..	400,000	do	460,000	..
6. Lal Chowk	Commis-sion agent	1972	Apples, pears, appricot etc.	Muslim	do	..	..	30,000	do	125,000	..
7. Chini Bazar	Retail	1972	Medicines	Muslim	do	..	..	25,000	do	80,000	..
8. Reshi Bazar	Retail	1969	Nails, glass, bolts, agricul-tural imple-ments	Muslim	do	..	..	50,000	do	80,000	..
9. Reshi Bazar	Retail	1970	Aluminium, brass, copper & other utensils	Muslim	do	..	..	50,000	do	110,000	..
10. Vew market, Kralteng	Retail	1969	Radios, electric goods	Muslim	do	..	..	30,000	do	90,000	..

Table No. 77—Factories, Industrial establishment of different sizes

Size(large/medium/small)	Type with reference to the main product	Location	Approximate No.		Approx. No. of workers	Approx. out-put during 1972-73	Remarks
			with power	Without power			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Small	Bandsaw (Sawing of timber)	Anantnag town	25	..	110	1,580,000	..
2. Small	Oil expeller (expelling of oil from oilseeds)	do	15	..	48	991,000	..
3. Small	Wire nails	do	1	..	10	265,000	..
4. Small	Tyre retreading	do	2	..	8	1,000,000	..
5. Small	Printing press	do	1	..	6	14,000	..
6. Small	Confectionery	do	..	2	11	225,000	..
7. Small	Bakery	do	..	5	18	261,000	..
8. Small	Soap and candles	do	2	..	4	34,000	..
9. Small	Steel boxes and buckets	do	..	1	4	72,000	..
10. Small	Tonga repairs	do	..	2	9	45,000	..
11. Small	Radio repairs	do	..	20	50	480,000	..

12. Small	Powerloom (manufacture of cloth)	do	1	..	7	285,000	..
13. Small	Sheetmetal (corrugation of sheets)	do	1	..	4	100,000	..
14. Small	Book binding	do	..	2	5	90,000	..
15. Small	Iron works (manufacture of gates and grills)	do	2	..	6	30,000	..
16. Small	Furniture	do	..	4	10	90,000	..
17. Small	Shoe making	do	..	2	10	50,000	..
18. Small	Auto repairs	do	..	6	20	80,000	..
19. Small	Wood works	do	..	18	39	370,000	..
20. Small	Handlooms (manufacture of cloth)	do	..	2	13	100,000	..

Table No. 78—Detailed particulars of factories and industrial establishments of different size and type

Size (large/ medium/small)	Type with reference to the main product	Location e.g. town centre, residential, commercial, administrative & periphery industrial estate/area unplanned haphazard growth/others	Approx-number
1	2	3	4—contd.
Small . .	Wooden toys . . .	Residential-cum-commercial	2
Small . .	Walnut wood decorational articles	Industrial area	1
Small . .	Embroidery on gabbas	Residential	1
Small . .	Woollen & cotton textiles	Industrial area	2
Small . .	Manufacturing of gabbas	Residential	2
Small . .	Manufacturing of soap	Industrial area	1
Small . .	Sawing of timber	Residential	2

Nature of power	Approx. No. of personnel			Approx. out-put during 1972-73	
	Administrative & supervisory	Skilled	Unskilled	Volume	Value in (Rs.
5	6	7	8	9	10—concld.
Electricity & manpower	..	4	..	8,000 pieces	36,000
Man power	..	6	2	3,000 pieces	17,000
—do—	3	40	..	2,000 pieces	82,000
Electricity & manPower	2	10	4	Cotton 1,250 kg Raftal 385 kg	5,300 23,000
Manpower .	3	15	..	1,000 pieces	45,000
Electricity . .	2	1	5	40 tonnes	65,000
—do—	4	7	1	Sawing of timber 1,800 c.f.t. Manufacture of wooden boxes 8,000	42,000

Table No. 78—*Contd.*

Size (Large medium/small)	Amount in (Rs.) Capital: Fixed, Circulating working capital	Source	Loss or profit during 1972-73	Divident, to share-holder during 1972-73
1	11	12	13	14—contd.
Small . .	7,400	Loan from Directorate of Industries	Rs. 6,000/- nett profit	..
Small . .	9,850	Loan from Industries deptt.	Rs. 3,300/- nett profit.	..
Small . .	20,000	Loan from State bank of India.	Rs. 9,000/- nett profit	..
Small . .	18,000	Loan from State Industries deptt.	Rs. 6,000/- nett profit	..
Small . .	12,800	do	Rs. 5,000/- nett profit	..
Small . .	25,000	From own savings	Rs. 8,000/- nett profit	—
Small . .	30,000	Loan from State bank of India	Rs. 8,000/- nett profit	..

Bonus to employees during 1972-73	Particulars of housing for the industrial labour	Problems of industrial relation, if any	Manner & problem of disposal of industrial waste and effluent	Problems of the industry	Remarks
15	16	17	18	19	20 concld.
Nil	Nil	No	Waste product is burnt	Nil	..
Nil	Nil	No	—do—	Nil	..
Nil	Nil	No	No waste product	Nil	..
Nil	Nil	No	Waste product is burried	Nil	..
Nil	Nil	No	No waste product	Nil	..
Nil	Nil	No	Waste product is thrown into river	Nil	..
Nil	Nil	No	The waste product is sold and burnt in the hearths	Nil	..

Table No. 79—Professional and practitioners

Category	No. registered	No. unregistered (estimated)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
(i) Lawyer	..	About 80	..
(ii) Allopathic doctor	..	About 35	..
(iii) Homoeopathic doctor . .	..	About 3	..
(iv) Unani Hakeem (v) Ayurvedic doctor } . .	..	About 9	..
(vi) Architect/engineer/overseer/draftsman	4 (Drafts-man),	About 22	..
(vii) Others *i.e.* veterinarians, dentists, pharmacists, jurists, astrologers etc.	..	About 57	..

Table No. 80—Registered vehicles of different types

Type	Number	Licence fee			Remarks
		Per vehicle (Rs.)	Total due (Rs.)	Total collected during 1972-73 (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Scooter, motor cycle & combinations	..	..	..	..	
2. Auto rickshaws .	..	..	..	..	
3. Cycles . . .	308	1.50	462.00	462.00	
4. Man-pulled rickshaws	..	..	..	..	
5. Animal driven vehicles (Tongas)	220	10/- & 8/- for Ist. & 2nd. class respectively	1,800.00	1,800.00	
6. Others (Raidas)	140	10.50	1,470.00	1,470.00	

Table No. 81—Transport

City bus service, if any — No
Fleet strength — 178
Effective strength — 160
Routes

Name of route	Length	Frequency of bus service on the route	No. of buses plying	Agency running the service	No. of passengers during 1972-73	Remarks including whether crowding is little / much / very much during different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Anant-nag-Kulgam Ashmuji	20 Kms.	9	3	Kashmir Motor Drivers Association	98,000	Crowding very much during 8a. m to 10 a.m. and from 4p.m to 6 p.m.
2. Anantnag Shupiyan via Kulgam	40 ,,	4	4	—do—	45,000	—do—
3. Anantnag Watoo . .	50 ,,	4	4	—do—	43,000	—do—
4. Damhal-Hanjipora . .	36 ,,	5	5	—do—	57,000	—do—
5. Anantnag-Bata Pora .	38 ,,	2	1	—do—	22,000	—do—
6. Anant-nag-Kapran . .	40 ,,	2	1	—do—	20,000	—do—
7. Anantnag-Chambgund .	14 ,,	5	1	—do—	55,000	—do—
8. Anantnag-Kullar . .	32 ,,	2	2	—do—	22,000	—do—
9. Anantnag-Pahalgam via Sallar	55 ,,	10	5	—do—	113,000	—do—

10. Anantnag-Nowshehra .	23 ,,	4	2	—do—	44,000	—do—
11. Anantnag-Khiram . .	29 ,,	6	3	—do—	65,000	—do—
12. Anantnag-Mahind . .	18 ,,	3	1	—do—	34,000	—do—
13. Anantnag-Kelam . .	10 ,,	15	5	—do—	60,000	—do—
14. Anantnag-Shupiyan via Zainapora	40 ,,	10	5	—do—	100,000	—do—
15. Anantnag-Imam Sahib .	18 ,,	4	1	—do—	40,000	—do—
16. Anantnag-Zainapora .	17 ,,	4	1	—do—	41,000	—do—
17. Anantnag-Tralvia Awantipora	35 ,,	6	3	—do—	65,000	—do—
18. Anantnag-Pulwama via Awantipora	35 ,,	4	2	—do—	44,000	—do—
19. Anantnag-Charisharief via Ahantipora	70 ,,	1	1	—do—	10,000	—do—
20. Anantnag-Saimoh via S ngam	26 ,,	4	2	—do—	35,000	—do—
21. Anantnag-Pulwama via Chakar	30 ,,	6	3	—do—	56,000	—do—
22. Anantnag-Pulwama via Littar	30 ,,	2	1	—do—	17,000	—do—
23. Anantnag-Dadhsar . .	31 ,,	2	1	—do—	15,000	—do—
24. Anantnag-Shupiyan via Qadar	33 ,,	4	2	—do—	30,000	—do—
25. Anantnag-Fressal-Yaripora	18 ,,	6	2	—do—	50,000	—do—
26. Anantnag - Kulgam via Ariwani	32 ,,	3	1	—do—	30,000	—do—
27. Anantnag-Yaripora . .	18 ,,	3	1	—do—	27,000	—do—

Table No. 81—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28. Anantnag-Verinag via Qazigund	27 Kms.	4	2	K.M.D.A.	27,000	Crowding very much from 8a.m. to 10 a.m. & from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
29. Anantnag-Qazigund	22 ,,	2	1	—do—	39,000	—do—
30. Anantnag-Pahalgam via Aishmuqam	40 ,,	16	8	—do—	15,000	—do—
31. Anantnag-Seerkanili Gund.	10 ,,	6	1	—do—	183,000	—do—
32. Anantnag-Srinagar . .	54 ,,	40	40	—do—	60,000	—do—
1. Anantnag-Kothhar .	35 ,,	6	3	The Islamabad transport Workers Union Ltd.	649,000	—do—
2. Anantnag-Qazigund via Kulgam	48 ,,	4	2	—do—	175,000	—do—
3. Anantnag-Gund . .	40 ,,	2	1	—do—	117,000	—do—
4. Anantnag-Khyar . .	24 ,,	2	1	—do—	58,000	—do—
5. Anantnag Devsar . .	26 ,,	1	1	—do—	59,000	—do—
1. Anantnag-Kokernag .	24 ,,	4	2	Tonga Drivers Transport Union Co-operative Society Ltd.	29,000	—do—
2. Anantnag-Verinag . .	23 ,,	10	5	—do—	136,000	—do—
3. Anantnag-Gadol . .	43 ,,	2	2	—do—	341,000	—do—
4. Anantnag-Nawbug Iarno	43 ,,	3	3	—do—	68,500	—do—
5. Anantnag-Kapran Verinag	40 ,,	2	2	—do—	102,450	—do—
6. Anantnag-Daksum . .	43 ,,	2	1	—do—	68,200	—do—

1. Anantnag-Achabal . .	8 ,,	10	1	J & K Govt. Transport Undertaking	68,850	—do—
2. Anantnag-Akingam .	13 ,,	2	1	—do—	211,800	—do—
3. Anantnag-Bijbehara .	9 ,,	10	1	—do—	42,000	—do—
4. Anantnag-Behralanipora .	18 ,,	3	1	—do—	200,000	—do—
5. Anantnag-Baninal . .	57 ,,	2	1	—do—	60,000	—do—
6. Anantnag-Chawalgam .	18 ,,	4	1	—do—	40,000	—do—
7. Anantnag-Chatragul .	27 ,,	2	1	—do—	90,000	—do—
8. Anantnag-Duroo . .	21 ,,	2	1	—do—	42,000	—do—
9. Anantnag-Daksum . .	43 ,,	2	1	—do—	45,000	—do—
10. Anantnag-Devsar . .	26 ,,	2	1	—do—	41,000	—do—
11. Anantnag-Haptnar . .	24 ,,	2	1	—do—	40,000	—do—
12. Anantnag-Kokernag .	24 ,,	2	1	—do—	48,000	—do—
13. Anantnag-Kulgam . .	20 ,,	2	1	—do—	44,000	—do—
14. Anantnag-Qazigund	22 ,,	2	1	—do—	40,000	—do—
15. Anantnag-Shupiyan-Kulgam	40 ,,	1	1	—do—	45,000	—do—
16. Anantnag-Shupiyan-Zainapora	40 ,,	1	1	—do—	39,000	—do—
17. Anantnag-Srinagar . .	54 ,,	3	1	—do—	59,881	—do—
18. Anantnag-Verinag . .	23 ,,	2	1	—do—	40,000	—do—
19. Anantnag-Yaripora .	18 Kms.	3	1	—do—	63,000	—do—
20. Anantnag-Larkipora .	11 ,,	4	1	—do—	80,000	—do—
21. Anantnag-Watoo . .	50 ,,	1	1	—do—	20,000	—do—
22. Anantnag-Vesoo . .	13 ,,	3	1	—do—	60,000	—do—

Table No. 82—Rural areas connected by bus service

Name of the terminus of the route	Distance from the periphery of the town (in kmrs.)	Frequency of the service	Remarks including whether the route is originating from the town or passing through the town and whether crowding is little/ much/very much during the different hours
1	2	3	4
1. Wattoo . . .	47	4	Originating from the town, Crowding very much at 8-10 a.m. & 4-6 p.m.
2. Damhal Hanjipora .	33	5	—do—
3. Batapora . . .	35	2	—do—
4. Kapran . . .	36	2	—do—
5. Chambgund . .	11	5	—do—
6. Kullar . . .	29	2	—do—
7. Nawshehra . . .	20	4	—do—
8. Khiram . . .	26	6	—do—
9. Mahind . . .	15	3	—do—
10. Kelam . . .	8	15	—do—
11. Imam Sahib . .	15	4	—do—
12. Zainapora . . .	14	4	—do—
13. Pulwama *via* Awantipora	32	4	—do—
14. Charisharief . .	67	1	—do—
15. Saimoh *via* Sangam .	23	4	—do—
16. Pulwama *via* Chakar .	27	6	—do—
17. Pulwama *via* Littar .	27	2	—do—
18. Dadahsar . . .	28	2	—do—
19. Frasal Yaripora . .	15	6	—do—
20. Yaripora . . .	15	3	—do—
21. Verinag *via* Qa igund .	24	4	—do—
22. Qazigund . . .	19	2	—do—
23. Seerkaniligund . .	7	6	—do—
24. Kothar . . .	33	6	—do—

Table No. 82—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
25. Qazigund *via* Kulgam	45	4	Originating rom the town, Crowding very much at 8-10 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
26. Gund . . .	38	2	—do—
27. Khayar . . .	22	2	—do—
28. Devsar . . .	23	1	—do—
29. Verinag . . .	21	10	—do—
30. Gadol . . .	41	2	—do—
31. Naubug-Larnoo .	41	3	—do—
32. Kapran Verinag . .	38	2	—do—
33. Daksum . . .	41	2	—do—
34. Achabal . . .	6	10	—do—
35. Akingam . . .	11	2	—do—
36. Behralinipora . .	16	3	—do—
37. Banihal . . .	55	2	—do—
38. Chawalgam . .	15	4	—do—
39. Chatragul . . .	25	2	—do—
40. Duroo . . .	19	2	—do—
41 Daksum . . .	41	2	—do—
42. Devsar . . .	23	2	—do—
43. Hapatnar . . .	21	2	—do—
44. Qazigund . . .	19	2	—do—
45. Verinag . . .	21	2	—do—
46. Yaripora . . .	15	3	—do—
47. Larkipora . . .	9	4	—do—
48. Watoo . . .	47	1	—do—
49. Vesoo . . .	11	3	—do—

Table No. 83—Distant towns connected by bus service

Name of terminus of the route	Distance from the town (in Kms.)	Frequency of the service	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Kulgam *via* Aishmuji .	20	9	Crowding very much at 8-10 a.m. & 4-6 p.m.
2. Shupiyan *via* Kulgam .	40	4	—do—
3. Pahalgam *via* Sallar .	55	10	—do—
4. Shupiyan *via* Zainapora	40	10	—do—
5. Tral *via* Awantipora .	35	6	—do—
6. Shupiyan *via* Qadar .	33	4	—do—
7. Kulgam *via* Ariwani .	22	3	—do—
8. Pahalgam *via* Aishmuqam	40	16	—do—
9. Srinagar . . .	54	40	—do—
10. Kokernag . . .	24	4	—do—
11. Bijbehara . . .	9	10	—do—
12. Kokernag . . .	24	2	—do—
13. Kulgam . . .	20	2	—do—
14. Shupiyan *via* Kulgam .	40	1	—do—
15. Shupiyan *via* Zainapora	40	1	—do—
16. Srinagar . . .	54	3	—do—

Table No. 84—Transport of commodities by rail/other Public Transport (No. train service exists)

IMPORTS					EXPORTS					
Five important commodities imported to town (1973-74)		Total tonnage imported during (1973-74)			Five important commodities exported from the town (1973-74)		Total tonnage of export during (1973-74)			
Name of commodity	Place from where brought to town	Rail	Other public transport	Total	Name of commodity	Place of despatch	Rail	Other public transport	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 General provision	Srinagar & Jammu	..	9,391	9,391	1. Fruits	Delhi and Srinagar	..	2,758	2,758	..
2 Medicines	Srinagar	..	273	213	2. Gabbas	Jammu, Srinagar	..	30	30	..
3 Hardware and building materials	Jammu, Srinagar and nearby areas	..	16,657	16,657	3. Wood works (toys, furniture etc.)	Jammu, Srinagar	..	35	35	..
4 Utensils & crockery	Jammu and Srinagar	..	338	338	4. Embroidered wall curtains	Srinagar	..	20	20	..
5 Cloth	Srinagar, Amritsar, Ahmedabad, etc.	..	946	946	5. Willow works (Baskets, cane furniture and Kangris etc.)	Jammu, Srinagar	..	20	20	..

Table No. 85—Communication

(a) Sale of the postal stationery by each post office in the town

S. No.	Name of the Post office	Postal stationery	No. sold during 1972-73	Total sale proceeds during 1972-73	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Post office, Anantnag . .	(i) Post card (ii) Envelope (iii) Inland cover (iv) Stamps	N.A.	Rs. 13,737·60	No information was available in respect of the fifth post office namely Chini chowk, Sub-post office as they have not furnished the requisit information vide their letter No. Nil dated 3-11-76
		TOTAL		13,737·60	
2	Sub-post office, Nandikadal .	(i) Post card (ii) Inland cover (iii) Envelope (iv) Stamps	N.A.	10,941·43	
		TOTAL		10,941·43	

3	ub-post office, Anantnag city	(i) Post card	N.A.	1,240·00
		(ii) Inland cover	N.A.	1,420·00
		(iii) Envelope	N.A.	1,180·00
		(iv) Stamps	N.A.	10,200·00
		TOTAL		14,040·00
4	Sub-post office, Khanabal .	(i) Post card	4,000	600·00
		(ii) Inland cover	25,000	5,000·00
		(iii) Envelope	20,000	5,000·00
		(iv) Stamps	15,000	5,000·00
		TOTAL	64,000	15,600·00

(b) Receipt and issue of telegrams:—

(i) Number received during 1972-73	19,840
(ii) Number issued during 1972-73	19,051

Table No. 85—*Concld.*

(c) Particulars about telephones :—

No. of connections	Rate	No. of total calls during 1972-73	No. of trunk-calls during 1972-73	Whether the exchange is automatic or manually operated or otherwise	No. of public telephone boots	Total revenue during 1972-73	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
175	Rs. 400 each	N.A.	51,116	Automatic	4	N.A.	..

(d) Receipt of money order :—	Number	Amount (Rs.)	Remark
(i) Money order received during 1972-73 . .	1,361	125,115·99	..
(ii) Money order issued during 1972-73 . .	1,716	192,697·82	..

(e) Number of radio licences issued in the town during 1972-73	(i) Domestic	(ii) Commercial
	2,812 including concessionals	384

Table No. 86—Newspapers, journals and periodicals by type in circulation in the town

Type	Name	Language	place of publication		Number in circulation	Remarks
			Local	Outside		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daily . .	The Times of India	English	..	New Delhi	50	..
	The Indian Express	English	..	Do.	100	..
	The Hindustan Times	English	..	Do.	15	..
	The Statesman	English	..	Do.	5	..
	The Milap	Urdu	..	Jullundur	20	..
	The Nau-Bharat Times	Hindu	..	New Delhi	8	..
	The Aftab	Urdu		Srinagar	500—600	..
	The Srinagar Times	Urdu	..	Srinagar	400—500	..
	The Hamdard	Urdu	..	Srinagar	275—300	..
Weekly .	The Illustrated Weekly	English	..	Delhi	50	..
	The Blitz	English & Urdu	..	Bombay	15	..
	The Dharam Yug	Hindi	..	Delhi	10	..
Fortnightly .	The Filmfare	English	..	Delhi	5	..
Monthly . .	The Ruby	Urdu	..	Delhi	15	..
	The Shamma	Urdu	..	Delhi	20	..
	The Readers Digest	English	..	Bombay	3	..
	The Star and Style	English	..	Bombay	10	..
	The Picture Post	English	..	Bombay	40	..
	The Link	English	..	Delhi	3	..
	The Shabistan	Urdu	..	Delhi	5	..

Table No. 87—Marketing (both recognised and general)—special particulars about marketing

Name of the market	Type of shop establishment and warehouse with reference to the main commodities dealt with	Approx. no.	peak season for sale	Hours of marketing	Remarks including Commodities for which the market is particularly reputed and also whether it is a regulated market
1	2	3	4	5	6
Market Mehman	1. Alumunimum utensils	8	Autumn	9 am to 9 pm	
	2. Books and stationery	4	Whole year	Do.	
	3. Cloth	22	Ending Autumn	Do.	
	4. Cosmetics	12	Whole year	Do.	
	5. Footwear	11	Autumn	Do.	
	6. Fruit	11	Whole year	Do.	
	7. Grocery	12	Whole year	Do.	Central market of the town
	8. Hardware	8	Whole year	Do.	
	9. Meat	6	Whole year	Do.	
	10. Pan & cigarettes	11	Whole year	Do.	
	11. Restaurants	12	Whole year	Do.	
	12. Vegetables	12	Whole year	Do.	
Reshi Market	1. Brass utensils	7	Whole year	Do.	This is said to be the oldest market of the town and serves as the whole sale market for the town and near by villages
	2. Cloth	11	Whole year	Do.	
	3. Cosmetics	11	Whole year	Do.	
	4. Copper utensils	3	Whole year	Do.	
	5. Footwear	6	Whole year	Do.	
	6. Crockery	25	Whole year	Do.	

	7. Motor parts	3	Whole year	Do.	
	8. Tobacco	5	Whole year	Do.	
Chahkandan market .	1. Books & stationery	1	Whole year	Do.	Maximum medicine shops are located in this market as the district hospital is located in the same locality
	2. Cloth	4	Whole year	Do.	
	3. Cosmetics	3	Whole year	Do.	
	4. Grocery	3	Whole year	Do.	
	5. Medicines	6	Whole year	Do.	
Khanabal Market .	1. Cloth	8	Autumn	Do.	The market has gained reputation because it is in the vicinity of the newly constructed colonies, ie. Nai-Basti. and officers colony Khanabal. It also serves as the main market for the Khanabal boat population.
	2. Cosmetics	1	Whole year	Do.	
	3. Grocery	28	Whole year	Do.	
	4. Vegetables	5	Whole year	Do.	

Table No. 68—Special particulars about supply of vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, milk, fuel, etc. from outside the town

Name of the commodity	Approximate daily arrival	Areas from where obtained and mileage of the area situated at maximum distance	Method of transport	Particulars of operation of middle man, if any	Particulars of warehouse facilities	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Eggs	80 dozens	Nearby village (15 kms.)	By bus & tongas	..	..	..
2. Fish	200 Kgs	Nearby villages & Srinagar (54 kms.)	By bus	..	..	..
3. Milk	700 Litres	Nearby villages (15 Kms.)	By bus & tongas	..	..	..
4. Meat	1,600 Kgs	Delhi & nearby villages (650 Kms.)	By trucks	..	..	..
5. Vegetables	700 Kgs	Srinagar & nearby villages (54 Kms.)	By bus & tongas	..	..	..
6. Fierwood	2,200 quintals	Nearby forests	By trucks	..	..	..

Table No. 89—Particulars about banks/credit co-operative Societies and other financial Institutions like Saving bank

Name	No.	Number of depositors							
		Fixed		Saving		Current		Others	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Co-operative bank .	1	195	414,000	579	2,115,000	489	1,891,000	687	2,267.00
2. Punjab national bank	1	476	2,600,192	8,090	2,251,956	196	572,507	378	245,940
3. State bank of India .	1	895	1,721,000	1,495	870,000	295	577,000	..	..
4. State bank of India Agriculture Department	1	10	100,000	100	24,000	3	5,000	..	..

Name	Transaction during 1972-73		Land on mortagage		Investment during 1972-73 (in Rs.)			
	Bills discounted and purchased	Loans and advances	Acreage	Amount advanced against mortgage	Government securities	Agricultural production	Industrial production	Others
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Co-operative bank .	..	12,555,000	..		49,000	6,621,000	..	1,022,000
2. Punjab national bank .	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
3. State bank of India .	..	9,250,000	..		..	..	..	..
4. State bank of India Agriculture Department	..	..	..	..	..	1.Croploan =10,000 2. T/loans =13,000	..	..

Table No. 90—Particulars about domestic animals and livestock (1972-73)

Type	No.	Registration fee	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Cows	1,185	..	..
2. Heefers	249	..	..
3. Male calves	350	..	..
4. Bulls	80	..	..
5. Pony	125	..	..
6. Sheep	331	..	..
7. Goat	152	..	..
8. Poultry birds	10,000	..	..

Table No. 91—Special particulars on communication to and from the town (on the basis of study in 12 villages)

Name of one village at distance of 3 miles, 6 miles, 9 miles & 12 miles on main transport lines (road, rail line, waterway) going out of the town	Approximate population	Predominant economy	Important means of transport to & from the town	Approximate No. of persons commuting to the town for					Total
				Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education	Other reasons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Beakapora . .	1,113	Agricultural	Bus	..	2	..	2	..	4
2. Seer Kaniligand	3,205	Agriculture & household industry	Bus	..	12	5	30	..	47
3. Nowpora—Tulipora	929	Agriculture	Bus	..	3	..	6	..	9
4. Sagam . .	2,676	Agriculture	Bus	..	3	..	3	..	6

Table No. 91—*Concld.*

Name of one village at distance of 3 miles, 6 miles, 9 miles & 12 miles on main transport lines (road, rail line, waterway) going out of the town	Approximate No. of persons commuting from the town for						
	Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education	Other reasons	Total	Remarks
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Brakpora	..	4	..	5	..	9	..
2. Seer Kanilgund . .	..	5	..	6	..	11	..
3. Nowpora—Tulipora . .	..	1	..	9	..	10	..
4. Sagam	..	7	..	5	..	12	..

Table No. 92—Special particulars about voting behaviour of the population during the last general election held

Political Institution of which the election was held	Name of the constituency to which the polling station belongs	Year when election was held	Name of polling station	Whether reserved or unreserved constituency	No. of registered voters	Dominant ethenic category (SC/ST others/ Hindus/ Muslims/ Christians/ Sikh Buddhists/ Totalothers)		Dominant socio-economic class (upper/ lower/ middle according to the standard of town)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Lok Sabha	Anantnag parliamentary constituency. (This constituency includes the whole district of Anantnag)	1971	N.A. (464 polling stations were set-up)	Unreserved	393,878	393,878	Muslim	Low
2. Legislative Assembly	Anantnag constituency- (This constituency comprises of Anantnag town, P.H. Ranbirsing pora, AnchiDoru, Qasba Bagat, Khanabal, Rohis and Khamber, Brakapora of tehsil Anantnag)	1972	N.A. (46 polling stations were set-up)	Do.	27,176	271,76	Muslim	Low
3. Anantnag T. A. C.	Nine constituencies consisting of one ward each	1972	N.A. (26 polling stations were set-up)	Do.	13,752	13,752	Muslim	Low

Table No. 92—*Concld.*

Name	Ethnic category(SC/ ST/others Hindus/ Muslims Christians/ Sikh/ Buddhists/ others)	Party	No. of valid votes polled	Total No. of votes polled by candidates		Remarks
				Name	Valid votes polled	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Peer Ghulam Nabi Shah	Muslim	Independent	250148	Peer Ghulam Nabi Shah	90,434	Information regarding Anantnag Town is not available separately
2. Shamim Ahmed Shamim	Do.	Do.		Shamim Ahmed Shamim	8,887	
3. Mohd. Shafi Oureshi	Do.	I.N.C.		Mohd. Shafi Oureshi	150,827	
1. Piaray Lal Handoo	Hindu	Independent	22455	Piaray Lal Handoo	5,883	
2. Ab. Ahad Jan	Muslim	Do.		Ab., Ahad Jan	483	
3. Kh. Shamasuddin	Do.	I.N.C.		Kh. Shamasuddin	7,401	
4. Gh. Hassan Naik	Do.	Independent		Gh. Hassan Naik	4,944	
5. Ghulam Qadir Tak	Do.	Jamat-i-Islami		Ghulam Qadir Tak	3,478	
6. Nazir Ahmed	Do.	Independent		Nazir Ahmed	266	
			WARD NO. 1			
1. Gh. Hassan Inalabi	Do.	Do.	1813	Gh. Hassan Inqalabi	354	
2. Mohd. Yaqoob Beigh	Do.	Do.		Mohd. Yaqoob Beigh	1,459	

			WARD NO. 2		
Gh. Nabi Kochak	Do.	Do.	..	Gh. Nabi Kochak	Uncontested
			WARD NO. 3		
1. Ab. Gani Allaqband	Do.	Do.	773	Ab. Gani Allaq-band	633
2. Ghulam-ud-Din .	Do.	Do.		Ghulam-ud-Din	140
			WARD NO. 4		
1. Ali Mohd. Shah .	Do.	Do.	571	Ali Mohd. Shah	448
2. Mohd. Amin Kadru	Do.	Do.		Mohd. Amin Kadru	123
			WARD NO. 5		
1. Peer Abdul Gani .	Do.	Do.	..	Peer Abdul Gani	Uncontested
			WARD NO. 6		
1. Ab. Salam Deva .	Do.	Do.	..	Ab. Salam Deva	Do.
			WARD NO. 7		
1. Gh. Hassan Qadri	Do.	Do.	1288	Gh. Hassan Qadri	475
2. Sona ullah Mir	Do.	Do.		Sona ullah Mir	321
3. Nazir Ahmed	Do.	Do.		Nazir Ahmed	492
			WARD NO. 8		
1. Dr. Sheikh Abdul Majid	Do.	Do.	908	Dr. Sheikh Abdul Majid	838
2. Ab. Gaffar Hichoo	Do.	Do.		Ab. Gaffar Hichoo	70
			WARD No. 9		
1. Ali Mohd. Dar	Do.	Do.	1634	Ali Mohd. Dar	536
2. Gh. Rasool Shah	Do.	Do.		Gh. Rasool Shah	1,098

Table No. 93—Particulars of cinema

Name of cinema	Location	When established	Type of building with reference to the main material used in wall and roof	Floor space	Projection length	No. of seats by rate of tickets	No. of shows per day & timing of the same	Average No. of tickets sold per day proceeding the month of the survey	Total Sale proceeds during 1972-73	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nishat Talkies	Near K.M.D.A bus stand	17-4-1953	Pucca const. of B. bricks, cement, G.I. sheets	N.A.	91 ft.	Box=20=Rs.4·50 U. stall=16=Rs.3·75 L. stall=64=Rs.3·00 Gallery·=219 Rs. 2·00 3rd class=225=Rs. 0.90	2 shows 1·30 p.m and 8·00 p.m	391	Rs. 126,697·72	..

Table No. 94—Particulars about Town Hall

Name	Location	When established	Description of the structure	Nature of use	Other particulars	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Town Hall, Anantnag	Court road Anantnag	23-1-1957	Stone, cement, c.r, sheets, wood	Public meetings, dramas, cultural shows, civic receptions, etc.	Used as examination hall also	A library is attached to this hall where some 1890 books are kept and about 50 readers visit the library daily

Table No. 95—Law and order, crime and deviant behaviour

Name	Jurisdiction	No. of criminal cases during 1972-73		Particulars of cases of breach of law & order on communal, Political, industrial relations and other grounds	Other particulars of deviant behaviour (e.g. alcohalism, suicide etc.)		Remarks
		Registered	Challaned		Type	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Station, Anantnag	Town are alimits, Anantnag	66	42	..	..	..	Only one police station in Anantnag town

Table No. 96—Particulars of criminal cases filed in courts during 1972-73

S. No.	Type of criminal cases	No. instituted in 1972-73	No. carried over for			No. ending in convic-tion	No. ending in acquittal	Remarks
			More than 2 years	1—2 years	Less than 1 year			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Raping	1	2	1	1	..	4	..
2	Attempts to murder	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	Hurts	3	..	..	2	..	5	..
4	Assault on p. servant	4	1	3	2	2	2	..
5	House breaking	1	3	4	1	3	2	..
6	Wrongful restraint (confinement)	3	..	..	3	..	4	..
7	Fire accidents	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
8	Motor accidents	8	3	2	2	15	2	..
9	H. P. O.	4	3	2	4	22	2	..
10	G. Act.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
11	Excise Act	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
12	Essential commodities	4	..	2	1	4	..	..
13	Theft	4	2	1	2	6	2	..
14	Rescuing stolen property	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	Criminal tresspassers	4	..	..	4	..	8	..
	TOTAL	42	14	15	26	55	32	..

Table No. 97—Special particulars about areas where slums are found

Sl. No.	Name	Age of the slum	Main house-type & approximate number	Road & communication	Water supply	Lighting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mohalla Syed Sahib	50—60 Yrs.	Pucca 30% Kucha 70% } 78	Sarnal-Pahalgam road. All by-lanes are pucca, cemented but narrow	Public posts being looked after by public health department. Scarecity of water	Street lighting being looked after by TAC
2	Arampora	Do.	Pucca 25% Kucha 75% } 23	Mattan-Pahalgam road. All by-lanes are pucca but narrow	Do.	Do.
3	Lazabal	Do.	Pucca 30% Kucha 70% } 145	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Kralteng	Do.	Pucca 25% Kucha 75% } 41	Reshibazar. All by-lanes pucca but narrow	Do.	Do.
5	Chahkandan	Do.	Pucca 30% Kucha 70% } 51	Chini Chowk Road, Lanes cemented but narrow	Do.	Do.
6	Bafandan	Do.	Pucca 35% Kucha 65% } 65	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	Nazuk Mohalla	Do.	Pucca 35% Kucha 65% } 106	Lal chowk-Achabal road. Lanes pucca but narrow	Do.	Do.

8	Goja Mohalla	Do.	Pucca 25% Kucha 75%	58	Qazi Mohalla road. Lanes pucca but narrow	No public post	Inadequate street lights
9	Qazi Mohalla	Do.	Pucca 30% Kucha 70%	112	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Brahmanan Mohalla	Do.	Pucca 35% Kucha 65%	37	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Sarnal Pain & Sarnal Bala	Do.	Pucca 25% Kucha 75%	292	Pahalgam road. Lanes cemented but narrow	Do.	Do.
12	Gujnag	Do.	Pucca 30% Kucha 70%	123	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Khwaja Mir Ali Mohalla	Do.	Pucca 25% Kucha 75%	77	Chini chowk road. Inner lanes pucca but narrow	Do.	Do.
14	Sheerpora Pain & Bala	Do.	Pucca 25% Kucha 75%	176	Achabal road. Lanes pucca but narrow	Acute scarcity of water in sheer pora Bala	Do.
15	Mohalla Sadak	Do.	Pucca 25% Kucha 75%	108	Verinag road. Lanes pucca but narrow	Scarcity of water	Do.
16	Shah Sabib	Do.	Pucca 20% Kucha 80%	142	Sheerpora road, Lanes pucca but narrow	Do.	Do.
17	Dangerpora	Do.	Pucca 30% Kucha 70%	69	Mattan-Pahalgam road. Lanes pucca but narrow	Do.	Do.
18	Khanabal Boat Population	Do.	Pucca — Kucha 100%	40	Water way (Srinagar-Anantnag)	River water available. No water tap	Do.

Table No. 97—Special particulars about areas where slums are found—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Name	Latrine	Drainage	Approximate number of households	Main occupation of the slum dwellers	Ownership of slum land	Factors responsible for continuation of the slums	Remarks
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mohalla Syed Sahib	30% are not having latrines privately one public latrine	No proper drainage although pucca inner drains have been provided	118	Manufacturing, trade service	Owned	Non-availability of suitable sites and funds	
2	Arampora	40% not having one public latrine	Do.	30	Cultivation, manufacturing & service	Do.	Do.	
3	Lazabal	Do.	Do.	194	Manufacturing, trade & service	Do.	Do.	
4	Kralteng	Do. No public latrine	Do.	61	Trade & other services	Do.	Do.	
5	Chahkandan	35% not having, 1 public latrine	Do.	56	Trade & service	Do.	Do.	
6	Bafandan	30% not having, no public latrine	Do.	86	Manufacturing, trade & service	Do.	Do.	
7	Nazuk Mohalla	35% not having, 1 public latrine	Do.	153	Trade & service	Do.	Do.	

8	Goja Mohalla	40% not having, no public latrine	Do.	79	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Qazi Mohalla	35% not having, no public latrine	Do.	149	Trade, transport & service	Do.	Do.
10	Brahmanan Mohalla	40% not having, no public latrine	Do.	57	Trade & service	Do.	Do.
11	Sarnal Pain & Sarnal Bala	40% not having, 2 public latrines	Do.	387	Cultivation, manufacturing, trade & service	Do.	Do.
12	Gujnag	35% not having, 1 public latrine	Do.	184	Manufacturing, trade & service	Do.	Do.
13	Khwaja Mir Ali Mohalla	Do.	Do.	107	Construction, trade & service	Do.	Do.
14	Sheerpora Pain & Bala	40% not having, 1 public latrine	Do.	242	Cultivation, manufacturing, construction, trade & transport	Do.	Do.
15	Mohalla Sadak	50% not having, no public latrine	Do.	166	Manufacturing, trade, transport & service	Do.	Do.
16	Shah Sahib	40% not having, 1 public latrine	Do.	196	Manufacturing, trade & service	Do.	Do.
17	Dangerpora	Do.	Do.	77	Manufacturing, trade, transport & service	Do.	Do.
18	Khanabal Boat Population	100% not having, no public latrine	Do.	40	Trade & transport	Do.	Do.

Table No. 98—Preliminary particulars of places of worship

Place of worship	Location	Name of main deity	When established	Brief history of establishment of the place of worship & other important events involving the place of worship
1	2	3	4	5
Ziarat Reshi Mol	Reshi Mohalla	Nil	986 A. H. (Aftar Hijri)	Baba Hyder Reshi who was disciple of Hazrat Sheikh Hamza Makhdoom Sahib, died in this town and was burried here. A shrine was built on the grave of the said saint. He was a preacher of Islam. Some of his Khalifa are also burried in the same shrine of whom Sheikh Nazi Reshi was the Chief Khalifa whose decendents, are looking after the shrine.
Chapel St. John Bshop Memorial Hospital, Anantnag	Sarnal	Nil	1942 A.D.	Nil
Jamia-Ahli Hadis Masjid	Chah kndan	Nil	1959 A.D.	Nil
Masjid Malak Nag	Malak Nag	Nil	N.A.	Nil
Masjid Syed Sahib	Syed Sahib	Nil	995 A.H.	Hazrat Syed Mohd. Anayatullah Qadri Samnani who came here to propagate Islam in the valley died here in the town and a shrine was built on the grave of the said saint. His brother also died here and was burried

				beside the grave of the saint. He also built a Masjid near-by the shrine
Masjid Baba Dawoodh Khaki	Khaki Sahiban Reshi Bazar	Nil	760 A.H.	This Masjid was built by the son of Hazrat Mir Syed Alif Hamdani, Syed Mir Mohd. in 760 A. H. This Masjid was of one storey. Then in 987 A.H. second Floor was built by the disciple of Sheikh Hamza Makhdoom Sahib named Baba Dawoodh Khaki who was chief Qazi of Kashmir
Nagbal Shrine (Temple)	Chah kandan	Shanker Murti in Shiv Mandir is the only principal or main deity	In the time of Ranbir Singh who ruled Kashmir from 1857 to 1885 A.D.	It is said that Lord Indra was directed by Lord Shiva to get rid of his sins by having a bath in the spring and this spring afterwords was named after Indra. According to Hindus this spring is one of the holiest springs and a temple was erected here and deities of Shanker, Ram, Sita, Radha, Krishna etc. are kept here
Khirbhawani Asthapan (Devibal)	Reshimohalla	Durga Mata murti made of marble	150 years old	The legend has it that Durga mata directed Wazir panu, in a dream, to erect a temple here
Masjid Hazrat Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib	Mohalla Khwaja Mir Ali	Nil	943 A. H.	This Masjid was built by Hazrat Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib in 943 A. D. He bought a big area and built the Masjid. He came over to Kashmir to propagate Islam

Table No. 99—Constructional details of places of worship

Name of place of worship	Main deity	Subsidiary deities	Constructional details & structure of the place of worship	Constructional & physical structure of deities & other religious & sacred objects etc.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ziarat Reshi Mol	Nil	Nil	The main building is made up of carved wood	Nil	
Chapel St. John Bishop Memorial Hospital, Anantnag	Nil	Nil	Stone, high traingular ceiling with Kashmiri khutamband type ceiling	Nil	
Jamait-Ahli Hadis Masjid	*Nil*	*Nil*	Stone, brick and wood with G.C. sheets etc. (yet under construction)	*Nil*	
Masjid Malak Nag	Nil	Nil	Stone, brick, wood, G.C. sheets etc.	Nil	
Masjid Syed Sahib	Nil	Nil	Stone, unburnt brick, wood. Wall fitted with small mirrors. The ceiling is supported by 12 wooden pillars	Relics, (Sword of steel, Gown of cloth, Rosary & script of the saint)	
Masjid Baba Dawoodh Khaki	Nil	Nil	Stone, burnt brick, wood etc. Roof wooden	Nil	

Nagbal Shrine (Temple)	Shanker Murti in the Shiv Mandir is the main deity	Deities of Hanuman and Ganesh, Ram, Lakheshman, Sita	Stone, brick, wood, G.C. sheets etc.	All deities are made of stone
Khirbhawani Asthapan (Devibal)	Durga Mata's deity	Shiva Linga and photograph of Durga Mata	Marble, G.C. sheet concrete	Durga Mata murti is made of marble
Masjid Hazrat Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib	Nil	Nil	Stone, brick, wood, G.C. sheet etc.	Nil

Table No. 100—Particulars of deities

Name of place of worship	Main deity		Other deities		Legends conected with various deities and the installation in the place of worship
	Local name	God or goddesses of scriptures with whom identified	Local name	God or goddesses of scriptures with whom identified	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ziarat Reshi Mol	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chapel of St. John Bishop Memorial Hospital	..	..	..	..	..
3. Masjid Jamiat—Ahli-Hadis, Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..
4. Masjid Malak Nag	..	..	..	..	..
5. Masjid Syed Sahib	..	..	..	..	..
6. Masjid Baba Dawoodh Khaki	..	..	..	..	—
7. Masjid Hazrat Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib	..	..	..	..	—

8. Nagbal Shrine	Same	Shanker Murti	Same	Radha, Krishen, Hanuman, Ganesh, Shivala, Ram, Sita, Lakheshman	(1) Shiva or Shanker Murti was installed in the time of Maharaja Ranbir Singh (2) Ramji Murti was installed by Lalla Isher Dass some one hundred years back (3) Radha-Krishen Murti was installed by donation and murti was brought from Jaipur (4) Hanuman murti, 70 years old, installed by public donation (5) Shivala murti of Shiva, is 70 years old and was installed by public donation
9. Khironawani Asthapan (Devibal)	Same	Durga Mata, Murti made of marble	Same	Shiva linga and photograph of Durga Mata	Durga Mata Murti is of marble & brought fom Jaipur in 1972. Public has contributed for this deity

Table No. 101—Particulars about festivals

Name of Festival	Time when performed	Functionary and role	Place of worship (Temple etc.) where performed & approximate number of participants	
1	2	3	4	
1. Urs Reshi Sahib . .	1st, Zeekad	Khadimani Ziarat perform Darood Khani and Naat Khani	Reshi Mol Sahib	10,000
2. Shabi Qadar . .	26th-27th night of Ramzan	do	do	3,000—6,000
3. Idi Milad . . .	12th Rabi-ul-Awal	do	do	5,000
4. Urs Hazrat Ali Murtaza	21st Ramzan	Showing of selics by Khadimani Ziarat	do	5,000
1. Christmas . . .	25th December	Preceptor, leading the prayers	Chapal of St. John Bishop Memorial Hospital	21
2. Good Friday . .	April	Staff member	do	23
3. Easter . . .	April	Staff member	do	21
1. Chitra Ashtami & Asujuj Ashtami (performance of Hawan)	Navratras	Kirtan & Path, Satya Narain is celebrated & Halwa Puri is distributed	Devibal	1,300
2. Har Ashtami . .	Har	do	do	1,000

1.	Idd-ul-Fitar . .	1st Shawal	Himaz & Khutba	Masjid Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib	200
2.	Idd-ul-Zuha . .	10th Zilhaj	do	do	200
1.	Idd-ul-Fitar . .	1st Shawal	do	Masjid Jamiat—Ahli Hadir	3,000
2.	Idd-ul-Zuha . .	10th Zilhaj	do	do	3,000
3.	Shabi Qadar . .	26-27th night of Ramzan	do	do	2,000
4.	Deeni Ijtlmah . .	10th August	Discussions	do	6,000
1.	Idd-ul-Zuha . .	10th Zilhaj	Nimaz	Masjid Malak Nag	2,000
2.	Idd-ul-Fitar . .	1st. Shawal	do	do	do
3.	Shabi Qadar . .	26-27th night of Ramzan	Nimaz & Darood Khani	do	200-300
4.	Shabi Barat . .	14-15th of Shaban	do	do	do
1.	Urs Syed Sahib . .	6th Shaban	Khutam Khani, Chiragan, Quran Khani	Masjid Syed Sahib	3,000
1.	Urs Baba Dawoodh Khaki	3rd. Safar	Chiragan, Khutam Khani	Masjid Baba Dawoodh Khaki	3,000
2.	Urs Makhdoom Sahib	24th Safar	Chiragan, Khutam Khani	do	do

Table No. 102—Other activities in places of worship

Nature of activity	Description and place of activity	Category of persons benefitted	Place of worship associated	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Philanthropic (ii) Educational (iii) Socio-cultural	Education & library facilities in the school building, nearby the shrine of Hazrat Reshi Sahib	Muslims are benefitted	Ziarat Reshi Mol	
(i) Philanthropic (ii) Educational (iii) Socio-cultural	On Social reforms in the Masjid	do	Masjid Malak Nag	
(i) Philanthropic (ii) Educational (iii) Socio-cultural	On Social reforms in the Masjid	do	Masjid Jamiat Ahli—Hadis	
(i) Philanthropic (ii) Educational (iii) Socio-cultural	Education on the Holy Quran is given in the Masjid	Muslim children are benefitted	Masjid Syed Sahit	
(i) Philanthropic (ii) Educational (iii) Socio-cultural	On Social reforms in the Masjid	Muslims are benefitted	Masjid Baba Dawoodh Khaki	

Table No. 103—Functionaries, employees and other having special roles

Place of worship	Category of functionaries	Caste or community	Number	Special role	Insignia or symbol of office	Remuneration		Remarks
						Range	Average per head	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ziarat Reshi Mol Sahib	1. Accountant-cum-Clerk	Muslim	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 400/- PM	
	2. Recovery Officer	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 125/- PM	
	3. Guards	,,	3	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 110/- PM	
	4. Peon	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 100/- PM	
	5. Imam	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 80/- PM	
	6. Mali	,,	2	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 67·50 PM	
Khir Bhawani Asthapan (Devibal)	1. Pujaris	Hindu	2	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 62,50 PM	
	2. Sweeper	Muslim	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 5/- PM	
Masjid Jamia Ahli-Hadis	1. Chowkidar	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 40/- PM	
Nagbal Temple	1. Gardener	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 70/- PM	
	2. Chowkidar	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 55/- PM	
	3. Sweeper	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 30/- PM	
Masjid Malak Nag	1. Imam	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 33.30PM	
Masjid Syed Sahib	1. Imam	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 150/- PM	
	2. Chowkidar	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 50/- PM	
	3. Hamami	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 75/- PM	Hamami is in service for 4 months of winter only
Masjid Baba Dawoodh Khaki	1. Imam	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 85/- PM	
Masjid Hazrat Kh. Mir Ali Sahib	1. Chowkidar-cum-Hamami	,,	1	..	..	N.A.	Rs. 150/- PM	
Chapel of St. John Bishop Memorial Hospital	Manager	Christian	1	..	..	N.A.	..	

Table No. 104—Management and control of places of worship

Offices connected with place of worship & caste/community

Place of worship	Offices with management & control	Caste/ Community of incumbent to the office	Sect. of incumbent to office	Number	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ziarat Reshi Mol . . .	President	Muslim	Suni Muslim	1	
	S. V. President	,,	,,	1	
	J. V. President	,,	,,	1	
	General Secretary	,,	,,	1	
	Joint Secretary	,,	,,	1	
	Cashier	,,	,,	1	
Chapel of St. John, Bishop Memorial Hospital	Manager	Christian	Protestant	1	
Khirbhawani Asthapan (Devibal Temple)	President	Hindu	Brahman	1	
	V. President	,,	,,	1	
	Secretary	,,	,,	1	
	Cashier	,,	,,	1	
	Accountant	,,	,,	1	
	Sub-Accountant	,,	,,	1	
Masjid Sahib Hazrat Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib	President	Muslim	SuniMuslim	1	
	Organiser	,,	,,	1	

Masjid Jamiat Ahli-Hadis .	President	,,	,,	1
	General Secretary	,,	,,	1
	Accountant	,,	,,	1
	Convenor	,,	,,	1
	Members	,,	,,	3
Nagbal Temple . . .	President	Hindu	Brahman	1
	V. President	,,	,,	2
	General Secretary	,,	,,	1
	Members	,,	,,	11
Masjid Malak Nag . . .	Secretary	Muslim	Suni Muslim	1
	Members	,,	,,	7
Masjid Syed Sahib . .	President	,,	,,	1
	V. President	,,	,,	1
	Secretary	,,	,,	1
	Organisers	,,	,,	2
	Treasurer	,,	,,	1
Masjid Baba Dawoodh Khaki	President	,,	,,	1
	Secretary	,,	,,	1
	Joint Secretary	,,	,,	1
	Treasurer	,,	,,	1

Table No. 105—Management and control of places of worship

Age, education, livelihood of office bearers

Place of worship	Office/Post	Age-group	Education	Main source of livelihood of member with reference to Col. 3&4	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ziarat Reshi Mol .	. President	Below 20	Illiterate	M. L. A. =1	
		20—39	Literate without level		
		40—59= 1	Primary		
		60+	Matric & above =1		
	V. President	Below 20	Illiterate	Mirwaiz =1	
		20—39	Literate without level		
		40—59= 2	Primary =1	Footwear dealer =1	
		60+	Matric & above =1		
	General Secretary	Below 20	Illiterate		
		20—39	Literate without level	Transporter =1	
		40—59= 1	Primary		
		60+	Matric & above =1		
	Joint Secretary	Below 20	Illiterate		
		20—39= 1	Literate without level	Advocate =1	
		40—59	Primary		
		60+	Matric & above =1		

	Cashier	Below 20		Illiterate			
		20—39		Literate without level		Grocer	=1
		40—59=	1	Primary=	1		
		60+		Matric & above			
Chapel of St. John Bishop Memorial Hospital	Manager	20—39=	1	Matric & above=	1	Manager of hospital	=1
Khirbhawani Asthapan	President	40—59=	1	Matric & above=	1	Grocer	=1
(Devibal)	V. President	40—59=	1	Matric & above=	1	Forest Ranger	=1
	Secretary	40—59=	1	Matric & above=	1	Pensioner	=1
	Accountant	20—39=	1	Matric & above=	1	Teacher	=1
	Sub-Accountant	40—59=	1	Matric & above=	1	S.I. Police	=1
	Cashier	40—59=	1	Matric & above=	1	Hardware dealer	=1
Masjid Hazrat Khwaja	President	40—59=	1	Matric & above	=1	Doctor	=1
Mir Ali Sahib	Organiser	40—59=	1	Matric & above	=1	Pensioner	=1
Masjid Jamiat Ahli-Hadis	President	40—59=	1	Primary	1	Utensil dealer	=1
	General Secretary	40—59=	1	Matric & above	1	Cloth merchant	=1
	Accountant	40—59=	1	Primary	1	Fruit merchant	=1
	Convenor	40—59=	1	Matric & above	1	Cloth merchant	=1
	Members	40—59=	3	Illiterate	1	Fruit merchant	=1
				Primary	2	Utensil dealer	=1
						Snuff and tobacco dealer	=1

Table No. 105—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagbal temple . .	President	60+ =	1 Illiterate	1 N.A.	1
	V. President	40—59=	1 Matric & above	1 Pensioner	1
		60+ =	1 Matric & above	1 Doctor	1
			Matric & above	1 Pensioner	=1
			Illiterate Primary 0	Shopkeeper	2
	General Secretary	40—59=	1 Matric & above	2	
	Members	20—39=	3		
			Primary	2 Cloth merchant	1
		40—59=	4 Matric & above	2	
		=	4 Primary	3 R. M. P.	1
			Matric & above	1 Oil merchant	1
				G. merchant	1
				Photographer	1
				Business	1
				Pensioner	1
				Cloth merchant	1
				Professional singer	1
Masjid Malak Nag	Secretary	40—59=	1 Primary	=1 Footwear dealer	=1
	Members	20—39=	3 Primary	=2 Forester	=1
			Matric & above	=1 Contractor	=1
				Tailor	=1

		40—59=	2	Primary	=2	Gabba maker	=1
						Gold Smith	=1
		60+ =	2	Illiterate	=1	Sweet-Meat dealer	=1
				Primary	=1	Butcher	=1
Masjid Syed Sahib	President	60+ =	1	Matric & above	=1	Teacher	=1
	Vice President	40—59=	1	Primary	=1	Woollen Textile dealer	=1
	Secretary	40—59=	1	Matric & above	=1	Teacher	=1
	Organisers	20—39=	1	Matric & above	=2	Field Officerinsurancel	
	Treasurer	40—59=	1			Govt.Contractor	=1
	Accountant	20—39=	1	Primary	=1	Cloth merchant	=1
		60+ =	1	Matric & above	=1	Pensioner	1
Masjid Baba Dawoodh Khaki	President	60+ =	1	Matric & above	=1	Priest	=1
	Secretary	40—59=	1	Primary	=1	Radio dealer	=1
	Joint secretary	40—59=	1	Matric & above	=1	Veterinary doctor	=1
	Treasurer	20—39=	1	Matric & above	=1	Cloth merchant	=1

Table No. 106—Management and control of places of worship

Office bearers, nature of duties, remuneration

Place of worship	Name of office	Nature of duty	No. holding the post	Remuneration			Remarks
				Salary range	Actual salary		
					Amount	No. drawing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ziarat Reshi Mol	President	He is the patron functions	One	Honorary	..	..	..
	V. President	in absence of president	two	,,	..	..	..
	General Secretary	The decisions of board are implemented by general Secretary	One	,,	..	..	..
	Joint Secretary	Helps general secretary	One	,,	..	..	..
	Cashier	Keeps record of accounts	One	,,	..	..	..
Chapel of St. John Bishop Memorial Hospital	Manager	Maintenance of Chapel & its records	One	,,	..	..	..
Khirbhawani Astha- pan (Devibal)	President	Presides over the meetings	One	,,	..	..	..
	V. President	In absence of President acts as President	One	,,	..	..	..
	Secretary	Implements the decisions of the board	One	,,	..	..	..

	Accountant	Up-keep of accounts	One	,,	..	..	..
	Sub-Accountant	Helps Accountant	One	,,	..	..	..
	Cashier	Collects money	One	,,	..	..	..
Masjid Khwaja Mir Ali Sahib	President	Overall control	One	,,	..	..	..
	Organiser	Maintenance of Masjid & its accounts	One	,,	..	..	..
Masjid Jamiat Ahli-Hadis	President	Not available	One	,,	..	..	..
	General Secretary		One	,,	..	..	..
	Accountant		One	,,	..	..	..
	Convenor		One	,,	..	..	..
	Members		Three	,,	..	..	..
Nagbal Temple	President	He confirms the duties of general secretary	One	,,	..	..	..
	V. President	Looking after estt: & accounts	Two	,,	..	..	..
	General Secretary	All correspondence is done through him	One	,,	..	..	..
	Members	N.A.	Eleven	,,	..	..	..
Masjid Malak Nag	Secretary	N.A.	One	,,	..	..	..
	Members	N.A.	Seven	,,	..	..	..
Masjid Syed Sahib	President	He sanctions amount for maintenance etc.	One	,,	..	..	..
	V. President	In absence of President he is acting as President	One	,,	..	..	..
	Secretary	He notes down minutes of meetings	One	,,	..	..	..

Table No. 106—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Organisers	Collection of rent & organisation of functions and undertaking of repairs	Two	,,	..	..	..
	Treasurer	He keeps accounts	One	,,	..	..	..
	Accountant	Keeps accounts	One	,,	..	..	..
Masjid Hazrat Sheikh Baba Dawoodh Khaki	President	He has financial powers	One	,,	..	..	..
	Secretary	To keep minutes of meetings and to look after accounts	One	,,	..	..	..
	Joint Secretary	Helps the Secretary	One	,,	..	..	..
	Treasurer	Collects money and deposits it in the bank	One	,,	..	..	..

Table No. 107—Particulars of individuals covered in different neighbourhoods

Locality	Sex	No.	Age-group	No.	Religion		Caste/Tribe		Occupation	
					Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dangerpora . . .	Male	9	Below 20	..	Islam	..	..	..	..	..
			20—34	3	,,	3	..	..	Govt.servant	3
			35—59	4	,,	4	..	..	Govt.servant Transport Coolie Carpenter	1 2 1
			60+	2	,,	2	..	..	Embroidery Transport Coolie	1 1
	Female	1	35—59	1	,,	1	..	..	Household duties	1
Sarnal Pain . . .	Male	7	Below 20	..	,,	..	..	..	..	..
			20—34	3	,,	3	..	..	Jalakdooz	3
			35—59	4	,,	4	..	..	Cultivator Jalakdooz	1 3
			60+	..		..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 107—Particulars of Individuals covered in different neighbourhoods—*Contd.*

Locality	Sex	Education		Duration of stay in locality		Name of the various neighbourhoods mentioned by the Investigator	
		Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dangerpora	Male	..	..	less than 1 year	..		
		Illis 1 Litt. upto Matric 1 Matric 1	3	1—3 years 4—9 years	.. ..		
		Illi. 3 Litt. upto Matric 1	4	10+ years	10		
		Illi. 1 Litt. up to Matric 1	2				
	Female	Illiterate	1				
Sarnal Pain	Male	..	..	Less than 1 year	..		
		Illiterate	6	1—3 years	..		
		Literate without E.L. & upto Matric standard	1	4—9 years 10+	.. 7		

Syed Sahib . . .	Male	..	Below 20	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..
		6	20—34	1	,,	1	..	..	L. D. C.		1
			35—59	3	,,	5	..	..	Shopkeeper 2 Painter 1 Tepestry 2	5	
			60+	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..
	Female	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..
Reshi Sahib . . .	Male	..	Below 20	1	,,	1	..	..	Student		1
		6	20—34	2	,,	2	..	..	Shopkeeper		1
									Barber		1
			35—59	3	,,	3	..	..	Blacksmith 1 Retired 1 Coolie 1	3	
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Shah Sahib . . .	Male	6	Below 20	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..
			20—34	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..
			35—59	6	,,	6	..	..	Cloth dealer 2 Hawker 1 Shopkeeper 1 Coppersmith 1 Tinfinisher 1		
	Female	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..

Table No. 107—*Contd.*

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
Syed Sahib	Male	..	..				
		Illiterate	..	Less than 1 year	..		
		Literate upto Matric	4	1—3 years	..		
		Matric	2	4—9 years	..		
				10+ years	6		
		..	..	..	..		
	Female	..	..	..	..		
Reshi Sahib	Male	Illiterate	2	Less than 1 year	..		
		Literate upto Matric	1	1—3 years	..		
		Matric	3	4—9 years	..		
				10+	6		
	Female	..	..	..	..		
Shah Sahib	Male	..	..	Less than 1 year	..		
		..	..	1—3 years	..		
		Illiterate	4	4—9 years	..		
		Literate without E.L. & upto Matric standard	2	10+years	6		
	Female	..	..	..	..		

Hazratbal	Male	6	Below 20	..	Islam	..	..	..	..	..
			20—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			35—59	5	Islam	5	..	..	Sweeper 4 Cloth merchant 1	5
			60+	1	,,	1	..	..	Sweeper	1
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khanabal(Boat population)	Male	6	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			20—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			35—59	6	Islam	6	..	..	Labourers	6
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shakhsaz Mohalla . .	Male	5	Below 20	..	Islam	..	..	..	..	..
			20—34	1	,,	1	..	..	Willower	1
			35—59	4	,,	4	..	..	Willower	4
			60+	..	,,	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla .	Male	3	Below 20	..	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..
			20—34	1	,,	1	..	..	Govt. servant	1
			35—59	2	,,	2	..	..	Govt. servant	2

Table No. 107—*Contd.*

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hazratbal	Male	..	..	Less than 1 year	..		
		..	..	1—3 years	..		
		Illiterate	6	4—9 years	..		
				10+years	6		
	Female	..	..	..	..		
Khanabal (Boat population)	Male	..	..	Lss than 1 year	..		
		..	..	1—3 years	..		
		Illiterate	6	4—9 years	..		
		..	..	10+years	6		
Shakhsaz Mohalla	Male	..	..	Less than 1 year	..		
		Illiterate	2	1—3 years	..		
		Literate upto Matric	3	4—9 years	..		
		..	..	10+years	5		
		..	..	..	..		
	Female	..	..	..	..		
Nazuk Mohalla	Male	Illiterate	..	Less than 1 year	..		
		Literate upto Matric	..	1—3 years	..		
			..	4—9 years	..		
		Matric	3	10+years	3		

Table No. 108—Boundry of neighbourhood as defined by persons belonging to different religions

Locality as reported by Interviewees	Neighbourhoods described by the persons interviewed in the locality	No. of interviewees describing who are of religion	
		Islam	Hinduism
1	2	3	4
Dangerpora . . .	Dangerpora	10	..
Sarnal Pain . . .	Sarnal Pain	7	..
Syed Sahib . . .	Kadi Pora	6	..
Reshi Mohalla . . .	Reshi Mohalla	6	..
Shah Sahib . . .	Shah Sahib	6	..
Hazratbal Bala . . .	Sheikh Mohalla	6	..
Khanabal Ghat . . .	Khanabal Boat Population	6	..
Nazuk Mohalla . .	Kandroo Mohalla	..	3
Shakhsaz Mohalla . .	Kanili Mohalla	5	..
TOTAL PERSONS . .		52	3

Table No. 109—Boundry of neighbourhood as defined by persons belonging to different occupational categories

Locality reported by Investigator	Neighbourhood described by persons interviewed in the locality	No. of interviewees describing who are in:— Transport Coolie	Constable C.I.D.	Teacher	Household duties	Govt. gardner	Clerk	Embroiderer	Carpenter	Cultivator	Jalak dooz	Dev. Officer L.I.C.	Shopkeeper	Painter	Tapestry worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dangerpora	Dangerpora	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	Sarnal Pain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Syed Sahib	Kadi Pora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
Reshi Mohalla	Reshi Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	Shah Sahib	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hazratbal Bala	Sheikh Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	Khanabal Boat Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	Kandroo Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shakhsaz Mohalla.	Kanili Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Locality reported by Investigater	Neighbourhood described by persons interviewed in the locality	Student	Blacksmith	Cloth merchant	Retd. Govt. servant	Coolie	Barber	Hawker	Copper-smith	Tin-finisher	Sweeper	Petition writer	Patwari	Rice dealer	Willower
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dangerpora	Dangerpora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	Sarnal Pain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syed Sahib	Kadi Pora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reshi Mohalla	Reshi Mohalla	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	Shah Sahib	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala	Sheikh Mohalla	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Khnabal Ghat	Khanabal Boat Population	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	Kandroo Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Shakhsaz Mohalla	Kanili Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4

Table No. 110—Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by persons belonging to different religions

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	No. of persons describing the characteristics who are of Religion	
		Islam	Hinduism
1	2	3	4
Dangerpora . . .	Muslims of middle class income group	10	..
Sarnal Pain . . .	Inhabited by jalakdooz	7	..
Kadi Pora (Syed Sahib)	Inhabited mainly by embroiders	6	..
Rishi Mohalla . .	Mainly business class	6	..
Shah Sahib . .	Business class	6	..
Sheikh Mohalla(Hazratbal)	Sweepers	6	..
Khanabal boat population	Inhabited by boatmen	6	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Inhabited by kashmiri Pandits	..	3
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	Inhabited by willowers .	5	..
TOTAL PERSONS		52	3

Table No. 111—Particulars of culture, religion and social activities inside the neighbourhood during 1972-73 as reported by persons belonging to different religions—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name	Type of activity		Time	Performer
		Description	Place of performance		
1	2	3	4	5	6-contd.
Dangerpora . . .	Religious and Social	Shrine where the relic of 1st. Khalifa (Hazrat Abu Baker-i-Sidiq) is kept	Within the Shrine	22nd. of Jamidul Sani A.H.	Head of Shrine
Reshi Mohalla . .	do	(i) Shrine of Reshi Sahib where a saint called Reshi Molu is burried. There are also some relic of the saint.	Within the Shrine	13th of Zecqad A.H. Zecqad	Head of Shrine
		(ii) Urs Hazrat Ali Murtaza. Specialshowing of the relics of Hazrat Ali, which are preserved in the shrines.	Within the shrine of Reshi Sahib A.H.	21st of Ramzan	Head of Shrine
	Religious	(iii) Shabi-Qadar	within the Shrine	Between 26th & 27th night of Ramzan	Head o Shrine
	do	(iv) Temple of Devibal. There is the deity of Zagat Ambah the goddess durga	Within the Shrine	Between June & July	Pujari
	Religious and Social	Jamia Masjid	Within Masjid	On Fridays, Idds, Shabi-Qadar	Imam

Table No. 111—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Devotees belonging to						
	Islam who participated in				Hinduism who participated		
	Manner	Manner	Manner	Manner	Manner	Manner	Manner
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dangerpora .	Had deedar the relic	Offered prayers	Offered contribution both in cash & kind.	..	Offered prayers	Offered contribution only in cash	
Reshi Mohalla .	Had deedar of the relic	Offered prayers	Offered contribution both in cash & kind.	..	Offered prayers	Offered contribution only in cash	
	Had deedar of the relic	Offered prayers	do	..	do	do	
	--	do	do	..	..	..	
	--	..	..		Offered prayers	Offered contribution in kind and cash	Recited Kirtan & Satya Narayana paths
	--	Offered Friday Nimaz Idd Nimaz & on Shabi-Qadar are held Darood-khani	Offered contribution in cash	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6—contd.
Shah Sahib . . .	do	Shrine of Hazrat Shah Sahib	within the shrine	6th of Zil Haz A.H.	Head of shrine
Kadipora (Syed Sahib) .	do	Shrine of Syed Sahib where the saints, relic are kept	Within the shrine	6th of Sahban A.H.	do
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	Religicus	Hazrat Musa Mir Sahib	Within Mosque	On Fridays, Idds & Shabi-Qadar	Immam
Sarnal Pain . . .	do	Mosque	do	do	do
Khanabal Boat population	do	do	do	do	do
Kanoroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	..	..	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakshar Mohalla)	..	..	..	On Fridays, Idds & Shabi Qadar	Immam

Table No. 111—*Contd.*

1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shah Sahib . .	..	Offered prayers	Offered contribution in cash & kind	Recite verses from the holy Ouran	Offered prayers	Offered contribution in cash only	
Kadipora (Syed Sahib)	Had Deedar of the relic	do	do	do	do	do	
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	..	do	Offered contribution in cash only	..	..	..	
Sarnal Pain . .	..	do	do	..	..	..	
Khanabal Boat population	..	do	do	..	..	..	
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	..	..	..	..	..	..	The persons we have interviewed in this neighbourhood are all Hindus & go for the religious activities outside the neighbourhood
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	..	Offered prayers	Offered contribution in cash	..	..	..	

Table No. 112—Purchase of commodities in and outside the different neighbourhoods

Sl. No,	Name of neighbourhood	No. of inter-viewees	Grocery goods		Vegetables		Meat and fish	
			Inside the neigh-bourhood	Outside the neigh-bourhood	Inside the neigh-bourhood	Outside the neigh-bourhood	Inside the neigh-bourhood	Outside the neigh-bourhood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—contd.
1	Dangerpora . . .	10	..	10	..	10	..	10
2	Sarnal Pain . . .	7	7	..	2	5	6	1
3	Kadi-pora (Syed Sahib) .	6	6	..	5	1	5	1
4	Reshi Mohalla . .	6	6	..	6	..	6	..
5	Shah Sahib . . .	6	6	..	..	6	6	..
6	Sheikh Mohalla (Hazrat-bal Bala)	6	6	..	..	6	..	6
7	Khanabal Ghat . .	6	6	..	6	..	6	..
8	Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
9	Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	5	4	1	3	2	4	1
	TOTAL . . .	55	41	14	22	33	33	22

Table No. 112—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of neighbourhood	Stationery		Toilet goods		Cloth		Other Commodities	
		Inside the neighbourhood	Outside the neighbourhood	Inside the neighbourhood	Outside the neighbourhood	Inside the neighbourhood	Outside the neighbourhood	Inside the neighbourhood	Outside the neighbourhood
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dangerpora . . .	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10
2	Sarnal pain . . .	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	7
3	Kadi-pora(Syed Sahib) .	3	3	4	2	4	2	4	2
4	Reshi Mohalla . .	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..
5	Shah Sahib . . .	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	6
6	Sheikh Mohalla(Hazratbal Bala)	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6
7	Khanabal Ghat . .	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..
8	Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
9	Kanili Mohalla(Shakhsaz Mohalla)	2	3	4	1	3	2	4	1
	TOTAL . .	17	38	20	35	25	30	20	35

Table No. 113—Purchase of commodities in and outside the neighbourhood by occupation of interviewees

Neighbourhood	Total No. of interviewees	Occupation			Number purchasing grocery articles				
		Designation	Number	N.C.O. division	Entirely within the neighbourhood	Partly inside neighbourhood and partly outside (either within or out-side town)	Entirely out-side the neighbourhood		
							Within the town out side the neighbourhood	In the town as well as outside the town	Out-side the town
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	4	5	6	7	8
Dangerpora	10	Transport coolie =	2	9	..	..	2	..	..
		Constable C.I.D. =	1	5	..	..	1	..	..
		Teacher =	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
		Household duty =	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Govt. Gardner =	1	6	..	..	1	..	..
		Clerk =	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
		Embroider =	2	7	..	..	2	..	..
		Carpenter =	1	8	..	..	1	..	..
Sarnal Pain	7	Cultivator =	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Jalak dooz =	6	7	6	..	..	..	..
Kudi Pora (Sayed Sahib)	6	Dev. Officer L.I.C. =	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
		Shop-keeper =	2	4	2	..	..	..	..
		Painter =	1	9	1	..	..	..	..
		Tapestry worker =	2	7	2	..	..	..	..

Table No. 113—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Total No. of inter-viewee	Others	Number purchasing vegetables					
			Entirely within the neighbourhood	Partly inside neighbourhood and partly outside (either with in or outside town)	Entirely outside the neighbourhood			Others
					Within the town outside the neighbourhood	In the town as well as outside the town	Out-side the town	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dangerpora	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	2	..	4	..	..	..
Kadi Pora (sayed Sahib)	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..

Neighbour hood	Total No. of interviewer	Number purchasing fish and meat					
		Entirely within the neighbour-hood	Partly inside the neighbour-hood & partly outside (either within or outside town)	Entirely out-side the neighbour-hood			Others
				Within the town out-side the neighbour-hood	In the as well as outside the town	town Outside the town	
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21 contd.
Dangerpora . . .	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain . . .	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
		5	..	1	..	..	..
KadiPora(Sayed Sahib) .	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	1	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 113—*Contd.*

neighbourhood	No. of interviewees	Number purchasing cloth					Others
		Entirely within the neighbour-hood	Partly Inside neighbour-hood partly outside (either within or outside town)	Entirely outside the neighbour-hood			
				Within the town out-side the neighbour-hood	In the town as well as outside the town	Outside the town	
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27 contd.
Dangerpora . . .	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	7	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	6	..	..	..
Kadi Pora (Syed Sahib) .	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..

Neighbourhood	Total No, of Interviewees	Number purchasing stationery					
		Entirely within the neighbour-hood	Partly inside neibabour-hood and partly outside either within or outside town)	Entirely out-side the neighbour-hood			Others
				Within the town outside the neigh-bour-hood	In the town well as as outside the town	Outside the town	
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33 contd.
Dangerpora • • •	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain • • •	7	..	..	6	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Kadi Pora (Sayed Sahib) •	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 113—*Contd.*

Neighbour-hood	Total No. of interviewer	Number purchasing toilet goods					Other
		Entirely within the neighbour-hood	Partly inside neighbour-hood and party outside (either within or outside town)	Entirely outside the neighbour-hood			
				Within the town outside the neighbour-hood	In the town as well as outside the town	Outside the town	
1	2	34	35	36	37	38	39—contd.
Dangerpora	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	7	..	..	6	..	..	..
			..	1	..	..	..
Kadi Pora (Sayed Sahib)	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..

Neighbourhood	Total No. of interviewer	Number purchasing others					Others
		Entirely within the neighbourhood	Partly inside neighbourhood and partly outside (either within or outside town)	Entirely outside the neighbourhood			
				Within the town outside the neighbourhood	In the town as well as outside the town	Outside the town	
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45
Dangerpora . . .	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain . . .	7	..	..	6	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Kadipora(Sayed Sahib) .	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 113—*Contd.*

1	2	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7	8—contd
Reshi Mohalla	6	Student =	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Black smith =	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
		Cloth merchant =	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
		Pensioner =	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Coolie =	1	9	1	..	..	..	..
		Barber =	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib .	6	Shop-keeper =	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
		Cloth merchant =	2	4	2	..	..	..	..
		Hawker =	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
		Coopersmith =	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
		Tinfinsher =	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	6	Cloth merchant =	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
		Pensioner =	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Sweeper =	4	5	4	..	..	..	..
Khanbal Ghat .	6	Coolie =	6	9	6	..	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	3	Clerk =	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
		Petition writer =	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
		Patwari =	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	5	Rice dealer =	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
		Willower =	4	9	8	..	1	..	..

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15—contd
Reshi Mohalla .	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat .	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	2	..	..	..

Table No. 113—*Contd.*

1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21—Contd.
Reshi Mohalla . . .	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib . . .	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	4	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat . .	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	..	1	..	..	..

1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27—Contd
Reshi Mohalla	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	4	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	2	..	..	..

Table No. 113—*Contd.*

1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33—Contd
Reshi Mohalla	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Shah Sahib	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	4	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	6	..	.	6	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	5	..	..	1	..	..	..
		2	..	2	..	..	..

1	2	34	35	36	37	38	39—Contd
Reshi Mohalla • •	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Shah Sahib • • •	6						
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	4	..	..	..
Khanpal Ghat • • •	6	..	..	6	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	..	1	..	..	..

Table No. 113—*Contd.*

1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45
Reshi Mohalla . . .	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Shah Sahib . . .	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Shelkh Mohalla)	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat . . .	6	..	..	6	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla),	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	..	1	..	..	..

Table No. 114—Medical facility and its enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Nature of medical facility	Whether exists in neighbourhood/town	Has the household been in need of the facility	Where did the household avail of the facility	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dangerpora . . .	Homeopathic	..	..	..	
	Unani	..	..	..	
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..	
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt. Hospital, Anantnag	
	Others	..	..	..	
Sarnal Pain . . .	Homeopathic	..	..	..	
	Unani	..	..	..	
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..	
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt. Hospital, Anantnag	
	Others	..	..	..	
Kadipora (Sayed Sahib) .	Homeopathic	..	..	..	
	Unani	..	..	..	
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..	
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt.Hospital, Anantnag	
	Others	..	..	..	

Table No. 114—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Reshi Mohalla . . .	Homeopathic	..	..	..	
	Unani	..	..	..	
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..	
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt. Hospital, Anantnag	
	Others	..	..	..	
Shah Sahib . . .	Homeopathic	..	..	..	
	Unani	..	..	..	
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..	
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt. Hospital, Anantnag	
	Others	..	..	..	
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	Homeopathic	..	..	..	
	Unani	..	..	..	
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..	
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt. Hospital, Anantnag	
	Others	..	..	..	

Khanabal Ghat. . .	Homeopathic	..	..	..
	Unani	..	..	..
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt. Hospital, Anantnag
	Others	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Homeopathic	..	..	..
	Unani	..	..	..
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt.Hospital, Anantnag
	Others	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	Homeopathic	..	..	..
	Unani	..	..	..
	Ayurvedic	..	..	..
	Allopathic	Town	Yes	Distt.Hospital, Anantnag
	Others	..	..	..

Table No. 115—Particulars of five most respected persons in the neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Religion									
								Office	No. of persons naming person at col.2 as most respected	Islam	Hinduism	Transport-coolie	Constable C.I.D.	Teach	Household duties	Govt. gardner	Clerk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	S/Shri															—Contd.	
Danger Pora	Abdul Rehman Butt	90	M	Islam	..	..											
	Rajab Joo . .	65	M	,,	..	..	Veg, grower	..	10	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ali Butt . . .	60	M	,,	..	..	Coolie										
	Hakim Ama Shah .	90	M	,,	..	3rd											
	Gulam Mohd. Bodah	50	M	,,	..	pry,..	Forest guard	Forest Deptt.									
Sarnal Pain.	Gulam Rasool Wani .	65	M	Islam	..	..	Tailor										
	Naba Lone . .	60	M	,,	..	..	Jalak-dooz										

	Khalil Wani	.	30	M	,,	..	..	Jalak-dooz	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muma Wani .	.	35	M	,,	..	..	Cultiva-vator														
	Rehman Ganai	.	35	M	,,	..	..	Jalak-dooz														
Kadipora (Sayed Sahib)	Haji Gulam Ahmed		90	M	Islam	..	8th	Shop-keeper														
	Ghulam Hassan	.	47	M	,,	..	B.A.	T.E.O. Edu-Deptt.														
	Haji Abdul Qadoos		57	M	,,	..	Mat-ric	Ret.	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Qammar-ud-Din	.	59	M	,,	..	Mat-ric	Ret.														
	Hafiz Gulam Mohd.		55	M	,,	..	Mat-ric	Business														
Reshi Mohalla	Gulam Rasool Shah.		55	M	Islam	..	Mat-ric	Ret.														
	Haji Abdul Ali	.	58	M	,,	..	Munshi Fazil	Ret.														
	Gulam Qadir .	.	48	M	,,	..	Middle	Watch Rep.	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gulam Hassan	.	42	M	,,	..	Middle	Shop-keeper														
	Abdul Gani Hakim		56	M	,,	..	Middle	Fruit agent														

Table No. 115—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Embroider	Carpenter	Cultivator	Jalakdooz	Dev. Officer LIC	Shopkeeper	Painter	Tapestry worker	Student	Black-smith	Cloth Merchant	Reted.Govt. Servant	Coolie	Barber	Hawker	Coppersmith
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
																	—Contd.
	S/Shri																
Danger Pora	Abdul Rahman Butt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajab Joo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ali Butt.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hakim Ama Shah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gulam Mohd. Bodah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	Gulam Rasool Wani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Naba Lone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Khalil Wani.	.	.	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muma Wani	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rehman Ganai	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadipora (Sayed Sahib)	Haji Gulam Ahmed	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ghulam Hassan	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Haji Abdul Qadoos	.	.	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Qammar-ud-Din	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hafiz Gulam Mohd,	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reshi Mohalla	Gulam Rasool Shah	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Haji Abdul Ali	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gulam Qadir.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Gulam Hassan	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Gani Hakim	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 115—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Tin finisher	Sweeper	Petition writer	Patwari	Rice dealer	Willower	Illiterate	Literate without e.l. and upto Matric	Matric & above	Below 20	20-34	35-59	60+	Male	Female
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	S/Shri															
Danger Pora	Abdul Rehman Butt. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajab Joo	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	3	5	2	9	1
	Ali Butt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hakim Ama Shah . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gulam Mohd. Bodah . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	Gulam Rasool Wani . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Naba Lone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

| | | |

Table No. 115—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																	—Contd
Shah Sahib	Gani Shah	60	M	Islam	..	Middle	Shop-keeper										
	Mohi-ud-Din Baba	53	M	,,	..	5th Pry.	Copper-Smith										
	Mohd. Ibrahim	45	M	,,	..	Do.	Cloth-merchant	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Gaffar	53	M	,,	..	Do.	Hawker										
	Mohd. Yaqub Deva	36	M	,,	..	Middle	Shop-keeper										
Hazratbal Bala (Shaikh Mohalla)	Abdul Karim	58	M	Islam	..	Matric	Ret.										
	Manzoor Ahmed	45	M	,,	..	Middle	Actt. Co-operative Bank		6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Samad Sheikh	75	M	,,	..	..	Sweeper										
	Ahad Sheikh	50	M	,,	..	..	Sweeper										
	Wali Sheikh	60	M	,,	..	..	Sweeper										
Khanabal Ghat	Abdul Rehman	40	M	Islam	..	..	Labour	..									
	Gulam Mohd.	45	M	,,	..	..	Labour	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Razak	45	M	,,	..	..	Labour	..									
	Abdul Khalil	42	M	,,	..	..	Labour	..									
	Mohmad Sultan	48	M	,,	..	..	Labour	..									

Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Radha Krishen	.	50	M	Hindu	..	Matric	Teacher Education Department														
	Prem Nath	.	55	M	,,	..	9th Pry,	Petition writer	..													
	Pandit Shamboo Nath		55	M	,,	..	9th Pry	Manager. K.M. D.A. K.M. Anantnag D.A.		3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
	Pandit Sham Lal	.	43	M	,,	..	Matric	Patwari	Revenue Deptt.													
	Arjan Nath	.	50	M	,,	..	Matric	Branch Post Master	P.&T													
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	Gani Rathar	.	60	M	Islam	..	4th Pry.	Fruit Merchant														
	Ali Mohmad	.	25	M	,,	..	9th	Cloth Trader														
	Ghulam Mohmad	.	35	M	,,	..	Middle	Fruit Merchant	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Habib-ullah	.	47	M	,,	..	5th Pry,	Cloth Merchant														
	Abdul Rashid	.	70	M	,,	..	Matric	Ret.														
	TOTAL	.	.							55	52	3	2	1	1	1	1	2			

Table No. 115—*Contd.*

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34 contd.
Shah Sahib	Gani Shah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohi-ud-Din- Baba	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Mohd. Ibrahim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Gaffar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohd, Yaqub Deva	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Balla (Sheikh Mohalla)	Abdul Karim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manzoor Ahmed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Samad Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Ahad Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wali Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	Abdul Rehman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gulam Mohd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Razak.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
	Abdul Khalil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohmad Sultan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Radha Krishen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prem Nath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit Shamboo Nath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit Sham Lal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arjan Nath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	Gani Rather	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ali Mohmad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ghulam Mohmad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Habib-ullah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Rashid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	2	1	1	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	7	1	1	1			

Table No. 115—*Concld.*

1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Shah Sahib.	Gani Shah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohi-ud-Din Baba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohd. Ibrahim	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
	Abdul Gaffar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohd. Yaqub Deva	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	Abdul Karim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manzoor Ahmed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Samad Sheikh	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	75	1	6	..
	Ahad Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wali Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	Abdul Rehman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gulam Mohd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdul Razak	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
	Abdul Khalil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohmad Sultan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Table No. 116—Particulars of five most influential persons to the neighbourhood—*Contd.*

Neighbour-hood	Name of the persons	Age	Sex	Religion	Education	Occupation	Office	No. of persons naming person at col. No. 2
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
Dangerpora .	Shri Hamid-ullah Banihali	38	Male	Islam	M.A. L.L.B.	Deputy Commissioner	Revenue Deptt,	
	Sayed Hussain	50	Do	Do	B.A. L.L.B.	M.P.	Parliament.	
	Peer Hissamud-Din	38	Do	Do	Do	M.L.A.	Legislative Assembly	
Sarnal Pain .	Gh. Ahmed Ganai.	45	Male	Islam	9th	Clerk	P.W.D.	7
	Gh. Mohd. Mir .	45	Do	Do	B.A.B. ed.	Principal, H.S.School	Education Department	
	Gh, Nabi Gana .	35	Do	Do	Matric	Girdhawar	Revenue Deptt.	
	Ama Butt . .	40	Do	Do	Middle	Peon	College library	
	Gh. Nabi Butt .	35	Do	Do	9th	Compounder	Health Deptt.	
Kadi Pora	Gh. Mohd. Nasti .	32	Male	Islam	B.A.	Dev. Officer	L.I.C.	
(Sayed Sahib)	Mohd, Yousuf Khan	52	Do	Do	Matric	Horticulture Assistant	Horticulture Deptt.	
	Gh. Nabi Painter .	55	Do	Do	Do	Painter	..	
	Dr. Ghulam Rasool	32	Do	Do	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	Health Deptt.	
	Habib-ullah Sheikh	60	Do	Do	B.A. B.T.	Pensioner	..	

Reshi Mohalla	Gh. Rasool Shah .	55	Male	Islam	Matric	Pensioner	..	6
	Mohi-ud-Din .	42	Do	Do	Do	Teacher	Edu. Deptt.	..
	Haji Mohd. Ramzan	60	Do	Do	..	Pensioner	..	..
	Mohd. Ramzan Sofi	45	Do	Do	..	Contractor (T.A.C.)	Town Area Committee	..
	Mohd. Abdullah Khan	42	Do	Do	Matric	Clerk	Agriculture Deptt.	..
Shah Sahib .	None reported by the interviewees							6
Hazrat-Bil Billa (Sheikh Mohalla)	Abdul Karim	58	Male	Islam	Matric	Pensioner	..	..
	Manzoor Ahmad	45	Do	Do	Middle	Accountant	Cooperative Bank	6
	Ab. Samad Sheikh.	75	Do	Do	..	Sweeper	..	..
	Ahad Sheikh .	50	Do	Do	..	Do	..	..
	Wali Sheikh . .	60	Do	Do	..	Do	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	Mohd. Ramzan .	40	Male	Islam	..	Labouer	..	..
	Gh. Ahmad Gada I	45	Do	Do	..	Do	..	6
	Gh. Ahmad Gada II	40	Do	Do	..	Do	..	..
	Mohd. Akbar .	35	Do	Do	..	Do	..	..
	Ab. Rehman .	30	Do	Do	..	Do	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Pt. Soom Nath .	55	Male	Hindu	9th	Petition Writer	..	3
	Piaray Lal . .	28	Do	Do	B.U.M.S.	Unani Hakim	Health Deptt.	..
	Janki Nath . .	36	Do	Do	Matric	A.S.I.	Police Deptt.	..
	Omkar Nath	40	Do	Do	9th	Shop-keeper	..	..
	Pt. Sham Lal .	43	Do	Do	Matric	Patwari	Revenue Deptt.	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	Mohd. Ramzan .	80	Male	Islam	..	Copper-smith	..	5
	Gh. Nabi Shakhsaz	40	Do	Do	..	Shakhsaz	..	..
	Gani Rather . .	60	Do	Do	4th Primary	Fruit Merchant	..	..
	Gani Shakhsaz .	46	Do	Do	..	Retail Kiryana Dealer	..	..
	Mohd. Yousuf .	43	Do	Do	Middle	Manager	Service Station	..
							TOTAL	55

Table No. 116—Particulars of five most influential persons in the neighbourhood—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Religion		Occupation																	
		Islam	Hindusm	Transport coolie	Constable (C.I.D.)	Teacher	Household duties	Govt. gardener	Clerk	Embroider	Carpenter	Cultivator	Jalakdooz	Dev. Office (L.I.C.)	Shop-keeper	Painter	Tapestry	Student	Black smith	Cloth merchant
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28 contd.
Dangerpora .	Hamid-ullah Banihali	10	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sayed Hussain .																			
	Peer Hissamud-Din																			
Sarnal Pain .	Gh. Ahmed Ganai	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gh. Mohd. Mir .																			
	Gh. Nabi Ganai .																			
	Ama Butt . .																			
	Gh. Nabi Butt .																			
Kadi Pora (Sayed Sanib)	Gh. Mohd. Nasti .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	
	Mohd. Yousuf Khan																			
	Gh. Nabi Painter																			
	Dr. Ghulam Rasool																			
	Habib-ullah Sheikh																			

Reshi Mohalla	Gh. Rasool Shah . Mohi-ud-Din . Haji Mohd. Ramzan Mohd. Ramzan Sofi Mohd.Abdullah Khan	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Shah Sahib .	None reported by the interviewees	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Hazrat-bal Balla (Sheikh Mohalla)	Abdul Karim Manzoor Ahmad. . Ab. Smad Sheikh . Ahad Sheikh . Wali Shelkh . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Khanabal Ghat	Mohd. Ramzan . Gh. Ahmad Gada I Gh. Ahmad Gada II Mohd. Akbar . Ab. Rehman. .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Pt. Soom Nath . Piary Lal . . Janki Nath . . Omkar Nath . Pt. Sham Lal .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	Mohd. Ramzan . Gh. Nabi Shakhsaz Gani Rather . Gani Shakhsaz . Mohd. Yousuf .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	52	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	1	3	1	2	1	1	4	

Table No. 116—Particulars of five most influential persons in the neighbourhood—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Pensioner	Coolie	Barber	Hawker	Cooper-smith	Tinfinisher	Sweeper	Petition writer	Patwari	Rice Dealer	Willower	Education: Illiterate	Education: Literate without educational level and upto Matric	Education: Matric and above	Age-group: Below 20	Age-group: 20-30	Age-group: 35-59	Age-group: 60+	Persons: Male	Persons: Female
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Dangerpora .	Hamid-ullah Banihali Syed Hussain Peer Hissamud Din	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	3	5	2	9	1
Sarnal Pain .	Gh. Ahmed Ganai Gh. Mohd. Mir Gh.Nabi Ganai Ama Butt Gh. Nabi Butt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	3	4	..	7	..
Kadi Pora (Sayed Sahib)	Gh. Mohd. Nasti Mohd. Yousuf Khan Gh. Nabi Painter Dr.Ghulam Rasool Habib-ullah Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	5	..	6	..

Reshi Mohalla	Gh.RasoolShah Mohi-ud-Din Haji Mohd. Ramzan Mohd. Ramzan Sofi Mohd.Abdullah Khan	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2	3	..	6				
Shah Sahib .	None reported by The interviwees	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6	..	6	..			
Hazrat-bal Balla (Sheikh Mohalla)	Abdul Karim Manzoor Ahmad Ab. Samad Sheikh Ahad Sheikh . Wali Sheikh .	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	..			
Khanabal Ghat	Mohd. Ramzan Gh.Ahmad Gada Gh.Ahmad Gada II Mohd. Akbar . Ab. Rehman .	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..			
Kandroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Pt. Soom nath Piaray Lal . Janki Nath . Omkar Nath . Sham Lal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	3	..				
Kanili Mohalla (Shakhsaz Mohalla)	Mohd. Ramzan Gh.NabiShakhsaz Gani Rather . Gani Shakhsaz Mohd. Yousuf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	1	..	..	1	4	..	5	..			
	TOTAL .	2	7	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	34	13	8	1	11	40	3	54	1				

Table No. 117—Particulars of five Respectable persons in the town—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Age	Sex	Religion	Education	Occupation	Office	No. of persons naming persons at Col.2 as most respectable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—contd.
	S/Shri							
Danger Pora	Mirza Afzal Beigh	65	Male	Islam	B.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Peer Ab. Gani	55	Do	Do	8th	Priest	..	
	Moulvi Mohd. Yousuf	45	Do	Do	Do	Shopkeeper	..	
	Qazi Gh. Mohd.	55	Do	Do	Do	Priest	..	10
	Piaray Lal Handoo	48	Do	Hinduism	M.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
Sarnal Pain	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh	65	Male	Islam	B.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Mohd. Yaqoob Beigh	40	Do	Do	M.A.,L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	Do	Do	M.A.,L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	Do	Do	LMP	Chariaman T.A.C.	T.A.C. Anantnag	7
	Gh. Qadir Beigh	70	Do	Do	Matric	Pensioner	..	

Kadipora .	Gh. Hassan Inqalabi	52	Male	Islam	B.A.,B.Ed.	Librarian	..	
	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh	65	Do	Do	B.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Gh. Mhod. Mir .	45	Do	Do	B.A.B.,Ed.	Principal	Education Deptt,	6
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	Do	Do	M.A.,L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	
	Moulvi Mohd. Yousuf	45	Do	Do	8th	Shopkeeper	..	
Reshi Mohalla	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh	65	Male	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	Do	Do	M.A.L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	Do	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C.	T.A.C. Anantnag	
	Peer Abdul Gani .	55	Do	Do	8th	Priest	..	6
	Ab. Majid Tak .	50	Do	Do	Matric	Buinessman	..	
Shah Sahib .	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh	65	Male	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Qazi Gh. Mohammad	55	Do	Do	Middle	Priest	..	
	Peer Abdul Gani .	55	Do	Do	Do	Priest	..	
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	Do	Do	M.A.L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	6
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	Do	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C. Anantnag	..	

Table No. 117—Particulars of five respectable persons in the town—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Age	Sex	Religion	Education	Occupation	Office	No. of persons naming persons at Col.2 as most respectable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—contd.
Hazratbal Balba (Sheikh Mohalla)	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh	65	Male	Islam	B.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	Do	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C.	T.A.C. Anantnag	
	Peer Ab. Gani .	55	Do	Do	8th	Priest	..	
	Ab. Salam Deva .	46	Do	Do	Matric	Business man	..	
	Nazir Ahmed .	30	Do	Do	B.A.,L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	6
Khanabal Ghat	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh	65	Male	Islam	B.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	Do	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C.	T.A.C. Anantnag	
	Gh. Qadir Beigh .	70	Do	Do	Matric	Pensioner	..	
	Peer Ab. Gani .	55	Do	Do	8th	Priest	..	
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	Do	Do	M.A.L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	6

Kandroo Moha-	Pt. Damoodar Butt	68	Male	Hinduism	B.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
lla	Pt. Prem Nath Butt	38	Do	Do	M.A.,L.L.B.	Do	..	
	Ama Joo Patgaro	75	Do	Islam	..	Businessman	..	
	Ab. Gani Khan .	60	Do	Do	..	Do	..	
	Harji Lal Jad .	44	Do	Hinduism	B.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
Kanili Mohalla	Mirza Afzal Beigh .	65	Male	Islam	B.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
(Shakhsaz Mo-	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	Do	Do	M.A.,L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	
halla)	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	Do	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C.	A.T.C. Anantnag	5
	Ab. Majid Tak .	50	Do	Do	Matric	Businessman	..	
	Piaray Lal Handoo	48	Do	Do	M.A.,L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
							TOTAL .	5

Table No. 117—Particulars of five respectable persons in the town—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Religion		occuption																	
		Islam	Hinduism	Transport coolie	Constable (C. I. D.)	Teacher	Household duty	Govt. Gardener	Clerk	Embroider	Carpenter	Cultivator	Jalakdooz	Dev. Officer (L. I. C.)	Shop-keeper	Painter	Tapestry	Student	Blacksmith	Cloth merchant
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	S/Shri																			
Danger Pora .	Mirza M. AfzalBeigh Peer Ab. Gani . Moulvi Mohd, Yousuf Qazi Gh. Mond. . Piarary Lal Handoo	10	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain .	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Baigh Mohd, Yaqoob Beigh Gh. Rasool Kochak Dr. b. Majid Shegadir Beigh .	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Table No. 117—Particulars of five respectable persons in the town—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Religion		accuption																		
		Islam	Hinduism	Transport coolie	Constable (C. I. D.)	Teacher	Household duty	Govt. Gardener	Clerk	Embroider	Carpenter	Cultivator	Jalakdooz	Dev. Officer (L. I. C.)	Shop-keeper	Painter	Tapestry	Student	Blacksmith	Cloth merchant		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Hazratbal Bala (Sheikh Mohalla)	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh																					
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh																					
	Peer Ab. Gani .																					
	Ab. Salam Deva .																					
	Nazir Ahmed .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khanabal Ghat	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh																					
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh																					
	Gh. Qadir Beigh .																					
	Peer Ab. Gani .																					
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Kandroo Moh-	Pt. Damoodar Butt																					
alla	Pt. Prem Nath Butt																					
	Ama Joo Patgaro																					
	Ab. Gani Khan . ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Harji Lal Jad .																					
Kanili Mohalla	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh																					
(Shakhsaz	Gh. Rasool Kochak																					
Mohalla)	Dr. Ab. Majid Shei- kh	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ab. Majid Tak .																					
	Piaray Lal Handoo																					
	TOTAL . .	52	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	1	3	1	2	1	1	4		

Table No. 117—Particulars of five respectable persons in the town—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Pensioner	Coolie	Barber	Hawker	Coppersmith	Tinfinisher	Sweeper	Petition writer	Patwari	Rice dealer	Willower	Education: Illiterate	Education: Literate without Education level and upto matric	Education: Matric and above	Age-group: Below 20 years	Age-group: 20-34 years	Age-group: 35-59 years	Age-group: 60+ years	Persons: Male	Persons: Female
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Danger Pora .	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh																				
	Peer Ab. Gani																				
	Moulvi Mohd. Yousuf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	:	6	2	2	..	3	5	2	9	1
	Qazi Gh. Mohd.																				
	Piarary Lal Hando																				
Sarnal Pain .	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh																				
	Mohd. Yaqoob Beigh																				
	Gh. Rasool Kochak																				
	Dr. Ab. Majid Shaikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	3	4	..	7	..
	Gh. Qadir Beig																				

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Table No. 117—Particulars of five respectable persons in the town —*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Occupation											Education			Age-group			Persons	
		Pensioner	Coolie	Barber	Hawker	Coppersmith	Tinfinisher	Sweeper	Petition writer	Patwari	Rice dealer	Willower	Illiterate	Literate without education level and upto matric	Matric and above	Below 20 years	20-34 years	35-59 years	60+ years	Male	Female
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Hazratbal Balla (Sheikh Mohalla)	Mirza Mohd, Afzal Beigh																				
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh																				
	Peer Ab. Gani																				
	Ab. Salam Deva	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	..
	Nazir Ahmed																				
Khanabal Ghat	Mirza Mohd, Afzal Beigh																				
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh																				
	Gh. Qadir Beigh																				
	Peer Ab. Gani																				
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..

Kandroo Mohalla	Pt Dmoodar Butt																								
	Pt. Prem Nath But																								
	Ama Joo Patgaro																								
	Ab. Gani Khan									1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	5	..			
	Harji Lal Jad																								
Kanili Mohalla (Sikhsaz Mohalla)	Mirza M.Afzal Beigh Gn, Rasool Kochak																								
	Dr. Ab, Majid Sheikh									1	4	4	1	..	..	1	4	..	5	..					
	Ab. Majid Tak																								
	Piaray Lal Handoo																								
	TOTAL .	2	7	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	34	13	8	1	11	40	3	54	1				

Table No. 118—Particulars of the influential persons in the town—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Age	Sex	Religion	Education	Occupation	Office	No. of persons naming persons at col. No. 2 as most influential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S/Shri							
Danger Pora .	Mirza H. Afzal Beigh.	65	M	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Piaray Lal Handoo .	48	M	Hinduism	M.A.L.L.B.	Do	..	
	Qazi Gh. Mohd. .	55	M	Islam	8th	Priest	..	
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	M	Do	M.A.L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	10
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	M	Do	I.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C. Anantnag	T.A.C. Anantnag	
Sirnal Pain .	Kh. Shams-ud-Din	53	M	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	M L.A.	..	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Vaid	45	M	Do	M.B.B.S.	D.M.O.	Health Deptt.	7
	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh	65	M	Do	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Gh. Nabi Hagroo .	40	M	Do	M.A.L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	
	Gh. Ahmad Mir .	55	M	Do	Matric	President Congress Anantnag	..	

Kalipora(Sayed Sahib)	Kh.Shamas-ud-Din	53	M	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	M.L.A.	..
	Dr. Ab. Majid Vaid	45	M	Do	M.B.B.S.	D.M.O. Health Deptt,	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	M	Do	L.M.P.	(Chariamn)T.A.C. Ang.	T.A.C. Ang.
	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh	65	M	Do	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..
	Piaray Lal Handoo	48	M	Hinduism	M.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..
Reshi Mohalla	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh	65	M	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..
	Mohd. Qasim Shah	45	M	Do	Matric	Naib Tehsildar	Revenu deptt.
	Piaray Lal Hudoo	48	M	Hinduism	M.A,L.L.B.	Advocate	..
	Gh. Nabi Kochak	46	M	Islam	Do	Lawyer	..
	Kh. Shamas-ud-Din	53	M	Do	B.A,L.L.B.	M.L.A.	..
Shah Sahib	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh	65	M	Islam	B.A,L.L.B.	Advocate	
	Qazi Gh. Mohd.	55	M	Do	8th	Priest	
	Peer Ab. Gani	55	M	Do	Do	Do	
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	M	Do	M.A.L.L.B.	Lawyer	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	M	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C. Anc.	T.A.C. Ang.

Table No. 118—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Age	Sex	Religion	Education	Occupation	Office	No. of persons naming persons at col. No. 2 as most influential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazarat bal Batta (Sheikh Mohalla)	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh	65	M	Islam	B A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	M	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C. Ang.	T.A.C Ang.	
	Peer Ab. Gani .	55	M	Do	8th	Priest	..	6
	Ab. Salam Deva .	46	M	Do	Matric	Businessman	..	
	Nazir Ahmad .	30	M	Do	B.A.L.L.B.	Lawyer	..	
Khanabal Ghat	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh	65	M	Islam	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	M	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C. Ang	T.A.C. Ang.	
	Peer Ab. Gani .	55	M	Do	8th	Priest	..	6
	Piaray Lal Handoo	48	M	Hinduism	M.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Gh. Rasool Kochak	45	M	Islam	Do	Lawyer	..	

Kamlroo Mohalla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Vishnath Jad	55	M	Hinduism	8th	Business man	..	
	Piaray Lal Handoo	48	M	Do	M.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Pt. Prem Nath Bhat	38	M	Do	Do	Do	..	
	R.C. Bhat . .	49	M	Do	Do	Session Judge	Civil Court	
	Ab. Gani Gudha .	56	M	Islam	Do	Transporter	..	
Shakhsaz Mohalla	Peer Ab. Gani .	55	M	Islam	8th	Priest	..	
	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh	65	M	Do	B A.L.L.B.	Advocate	..	
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	56	M	Do	L.M.P.	Chairman T.A.C. Ang.	T.A.C. Ang.	5
	Gh. Nabi Sheikh .	40	M	Do	..	Willower	..	
	Mo'id. Yousuf Khaki	43	M	Do	8th	Manager, Mattan, Lorry Association	Mattan Adda	
							TOTAL .	55

Table No. 118—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Religion		Occupation																
		Islam	Hinduism	Transport Coolie	Constable (C.I.D.)	Teacher	Household duty	Govt. Gardener	Clerk	Embroider	Carpenter	Cultivator	Jalakdooz Dev. Officer (L.I.C.)	Shopkeeper	Painter	Tapestry	Student	Blacksmith	Pensioner
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Danger Pora .	S/Shri Mirza Afzal Beigh Piaray Lal Handoo Qazi Gh. Mohd Gh. Rasool Kochak Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	10	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarnal Pain	Kh. Shamas-ud-Din Dr. Ab. Majid Vaid Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh Gh. Nabi Hagroo . Gh. Ahmad Mir .	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Kulipora (Sayed Sahib)	Kh. Shamas-ud-Din																								
	Dr. Ab. Majid Vaid																								
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..					
	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh																								
	Piaray Lal Handoo																								
Reshi Mohalla	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh																								
	Mohd. Qasim Shah																								
	Piaray Lal Handoo	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1				
	Gh. Nabi Kochak																								
	Kh. Shamas-ud-Din																								
Shah Sahib	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh																								
	Qazi Gh. Mohd.																								
	Peer Ab Gani	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..						
	Gh. Rasool Kochak																								
	Dr Ab. Majid Sheikh																								

Table No. 118—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Religion		Occupation																	
		Islam	Hinduism	Transport Coolie	Constable(C.I.D.)	Teacher	Household duty	Govt. Gardener	Clerk	Embroider	Carpenter	Cultivator	Jalakdooz	Dev. Officer (L.I.C.)	Shop keeper	Painter	Tapestry	Student	Blacksmith	Pensioner
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hazratbal Balla (Sheikh Mohalla)	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh Dr. Ab. Masjid Sheikh Peer Ab. Gani Ab. Salam Deva Nazir Ahmad	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Khanabal Ghat	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh Peer Ab. Gani Piaray Lal Handoo Gh. Rasool Kochak	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Kandroo Moh-	Vishnath Jad																				
alla (Nazuk	Piaray Lal Handoo																				
Mohalla)	Pt. Prem Nath Bhat																				
	R. C. Bhat	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ab. Gani Gudha																				
Shakhsaz Moh-	Peer Ab. Gani																				
alla	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh																				
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gh. Nabi Sheikh																				
	Mohd. Yousuf Khaki																				
	TOTAL . .	52	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	

Table No. 118—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Occupation: Coolie	Barber	Hawker	Copersmith	Tinfinisher	Sweeper	Petition writer	Patwari	Rice dealer	Willower	Cloth Merchant	Education: Illiterate	Literate without education level and upto matric	Matric & above	Age-group: Below 20 years	20-34 years	35-59 years	60+ years	Persons: Male	Female
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Danger Pora .	S/Shri Mirza M. Afzal Beigh; Piaray Lal Handoo; Qazi Gh. Mohd-Gh. Rasool Kochak; Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	3	5	2	9	1
Sarnal Pain .	Kh. Shamas-ud-Din; Dr. Ab. Majid Vaid; Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh; Gh. Nabi Hagroo; Gh. Ahmad Mir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	3	4	..	7	

| | | |

Table No. 118—*Contd.*

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Coolie	Barber	Hawker	Coppersmith	Tinfinisher	Sweeper	Petition writer	Patwari	Rice dealer	Willower	Cloth Merchant	Education: Illiterate	Education: Literate without education level and upto matric	Education: Matric & above	Age-group: Below 20 years	Age-group: 20-34 years	Age-group: 35-59 years	Age-group: 60+ years	Persons: Male	Persons: Female
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Hazratbal balla (Shaikh Mohalla	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh Dr. Ab. Majid Shaikh Peer Ab. Gani Ab. Salam Deva Nazir Ahmad	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	..
Khanabal Ghat	Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beigh Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh Peer Ab. Gani Piaray Lal Handoo Gh. Rasool Kochak	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..

Kandroo Moha-	Vishnath Jad																								
lla (Nazuk Mohalla)	Piaray Lal Handoo																								
	Pt. Prem Nath Bhat																								
	R. C. Bhat	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	3	..			
	Ab. Gani Gudha																								
Shakhsaz Mo-	Peer Ab. Gani																								
halla	Mirza M. Afzal Beigh																								
	Dr. Ab. Majid Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	1	..	..	1	4	..	5	..				
	Gh. Nabi Sheikh																								
	Mohd. Yousuf Khaki																								
	TOTAL .	7	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	34	13	8	1	11	40	3	54	1				

Table No. 119—Type of establishment by locality and nature of goods and services dealt with

Locality	Type of establishment	No. dealing with goods and services									
		General provisions & cigarettes	Vegetables	Footwear	Textiles	Fruits	Restaurant & tea-stalls	Sweetmeat shop	Utensils	Hardware	Radio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lalchowk . .	Commercial	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	..	..	..
	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reshi Bazar . .	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kralteng new market	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chini bazar . .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nag-bal . .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mendikadal . .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
K.M.D.A. Adda .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kokernag Adda .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarnal pain . .	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Estate .	,,	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmanan-mohalla .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arampora . .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .		1	1	1	4	1	8	2	1	1	1

Table No. 119—*Contd.*

Locality	Type of establishment	No. undertaking										
		Medicines	Embroidery on gabbas	Wooden fruit boxes	Soap	Walnut wooden decorations	Sawing of timber	Wooden toys	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Commission agency	Manufacturing
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Lalchowk . .	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	..
	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Reshi Bazar . .	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Kralteng new market	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chini bazar . .	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nag-bal . .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nazuk mohalla .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mendikadal .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
K.M.D.A. Adda .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kokernag Adda .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarnal pain .	Industrial	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Industrial Estate .	,,	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Brahmanan-mohalla .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Arampora . .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	17	2	1	11

Table No. 120—Particulars of owners etc. by religion, mother-tongue, area of origin, other occupation and other establishments under same concern

S. No.	Type of establishment and nature of activity	Location	Religion of owner			Mother-tongue of owner			Area of origin of owner	
			Islam	Hinduism	Sikhism	Kashmiri	Punjabi	Dogri	Within district	Outside district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Commercial (retail)	Lalchowk (Anantnagtown)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
2	Do.	Do.	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3	Do.	Do.	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
4	Do.	Do.	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
5	Do. (wholesale)	Do.	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
6	Do.	Do.	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	..
7	Do. (commission agent)	Do.	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
8	Commercial(retail)	Do.	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
9	Do.	Do.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
10	Do.	Do.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
11	Do	Do.	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
12	Do.	Chinibazar	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..

13	Do.	Kokernag Adda	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14	Do.	Reshi Bazar	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
15	Do.	Do.	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
16	Do.	New market Kralteng	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
17	Do.	Nazuk Mohalla	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
18	Do.	Nagbal	..	1	..	..	4	4	4	4
19	Do.	Mendi Kadal	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
20	Do.	K. M. D. Adda	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
21	Industrial (manufacture)	Sarnal Pain	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
22	Do.	Aram Pora	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
23	Do.	Industrial Estate	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
24	Do.	Sarnal Pain	5	..	..	5	..	..	5	..
25	Do.	Industrial Estate	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
26	Do.	Sarnal Pain	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
27	Do.	Lal Chowk	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
28	Do.	Brahmanan Mohalla	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
29	Do.	Industrial Estate	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
30	Do.	Do.	2	1	..	3	..	..	2	1
31	Do.	Sarnal Pain	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

Table No. 120—Particulars of owners etc. by religion, mother-tongue, area of origin, other occupation and other establishments under same concern—*Contd.*

S. No.	Type of establishment and nature of activity	Location	No. of other occupations of the owner					No. having under same concern establishment		
			Outside the State	Outside country	Crushing of oil seeds	Building & road contractor	Manufacture of utensils	General trade	Type	Number
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Commercial (retail)	Lal Chowk (Anantnag town)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Do. (wholesale)	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Do.	Do.	..	..	1	..	..	..	Oil mill	1
7	Do.(commission agent)	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Commercial (retail)	Do.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

12	Do.	Chini Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Do.	Kokernag Adda	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Do.	Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	1	..	Utensil manufacture	1
16	Do.	New market Kralteng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Do.	Nazuk Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Do.	Nagbal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Do.	Mendi Kadal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Do.	K. M. D. Adda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Industrial (manufacture)	Sarnal Pain	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Do.	Aram Pora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Do.	Industrial Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Do.	Sarnal Pain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Do.	Industrial Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Do.	Sarnal Pain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Do.	Lal Chowk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Do.	Brahmanan Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Do.	Industrial Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
31	Do.	Sarnal Pain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 121—Terms and conditions of occupation of building

Type of establishment by nature of goods & activity		Time since when in occupation					Predominant material used in			No. of cases where building is owned by the estab.
		Less than 4years	4—9 years	10—19 years	20—49 years	50 + years	Floor	Wall	Roof	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Commercial .	Retail	11	4	2	..	..	Cement	B.B.	C.I.	2
	Whole sale	..	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	..
	Commission agents	1	..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	..
Industrial .	Manufacture	5	1	4	1	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	3

Type of establishment by nature of goods & activity		Average value of the building under occupation of the estab.	No. of cases where rented	Average rent per building under occupation	Disparity between rental value & current retail value as P.C. of current rate					REMARKS
					Less than 25%	25—49 %	50—74 %	75—99 %	100%	
1		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.						
Commercial .	Retail	13,000	15	1,200	..	..	..	75%	..	..
	Whole sale	N.A.	2	2,000	..	..	50%	..	..	..
	Commission agents	N.A.	1	1,200	..	40%	..	..	..	..
Industrial .	Manufacture	41,333	8	902	..	..	63%	..	..	..

Table No. 122—Working days and hours

Type of establishment by goods and activity		Working days	Description No.	Working hours	Description No.	Remarks
Commercial . . Sweet meat shop	Retail	7 days	2	8 A.M. to 9 P. M.	2	..
Commercial . . Textile	,,	6 days	1	8 A.M. to 9 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Vegetables	,,	7 days	1	8 A.M. to P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . General provision	,,	6 days	1	8 A.M. to 8 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Restaurant	,,	7 days	8	8 A.M. to 9 P.M.	8	..
Commercial . . Medicines	,,	7 days	1	8 A.M. to 10 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Hard-ware	,,	6 days	1	9 A.M. to 7.30 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Utensils	,,	6 days	1	8 A.M. to 8.30 P. M.	1	..
Commercial . . Radios	,,	6 days	1	8 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Textiles	Wholesale	6 days	1	8 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Foot-wear	,,	6 days	1	8 A.M. to 9 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Fruit commission agents		7 days	1	8 A.M. to 9 P.M.	1	..
Industrial manufacture						
Commercial . . Fruit boxes		6 days	1	8 A.M. to 6 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Wooden toys		6 days	2	8 A.M. to 6 P.M.	2	..
Commercial . . Walnut-wood decoration		6 days	1	8 A.M. to 6 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . Gabba		6 days	3	9 A.M. to 6 P.M.	3	..
Commercial . . Textiles		6 days	2	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	2	..
Commercial . . Saw mill		6 days	1	9 A.M. to 6 P.M.	1	..
Commercial . . Soap		6 days	1	9 A.M. to 6 P.M.	1	..

Table No. 123—Type of establishment by work category and class of worker status

Type of establishment by goods and activity	Worker category	Average number	Employment status							
			Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
			No. of establishment	No.	No. of establishment	No.	No. of establishment	No.	No. of establishment	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
General provision & cigarettes	Retail Administrative	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetable	,, Clerical	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Administrative	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foot-wear	Whole- Clerical	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	sale Administrative	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textiles	,, Administrative	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Supervisory	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Retail Clerical	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Administrative	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Un-skilled	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Fruit	Commission Clerical	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	agents Skilled	10	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..
	Un-skilled	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Restaurants & Tea-stalls	Retail Administrative	1	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Skilled	2	..	..	5	11	..	..	..	..
	Un-skilled	2	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..

Sweetmeat shop	Retail	Administrative	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Supervisory	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utensils . .	,,	Administrative	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware .	,,	,,	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radio . .	,,	,,	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .	,,	Clerical	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Administrative	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Un-skilled	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Wooden toys .	Manufacture	Skilled	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embroidery on gabbas	,,	Clerical	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Administrative	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Supervisory	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Skilled	14	1	1	3	54	..	..	..	..
Wooden fruit crater	,,	Administrative	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Skilled	6	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Soap . .	,,	Administrative	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Skilled	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Un-skilled	5	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Walnut-wooden decoration	,,	Skilled	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Un-skilled	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sawing of timber	,,	Administrative	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
		Skilled	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Un-skilled	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Textiles .	,,	Administrative	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Skilled	5	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..
		Un-skilled	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..

Table No. 124—Distribution of workers by work-category, religion, mother-tongue and area of origin

Type of establishment	Workcategory	Religion		Mother tongue		Area of origin	
		Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner	Same as that of owner	Different from that of owner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Commercial	. Administrative	29	..	29	..	29	..
Commercial	. Clerical	3	2	5	..	4	1
Commercial	. Supervisory	2	..	2	..	2	..
Commercial	. Skilled	21	..	21	..	2	19
Commercial	. Un-skilled	13	1	12	2	5	9
Industrial	. Administrative	7	2	9	..	7	2
Irdustrial	. Clerical	2	..	2	..	2	..
Industrial	. Supervisory	3	..	3	..	3	..
Industrial	. Skilled	77	7	78	6	19	65
Industrial	. Un-skilled	7	5	12	..	1	11

Table No. 125—Distribution of employees by Social background of owners and Social background of employees

Type of establishment	Religion of owner								Mother tongue		
	Description		No. having employees	No. whose employees belonging to same religion, constitute to total employees					Description		No. having employees
	Religion	No.		100%	75—99 %	50—74 %	25—49 %	Less than 25%	Mother tongue	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Commercial	(1) Hinduism	9	6			4	..	..	Punjabi	3	..
									Dogri	5	5
									Kashmiri	1	1
	(2) Islam	23	16	14	..	..	..	..	Kashmiri	23	16
	(3) Sikhism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjabi	1	..
Industrial	(1) Hinduism	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Punjabi	1	1
	(2) Islam	20	16	16	..	..	..	..	Kashmiri	20	16

Table No. 125—Distribution of employees by Social background of owners and Social background of employees—*Contd.*

Type of establishment	Religion of owner	Area of origin												
	Description — Religion	No. whose employees belonging to same religion, constitute to total employees					Description — Area of origin	No. having employees	No. whose employees belonging to same religion constitute to total employees					
		100%	75—99 %	50-74 %	25—49 %	Less than 25%			100%	75-99 %	50-74 %	25-49 %	Less than 25%	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Commercial	(1) Hinduism	..	..	..	..	..	Muzzaffara-bad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
							Pakistan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	4	..	Chenani	4	4	..	..	..	4	..
							Ramnagar	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	Place of survey	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(2) Islam	14	..	..	..	..	Place of survey	20	13	2	..	2	1	3
							Srinagar	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
	(3) Sikhism	..	..	..	..	..	Mattan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	(1) Hinduism	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
							Place of survey	19	15	..	2	4	..	..
	(2) Islam	16	..	..	..	..	Pahalgam	1	1	..	..	..	1	..

Table No. 126—Present residence by work category and employment status

Type of establishment	Work category	No. who are employer & reside			No. who are employees & reside			No. who are single workers and who reside			No. who are family workers and who reside		
		Inside town	Outside town		Inside town	Outside town		Inside town	Outside town		Inside town	Outside town	
			Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Commercial	Administrative	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clerical	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Supervisory	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Skilled	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Un-skilled	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	Administrative	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clerical	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Supervisory	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Skilled	11	..	..	33	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Un-skilled	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 127—Nature of service

Category of hotel/ restaurant/tea stall/ sweet-meat shops	Meals			Alcoholic drink	
	Vegetarian	Non-vegetarian	Both	Served	Not served
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hotel and restaurant	..	..	1	..	1
Sweet-meat shops	2	..	..	..	2
Restaurants. .	..	2	2	..	4
Tea stalls . .	5	..	..	..	3

Table No. 128—Nature of arrangements for display of food stuffs and other commodities

Category	Food stuffs	Other commodities
1	2	3
Hotel and restaurant . .	1 Wooden cup boards	..
Sweet-meat shops. . .	2 Wooden show case	..
Restaurants	4 Wooden cup boards	..
Tea stalls	3 Wooden show case	..

Table No. 129—Nature of amenities provided

Category	Light	Fan	Washbasin	Radio	Wallclock
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hotel and restaurant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweet-meat shops .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Restaurants .	Yes	Yes (in one only)	No	No	Yes (in one only)
Tea stalls . .	Yes	No	No	No	No

Table No. 130—Type of establishment's registration

Type of establishment by nature of goods & activity	Registered factory	Un-registered factory	House-hold industry
1	2	3	4
Manufacture of fruit boxes . . .	..	1	..
Manufacture of wooden toys . .	..	2	..
Manufacture of walnut wood decoration	1	..	..
Manufacture of embroidered gabbas .	1	2	..
Manufacture of textiles . . .	2	..	..
Sawing of timber	..	1	..
Manufacture of soap	1	..	

Table No. 131—Type of establishment by type of power used

Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity	Power used		
	Description of power used	No. of factories using	Average no. of workers
1	2	3	4
Manufacturing of fruit boxes	Electricity	1	7
Manufacturing of wooden toys	Electricity & man power	2	2
Mnaufacturing of walnut wood decoration	Man power	1	8
Manufacturing of embroidered gabbas	Man power	3	20
Manufacturing of textiles .	Man power	2	8
Sawing of timber . . .	Electricity	1	5
Manufacture of soap . .	Electricity	1	8

Table No. 132—Main product by type of establishment

Type of establishment	Total number	Main product				Average out-put per establishment		Problems of obtaining raw-material and manufacturing etc.	
		Description	No. of establishment producing	Manufacturing process with reference to product		Volume	Value	Description	No. of establishments reporting
				Description	No. of establishments reporting				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Industrial	11	Fruit boxes	1	Logs are served and cut according to the size of crater. Then the small planks of 0·75 inches of width are fixed by the Carpenter.	1	48,000 boxes per year	Rs. 140,000	Timber is not available at government depots, which they get at higher rates after making vllage to village search for it.	1
		Wooden toys		Wood is cut into required size at band saw and then Smoothened by a tool, known as toori. The fine smoothenings is done by lathe and is cleaned by sand paper. In case of walnut wood, it is polished and sent to Srinagar for carving.	2	4,000 pieces per year	Rs. 18,000	Government has banned the felling of walnut trees which causes scarcity to the manufacturers and they are compelled to buy it at higher rates in the market	2

Table No. 132—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Walnut-Wood decoration pieces	1	Wood is cut into small pieces as required and then smoothened by toori and again by lathes. The pieces after being polished are sent to Srinagar for carving. Some pieces are prepared in the town and polished for sale	1	3,000 pieces per year	Rs. 17,000	Government has banned the felling of walnut trees which causes scarcity to the manufactures and they are compelled to buy it at higher rates in the market	1
		Embroidered gabbas	3	Rugs and thread are dyed and cut to size. Then some designs on dyed rugs are made with ink. Afterwards the thread is spread over the inked designs with the help of special type of needle known as 'Aari'	3	1,000 pieces per year	Rs. 42,300	Dyes are not easily available in the market and so is the thread	3
		Textiles	2	Raw material is steamed and the thread is passed through comb to yarn. The length and breadth is fixed on the turf and put on roller. The roller is put on the stand and threads are passed through	2	Cotton 625 Kgs, Raffal-185 Kgs. per year	Rs. 26,000 11,000	Adequate quantity of raw material is not provided by the government. The quota fixed by the government is only 25 Kgs. per month which is not sufficient	2

		the saaz. Then through the comb, threads are massared and roller is fitted along with the saaz and comb in the loom. The weaving is done by hand-shuttle and the cloth is prepared'						
					Rs.			
Timber	1	Logs are put on the stand firmly and cut by the electrically-driven saw into required pieces of wooden planks	1	1,800 cubic feet per year	18,000	..	..	
					Rs.			
Soap	1	Calculated quantity of sodium syiicate is dissolved into the rational proportions of castic dye. Then it is cooked and proportions of oil and fats are added. Spoonification is carried, till completion and thus transferred to cooling frames. After 36 to 48 hours, it is moulded to proper sizes	1	40 tonnes per year	65,000	Non availability of raw material	1	

Table No. 133—Preliminary particulars of institutions

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	When established	Jurisdiction	Objective
1	2	3	4	5
Govt. Central School for Girls Malak Nag	Government	1965	Malak Nag	To promote education
Govt. Central School for Girls Reshi Bazar	,,	1965	Reshi Bazar	do.
Girls Higher Secondary School Anantnag	,,	N.A.	Anantnag town	do.
Training-cum-Production Centre Anantnag	,,	1959	Anantnag district	To promote handicrafts
Govt. Girls middle School Nazuk Mohalla	,,	1962	Nazuk mohalla	To promote education
Govt. High School Khanabal .	,,	1962	Anantnag town	do.
Montessory School . .	Private	1972	do.	do.
Basic Activity School Malak Nag Government	Government	1964	Malak Nag	do.
Industrial Training Institute .	,,	1962	Anantnag district	Trainings
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	,,	1950	do-	To promote education

Table No. 134—Annual cycle of activities of instiutions

Name of Institution	Sponsoring agency	Nature of activity	Frequency	Time	Place of performance	Other details
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Govt. Girls Central School, Malaknag	Govt. of J&K State	..	..	..	..	..
2. Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	do	..	..	..	..	..
3. Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School	do	1. Independence day	Once a year	15th August	In school premises	..
		2. Childrens day	Once a year	14th November	do	..
		3. Gandhiji's week	For one week	2nd. October	do	..
		4. Parents day	Once a year	April	do	..
		5. Inter-school tournament	Once a year	June & July	Srinagar City	..
		6. Girlguides' camp	Once a year	October	Not fixed	..
4. Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	do	1. Excursion	Once in a year	June	Some health resort	..
5. Govt. Girls Middle School Nazuk Mohalla	do	1. Cultural performance	4times in a year	May, June, Sept, Nov, Sept.	In school premises	..
		2. Parents day	Once a year		do	..

Table No. 134—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Govt. Boys School Khanabal	Govt. of J&K State	1. Parents day	Once a year	July	In School premises	..
		2. Iqbal day	Once a year	April		..
		3. Nehru day	Once a year	November	do	..
		4. Cultural day	4 times a year	March, April, June, Sept.	do	..
7. Montessory School . .	Private	1. Excursion	2 times a year	June, August,	Health resort	
		2. Documentary film shows by Field Publicity Deptt.	3 times	May, July, Oct.	School premises	
8. Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	Govt. of J&K State	1. Educational tour	Once a year	June	Not fixed	..
9. Govt. Basic Activity School for Boys, Malaknag	do	1. Excursion	Once a year	June	Health resort	..
10. Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	do	1. Botanical tour	Once a year	July to August	Gulmarg	..
		2. Hikes	Once a year	September	Some mountain peaks	..
		3. Social service camp	Once a year	August	Amarnath Yatra	
		4. Educational tour	Once a year	Dec. to January	Some educational and historical places	..

Table No. 135—Day to day activity of institutions

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	Nature of activity	Frequency	Time	Place of performance	Other details	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Anantnag	Govt. of J& K	1. Attendance & prayer	Once a day	10 a.m. to 10.35 a.m.	School	..	..
		2. Mass P.T.	,,	10.10 a.m. to 10.35. p.m.	,,	..	..
		3. Classes	Daily	10.35 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	,,	..	..
		4. Recess	Once a day	1.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	,,	..	..
		5. Classes	Daily	2 p.m. to 3.55 p.m.	,,	..	..
		6. Laboratory practical	Once a week	10 a.m. to 12.20 p.m.	,,	..	..
		7. Library	Once a week	2.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.	,,	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School Malak Nag	do	Attendance & prayer	Once a day	10 to 10.50 a.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	10.50 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Recess	Once a day	1.30 p.m. to 2. p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	,,	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	do	Attendance & prayer	Once a day	10.00 a.m. to 10.35 a.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	10.35 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Recess	Once a day	1·30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	,,	..	..

Table No. 135—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	Govt of J.&K.	Attendance & prayer	Once a day	10.00a.m. to 10.30a.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	10.30a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Recess	Once a day	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	,,	..	..
Govt. High School for Boys, Khanabal	do	Prayer	Once a day	10.00 a.m. to 10.15a.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	10.15a.m. to 11.45a.m.	,,	..	..
		Mass P. T.	Once a day	11.45a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	12.15p.m. to 1.30p.m.	,,	..	..
		Recess	Once a day	1.30p.m. to 2.00p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	2.00p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Practical classes for 9th & 10th	Once a week for 9th and once a week for 10th	9.00a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	,,	..	..
				4.00 p.m. to 5.00p.m.	,,	..	..
		Sports	Thrice a week	4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	,,	..	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nanak Mohalla	do	Prayer & attendance	Once a day	10.00a.m. to 10.30a.m.		..	..
		Classes	Daily	10.30a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Recreation	Once a day	1.00 p.m. to 2.00p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	2.00 p.m. to 4.00p.m.	,,	..	..
Montessory School . .	Private	Prayer	Once a day	10.00a.m. to 10.20a.m.	,,	..	..
		Play way (blocks design etc.)	Once a day	10.20a.m. to 10.55a.m.	,,	..	..

		Classes	Daily	10.55a.m.to 12.40p.m.	,,	..	..
		Lunch	Once a day	12.40 p.m.to 1.20 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	1.20p.m.to 2.20 p.m.	,,	..	..
		Refreshment	Once a day	2.20 p.m.to 2.30p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	2.30p.m.to 3.30p.m.	,,	..	..
		Sports	Once a day	Before lunch	,,	..	..
Govt. Basic Activity School, Malak Nag	Govt. of J& K	Prayer and attendance	Once a day	10.00a.m.to10.35a.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	10.35a.m.to 1.30p.m.	,,	..	..
		Recess	Once a day	1.30p.m.to 2.00p.m.	,,	..	..
		Classes	Daily	2.00p.m.to 4.00p.m.	,,	..	..
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	do	Tradetheory	Once a day	10.00a.m.to 1.00 p.m.	Institute	..	..
		Trade practice	Once a day	1.00p.m.to 4.00p.m.	,,	..	..
Govt, Degree College, Anantnag	do	Classes	Daily	10.00 a.m.to 4.30p.m.	College	..	..

Table No. 136—Particulars of functionaries connected with Management and control of private institutions

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	No. of functionaries belonging to									
		Religion		Caste	Occupation				Educational study		No. of functionaries who attained office by
		Hindu	Muslim	Brahman	Household duties	School principal	School manager	Executive engineer	Below Matric	Matric & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Montessory School .	private	4	..	4	1	1	1	1	..	4	(all are nominated)

Table No. 137—Particulars of functionaries connected with management and control of private institution

Name of the Institution	Sponsoring agency	Category of functionary and qualification	No. of functionary by religion			No. of functionary by occupation of self	No. of female functionaries only, occupation of whose spouse is	No. of functionary who attained office by
			Hindu	Christian	Muslim			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Montessory School	private	1. President (B.Sc.)	1	..	..	Household duty	1 (Executive engineer)	4 (all functionaries are nominated)
		2. Principal (M.A.B.ed.)	1	..	..	Principal	..	
		3. Manager (F.A.)	1	..	..	Manager	..	
		4. Member (B.E.)	1	..	..	Executive Engineer	..	

Table No. 138—Particulars of functionaries connected with management and control of private institution

Name of the person	Age	sex	Religion	Education	Occupation	Caste	Name of the institution with which connected and offices held	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Mrs. Nirmal Tikoo	34	Female	Hindu	B. Sc.	Household duties	Brahman	Montessory school(President)	..
2. M. L. Bhan	38	Male	Hindu	M.A.B.Ed.	Principal	Brahman	(Principal) Montessory school	
3. K. K. Raina	30	Male	Hindu	F.A.	Manager	Brahman	(Manager) Montessory school	
4. Ved Prakash	35	Male	Hindu	B.Sc.Engineering,	Ex-engineer	Brahman	(Member) Montessory school	

Table No. 139—Particulars of employees of institutions

Name of Institution	Sponsoring agency	Number of employees belonging to				Occupation					
		Religion			Cast	Office Superintendent	Head Clerk	Accountant	Clerk	Junior Assistant	Peon
		Islam	Hindu	Sikh	Brahman						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	(J & K) Govt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Govt. Girls Highschool, Anantnag . .	Govt.	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4
Training-Cum-Production Centre, Anantnag .	Govt.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Govt. Girls Middle School, Mohalla Nazuk	Govt.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Govt. High School, Khanabal . . .	Govt.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Montessory School .	Private	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Basic Activity School, Malaknag	Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Malaknag	Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	Govt.	10	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	5
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	Govt.	57	15	1	15	1	..	1	8	..	43

Table No. 139—*Contd.*

Name of institution	Occupation									
	Chowkidar	Sweeper	Hostel cook	Librarian	Assistant librarian	Laboratory Assistant	Compounder	Physical training instructor	Store keeper	Work attendant
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls High School Anantnag	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training-Cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Middle school, Mohalla Nazuk	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. High School, Khanabal	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montessory School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Activity School, Malaknag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Malaknag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	..	..	..	1	2	10	1	1	..	..

Table No. 139—*Contd.*

Name of institution	Occupation					Educational study			Number of employees by category who attained office by		
	Laboratory bearear	R.R. Assistant	Driver	Conductor	Mistri	Under matric	Matric	Above Matric	Temporary	Permanant	Quasi permanant
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	2	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	2	9	..
Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1
Govt. Girls Middle School, Mohalla Nazuk	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Govt. High School, Khanabal	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	5	...
Montessory School	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Basic Activity School, Malaknag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School Malaknag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	5	1	6
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	36	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

NOTE—N.A.=Not available.

Table No. 140—Particulars of employees of institutions

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	Religion	Educational study	No. of employees by occupation					
				Supdt.	Head-clerk	Account-tant	Store-keeper	Junior Asstt.	Com-pounder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Govt.Girls High School, Anantnag	J & K Govt.	Islam	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hinduism	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montessory School	Private	Islam	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hinduism	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Training Institute	J&K Govt.	Islam	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	1	1	1
		Hinduism	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	1	..	..	..	..

Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	J & K Govt.	Islam	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Hinduism	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Matric & above	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Sikhism	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. High School for Boys, Khanabal	J & K Govt.	Islam	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Naxuk Mohalla	J & K Govt.	Islam	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production-cum-Training Centre, Anantnag	J & K Govt.	Islam	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	1	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	J & K Govt.	Islam	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Below matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Malaknag	J & K Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Basic Activity School, Malaknag	J & K Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 140—*Contd.*

Name of the Institution	No. of employees by occupation									
	Work-shop Assist-ant	Hostel clerk	Libra-rian	Asstt libra-rian	Recrea-tion room Asstt.	Lab. Asstt.	Mistri	Lab. Bearer	Driver	Con-duc-tor
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Govt. Girls High school, Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montessory School . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Training Institute	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	1	1	1	9	1	1	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. High School for Boys, Khanabal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Middle School Nazuk Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production-cum-Training Centre, Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Malaknag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Basic Activity School, Malaknag.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 140—Particulars of employees of institutions—*Contd.*

Name of the institution	No. of employees by occupation					No. of employees holding office under terms and condition			
	Peon	Physical training Instructor	Clerk	Sweeper	Chowkidar	Permanant	Quasi-permanant	Temporary	Remarks
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	4	..	..	2	..	5	..	2	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Montessorry School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Industrial Training Institute	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

Govt. Degree College,	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Govt. High School for	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Boys, Khanabal	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Govt.Girls Middle School,	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Nazuk Mohalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production-cum-Training	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Centre, Anantnag		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Govt. Girls Central	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
School, Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central Schhool Malaknag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Basic Activity School, Malaknag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 141—Particulars of buildings and other objects of the institutions

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	Description of building and other objects	When constructed/ Acquired	Value	Nature of use	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Govt. Girls Central, School, Malaknag	Jammu and Kashmir State Govt.	One building with three rooms built of burnt bricks and C. G. I. sheets	N.A.	N.A.	Class rooms and other sections like Staff room, Administration section etc, are housed in the building	
Govt. Girls central Schoool, Reshi Bazar	Jammu & Kashmir State Govt.	One building of three rooms, burnt bricks and C.G.I. sheets	N.A.	N.A.	do	
Govt. Girls high School, Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir State Govt.	1. One building, burnt bricks and C.I. sheets 2. Staff room 3. Peon hut 4. Play ground	N.A.	N.A.	do	
Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir State Govt.	Three storeyed building made of burnt bricks with C.I. Sheets	It has been acquired in 1963	Rs.50,000	do	
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	Jammu & Kashmir State Govt.	Three storeyed building made of burnt bricks & C.I. sheets etc.	The building is acquired by the Education Department in 1968	Rs.10,000	do	
Govt. High School for Boys, Khanabal	Jammu & Kashmir State Govt.	1. Two storeyed building is the main building & is made of burnt bricks,	Built in 1954	Rs.1,50,000	do	

		C.G.I. sheets, library and laboratory etc. in the same building 2. Play ground			
Montessory School .	Private	1. Main building consisting of one hall and seven rooms 2. Play ground	Acquired in 1973	N.A.	do
Basic Activity School, Malaknag	Jammu & Kashmir State Govt.	The building is kutcha one	N.A.	N.A.	do
I. T. I. Anantnag .	Jammu & Kashmir State Govt,	1. One E shaped building of cement, bricks, C.I. sheets etc. Reading rooms, library and halls, are in the E shaped building 2. Play ground	The year of construction is 1967	Rs. 5,00,000	Providing training
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir State Govt.	1. Office building	Acquired in 1950	N.A.	Classrooms and other sections like staff room, administration section etc, are housed in the buildings
		2. Labs(a) Chemistry	Constructed in 1965	Rs.97,931	
		(b) Physics	Constructed in 1968	N.A.	
		(c) Botany	Constructed in 1969	Rs.188,000	
		(d) Zoology	Constructed in 1962	N.A.	
		3. Lecture theatre	Acquired in 1950	N.A.	
		4. Library	Constructed in 1970	Rs.94,300	
		5. Canteen-cum-Recreation hall	Constructed in 1967	Rs. 19,500	
		6. Cycle shed	Constructed in 1969	Rs. 9,500	
		7. Hostel	In a rented house	N.A.	
		8. Play ground	Acquired in 1950	N.A.	

Note:—N.A.- Not available.

Table No. 142—Particulars of finance of institutions

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	Source of finance	Income from (in rupees)						Expenditure (in Rupeers)				
			Poor fund	News fund	Games fund	Red-cross fund	Activity fund	Contingency	Scholarship	Science	Stipend	Fuel	Contingency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 contd.
Govt. Girls Central School, Malaknag	J& K Govt.	Govt. of J& K	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	J & K Govt.	Govt. of J & K	120	60	120	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	J & K Govt.	Govt. of J & K	250	400	600	250	..	1,500	1,230	3,000	..	..	1,500
Training-cum- Production Centre	J & K Govt.	Govt. of J & K	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13,500	200	3,600
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	J & K Govt.	Govt. of J & K	480	475	350	44	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal	J & K Govt.	Govt. of J & K	720	660	960	180	300	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Montessory School .	Private	Contribution by Principal, Manager and fee from students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Govt. Basic ctivity School, Malaknag	J & K Govt.	Govt. of J. & K.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	J & K Govt.	Govt. of J. & K.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	4,600	
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	J& K Govt.	Govt. of J. & K.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

Table No. 142—Particulars of finance of institutions—*Contd.*

Name of the institution	Expenditure (in rupees)												
	Cost of material (cutting cloth, tila)	Carriage charges	Repair of sewing machine	Staff pay	Science grant	T.A.	Grant for books	Scholarship	Games	Pool	News	Rent	Furniture
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Govt.Girls Central School, Malaknag	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Govt.Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	..	..	..	..	2,666,65	..	..	1,230	360	28,35	336	..	..
Training-cum-Production Centre	800	300	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Govt.Boys High School, Khanabal	..	..	..	72,000	2,000	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montessory School	..	..	..	11,381	..	..	..	..	732	..	..	2,000	2,350
Govt.Basic Activity School, Malaknag	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Industrial Training Institute Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,328	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table No. 142—*Concld.*

Name of the institution	Expenditure (in Rupees)												
	Stationery	Entertainment	Officer's pay	Pay of estt.	T.A.	Rawmeterial	Medical treatment	Periodical and guide books	A&H	Maintenance of building	Telephone charges	Electrical charges	Others
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Govt. Girls Central School, Malaknag	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training-cum-Production Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montessory School .	1,527	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Basic Activity School, Malaknag	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
Industrial Training Inistitute, Anantnag	..	..	5,026	34,432	2,661	17,500	800	181	31,889	8,000	24,223	520	..
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A

NOTE.=N. A.-Not available

Table No. 143—Number of students by religion, age-group and mother-tongue, class by class

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	Class	Number of students class by class among religion			
			Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Caste
1	2	3	4	5	5	7
Govt, Girls Central School, Malaknag	Govt.	1st Primary	15	..	..	..
		2nd Primary	6	..	..	..
		3rd Primary	6	..	..	..
		4th Primary	8	..	..	..
		5th Primary	9	..	..	..
		1st Middle	17	..	..	..
Govt, Girls Central School, Rehi Bazar	Govt.	Nursery class	14	..	..	..
		1st Primary	5	..	..	..
		2nd Primary	18	..	..	..
		3rd Primary	15	..	..	..
		4th Primary	8	..	..	..
		5th Primary	15	..	..	..
		1st Middle	12	..	..	..

Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	Govt.	8th.	17	18	..	..
		9th.	130	32	1	..
		10th.	90	17	2	..
		Hr. S, 2nd year	67	13	..	..
		Hr. S, 3rd year	19	15	..	..
Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	Govt.	Diploma in Sewing	31	18	5	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	Govt.	K.G.	8	3	..	..
		1st. Primary	9	..	..	..
		2nd. Primary	11	3	..	..
		3rd. Primary	13	2	..	..
		4th. Primary	9	6	..	..
		5th. Primary	7	4	2	..
		1st. Middle	16	4	..	..
		2nd. Middle	19	13	..	..
		3rd. Middle	18	6	..	..
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal	Govt.	K.G.	17	..	..	..
		1st. Primary	13	..	..	..
		2nd. Primary	34	..	..	..
		3rd. Primary	25	..	..	..
		4th, Primary	21	..	..	..

Table No. 143—Number of students by religion, age-group and mother-tongue, class by class—*Contd.*

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	Class	Number of Students class by class among religion			
			Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Caste
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		5th Primary	20	..	..	..
		6th.	38	..	..	..
		7th.	46	..	..	..
		8th.	32	..	..	..
		9th.	33	1	..	..
		10th.	18	..	..	..
Montessory School . . .	Private	Nursery	40	13	..	..
		U. K. G.	30	13	2	..
		1st. standard	25	9	5	..
		2nd. standard	24	7	2	..
		3rd. standard	12	3	2	..
Govt. Basic Activity School, Malaknag	Govt.	1st.	6	..	..	..
		2nd.	9	..	..	..

	3rd.	7	..	..	..
	4th.	7	..	..	..
	5th.	8	1	..	..
Industrial training Institute, Anantnag — Govt.	Fitter	10	1	..	..
	Turner	10	..	..	..
	Wireman	8	..	..	..
	Carpentry	10	..	..	..
	Painting	14	3	..	..
	Weavin	14	..	..	..
	Cutting and Tailoring	21	21	1	..
	Stenography	29	4	2	..
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag . Govt.	Pre-University	421	160	5	..
	1st. T.D.C.	502	177	15	..
	T.D.C. II	367	133	6	..
	T.D.C. Final	350	91	4	..

Table No. 143—*Contd.*

Name of the institution	No. of students class by class among age-group					No. of students class by class among mother-tongue					Remarks
	Below 10 years	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—24	25 and above	Kashmiri	Punjabi	Dogri	Hindi	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Govt. Girls Central	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	
School, Malaknag	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	
	5	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	
	2	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	
	..		..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	
	..	17	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	
Govt. Girls Central	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
School, Reshi Bazar	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	
	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	
	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	
	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	
	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	
	..	8	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	

Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	..	..	35	..	..	..	35	..	..	..
	..	..	..	163	..	..	162	1	..	..
	..	..	..	109	..	..	107	2	..	..
	..	..	..	80	..	..	80	..	..	..
	..	..	..	34	..	..	34	..	..	..
Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	..	1	9	33	10	1	49	5	..	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
	..	13	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
	34	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..

Table No. 143 —*Concld.*

Name of the institution	No. of students class by class among age-group						No. of students class by class among mother-tongue				Remarks
	Below 10 years	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—24	25 above	Kash-miri	Punjabi	Dogri	Hindi	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	..	21	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	
	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	
	..	38	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	
	..	..	46	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	
	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	
	..	..	34	..	..	..	33	..	1	..	
	..	..	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	
Montessory School	53	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	1	
	45	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	..	..	
	39	..	..	..	..	..	32	7	..	..	
	33	..	..	..	..	..	31	2	..	..	
	17	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	1	
Govt. Basic Activity School, Malaknag.	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	
	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	

	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
	6	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Industrial Training Institution, Anantnag	..	..	..	5	6	..	11	..	..	..
	..	..	..	4	6	..	10	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3	5	..	8	..	..	..
	..	..	..	5	5	..	10	..	..	..
	..	..	..	4	3	10	17	..	..	..
	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	..	..	..
	..	..	..	33	10	..	42	1	..	..
	..	..	..	12	23	..	33	2	..	..
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	..	..	..	586	..	..	581	5	..	..
	..	..	..	694	..	..	679	15	..	..
	..	..	..	..	506	..	500	6	..	..
	..	..	..	..	445	..	441	4	..	..

Table No. 144—Medium of instruction and subjects taught

Name of institution	Sponsoring agency	Class	Medium of instruction	Subjects taught
1	2	3	4	5
Govt. Girls Central School, Maliknag,	Government	1st.Primary	Urdu & Kashmiri	Urdu, Kashmiri, Tables
		2nd.primary		Urdu, Kashmiri, Math, Geography, Science
		3rd. primary	Do	Kashmiri, Urdu, Math, Social studies, Science
		4th primary	Do	Do
		5thPrimary	Do	Do
		6th	Urdu	English, Urdu, Math, Science, Social studies, Sewing, Drawing
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar.	Government	1st. Primary	Urdu & Kashmiri	Kashmiri, Urdu, Tables
		2nd. Primary	Do	Kashmiri, Urdu, Math, Social studies, Science
		3rd. Primary	Do	Do
		4th Primary	Do	Do
		5th Primary	Do	Do
		6th	Urdu	English, Urdu, Math, Science, Social studies, Sewingt, Drawing

Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	Government	8th	Urdu & Hindi	English, Urdu, Hindi, Domestic, Arithmetic, Sewing, General knowledge, Sanskrit, Persian, General Science
		9th	Do	English, Urdu, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, General knowledge, Physiology, Science, Drawing, Math
		10th	Do	Do
		H.S. 2nd, year	English	English, Hindi, Urdu, Math, General Science, Social, studies, Sewing, Languages,
		H.S. 3rd. year	Do	English, Civics, Education Persian, Urdu, Hindi Sanskrit, Music, Physics, Chemistry, Biology
Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	Government	One year diploma course	Kashmiri & Urdu	Cutting of cloth, Sewing them, Embroidery, Tila and knitting
Govt, Girls Middle School, Naruk Mohalla	Government	1st. Primary	Urdu & Hindi	Urdu, Hindi, English, Tables
		2nd. Primary	Do	Do
		3rd. Primary	Do	English, Urdu, Hindi, Home Science, Social studies, Sewing, Math
		4th Primary	Do	English, Hindi, Urdu, Home Science, Social studies, Sewing, Math, Domestic
		5th Primary	Do	Do

Table No. 144—Medium of instruction and subjects taught —*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
		6th	Do	English, Urdu, Hindi, Home Science, Social studies, Sewing, Persian, Sanskrit, Drawing, Domestic, Math
		7th	Do	Do
		8th	Do	Do
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal	Government	1st. Primary	Urdu & Hindi	Kashmiri, Urdu, Tables,
		2nd. Primary	Do	Kashmiri. Urdu, Tables, Math, Social studies
		3rd. Primary	Do	Do
		4th Primary	Do	Do
		5th Primary	Do	English, Urdu, Math, Social studies
		6th	Do	English, Urdu, Math, Science, Social studies, Chemistry
		7th	Do	Do
		8th	Do	Do
		9th	English	English, Urdu, Hindi, General Knowledge, Math, Physiology, Science
		10th	Do	Do
Montessory School . . .	Private	Nursery	English	English alphabets
		Upper K. G.	Do	English, Alphabets, Tables
		1st Standard	Do	English, Math, Social Science, History

		2nd. standard	Do	Do	
		3rd. standard	Do	Do	
Govt. Basic Activity School, Malak Nag.	Government	1st. Primary	Kashmiri & Urdu	Kashmiri, Urdu,	Tables
		2nd. Primary	Do	Do	
		3rd. Primary	Do	Kashmiri, Urdu, Science	Tables,
		4th Primary	Do	Do	
		5th Primary	Do	Kashmiri, Urdu, studies, Science	Social
I. T. I. Anantnag . . .	Government	Fitter	Urdu, Hindi, English	Fitting	
		Turner	Do	Turning	
		Wire man	Do	Wiring	
		Stenography	Do	Stenography	
		Carpentry	Do	Carpentry	
		Weaving	Do	Weaving	
		Painting	Do	Painting	
		Cutting, Tailoring	Do	Cutting, Tailoring	
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	Government	P. U. C.	English	English, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Punjabi, Urdu, Political Science, Economics, History, Hindi, Education, Math, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology	
		1st. T. D. C.	English	Do	
		2nd. T. D. C.	English	Do	
		3rd. T. D. C.	English	Do	

Table No. 145—Concession and facilities to students

Name of institution	Sponsoring agency	Nature of concession & facilities	No. of students enjoying	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Govt. Girls Central School, Malaknag	J&K govt.	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	J&K govt.	..	..	..
Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	J&K govt.	..	..	..
Training-cum-production Centre, Anantnag	J&K govt.	Stipend	31	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	J&K govt.	Scholarship	5	..
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal	J&K govt.	Scholarship	6	..
		Financial aid	2	..
Montessory School	Private	Concession in fees	18	..
Basic Activity School, Malaknag	J&K govt.	..	..	..
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	J&K govt.	..	..	..
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	J&K govt.	National scholarship	11	..
		National loan scholarship	56	..
		Social Welfare scholarship	7	..
		Merit-cum-poverty scholarship	34	..
		Special scholarship	3	..
		Gold smiths, scholarship	2	..
		Financial aid	133	..
		M. B. B. S. (College)	231	..
		S.A. Fund (U.G.C.)	249	..
		Remission of fees	113	..
		Cash Prize	9	..
		Scholarship for the Physically handicapped	3	..

Table No. 146—Particulars of teachers

Name and type of institution	Number of teachers		Number of teachers by age-group						Number of teachers by religion			
			Below 30		30—44		45 & above		Islam		Hinduism	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	70	5	25	3	36	2	9	..	48	3	22	1
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	10	1	8	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	4	..
Basic Activity School, Malak Nag	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Montessory School . . .	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal, Anantnag	19	..	12	..	5	..	2	..	13	..	6	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	..	10	..	9	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	3
Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	1	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	..
Govt. Girls High/Higher Secondary School, Anantnag	..	24	..	15	..	6	..	3	..	11	..	13
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Malak Nag	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

Table No. 146—Particulars of teachers—*Concld.*

Name and type of institution	Number of teachers by mother-tongue									
	Sikhism		Kashmiri		Punjabi		Urdu		Dogri	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	..	1	67	3	..	1	2	1	1	..
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Basic Activity School, Malak Nag	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montessory School . . .	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal, Anantnag	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training-cum-Production Centre, Anantnag	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls High/Higher Secondary School, Anantnag	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	—
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Malak Nag	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name and type of institution	Number of teachers by qualification						Number of trained and untrained teachers					
	Postgraduate		Graduate		Matric & above		Below matric		Trained		Untrained	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	69	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	63	5
Industrial Training Institute, Anantnag	..	..	1	1	9	..	..	..	10	1	..	..
Basic Activity School, Malak Nag	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Montessory School . .	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1
Govt. Boys High School, Khanabal, Anantnag	5	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	16	..	3	..
Govt. Girls Middle School, Nazuk Mohalla	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	3
Training-cum-Production centre Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	4	..	..
Govt. Girls High School, Anantnag	..	4	..	9	..	9	..	2	..	22	..	2
Govt. Girls Central School, Reshi Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
Govt. Girls Central School, Malak Nag	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..

Note :—M: Males, F: Females

Table No. 147—Staff strength of medical institutions

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency	Medical		Non-medical/para-medical		Remark
		Category	Number	Category	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Hospital, Anantnag	Govt. of J & K	1. Surgeon specialist	1	1. Drug store-keeper	1	
		2. Physician specialist	1	2. Theatre assistant	3	
		3. E. N. T. specialist	1	3. Staff nurses	4	
		4. Gynochologist	1	4. Cooks	2	
		5. Lady assistant surgeon	1	5. Clerks	2	
		6. Assistant surgeons	4	6. Compounders	7	
		7. Radiologist	1	7. Khidmatgars	17	
		8. Anesthesia superintendent	1	8. Driver	1	
				9. Cleaner	1	
		9. Dental surgeon	1	10. Electrician	1	
				11. Washerman	1	
				12. Laboratory technicians	2	
				13. Laboratory assistant	1	
				14. Laboratory boys	2	
				15. X-ray technicians	1	
				16. X-ray helper	1	
				17. Theatre boys	1	
				18. Dental helper	2	
				19. Dais	3	

				20. Mid-Wife	1
				21. L. H. V.	1
				22. Sanitary Inspector	1
				23. Gardener	1
				24. F. W.	2
District T.B. Anantnag	Centre,	Govt. of J& K	1. District T.B. Officer 2. Medical Officer	1. T.B. organisation health educator	1
				2. T. B. Health visitor	1
				3. Superintendent	1
				4. X-ray technician	1
				5. X-ray assistant	1
				6. Laboratory technician	1
				7. Laboratory assistant	1
				8. B.C.G. teamleader	1
				9. B.C.G. technician	4
				10. Clerks	2
				11. Compounder	1
				12. Driver	2
				13. Dressing room attendant	1
				14. Nursing orderly	1
				15. Khidmatgar	1
				16. B.C.G. orderly	1
				17. Sweepers	2
				18. Chowkidar	1

Table No. 147—Staff strength of medical institutions —*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
John Bishop Memorial Hospital Anantnag	Church of north India	1. Doctor	1	1. Manager	1	
				2. Nursing superintendent	1	
				3. Nursing sister/tutor	1	
				4. Nursing sister	1	
				5. Male nurse	1	
				6. Auxiliary nurse mid-wives	6	
				7. A.N.M. trainees	9	
				8. Nurse dais	5	
				9. Compounder	1	
				10. Cleaners	4	
				11. Chowkidar	2	
				12. Driver/chaprasi	1	
				13. Mali	1	
Urban Family Planning Centre, Anantnag	Govt. of J & K	1. Doctors	2	1. Theatre assistant	1	
				2. Theatre boy	1	
				3. L.H.V.	1	
				4. Sr. clerks	1	
				5. Computer	1	
				6. Extension educator	1	
				7. Orderly	1	
				8. Sweeper	1	
				9. Field workers	6	
				10. A. N. M.	2	

Table No. 148—Population characteristics with reference to distance from urban centre

S. No.	Name of village in order of distance from urban centre	Distance from urban centre	Population	Persons per Sq.Km.	No. of households per census house	Percentage of literacy	Workers in		No. of ethnic groups
							Secondary sector as percentage to total Workers	Tertiary rector as percentage to total Workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Saller . .	Bijbehara(20 Kms.)	3,130	313·31	1·16	11·47	4·20	13·00	2
2	Akingam . .	Kokernag(12 Kms.)	2,322	607·85	1·23	19,68	14·33	27·52	2
3	SeerKanili-gund	Anantnag(10 Kms.)	3,205	817·60	1·34	22·28	17·96	21·67	2
4	Sahib-abad(Achabal)	Anantnag(8 Kms.)	2,160	648·65	1·29	22·69	12·86	31·27	2
5	Hardoo Akar	Anatnag(8 Kms.)	1,048	623·81	1·13	9·16	6·09	11·30	1
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag(7 Kms.)	1,955	501·28	1·18	16·52	10·80	22·35	2
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam(7 Kms.)	929	552·98	1·32	12·16	7·01	9·15	1
8	Sagam . .	Kokernag(5 Kms.)	2,676	425·44	1·37	17·79	6·27	18·70	2
9	Brakpora . .	Anantnag(4 Kms.)	1,113	632·39	1·18	13·48	6·31	11·36	1

Table No. 149—Centres of marketing, transport and communications

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from Urban centre	Market with Permanent shops	Market with weekly hats	Mode of transport available to visit urban centre	Postal facilities available	Telegraph facilities available	Telephone facilities available	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Saller. . .	Bijbehara(20 Kms.)	Yes	Anantnag town	Bus	Yes	No	No	
2	Akingam . .	Kokernag(12 kms.)	Yes	Do	Bus	Yes	No	No	
3	Seer Kaniligund .	Anantnag(10 Kms.)	Yes	Do	Bus	Yes	No	No	
4	Sahib-abad .	Anantnag(8 Kms.)	Yes	Do	Bus	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Hardoo Akar .	Anantnag(8 Kms.)	Yes	Do	Bus	No	No	No	
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag(7 Kms.)	Yes	Do	Bus	Yes	No	No	
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam(7 Kms.)	Yes	Do	Bus	No	No	No	
8	Sagam . .	Kokernag(5 Kms.)	Yes	Do	Bus	Yes	No	No	
9	Brakpora . .	Anantnag(4 Kms.)	Yes	Do	Bus	No	No	No	

Table No. 150—Educational, health and other institutions

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Number of primary schools	Number of middle schools	Number of high/higher secondary schools	Number of hospitals/ health centre/ dispensary	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saller . . .	Bijbehara (20 Kms)	3	1	2	1	..
2	Akingam . . .	Kokernag(12 Kms)	2	1	1	1	..
3	Seer Kanili-gund .	Anantnag(10 Kms)	..	2	2	1	..
4	Sahib-abad(Achabal) .	Anantnag(8 Kms.)	1	..	2	1	..
5	Hardoo-Akar . .	Anantnag(8 Kms)	2	..	..	..	..
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag(7 Kms)	2	..	1	1	..
7	Nowpora-Tulipora .	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	1	..	..	..	..
8	Sagam . . .	Kokernag(5 Kms)	..	1	2	1	..
9	Brakpora . . .	Anantnag(4 Kms)	1	1	..	..	..

Table No. 151—Land use pattern and residential pattern

Sr. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Percentage of land under (in acres)									No. of hamlets	Average distance hamlet from main village	No. of religious groups in the village	No. of caste/tribe group in the village
			Forest	Grazing	Uncultivable fallow	Cultivable fallow	Un-irrigeted cultivable	Homestead	Irrigated cultivation	Industrial use	Other uses				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Saller . .	Bijbehara (20 Kms)	0·12	15·28	12·40	10·13	22·05	1·83	38·19	..	..	7	1·7 (Kms)	2	..
2	Akingam. .	Kokernag (12 Kms)	..	6·26	30·68	..	21·98	1·91	39·17	..	..	3	0·4 (Kms)	2	..
3	Seer-kaniligund	Anantnag (10 Kms)	..	3·99	41·97	..	1·20	2·09	50·75	..	..	1	0·0 Kms	2	..
4	Sahib-abad	Anantnag	..	18.25	26.02	5.98	12.96	2.39	34.40	..	..	7	0.5 (Kms)	2	..
5	Hardoo-Akar .	Anantnag (8 Kms)	..	..	22·43	4·61	36·41	2·76	33·79	..	..	2	0·0 Kms	1	..
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms)	..	23·22	6·19	3.41	7·12	1·86	58·20	..	..	4	0·7 Kms	2	..
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam (7 Kms)	..	16·80	22·35	..	21·87	0·47	38·51	..	..	2	1·3 Kms	1	..
8	Sagam . .	Kokernag (5 Kms)	..	11·46	19·67	0·30	18·84	2·16	47·57	..	..	9	0·4 Kms	2	..
9	Brakpora	Anantnag (4 Kms)	..	..	34·11	32.72	5.09	1.54	26.54	..	..	1	0.0 (Kms)	1	..

Table No. 152—Electricity, power and fuel, food habits

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Total No. of houses	Percentage of houses similar to those found in town	Percentage of houses with electric connections	Percentage of electric connections for non-residential and non-agricultural purposes to total connections	Percentage of power driven transport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saller	Bijbehara (20 Kms)	461	11·28	32·54	6·83	25·00
2	Akingam	Kokernag (12 Kms)	296	13·51	87·84	7·80	..
3	Seer-Kaniligund . . .	Anantnag (10 Kms)	370	33·78	96·22	24·09	1·79
4	Sahib-abad	Anantnag (8 Kms)	275	23·64	76.36	19·23	..
5	Hardoo-Akar	Anantnag (8 Kms)	156	28·21	71·79	0·88	..
6	Lokabhawan Larkipora . .	Anantnag (7 Kms)	226	12·83	70·80	4·19	..
7	Nowpora-Tulipora . . .	Kulgam (7 Kms)	92	25·00	..	..	10·00
8	Sagam	Kokernag (5 Kms)	312	28·85	74·04	1·28	..
9	Brakpora	Anantnag (4 Kms)	116	27·59	100·00	4·13	..

Table No. 152—Electricity, power and fuel, food habits—*Contd.*

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Number of households per 100 households with objects of conspicuous consumptions such as				Percentage of households showing change in food			Percentage of households using fuel other than wood			Percentage of households having electricity source of light
		Radio	Gramophone	VI transistor	Television	Others	From vegetarian to non-vegitarian	From non-vegetarian to vegeterian	Kerosene	Gas	Others	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Saller . .	18·73	..	4·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·02
2	Akingam . .	31·68	..	8·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86·78
3	Seer-Kaniligund .	62·30	..	25·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91·94
4	Sahib-abad .	48·02	..	25·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76·27
5	Hardoo-Akar .	11·36	..	8·52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68·18
6	Lokabhawan-larkipora	14·98	..	9·36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69·29
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	..	..	49·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sagam . .	17·56	..	4·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73·77
9	Brakpora . .	14·60	..	7·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00

Table No. 153—Economic life—Animal husbandry

Sl. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Description of animal husbandry	Approximate no. per household	Ethnic background of rearer	Particulars of grazing and rearing	Problem of grazing or rearing
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Saller	Bijbehara	1. Cow	1	Milk sellers rearing animals of the village (Muslims)	Animal sent for grazing fields in the village	..
			2. Bull	1 per 2 H.H.			
			3. Goat	Do.			
			4. Sheep	3			
			5. Cocks & hens	4			
			6. Horses	1 per 27 H.H.			
		(20 kms.)	7. Buffallo	1 per 4 H.H.			
2.	Akingam	Kokernag	1. Cow	1	Do.	Cows & bulls are sent for grazing to the nearby forests. sheeps & goats are sent to village Wacwan-64 Kms. from the village.	Govt. has imposed restriction on the grazing in the forests nearby which has created difficulty for grazing of animals.
			2. Bull	1 per 2 H.H.			
			3. Goat	1 per 6 H.H.			
			4. Sheep	1 per 7 H.H.			
		(12 Kms.)	5. Cocks & hens	4			

Table No. 153—Economic life—Animal husbandry—*Contd.*

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Seer Kanili-gund	Anantnag	1. Cow	1		Cows & bulls are sent to Pahalgam and rest are sent to common grazing fields of the village	..
			2. Bull	1	Do.		
			3. Goat	1 per 5 H.H.			
			4. Sheep	1 per 3 H.H.			
		(10 Kms.)	5. Cocks & hens	5			
4.	Sahibabad	Anantnag	1. Cow	1	-	Sent for grazing to the nearby forests and common grazing fields	..
			2. Bull	1			
			3. Goat	1 per 3 H.H.	Do.		
			4. Sheep	3			
			5. Cocks & hens	4			
		(8 Kms.)	6. Ducks	1			
5.	Hardoo Akar	Anantnag	1. Cow	1		Sent for grazing to Pahalgam	No grazing field in the village
			2. Bull	1			
			3. Goat	1 per 15 H.H.	Do.		
			4. Sheep	1 per 2 H.H.			
			5. Cocks & hens	1 per 2 H.H.			
			6. Ducks	1 per 2 H.H.			
		(8 Kms.)	7. Swan	1 per 6 H.H.			
6.	Loka-bhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag	1. Cow	1		Sent to the common grazing fields of the village	Grazing fields are not sufficient
			2. Bull	1			
		(7 Kms.)	3. Goat	1 per 18 H.H.	Do.		

7. Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam	4. Sheep 1 5. Cocks & hens 11 1. Cow 2 2. Bull 1 3. Goat 1 4. Sheep 3	per 18 H.H.	Do.	Do.	..
	(7 Kms.)	5. Cocks & hens 12				
8. Sagam	Kokernag	1. Cow 2 2. Bull 2 3. Sheep 1 4. Cocks & hens 2		Do.	Do.	Grazing fields are not sufficient
	(5 Kms.)	5. Horse 1	per 24 H.H.			
9. Brakpora	Anantnag	1. Cow 2 2. Bull 1 3. Cocks & hens 2		Do.	Sent for grazing to the neighbouring villages	No grazing field in the village
	(4, Kms.)	4. Horse 1	per 7 H.H.			

Table No. 153—Economic life—Animal husbandry—*Contd.*

S. No.	Name of village in order of distance from urban centre	Approximate milk cattle per household	Average percentage of milk Consumed domestically in the village	Sold in the village	Sold in other villages	Sold in the town	Average yiled of milk per day cattle	Average price of milk per litre in the village
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Saller . .	1 per 2 H.H.	28·59%	14·29%	42·85%	14·29%	1·4 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·50
2.	Akingam . .	1 per 5 H.H.	77·27	22·73	..	..	1·6 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·20
3.	Seer Kaniligund .	1 per 2 H.H.	75·00	25·00	..	..	2·3 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·20
4.	Sahib abad .	1	57·14	42·86	..	..	2·0 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·20
5.	Hardoo Akar .	1 per 3 H.H.	81·88	18·12	..	..	4·2 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·20
6.	Loka-bhawan lar-kipora	1 per 3 H.H.	57·87	42·13	..	..	2·3 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·30
7.	Nowpora-Tulipora	1	67·62	32·38	..	..	2·4 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·15
8.	Sagam . .	1 per 2 H.H.	65·91	34·09	..	..	2·4 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·20
9	Brakpora . .	1	45·14	17·36	20·83	16·67	3·0 Ltrs.	Rs. 1·50

Table No. 154—Economic life—Forestry

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Forestry			
			Percentage of house-holds engaged	Dscription of activity	Approximate value of forest produce used by local people	Approximate per capita value of forest produce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Saller . .	Bijbehara (20 Kms.)	No household is having the forestry as their source of livelihood in any of the nine villages surveyed			
2	Akin-gam .	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	The only advantage the inhabitants of the villages, which are in the close vicinity of			
3	Seer-kaniliguand	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	the forest, have that they can purchase timber at concessional rates on the condition that it is to be used for the Construction of their houses of repairing of			
4	Sahibabad .	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	agricultural implements. Moreover the			
5	Hardoo Akar .	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	villagers can collect dry branches of trees for consumption as fuel for			
6	Loka-bhawan-Larki-pora	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	cooking. But in lieu of these concessions the inhabitants of these villages, have			
7	Nowpora-Tulipora Kulgam Kulgam	(7 Kms.)	guard the wealth of forests and tackle			
8	Sagam	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	situations, which may arise, such as occuring of fire etc, in the forest.			
9	Brak-pora .	Anantnag (4 Kms.)				

Table No. 155—Economic life—Industry

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Industry						
			No. of establishments		Name of product	Raw material		Availability (abundent (sufficient or scarce)	Power used
			Household	Non-household		Description	Source		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Saller . .	Bijbehara (20 Kms.)	100	6	Woolen blankets Edible oil, Timber	Wool, Oilseeds Timber logs,	Own sheep local villagers near-by forests	Abundent Scarce	Man-power Electricity sufficient
					Rice & flour	Paddy maize & wheat	Local villages	Abundent	,,
2	Akingam .	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	5	24	Woolen blankets, Earthen ware, utensils (pottery)	Wool, clay	Own sheep lumps near by	,, ,,	Man power ,,
3	Seer Kaniligund	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	310	..	Woolen blankets	Wool	Own sheep	,,	,,
					Wool spining	Wool	Own sheep	,,	
4	Sahibabad	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	8	..	Woolen blankets	Wool	Do.	,,	,,

5	Hardoo-Akar	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	54	..	Woolen blankets, Wool spinning	Wool Wool	Do. Do.	,, ,,	,, ,,
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	160	..	Woolen blankets Wool spinning	Wool Wool	Do. Do.	,, ,,	,, ,,
7	NowporaTulipora	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	103	..	Woolen blankets Wool spinning	Wool Wool	Do. Do.	,, ,,	,, ,,
8	Sagam . .	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	20	6	Woolen blankets Agricultural implements	Wool Iron sheet	Do. Srinagar market	,, Sufficient	,, ,,
9	Brakpora .	Anantnag (4 Kms.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 155—Economic life—Industry—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Ethnic background of community connected with the industry	Industry					
			Percentage of households worker				Percentage of persons working	
			Family labour			Hired labour	Family labour	Hired labour
			Employer	Single worker	Family worker			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Saller	Muslims	..	..	0·94	..	0·48	..
		,,	..	..	0·37	0·56	0·16	0·10
		,,	0·19	..	..	0·19	0·03	0·03
		,,	..	..	0·56	0·56	0·16	0·10
2	Akingam	,,	..	..	1·38	..	0·65	..
		,,	..	..	6·61	..	4·31	..
3	Seer Kanilgund	,,	..	..	2·02	..	0·78	..
		,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Sahib-abad	,,	..	..	2·26	..	0·83	..
5	Hardoo-Akar	,,	..	..	2·27	..	0·76	..
		,,	..	..	..	..	..	..

6	Loka-bhawan-larkipora	,,	..	..	3·75	..	1·02	..
		,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nowpora-Tulipora .	,,	..	..	2·48	..	0·86	..
		,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sagam . . .	,,	..	..	4·68	..	1·49	..
		,,	..	..	1·41	..	0·67	..
9	Brakpora . . .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 156—Economic life—trade and commerce

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Type of shop (grocery, stationery, cloth, sweetmeets, tea etc,)	Percentage of persons engaged	Type of objects available	Nature of co-operative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Saller . . .	Bejbehara (20 Kms)	1. Bakery	13·4	Bread	The saller Multi-purpose Coperative Society
			2. Meat seller	10·0	Meat	
			3. Tailor	10·0	Sewing of cloth	
			4. Book-seller	3·3	Books, stationery	
			5. Medical shop	13·3	Medicines etc.	
			6. General merchant	50·0	Oil, tea, sugar, spices, cloth, milk.	
2	Akingam . . .	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	1. Grocery & cloth	68·1	Salt, sugar, spices, cloth, tea	Co-operative Society, Akingam
			2. Bakery	9·9	Bread (local)	
			3. Tailors	13·4	Sewing of cloth	
			4. Meat shop	4·3	Meat	
			5. Medical shop	4·3	Medicines	
3	Seer Kanilgund .	Anantnag (10 Kms)	1. Grocery & cloth	82·2	Tea, salt, cloth	Co-operative Society, Seer-Kanilgund
			2. Bakery	13·7	Bread	
			3. Medicine	1.4		
			4. Cosmetics	2·7	Medicines, Cosmetic goods	

4	Sahib-abad . .	Anantang (8 Kms)	1. Grocery	14·7	Tea, salt, sugar	Achabal Marketting Co-opertive Solety
			2. Bakery	25·5	Bread	
			3. Meat shop	10·6	Meat	
			4. Cloth merchant	4·3	Cloth	
			5. Medical shop	6·4	Medicines	
			6. Milk seller	2·1	Milk	
			7. Vegetable seller	6·4	Vegetables	
5	Hardoo-Akar . .	Anantnag (8 Kms)	1. Grocery	25·0	Sugar, salt, tea	Co-operative Socieety seer-Kanligund
			2. Bakery	50·0	Bread	
			3. Medical shop	25·0	Medicines	
6	Loka-bhawan Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms)	1. Grocery	62·5	Sugar & soap	Co-operative Society Larkipora
			2. Cloth merchant	37·5	Cloth	
7	Nowpora-Tulipora .	Kulgam (7 Kms)	1. Grocery	14·2	Sugar, salt. k. oil	Tuli nowpora Cooprative Society
			2. Cloth merchant	85·8	Cloth & paper	
8	Sagam . . .	Kokernag (5 Kms)	1. Grocery	80·7	Salt, spices, match boxes etc,	Sagam Cooperative Society
			2. Bakery	8·0	Local bread	
			3. Cloth merchant	8·0	Cloth	
			4. Vegetable	3.3	Vegetables	
9	Brakpora . .	Anantnag (4 Kms)	1. Grocery	5·0	Tea, sugar, salt paper and cloth	Brakpora Multipurpose Co-operative Society

Table No. 156—Economic life—trade and commerce—*Concld.*

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Type of establishment	Area of operation	Number of members	Type of business	Volume of business per annum	Extent and nature of benefit to members	Remarks
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Saller . .	Retail	1. Saller 2. Sampora 3. Betherhama (7) 4. Lhundayar 5. Huro Kathu 6. Waldan 7. Delseer	574	Selling of salt, sugar, oil, cloth, paddy and fertilizers	Rs. 5,000	Members get loans and also fertilizers from the society	..
2	Akingam . .	Retail	1. Akingam 2. Amirkhan (5) 3. Hardoo Pora 4. Danlot 5. Mir Pora	220	Selling of saltfertilizers, sugar and kerosine oil	6,000	They get loans and fertilizers from the society	..
3	½ Seer Kanilgund .	Retail	1. Phor 2. Siligam (8) 3. Hardoo akar 4. Arenglal	1,133	Selling of salt, fertilizers, kerosine oil and sugar	75,000	They get loans and fertilizesrs from the society	..

			5. Muslo 6. Chakaska 7. Faqir pora 8. Hutmuna					
4	Sahib-abad	Retail	9. Villages	900	Selling of sugar, salt, fertilizers and kerosine oil	72,849.96	They get loans and fertilizers from the Cooperative society	
5	Hardoo-Akar	Retail	8. villages	1,133	Selling of sugar, salt, fertilizers and kerosine oil	75,000	They get loans, and fertilizers from the Co-operative society.	..
6	Loka-bhawan Larkipora	Retail	1. Larkipora 2. Chackpath 3. Shamspora 4. Nowpora 5. Karari 6. Brar (7) 7. Sungrua	13	Selling of sugar, salt fertilizers, cloth, and kerosine oil,	78,400	Do.	..
7	Nowpora Tulipora	Retail	9. villages	900	Selling of salt, sugar, fertilizers anb K. oil	45,000	Do.	..
8	Sagam . .	Retail	1. Sagam 2. Danval Pora	688	Do.	44,896·72	Do.	..
9	Brakpora . .	Retail	7. villages	150	Do.	20,000	Do.	..

Table No. 157—Economic life—wages

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urbancentre)	Distance fromurban centre	Crop and out-put			Wages				Rea marks
			Crop	Average output- per acre		Type	Seasons of operation	Place	Average daily wage	
				Irrigated	Un-irrigated					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									(Rs.)	
1	Saller . .	Bijbehara (20 Kms.)	Paddy	15 Qtls,	..	Road construction labour	November to March	Within the village	4	..
			Vegetables	20 ,,	..					
			Maize	..	14 Qtl.					
			Wheat	..	12 ,,					
			Oil seeds	..	8 ,,					
			Fruit	..	194 ,,					
2	Akingam .	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	Paddy	20 Qtls	..	Construction labour,	November to March	Within the village	3	..
			Vegetables	18 ,,	..					
			Maize	..	11 Qtl.	Agricultural labour	April to October	Within the village	4	..
			Fruit	..	192 ,,					
			Wheat	..	12 ,,					
			Cereals	..	11 ,,					
3	Seer-Kanili-gund	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	Paddy	18 Qtls.		Agricultural labour,	April to October	Within the village	3	..
			Vegetables	26 ,,	..					
			Fruit	..	193 Qtls.	Construction labour	November to March	Within the village	7	..
			Wheat	..	13 ,,					
			Maize	..	13 ,,					

4 Sahib-abad	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Paddy	20 Qtls.	..	Road construction labour	Novemer to March	Within the village	4	..
		Wheat	..	16 Qtls.					
		Oilseeds	..	10 ,,					
		Vegetables	25 Qtls.	..	Agriculture labour	April to October	Within the village	5	..
		Maize	..	192 ,,					
		Fruit	..	192 ,,	Seed farm labour	whole year	Jogi gund	5	..
		Cereals	..	10 ,,					
5 Hardoo-Akar	Anantanag (8 Kms.)	Paddy	11 ,,	..	Agriculture labour	April to October	within the village	3	..
		Oilseeds	12 ,,						
		Wheat	14 ,,	18 Qtls.	Construction labour	November to March	Within the village+ in near by villages	5	..
		Vegetables	20 ,,	24 ,,					
6 Lokabhawan Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	Paddy	18 Qtls.	..	Road construction labour	November to March	Within the villages and nearby villages	4	..
		Maize	..	17 Qtls.					
		Cereals	12 ,,	..					
		Vegetables	12 ,,	9 ,,					
		Fruit	..	189 ,,	Agriculture labour	April to October	Within the village	4	..
		Wheat	..	12 ,,					
7 Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	Paddy	17 Qtls.	..	Agriculture labour	March to October	Within the village	4	..
		Wheat	12 ,,	..					
		Vegetables	25 ,,	..					
		Fruit	..	200 Qtls.					
8 Sagam	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	Paddy	19 Qtls.	..	Road construction	November to March	Within the village	3	..
		Vegetables	18 ,,	..					
		Maize	..	16 Qtls.	Agriculture labour	March to October	Within the village	3	..
		Fruit	..	175 ,,					
9 Brakpora	Anantnag (4 Kms.)	Paddy	20 Qtls.	..	Quarry labour	Whole year	Within the village	5	..
		Vegetables	28 ,,	..					
		Fruit	..	180 Qtls.					
		Wheat	..	14 ,,					
		Maize	..	16 ,,					

Table No. 158—Economic Life—Work outside the village

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Nature of work	Number working outside the village in rural areas	Number working in		Remarks
					Town	Distance of town from village	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						(Kms.)	
1	Saller	Bijbehara(20 Kms.)	Govt. service	44	(1) Srinagar—4	65	..
					(2) Anantnag—11	29	..
					(3) Bijbehara—5	20	..
2	Akingam	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	Govt. service	41	..	..	..
			Tonga driving	12	..	..	..
			Carpentry	5	Anantnag—65	12	..
			Construction labour	30	..	..	..
3	Seer-Kaniligund	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	Govt. service	71	(1) Srinagar—5	64	..
					(2) Anantnag —47	10	..
4	Sahib-abad	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Govt. service	77	(1) Srinagar— 8	62	..
					(2) Anantnag—4	8	..

5	Hardoo-Akar . .	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Construction labour	90	(1) Srinagar—4	62	..
			Govt. service	2	(2) Anantnag—8	8	..
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	Govt. service	9	(1) Anantnag—19	7	..
					(2) Bijbehara—1	16	..
					(3) Pahalgam—2	47	..
7	Nowpora-Tulipora .	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	Govt. service	4	(1) Anantnag—6	12	..
			Construction labour	2	(2) Jammu—2	204	..
8	Sagam . . .	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	Govt. service	40	(1) Srinagar—10	73	..
					(2) Anantnag—15	19	..
9	Brakpora . .	Anantnag (4 Kms.)	Carpentry	6	Anantnag—4	4	..
			Govt. service	1			

Table No. 159—Economic Life—particulars of work in towns by the people of the village

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Name of the town where villagers for work	Distance of the town from village	Nature of work
	1	2	3	4	5
				(Kms.)	
1	Saller . .	Bijbehara (20 Kms.)	Srinagar Anantnag Bijbehara	65 29 20	Govt. service
2	Akingam .	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	Anantnag	12	Govt.service& Tonga driving
3	Seer Kanili-gund	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	Srinagar Anantnag	64 10	Govt. service
4	Sahibabad .	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Srinagar Anantnag	62 8	Govt. service

Table No. 159—Economic life—particulars of work in towns by the people of the village

Approximate number working in establishment by type	Dominant mode of transport	Average time taken in transport	Cost per month by the lowest class of transport	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10
			(Rs.)	
1. Tourist deptt. clerk . .	1 Bus	2½ hours	105·50	
2. P & T deptt. clerk . .	2 Bus	1¼ hours	30·00	
3. Health service compounder .	1 Bus	¾ of an hour	15·00	
4. Education deptt. teacher .	2			
5. Police deptt. constable . .	3			
6. Agriculture deptt. peon . .	1			
7. Fire services fire man . .	5			
8. P. W. D. clerk . . .	3			
9. C. I. D. constable . . .	1			
10. Census Operations, A.C. . .	1			
1. Education deptt. teacher . .	3 Bus	½ an hour	25·00	
2. Armed forces constable . .	5			
3. Police deptt. clerk . .	16			
4. D.C.'s office clerk . . .	2			
5. Revenue deptt. clerk . .	15			
6. Tonga drivers . . .	4			
7. Revenue deptt. peon . .	7			
8. Bhagwat theatres . . .	13			
1. Bank clerks . .	5 Bus	2½ hours	105·00	
2. Police deptt. constable . .	4 Bus	½ an hour	15·00	
3. Court clerk . . .	5			
4. Health deptt. compounder .	4			
5. Revenue deptt. Patwari . .	2			
6. Education deptt. teachers .	30			
7. Fisheries deptt. . . .	2			
1. Police deptt. constable . .	6 Bus	2½ hours	105·00	
2. Electric deptt. clerk . . .	1			
3. Edu. deptt. peon . . .	3			
4. Tourist deptt. clerk . . .	2			

Table No. 159—Economic life—particulars of work in towns by the people of the village

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance rom urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Name of the town where villagers go for work	Distance of the town from village	Nature of work
	1	2	3	4	5
5	Hardoo-Akar	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Srinagar Anantnag	62 8	Govt. service
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	Anantnag Bijbehara Pahalgam	7 16 47	Govt. serivce and Tonga driving
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	Anantnag Jammu	12 204	Govt. service
8	Sagam	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	Srinagar Anantnag	73 19	Govt. service & Driving
9	Brakpora	Anantnag (4 Kms.)	Anantnag	4	Govt. service

Table No. 159—Economic life—Particulars of work in towns by the people of the village

6	7	8	9	10
1. Tourist deptt. clerk	2	Bus	3 hours 110·00	
2. Horticulture deptt. operator	2	Bus	½ an hour 20·00	..
3. Food & supplies coolie	4			
4. Revenue Deptt. patwari	2			
5. Horticulture deptt. peon	2			
1. Edu. deptt. teacher	3	Bus	½ an hour 15·00	..
2. Agriculture deptt. operator	1	Bus	½ an hour 20·00	
3. Police deptt. constable	1	Bus	½ an hour 75·00	
4. Home-guard constable	1			
5. Tonga driver	15			
6. Agriculture deptt. assistant	1			
1. Armed force constable	2	Bus	½ an hour 15·00	..
2. Edu. deptt. teacher	2	Persons working at Jammu stay		
3. Health deptt. compounder	2	there and visit homes only		
4. Electric deptt. lineman	1	three times a year		..
5. Food & supplies clerk	1			
1. Edu. deptt. teacher	9	Bus	3 hours 130·0	..
2. Health deptt. doctor	1	Bus	¾ of an hour 30·00	..
3. Irrigation deptt. clerk	5			
4. Village level worker	1			
5. P. & T. deptt. peon	5			
6. Driver private	4			
1. Edu. deptt. teacher	2	Bus	20 minutes 12·00	..
2. Revenue deptt. peon	1			
3. Police deptt. constable	1			

Table No. 160—Economic life—Particulars of work inside the village from outside

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Nature of work	Approximate number of from rural areas			Approximate number from town	Remarks
				Same district	Other districts of the state	Other states		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Saller	Bijbehara (20 Kms.)	Govt. service	22	..	..	Srinagar (city)—10 Anantnag (town)—1	..
2	Akingam	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	Govt. service	16	5	..	Anantnag (town)—7 Kokernag (town)—5	..
3	Seer-Kanili-gund	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	Govt. service	11	..	..	Anantnag (town)—9 Bijbehara (town)—4	
4	Sahib-abad	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Govt. service	19	22	..	Srinagar (city)—8 Anantnag (town)—5	..
5	Hardoo-Akar	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Govt. service	12	5	..	Anantnag (town)—10	..
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	Govt. service	19	..	..	Anantnag (town)—8 Srinagar (city)—5	..
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	Govt. service	11	1	..	Anantnag (town)—9 Kulgam (town)—7	..
8	Sagam	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	Govt. service	12	9	..	Anantnag (town)—12 Bijbehara (town)—6 Kokernag (town) 3	
9	Brakpora	Anantnag (4 Kms.)	Govt. service	26	..	..	Anantnag (town)—9	..

Table No. 161—Economic life—Commodity transaction

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from the urban centre	Name of market	Distance village	Name of commodity	Name of transport	Cost per unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saller . .	Bijbehara (20 Kms)	Anantnag town	29 Kms.	(i) Walnut (ii) Apples	Truck & Bus	Rs. 150 per mnd. Rs. 18 per pack 18 kgs.
2	Akingam. .	Kokernag (12 Kms).	Anantnag town	12 ,,	(i) Walnut (ii) Fruits	Do.	Rs. 150 per mnd. Rs. 20 per 15 Kg.
3	Seer Kanilgund	Anantnag (10 Kms).	Anantnag town	10 Kms./	(i) Blankets (ii) Fruits	Bus ,,	Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per blanket Not fixed
4	Sahib-abad .	Anantnag (8 Kms).	Anantnag town	8 Kms.	Fruits	,,	Not fixed
5	Hardoo-Akar .	Anantnag (8 Kms).	Anantnag town Srinagar city	8 Kms. 62 Kms.	(i) Blankets (ii) Walnuts	,, ,,	Rs. 100 to 200 Rs. 160 per mnd.
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms).	Anantnag town	7 Kms.	(i) Walnuts (iii) Blankets	,, ,,	Rs. 175 per mnd. Rs. 200 per blanket
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam (7 Kms).	Anantnag town	12 Kms.	Food grains	,,	Rs. 80 to 90 per Qtl.
8	Sagam . .	Kokernag (5 Kms).	Anantnag town	19 Kms.	Fruits, walnuts blankets	,, ,,	Not fixed Do.
9	Brakpora .	Anantnag (4 Kms).	Anantnag town	4 Kms.	paddy	,,	Rs. 90 to 100 per Qtl.

Table No. 161—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of villagee (in order of distanc from urban centre)	Commodity purchased by consumers directly from urban centre					Remarks
		Name of the urban centre	Distance from village	Name of commodity	Occasion of purchase	Approximate proportion of people purchasing	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Saller . . .	Anantnag town	29 Kms.	(i) Cloth, tea, shoes, orgnaments	For daily consumption and marriages etc.	65%	
		Srinagar city	65 Kms.	(ii) Radio, cycles, cloth		25%	
2	Akingam . .	Anantnag town	12 Kms.	Cloth, vegetables, kiryana medicines	Do.	30%	
3	Seer Kanligund .	Anantnag town	10 Kms.	(i) Cloth, medicines, kiryana, vegetables	Do.	40%	
		Srinagar city	64 Kms.	(ii) Cloth, shoes, ornaments, medicines		15%	
4	Sahibabad . .	Srinagar city	62 Kms.	(i) Radio, transistor, ornaments, walnuts, shoes, books, cloth	Do.	15%	
		Anantnag town	8 Kms.	(ii) Kiryana, vegetables medicines, cloth, confectionery goods		10%	

5	Hardoo-Akar .	Anantnag town	8 Kms.	(i) Cloth, grocery, cigarettes, tobacco, shoes and other necessities	Do.	40%
		Srinagar city	62 Kms.	(ii) Ornaments, utensils, radios, watches cycles & other luxury goods		10%
6	Lokabhawan-larkipora	Anantnag town	7 Kms.	Grocery, ornaments, shoes, cloth, radios	Do.	60%
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	Anantnag town	12 Kms.	Grocery, cloth, radios, utensils, ornaments	Do.	50%
8	Sagam . .	Anantnag town	19 Kms.	(i) Cloth, grocery, cigarettes, kiryana, shoes, vegetables	Do.	60%
		Srinagar city	73 Kms.	(ii) Ornaments, luxury goods cloth		20%
9	Brakpora . .	Anantnag town	4 Kms.	(i) All essential commdities	Do.	70%
				(ii) Ornaments, radios, cycles, watches and utensils		20%

Table No. 162—Social Aspect—Education

S. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Population	Levels of educational institutions	When established	Condition of school building
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Saller	Bijbehara (20 Kms.)	3,130	1. Govt. high school, saller	1961	Satisfactory
				2. Govt. girls high school, saller	1968	,,
				3. Pry. school for boys	1945	
				4. Pry. school for boys	1971	Bad
				5. Pry. school for boys	1971	Bad
2	Akingam . . .	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	2,322	1. Govt. high school, Akingam	1972	Not good, kucha
				2. Govt. girls central school	1972	Not good, kucha
				3. Pry. school, Banpora	1971	Good
				4. Pry. school for girls	1970	Not good, kucha
3	Seer Kanili gund . .	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	3,205	1. Govt. boys high school	N.A.	Not satisfactory
				2. Govt. girls high school	N.A.	Not satisfactory
4	Sahib abad . . .	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	2,160	1. Govt. boys high school (Achabal)	1960	Good
				2. Govt. boys primary school (Achabal)	1966	Good
				3. Govt. girls high school (Achabal)	1971	Bad

5	Hardoo Akar . .	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	1,048	1. Boys central school	1962	Not satisfactory
				2. Girls primary school	1963	Not satisfactory
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora .	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	1,955	1. Govt. high school, Larkipora	1960	Good
				2. Govt. central school for boys	1911	Not satisfactory
				3. Govt. primary school for boys	1958	Not satisfactory
				4. Govt. primary school for boys	1911	Bad
				5. Jamiti-i-Islami primary school	1971	Good
7	Nowpora Tulipora . .	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	929	1. Nowpora—Tulipora primary school	1966	Good
8	Sagam	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	2,676	1. Govt. boys high school	1955 as middle school, 1968 as high school	Not satisfactory
				2. Govt. girls high school	1958 as Pry. school, 1966 as lower high school 1969 as high school	Bad
9	Brakpora . . .	Anantnag (4 Kms.)	1,113	1. Pry. school Brakpora	1967	Not satisfactory

Table No. 162—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Management control	No. of teachers	No. of students from village	Communities to which students may belong	Percentage of literacy	Approximate No. of matriculates	Technical diploma holders not equal to degree	Technical degree holders	Graduate and above	Remarks
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Saller . . .	J. &K Govt.	15	69	Muslim	11·47	100	..	..	10	..
		,,	10	70	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	
		,,	3	101	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	
		,,	2	30	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	
		,,	2	70	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Akingam . .	,,	17	250	Muslim	19·68	110	..	..	15	..
		,,	3	100	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	
		,,	2	40	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	
		,,	2	30	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Seer Kanilgund .	,,	13	340	Muslim	22·28	27	..	..	11	..
		,,	13	138	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	

4	Sahibabad	,	20	360	Muslim	22·69	80	10	4	50	..
		,	1	40	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..
		,	15	110	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hardoo Akar	,	7	75	Muslim	9·16	15	..	..	2	..
		,	2	25	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Lokabhawan Larki-pora	,,	17	396	Muslim	16·52	30	..	..	1	..
		,,	5	153	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..
		,,	3	45	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..
		,,	1	11	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jamati-Islami	2	60	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	J. & Govt.	3	102	Muslim	12·16	8	..	..	1	..
8	Sagam	,,	14	239	Muslim	17·69	40	..	..	15	..
		,,	7	105	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Brakpora	,,	1	30	Muslim	13·48	6	..	..	..	..

Table No, 163—In-migrants and out-migrants

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	In-migrants			Approximate no.	
	Distance from urban centre	Area from where migrated	Community	Households by purpose	Individuals by purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saller . . .	Bijbehara (20 Kms.)	Same district	Hindu	1 due to business	11 due to marriage
		,,	Muslim	4 due to business	45 due to marriage
Akingam . . .	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	Same tehsil	Muslim	30 due to business	50 due to marriage
		Outside the district	Hindu	..	10 due to marriage
Seer Kanili gund .	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	Same district	Hindu	3 due to business	20 due to marriage
		Same tehsil	Muslim	1 due to service	30 due to marriage
					20 due to business
Sahibabad . .	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Same district	Hindu	2 due to service	5 due to marriage
		,,	Muslim	3 due to business	45 due to marriage
Hardoo-Akar . .	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Same district	Muslim	3 due to better jobs	40 due to marriage
		Outside the district	Muslim	1 due to better job	..
Lakibhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	Same tehsil	Hindu	..	15 due to marriage
		,,	Muslim	..	50 due to marriage
Nowpora—Tulipora	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	Same tehsil	Muslim	1 due to better job	94 due to marriage
		..	Hindu	..	..
Sagam . . .	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	Same district	Hindu	..	30 due to marriage
		..	Muslim	..	100 due to marriage
Brakpora . .	Anantnag (4 Kms.)	Same district	Muslim	3 better prospects of life	24 due to marriage
		,,	Hindu		

Table No. 163—*Contd.*

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Out-Migrants		Approximate no.	
	Area where migrated	Community	Households by purpose	Individuals by purpose
1	7	8	9	10
Saller	Same district	Hindu	1 for better job	15 due to marriage
	,,	Muslim	3 for business	30 due to marriage
Akingam	Same tehsil	Hindu	1 due to business	30 due to marriage
	,,	Muslim	2 due to job	4 due to marriage
Seer Kanilgund . . .	Outside the district	Hindu	..	1 due to marriage
	,,	Muslim	..	3 due to marriage
Sahibabad	Same tehsil	Hindu	1 due to job	10 due to marriage
	,,	Muslim	3 due to business	40 due to marriage
Hardoo-Akar . . .	Outside the district	Muslim	2 due to job	..
	Same district	Muslim	..	5 due to marriage
Lokabhawan-Larkipora . .	Same tehsil	Hindu	..	10 due to marriage
	,,	Muslim	..	40 due to marriage
Nawpora—Tulipora . . .	Same tehsil	Muslim	..	30 due to marriage
	..	Hindu	..	..
Sagam	Same district	Hindu	..	15 due to marriage
	Same tehsil	Muslim	..	30 due to marriage
Brakpora	Same district	Muslim	..	15 due to marriage
	..	Hindu	..	..

Table No. 164—Details of out-migration of married couple

Sl. No.	Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Community	Approximate number of individuals who migrated leaving behind			
				Wife with or without children	Mother & father but not wife and/or children	Other related	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saller	Bijbehara (20 Kms.)	Hindu Muslim	3 4	2 7	.. ..	.. ..
2	Akingam	Kokernag (12 Kms.)	Muslim	2	1	..	..
3	Sher-kaniligund	Anantnag (10 Kms.)	Hindu Muslim	3 1	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..
4	Sahibabad	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Hindu Muslim	3 2	2 5	.. ..	.. ..
5	Hardoo-Akar	Anantnag (8 Kms.)	Muslim	3	2	..	..
6	Lokabhawan-Larkipora	Anantnag (7 Kms.)	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nowpora-Tulipora	Kulgam (7 Kms.)	Muslim	1	2	..	..
8	Sagam	Kokernag (5 Kms.)	Muslim	8	2	..	..
9	Brakpora	Anantnag (4 Kms.)	..	..	..	..	..

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