



**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981**

# **A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

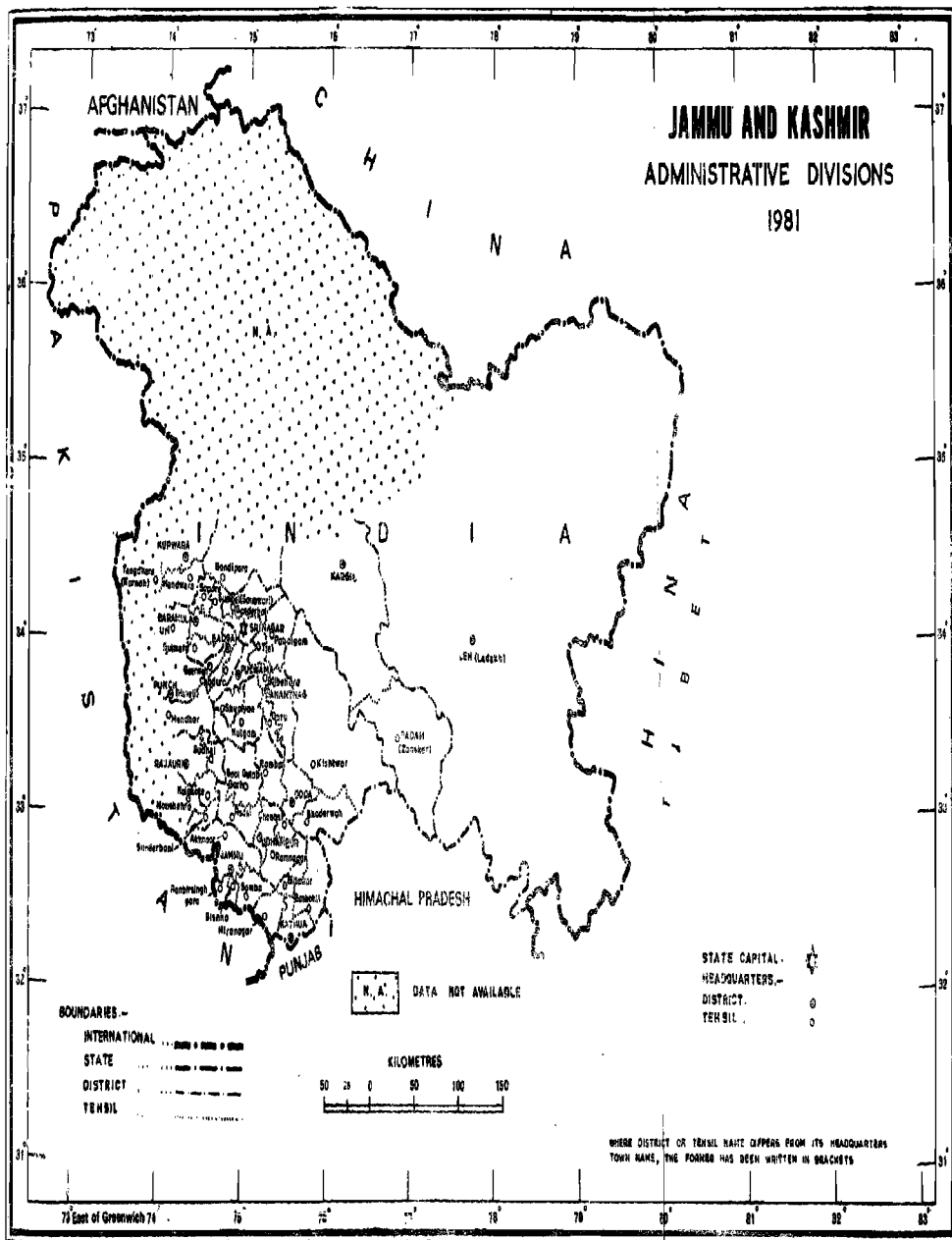
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## **FOREWORD**

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an un-broken sequene since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik W. Van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an

absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial procession in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI  
July 4, 1986

VIJAY S. VERMA  
*Registrar General, India*

## **PREFACE**

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A portrait of population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'portrait of population' for each state/U.T. at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri A. H. Khan, IAS under whose guidance the 1981 Census operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he retired from Government service before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, the present Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P.

**Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.**

**I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly Shri H. L. Kalla, Deputy Director (Hqrs.) assisted by Shri V. K. Moza, Computer who have done their best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by S/Shri V. K. Moza, Abdul Aziz Andrabi, Computers and Gh. Hassan Wani, Assistant Compiler under the guidance of Shri M. K. Koul, Investigator. The charts, diagrams, maps etc. were prepared by S/Shri Masood Ahmed, Cartographer, A. M. Shagoo, Artist, V. K. Punjabi and Abdul Qayum Sherwani, Draftsmen. The brunt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of Smt. Picha Bakhshi, Junior Stenographer and Shri Mohd. Ramzan, Lower Division Clerk. The proofs were read by S/sh. V.K. Moza, Computer and Ghulam Rasool Bhat(II), Assistant Compiler. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted co-operation in this venture.**

**Srinagar**

**6th January, 1989.**

**A. GANI**

*Joint Director*



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Jammu and Kashmir State situated between  $32^{\circ}$ — $15'$  and  $37^{\circ}$ — $5'$  north latitude and  $72^{\circ}$ — $35'$  and  $80^{\circ}$ — $20'$  east longitude and commonly referred to as the Kashmir region comprises an area of 222,236 km<sup>2</sup>, as tentatively fixed by the Surveyor General of India. The region is spread over huge mountain masses constituting the Karakoram, the Great Himalaya, Ladakh or Zaskar, the Main Himalaya and the Middle Himalaya or the Pir Panjal ranges. Numerous peaks exceeding 6,000 m dot the area; Mt. Godwin Austen (8,611 m) and Nanga Parbat (8,126 m) tower over the landscape. Nestling under these huge ranges are the elongated latitudinal valleys of the Gilgit, the Shyok and the Indus as also the oval-shaped and flat-surfaced Jhelum valley. South of the Pir Panjal is the Shivalik range comparatively much lower in elevation and known as the group of outer hills of Jammu. Further south, a narrow strip of foothill plains (300 m) 25 km wide merges into the plains of Punjab. The principal river of this area is the Chenab.

The Vale of Kashmir, the most important as well as the most famous part of the region lies between the main Himalaya and Panjal ranges. It stretches over an area of 15,853 km<sup>2</sup> giving the appearance of an old lacustrine bed which measures 135 km in length and 14 km at its widest point.\*

The Jhelum which rises at the southern end of the Valley at Weth Wutur near Verinag flows approximately through its middle, receiving numerous tributaries before it enters the Wular lake out of which it flows again through the gorge at Baramulla. Chief among its tributaries on the right bank are the Lidder and the Sind flowing through some exquisite mountain scenery. Outside the Vale of Kashmir, it joins the Kishen Ganga at Domel and Muzaffarabad. On the left bank of the river, roughly west, lies the Pir Panjal range from the slopes of which numerous mountain torrents rush to swell its

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\*1931 Census Report.

waters. The mountains surrounding the Jhelum Valley have an average height of 3,636 m but many peaks exceed 4,242 m. At the southern end of the valley, they dip to about 2,727 m where the Banihal pass<sup>‡</sup> gives an exit to the Jammu province. The main Kashmir valley averages about 1,666 m with Srinagar (1,576 m) at its centre. The higher cultivable areas in the Lidder and Sind valleys exceed 2,121 m.

Jawaharlal Nehru, whose forefathers hailed from Kashmir, describes the many-splendoured charms of the valley in these words :

“Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And then another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one, of hard mountains and precipices and snow-capped peaks and glaciers, and cruel and fierce torrents rushing down the valley below. It has a hundred faces and innumerable aspects, ever changing, sometimes smiling and sometimes sad and full of sorrow. I watched this ever changing spectacle and sometimes the sheer loveliness of it was over-powering and I felt almost faint. As I gazed at it, it seemed to me dream-like and unreal, like the hopes and desires that fail us and so seldom find fulfilment. It was like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening.”

North of the vales are situated the great Himalayan ranges including the well-known Zaskar range which is bounded in the north by the deep gorge of the Indus. At its western end near the bend of the Indus stands the mighty Nanga Parbat. Two of the important passes in the Great Himalayan ranges giving direct access to the Kashmir valley are Fotu La (4,094 m) and Zoji-La (3,529 m). The famous Amarnath cave is situated south of Zoji-La in the upper reaches of the Sind valley.

The eastern sector of the Zaskar range in Rupshu consists of intricately ramifying glaciated ranges of crystallised

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<sup>‡</sup>The Jawahar Tunnel constructed in 1956 is situated at an elevation of 2182 m.

<sup>§</sup>Regional Geography of India published by National Geography Society of India, Varanasi.

rocks. The Hazara range is a continuation of the Hindari in the north-west beyond the Indus gorge round Nanga Parbat.

The Ladakh range is situated between the Indus and Shyok rivers. It forms a prominent range in the trans-Himalayan region. It stretches from the Shyok-Indus confluence upto the western border of Tibet where the Indus bends sharply and cuts through it, separating it from the Zaskar range in Rapshu.

The Karakoram range extends from the Hunza in the north-west to the Shyok in the east for a distance of 400 km. The entire crest of the Karakoram range is covered with perpetual snow with a number of splendid glaciers, the largest in the world outside the polar circles. Its highest peak K2 or Mt. Godwin Austen, is the second highest peak in the world. Even the mountain passes along its crest line stand higher than Mt. Blanc, the highest peak of the European Alps.

The Kashmir region thus carved out by the hand of nature adorns the physical personality of India like a diamond-studded crown. It is indeed in this part that the country raises its neck to latitudes situated far beyond the upper reaches of the tropical zone, even the lowest latitude in Kashmir ( $32^{\circ}$ — $30'$  N) is much higher than the highest in NEFA ( $29^{\circ}$ — $30'$  N). In strategic terms, the region with its borders touching Afghanistan (the vale of Ab-i-Panja separates it from Soviet Russia) in the north-west, Pakistan in the west and China in the north and east, is important not only for India but the entire continent of Asia.

The State as constituted within the Line of Control is administratively divided into three distinct geographical and linguistic divisions with Kashmiri, Dogri and Ladakhi as their principal languages. These consist of (i) Kashmiri covering Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara districts; (ii) Jammu comprising Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri and Poonch districts; and (iii) Ladakh region consisting of Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts.

① The region experiences extreme variations in climate. The mean monthly temperature which is lowest in January varies from  $-17^{\circ}\text{C}$  at Drass in Ladakh to  $14^{\circ}\text{C}$  at Jammu.

Exceptionally high and low temperatures were  $47.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  on June 12, 1953 at Jammu and  $-45^{\circ}\text{C}$  on December 28, 1910, at Drass. Precipitation in the region is both in the form of rain and snow, the two occur in different seasons and vary in intensity inversely except in the exceptionally high zones.

An exception to the extreme variations of climate is the Kashmir Valley sheltered as it is by two high altitude zones separating it from Ladakh and Jammu. Weather conditions are pleasant upto the middle of June. It is then that heat increases and high humidity makes it oppressive till the middle of August. Even so, the temperature varies from  $24^{\circ}\text{C}$  at Srinagar (1,600 m) to  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  at an elevation of 3,600 m.

The rainfall in the Valley averages about 65 cm. March and April are the rainiest months. In the months of January and February heavy snow-fall occurs at higher elevations which causes floods during summer. July and August are the warmest months with a mean temperature of  $23.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a mean daily maximum temperature of  $28.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Increased cloudiness lasts till the end of February, reducing daily maximum temperature while minimum temperature rises due to less radiational cooling during the night.

### **Census**

The increasing complexity of modern life means a greater need to plan housing, hospitals, schools, transport, irrigation, electricity, safe potable water etc. etc. which cannot be done without a regular detailed count of the population. However, the word census is derived from the Latin word "Censere" meaning to assess or to rate. Literally, the word census means an official enumeration of inhabitants of a place at a given point of time. The census counts people, shows how the population has changed over the years and measures the frame work of our society and the changes that are taking place. Census also takes stock of the nation's housing, showing what substantial progress has been achieved over the years, and also where basic improvements are needed. It is, therefore, gigantic exercise of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining to a specified time or times to all persons in a country. In a nutshell, the term census can be defined as the operations of

counting all persons living in a particular area and then collecting, tabulating and publishing details of age, sex, marital status, fertility, place of birth, place of last residence, religion, mother tongue, literacy, educational level and occupation etc. Thus the study of population covers the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing not only the number of people and its relation to current and potential resources but also the characteristic of the population and their relations to the society and economy. By comparing one set of census results with another significant long-term changes in our national life can be monitored.

To accomplish a census in the country successfully calls for months of advance planning and preparations of great immensity. These include harnessing the services of over a million unpaid volunteers to canvass the census schedules in every village and town of the country comprising thousands of convenient enumerators' blocks. Adequate arrangements have to be made for their training. The entire census hierarchy has to be on an alert throughout the operations to ensure that the census record is kept free of inaccuracies of all kinds and no one is left out of count.

In our country it is a statutory obligation to conduct population census after every decade. In each decade question on topics of new significance are added while others no longer essential are omitted. Census in India today covers many fields of useful information. This can be seen by having a glance at the column headings of the houselist, household schedule and the Individual slip relating to 1981 Census appended in the report (Annexure-I).

The 'portrait of population' as the name suggests, presents a simple version of the population as revealed by the 1981 census. Preparation of such kind of book in the form of popular version is mainly intended to meet the requirements of students, public men and those incharge of local administration. Another object of this book is to bring to the average reader an awareness about the changing demographic profile of our State. Though this book may not cater the need of a regular data user or for going into the detail insight of problems, but for average reader, we hope that it will be quite useful.

### **1981 Census Operations**

The census of 1981 is the 12th in the All-India series and only the 10th in the series of the decennial population census conducted in Jammu & Kashmir State. It is the third decennial census in the State after independence; the previous two having been conducted in 1961 and 1971. No census was, however, conducted in the State in 1951 because of disturbed conditions prevailing then. Unlike the rest of the country where the census operations took place between 9th and 28th February, 1981, both days inclusive followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981 with the sun-rise of 1st March, 1981 as the reference time and date, the census in the accessible areas of Jammu & Kashmir State was conducted from 20th April to 5th May, 1981 followed by a revisional round from 6th to 10th May, 1981 with the sunrise of 6th May, 1981 as the reference time and date. This special schedule of enumeration for Jammu and Kashmir State was decided upon after a careful consideration of the usually adverse weather conditions obtaining in the State during the months of February and March which would have hampered smooth and efficient field operations during that period synchronously with the rest of the country. The inaccessible and snow-bound areas of the State were censused six months in advance in September-October, 1980. In the case of nomadic elements like bakerwals, a special programme was chalked out to have them enumerated from 1st to 10th of April, 1981 in the villages and pockets of their usual abode under very intensive supervision with a special entry to this effect in their grazing permits.

## CHAPTER II

### HOW MANY ARE WE ?

#### How are we distributed ?

Jammu and Kashmir State consists of three naturally well-marked geographical and linguistic regions. These are Kashmir, Ladakh and Jammu. There are 14 districts sub-divided into 50 tehsils. The rural part of the State is made up of 6,477 villages and the urban sector is comprised of 58 towns.

#### District-wise Area

The sub-joined table gives ranking of districts in terms of area :—

STATEMENT II. 1  
*Ranking of State/districts in terms of area*

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

NOTE :—1. (a) Includes 78,114 sq. km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan & 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district.

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

2. The district-wise percentage shown under column 3 do not add up to the State figure as the State figure represents the aggregate area of Jammu and Kashmir State as shown against it under Column 2.

As will be seen from column 2 of the above statement the total area of the State as adopted provisionally at the present census is 222,236 sq. km. These figures include 78,114 sq. km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district.

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

#### **District-wise population & density per km<sup>2</sup>**

The following statement gives the ranking of districts in terms of population and percentage of district population to total population :—

##### **STATEMENT II. 2**

##### *Ranking of districts in terms of population, 1981*

Sl. No.	State/ District	Popula- tion*	Rank	Percent- age to total popula- tion of the State	Density of population per km <sup>2</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir	.	5,987,389		100.00	59
1 Anantnag	.	656,351	4	10.96	165
2 Pulwama	.	404,078	7	6.75	289
3 Srinagar	.	708,328	2	11.83	318



1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Badgam . . . . .	367,262	9	6.13	268
5	Baramula . . . . .	670,142	3	11.19	146
6	Kupwara . . . . .	328,743	10	5.49	138
7	Kargil . . . . .	65,992	14	1.10	5
8	Leh (Ladakh) . . . . .	68,380	13	1.14	2
9	Doda . . . . .	425,262	6	7.10	36
10	Udhampur . . . . .	453,636	5	7.58	100
11	Kathua . . . . .	369,123	8	6.17	139
12	Jammu . . . . .	943,395	1	15.76	305
13	Rajauri . . . . .	302,500	11	5.05	115
14	Punch . . . . .	224,197	12	3.75	134

NOTE :—\*The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

As is evident from the above statement, Jammu is the most populous district of the State comprising 15.76 per cent of State's population. Srinagar with 11.83 per cent ranks next and Baramula with 11.19 per cent is third. Kargil is the least populous district, claiming only 1.10 per cent of State's population. More than half of the State's population or 3,134,904 persons is concentrated in the six districts of Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula & Kupwara constituting the fertile valley of Kashmir. As such, out of every 100 persons of the State, as many as 52 inhabit the Kashmir valley. Among the remaining, 16 are in Jammu, 8 in Udhampur, 7 in Doda, 6 in Kathua, 5 in Rajauri and 4 in Punch comprising the Jammu region. Two only are in the Ladakh region.

The high concentration of population in the valley districts is owing to its moderate altitude, availability of fertile lands and irrigational facilities. Like-wise, the Jammu district which is inhabited by largest proportion (15.76 per cent) of the total population extends mostly to low-level areas which are irrigated by a number of canals. On the other-hand, all other districts of Jammu region are thinly populated because these are mostly interspersed by mountainous ranges here and there. Column 6 of the above table indicates the density of population of the State and its districts. The density at the State level is 59. Among the districts, Srinagar is conspicuous for having returned the highest density of population (318) which is closely followed by Jammu (305). This may be attributable to the high concentration of population in the two cities of Srinagar & Jammu which form parts of these districts. Pulwama and Badgam come next with their respective densities at 289 and 268. Barring Doda, Kargil and Leh (Ladakh), the density of population per sq. km. in other districts of the State ranges between 100 and 165. The density is very low in Doda (36), still lower in Kargil (5) and lowest in Leh (Ladakh) (2). This is due to the hilly character of these areas where because of difficult terrain and lack of irrigational facilities very little land is available for cultivation.

#### **Average district population**

On an average, a district of Jammu and Kashmir State is inhabited by 427,671 persons only. The corresponding average for a district at all India level is 1,663,070 persons.

According to the 1981 Census, Jammu and Kashmir State recorded a population of 5,987,389 persons. The corresponding population of India as a whole stood at 685,184,692.

Among States, Uttar Pradesh ranks first with a population of 110,862,013 or 16.18 per cent of the total population of India. Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal claim next three positions having returned a population of 69,914,734; 62,784,171 and 54,580,647 respectively. The least populated State is Sikkim. The world's estimated population is about 4453 millions. Thus, we constitute about 15.39 per cent of the world's population. On comparing our country's population with the population of a few countries of the world, it is found that China (1,031,882,511 persons) is the only country whose population exceeds that of India. Population of U.S.S.R.; U.S.A.; Japan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Mexico stand at 262,436,227; 226,545,805; 117,060,396; 87,052,024; 83,782,075 and 67,395,826 respectively.

#### Growth rate of population

The following statement gives the decadal trend in the growth of population of India and Jammu and Kashmir State for the years 1901—1981 :—

STATEMENT II. 3  
*Population growth of India and State, 1901—81*

Year	Population, India	Decadal growth rate	Popula- tion, State	Decadal growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901	238,396,327	—	2,139,362	—
1911	252,093,390	+5.75	2,292,535	+7.16
1921	251,321,213	—0.31	2,424,359	+5.75
1931	278,977,238	+11.00	2,670,208	+10.14
1941	318,660,580	+14.22	2,946,728	+10.36
1951	361,088,090	+13.31	3,253,852	+10.42

1	2	3	4	5
1961 . . .	439,234,771	+21.51	3,560,976	+9.44
1971 . . .	548,159,652	+24.80	4,616,632	+29.65
1981 . . .	685,184,692	+25.00	5,987,389	+29.69

As is revealed from the above data the net addition to India's population between 1971 and 1981 was 137,025,040 recording an overall decennial growth rate of 25.00 per cent during this decade. The rate of growth recorded during the previous decade i.e. 1961—71 was 24.80 per cent. The population of India recorded in 1901 was 238,396,327 while 1911 census returned 252,093,390 persons, indicating a decadal growth rate of the order of 5.75 per cent. In 1921, the population of the country showed a decrease of 0.31 per cent and again in 1931, the population started exploding having returned a growth rate of 11.00 per cent between 1921—31. The decadal growth remained, more or less, steady till the census of 1951. It was only in 1961 that the growth rate almost doubled having recorded 21.51 per cent increase over the previous decade.

In the case of our State, the population recorded in 1901 and 1911 censuses was 2,139,362 and 2,292,535 respectively, registering thereby a growth rate of 7.16 per cent. During the decade 1911—21, there was a decrease in the growth rate. Our State's population from 1921 onwards till 1961 remained almost steady ranging between 10.14 per cent and 9.44 per cent. As in the case of country as a whole, the growth rate for the State also increased considerably during the decade, 1961—71. The decade 1971—81 witnessed a growth rate of 29.69 per cent which is slightly higher as compared to the growth rate of 29.65 per cent recorded during 1961—1971.

The following statement indicates percentage of decadal variation of population from 1901—1981, State and districts :—

## STATEMENT II. 4

*Percentage of decadal variation of population from 1901 to 1981—State & districts*

State/District	Percentage decadal variation									
	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71	1971—81	1981—91	1991—01
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	+7.16	+5.75	+10.14	+10.36	+10.42	+9.44	+29.65	+29.69	+179.87	
Anantnag	+11.14	+5.74	+9.62	+5.79	+12.15	+10.84	+29.06	+26.68	+177.00	
Pulwama	+11.14	+5.74	+9.62	+5.79	+12.15	+10.84	+26.85	+28.62	+176.43	
Srinagar	+10.77	+9.10	+14.60	+13.99	+14.44	+12.62	+28.21	+25.52	+227.44	
Badgam	+10.75	+9.08	+14.64	+14.03	+14.49	+12.66	+25.76	+36.51	+249.75	
Baramulla	+12.40	+10.58	+11.47	+10.61	+9.99	+9.09	+30.61	+30.82	+214.21	
Kupwara	+12.40	+10.58	+11.47	+10.61	+9.99	+9.09	+26.34	+27.51	+196.22	
Kargil	+12.45	+1.31	+4.78	+5.33	+8.30	+7.66	+18.50	+23.58	+114.70	
Leh (Ladakh)	+12.45	+1.31	+4.78	+5.33	+8.30	+7.66	+19.05	+31.78	+130.00	
Doda	+8.10	+0.87	+13.68	+7.38	+16.52	+14.18	+30.38	+24.27	+186.91	
Udhampur	+7.54	+4.45	+6.37	+8.62	+10.28	+9.32	+31.61	+32.37	+172.55	
Kathua	-1.60	+1.59	+4.64	+10.27	+8.40	+7.75	+31.74	+32.91	+135.93	
Jammu	-4.24	+2.26	+10.96	+15.03	+10.23	+9.28	+41.25	+30.16	+176.84	
Rajauri	+7.74	+7.22	+5.52	+10.79	-3.40	-3.52	+26.73	+39.16	+121.97	
Punch	+9.80	+5.13	+8.25	+10.17	+5.01	+4.78	+10.52	+31.27	+119.78	

During the past eighty years the total population of the State has risen from 2,139,362 persons in 1901 to 5,987,389 in 1981. However, if we confine our study to the percentage growth rate, we find that there has been an increase of 179.87 per cent in the total population of the State since 1901.

Amongst districts, Badgam shows a very high increase of 249.75 per cent since 1901. Srinagar and Baramula come next with an increase of 227.44 per cent and 214.21 per cent respectively. The lowest growth rate has been reported from Kargil district where it stands at 114.70 per cent.

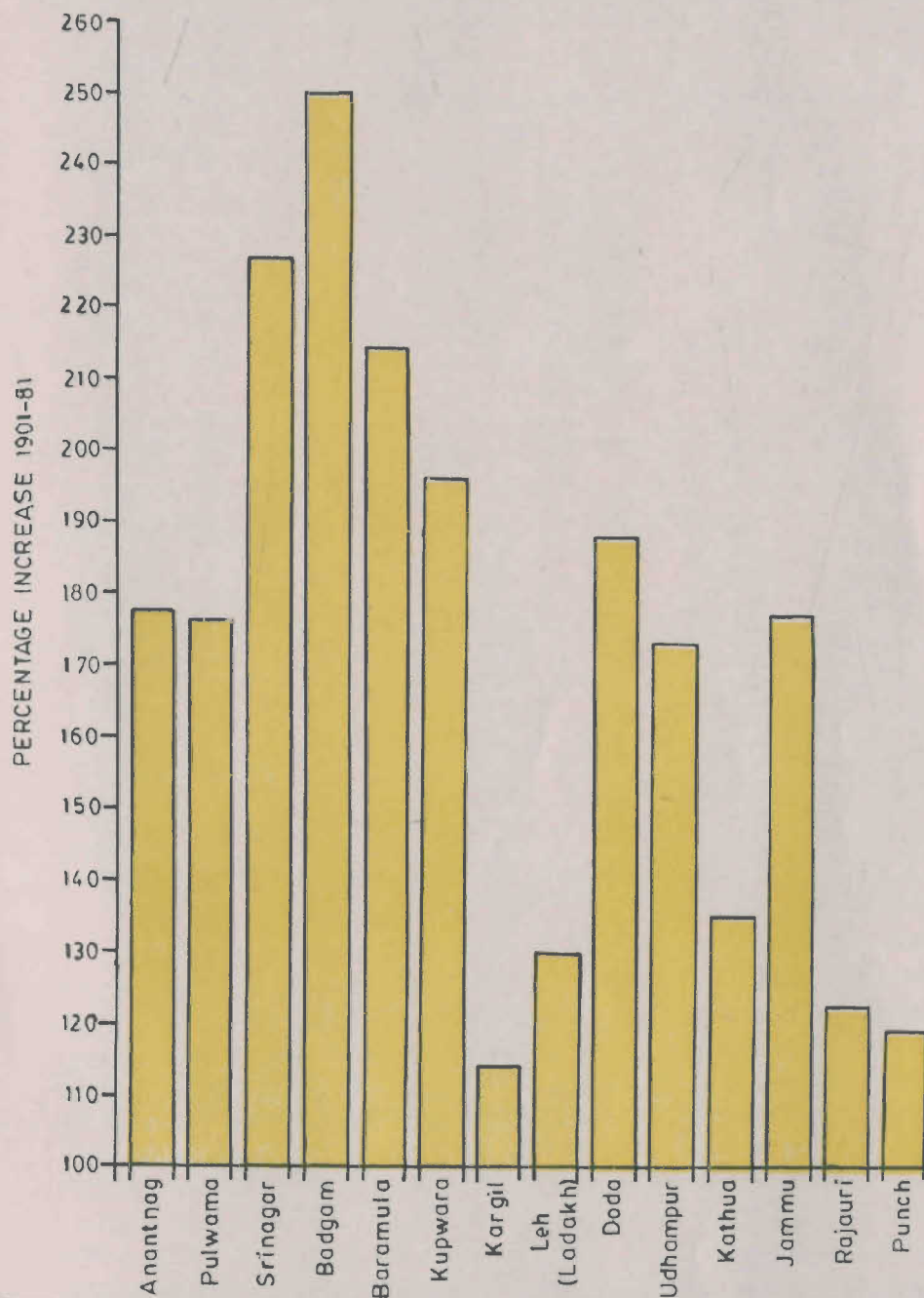
As already mentioned in the fore-going paragraph, during the decade (1971—81) the population of the State has increased by 29.69 per cent. The growth rates in the districts are varied. Rajauri district (39.16 per cent) has registered the highest growth rate in the State and Kargil district (23.58 per cent) the least. Between these limits, the individual growth rates vary very considerably.

As regards tehsils, the 1981 Census shows that of the 50 tehsils constituting the State, Srinagar is the most populous tehsil having returned as many as 579,247 persons. Among others, Jammu, Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama, Baramula, Kupwara, Sopore, Samba, Akhnoor, Ranbirsingh Pora hold the next ten positions in this order. In these tehsils, the population ranges from 430,277 of Jammu to 138,913 of Ranbirsingh Pora. Zaskar is the least populated tehsil. So far as remaining tehsils are concerned, the population varies between 138,244 and 28,325. Tehsil-wise population is indicated in Annexure-II.

### **Residential houses, households and size of households**

As is discernible from the sub-joined statement, at the 1981 Census the number of occupied residential houses and households in Jammu and Kashmir stood respectively at 819,172 and 939,865. Thus, the average number of persons living in a household is 6.37 whereas the average number of persons per occupied residential house stands at 7.30.

## POPULATION GROWTH 1901-81







## STATEMENT II. 5

*Occupied residential houses, households and average number of persons per house and per household, State and districts, 1981*

State/District	Occupied residential houses		Households	
	Total	Average number of persons (excluding houseless population) per occupied residential house	Total	Average size of a household
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	819,172	7.30	939,865	6.37
Anantnag	75,470	8.69	97,884	6.71
Pulwama	47,533	8.50	58,385	6.92
Srinagar	78,623	9.00	103,219	6.86
Badgam	44,274	8.29	54,504	6.74
Baramula	77,658	8.63	96,504	6.94
Kupwara	41,680	7.89	51,086	6.44
Kargil	10,654	6.19	11,264	5.86
Leh (Ladakh)	14,042	4.87	14,800	4.62
Doda	62,667	6.72	65,087	6.53
Udhampur	77,545	5.83	79,469	5.71
Kathua	58,118	6.31	61,481	6.00
Jammu	150,934	6.24	162,992	5.79
Rajauri	46,697	6.47	48,621	6.22
Punch	33,277	6.74	34,569	6.49

Jammu district is conspicuous for having returned the largest number of occupied residential houses—150,934. These are inhabited by 162,992 households. In other words, the average number of persons per residential house and per household is 6.24 and 5.79 respectively. Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramula and Pulwama districts which claim the next largest numbers have the average number of persons per occupied residential house at 9.00 ; 8.69 ; 8.63 and 8.50 respectively. The average size of a household in these districts is of the order of 6.86 ; 6.71 ; 6.94 and 6.92 respectively. Leh (Ladakh) district comes at the bottom in so far as both the average number of persons per occupied residential house and average size of a household are concerned.

### Disabled population by type of disability

Statement II. 6 gives the percentage of disabled population in each district by type of disability.

#### STATEMENT II. 6

*Districtwise percentage of disabled population by type of disability*

State/District	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	28.21	36.38	35.41
Anantnag	26.37	39.12	34.51
Pulwama	24.46	38.34	37.20
Srinagar	22.95	41.52	35.53
Badgam	22.76	44.10	33.14
Baramula	27.14	34.97	37.89
Kupwara	26.48	35.95	37.57
Kargil	41.69	31.27	27.04
Leh (Ladakh)	50.00	20.74	29.26
Doda	24.87	29.27	45.86
Udhampur	30.98	30.17	38.85
Kathua	31.50	34.61	33.89
Jammu	29.25	39.20	31.55
Rajauri	33.17	41.71	25.12
Punch	33.17	40.37	26.51

The aggregate number of totally handicapped persons returned for the State as a whole stands at 13,795. Of these, totally crippled constitute the largest proportion (36.38%) followed closely by those who are totally dumb (35.41%) while totally blind constitute 28.21%.

The position obtaining in the State as a whole is similar to the one discernible in most other districts like Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Kathua and Jammu where totally crippled persons constitute the largest group followed by totally dumb as the second largest and totally blind as the third category. In case of Rajauri and Punch districts, totally

blind take the second place. Baramula, Kupwara and Doda form another identical group of districts with the totally dumb comprising the predominant category of handicapped population followed in descending order by those who are totally crippled and totally blind. In Udhampur also, whereas totally dumb constitute a large majority of disabled persons, totally blind form the next largest category as against totally crippled persons recorded in Baramula, Kupwara and Doda districts. Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil are conspicuous by the significantly high proportion of totally blind followed by totally crippled in former and totally dumb in the latter case.

The State proportion of totally blind persons is far exceeded in case of Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Rajauri and Punch districts. Additionally, Kathua, Udhampur and Jammu are the other districts which have returned corresponding proportion higher than that of the State. Notably, however, in the case of totally crippled category, the State average are lower in 7 districts only viz ; Baramula, Kupwara, Kargil, (Leh (Ladakh), Doda, Udhampur and Kathua, but in so far as totally dumb persons are concerned, the highest proportion has been returned from Doda. However, Udhampur, Baramula, Kupwara and Punch follow in descending order with the corresponding percentages higher than the State average whereas the proportion claimed by totally dumb persons to the total handicapped persons in Srinagar district is almost at par with the State average.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **VILLAGE DWELLERS & TOWN DWELLERS**

#### **Urban areas**

For the 1981 Census the classification of urban areas has been based on the following criteria :—

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment board or notified area committee ;
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria ;
  - (i) A minimum population of 5,000.
  - (ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity.
  - (iii) A population of at least 400 per sq. km. or 1,000 per sq. mile.

All places which satisfied the criterion (a) above were considered as statutory towns while those which were not statutory towns but satisfied the tests laid down in criterion (b) above were considered as non-statutory towns. Under the above frame work, the only area other than the 57 statutory towns which on examination prior to actual census qualified to satisfy the eligibility tests of a census town is Rehambal in Udhampur district.

#### **Urban Agglomeration**

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

It must form a continuous urban spread constituting a town and adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with the continuous

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

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

- (i) a city or town with a continuous outgrowth (the part of growth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);
- (ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above; and
- (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form continuous spread.

Two urban agglomerations, namely, Srinagar Urban Agglomeration (falling in Srinagar-Badgam districts) and Jammu Urban Agglomeration (falling in Jammu district) were determined in the State for the first time at the 1971 Census. These have also been adopted during the present census. Srinagar urban agglomeration is constituted of Srinagar municipality, Badamibagh cantonment and outgrowth

consisting of 8 villages belonging to Srinagar, Chadura and Badgam tehsils.

For purposes of census all urban areas including agglomerations have been divided into six different classes according to their population size as shown below:—

Class	Population size	No. of towns—1981
1	2	3
I	100,000 and above	2
II	50,000—99,999	—
III	20,000—49,000	5
IV	10,000—19,000	7
V	5,000—9,999	20
VI	Less than 5,000	24

An alphabetical list of towns and urban agglomerations of Jammu & Kashmir State-1981 is indicated in Annexure-III.

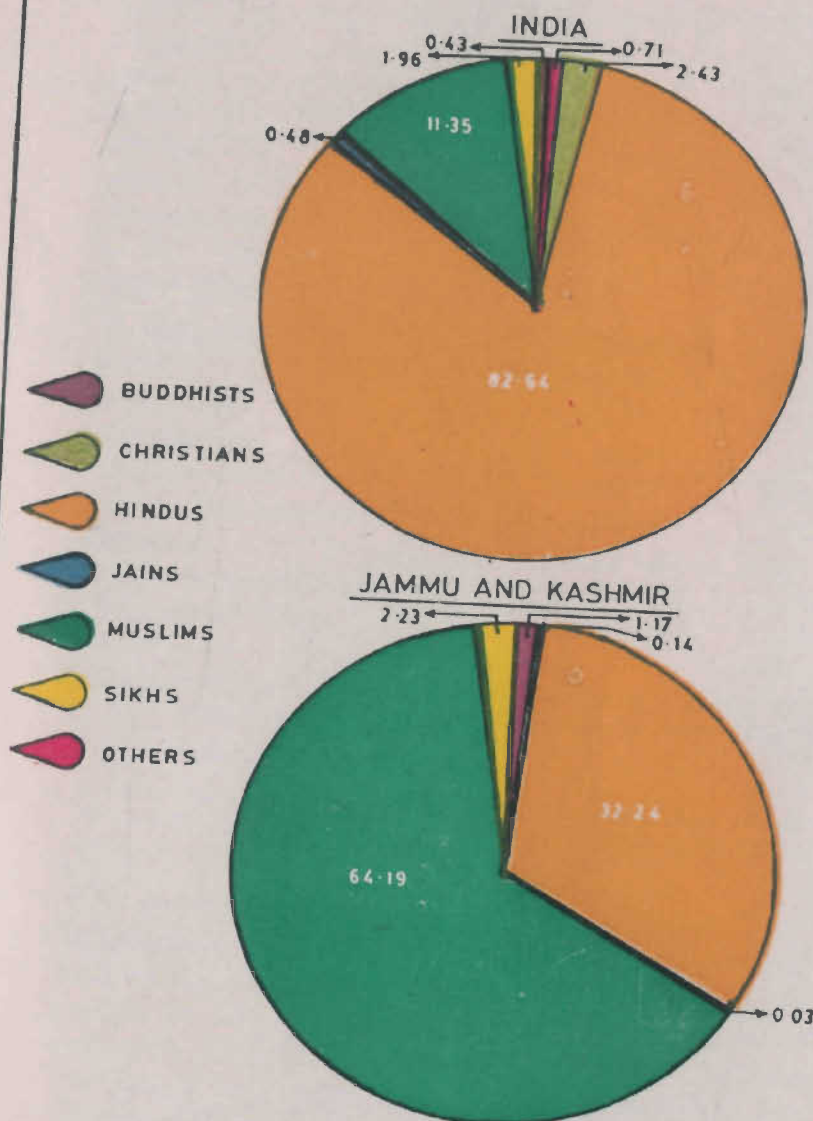
The below given statement indicates proportion of urban population in each State/Union Territory of India:—

#### STATEMENT III. 1

*Proportion of urban population in each state (arranged in descending order of percentage of urban population)*

India/State	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
All India**	68,51,84,692	15,97,27,357	23.31
<b>STATES</b>			
Maharashtra	6,27,84,171	2,19,93,594	35.03
Tamil Nadu	4,84,08,077	1,59,51,875	32.95
Gujarat	3,40,85,799	1,06,01,653	31.10
Karnataka	3,71,35,714	1,07,29,606	28.89
Punjab	1,67,88,915	46,47,757	27.68
West Bengal	5,45,80,647	1,44,46,721	26.47
Manipur	14,20,953	3,75,460	26.42
Andhra Pradesh	5,35,49,673	1,24,87,576	23.32
Haryana	1,29,22,618	28,27,387	21.88
Jammu & Kashmir	59,87,389	12,60,403	21.05
Rajasthan	3,42,61,862	72,10,508	21.05
Madhya Pradesh	5,21,78,844	1,05,86,459	20.29
Kerala	2,54,53,680	47,71,275	18.74
Meghalaya	13,35,819	2,41,333	18.07
Uttar Pradesh	11,08,62,013	1,98,99,115	17.95

# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAJOR RELIGIONS 1981







STATEMENT III.1—*concd.*

1	2	3	4
Sikkim . . . . .	3,16,385	51,084	16.15
Nagaland . . . . .	7,74,930	1,20,234	15.52
Bihar . . . . .	6,99,14,734	87,18,990	12.47
Orissa . . . . .	2,63,70,271	31,10,287	11.79
Tripura . . . . .	20,53,058	2,25,568	10.99
Assam* . . . . .	1,98,96,843	20,47,186	10.29
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	42,80,818	3,25,971	7.61
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>			
Chandigarh . . . . .	4,51,610	4,22,841	93.63
Delhi . . . . .	62,20,406	57,68,200	92.73
Pondicherry . . . . .	6,04,471	3,16,047	52.28
Lakshadweep . . . . .	40,249	18,629	46.28
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	10,86,730	3,51,808	32.37
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	1,88,741	49,634	26.30
Mizoram . . . . .	4,93,757	1,21,814	24.67
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1,03,676	6,914	6.67
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	6,31,839	41,428	6.56

NOTE :—\*\*Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

\*Projected figures for 1981.

©The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

As is evident from the above statement there is in all 21.05 per cent of the State's population residing in urban areas and ranks 10th among the 22 states of India which almost stands at par with that of the all-India proportion of 23.31 per cent. Maharashtra is conspicuous for having returned the highest urban percentage (35.03) followed by the states of Tamil Nadu (32.95) and Gujarat (31.10). Against this, Himachal Pradesh has recorded the lowest pace in urbanisation returning only 7.61 per cent of its population as urban.

Among the Union Territories, Chandigarh has returned the highest rate of urbanisation (93.63) followed closely by Delhi (92.73) and the lowest is returned by Arunachal Pradesh

(6.56). The proportion of urban population in the rest of the union territories is higher than the average obtained at the all-India level (23.31).

According to the 1981 census the estimated urban population in India is 160 million with a growth rate of 4.6 per cent. By the end of 1991, it is expected that about 236 million people will be residing in urban areas. In 2000 A.D. this may very well cross the 315 million mark. The phenomenal growth in the country after independence is attributable to the disproportionate urbanisation which was brought about by migration from the villagers to the nearest urban centres. Eventually, the urban areas have been becoming overcrowded and congested and this has brought in deficiencies in infrastructure and other facilities.

#### Distribution of towns in 1971—1981

The sub-joined table indicates the comparative picture of 1971 and 1981 census data pertaining to distribution of towns by their size class and their share of urban population in each size class:—

STATEMENT III.2

*Distribution of towns by population size—1971 and 1981 Census*

Size class of towns	No. of towns in 1971	1971 population	Percent-age of population of this category of towns to total urban population	No. of towns in 1981	1981 population	Percent-age of this category of towns to total urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	2	5,73,179	66.79	2	*8,09,512	64.23
II	3	81,674	9.52	5	1,48,028	11.74
III	3	45,789	5.33	7	87,820	6.97
IV	17	1,08,779	12.67	20	1,46,212	11.60
V	20	48,800	5.69	24	68,831	5.46
VI						
Total all classes	45	8,58,221	100.00	58	12,60,403	100.00

\*Includes outgrowths.

As is discernible from the above table the decade of 1971—81 witnessed a significant increase in the number of towns indicating an increase from 45 in 1971 to 58 in 1981 including the two cantonments of Badamibagh and Jammu which form part of Srinagar and Jammu Urban Agglomerations respectively. Class I towns which continue to remain confined to Srinagar and Jammu municipalities constitute as much as 64.23 per cent of the State's total urban population. In 1971, their contribution in the state's urban population was a little higher (66.79 per cent). As in the past, no town has attained the status of class II town even in 1981 census. Class III and V towns, however, follow in order each claiming about 12 per cent of the total urban population. The corresponding proportions of these two classes of towns in 1971 were 9.52 per cent and 12.67 per cent respectively.

Towns belonging to class IV and class VI are placed almost at level with the respective proportions at 6.97 per cent and 5.46 per cent. The shares of urban population held by these classes in 1971 census were also, by and large, the same, viz ; a little more than 5 per cent in each case. One of the main reasons accounting for the uneven growth in the proportion of population in various size classes of towns is the gradual inclusion of new urban areas and upgradation of some of the old towns during the intercensal period.

### **Standard Urban Area**

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

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

- (2) The contiguous area made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic links with the core town; and
- (3) In all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of 2 or 3 decades.

In case of Jammu and Kashmir State, two standard urban areas were determined on this basis in 1971 and some basic data were presented for 1961 and 1971 for such areas and their components. Similar data for the same two standard urban areas, have been presented in 1981 also, constituted of the following urban and rural components :—

*Srinagar Standard Urban Area :—*

**I. Urban Components :**

(i) Srinagar Municipality

(ii) Out growth :

(a) Natipora	(Chadura tehsil)
(b) Bemina	(Badgam tehsil)
(c) Parimpora	(Srinagar tehsil)
(d) Rawal Pora	(Badgam tehsil)
(e) Rangrand	(Badgam tehsil)
(f) Karawa Damodar	(Badgam tehsil)
(g) Pantchowk	(Srinagar tehsil)
(h) Saidpora Achan	(Srinagar tehsil)

(iii) Badamibagh Cantonment

(iv) Pampore Notified Area

**II. Rural Components :—**

(a) Pulwama tehsil	3 villages
(b) Srinagar tehsil	22 villages
(c) Chadura tehsil	59 villages
(d) Badgam tehsil	13 villages

**Jammu Standard Urban Area :—****I. Urban Components :**

(i) Jammu Municipality

(ii) Out growth :

(a) Nagrota	(Jammu tehsil)
(b) Satwari	(Jammu tehsil)
(c) Narwal Bala	(Jammu tehsil)
(d) Dungiyana	(Jammu tehsil)
(e) Khanpur	(Jammu tehsil)
(f) Kamini	(Jammu tehsil)

(iii) Jammu Cantonment

**II. Rural components :—**

Jammu tehsil

30 villages

Srinagar Standard Urban Area extends over an area of 369.91 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of 688,022 persons, indicating thereby a density of 1,860 persons per square kilometre at 1981 census. The number of occupied residential houses and households is 74,189 and 99,081 respectively, showing thereby the average size of a household at 6.94. The population has been showing a marked increase right from 1961 onwards. As the data shows, the decade 1961-71 recorded an increase of 43.53 per cent in its population. The decadal variation during the subsequent ten years was also, more less, same (39.86).

The total area of Jammu Standard Urban Area is 157.32 km<sup>2</sup>. It is inhabited by 261,929 persons registering thereby a density of 1,665 persons per square kilometre. The present census has returned 36,174 as occupied residential houses and 45,269 as the number of households. The average size of a household works out to 5.79. There has been significant increase in its population continuously from 1961 with an increase of 53.91 per cent in 1961—71 and 30.82 per cent in 1971—81. However, it shows that the growth rate of population during 1971—81 is exhibiting downward trend if compared with 1961—71.

**Rural Areas**

The basic unit for rural areas is the village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise several hamlets but the entire village is one unit for

presentation of data. Out of 6758 villages found in our State, 281 are uninhabited.

### Average population size of a village

The following statement gives average population size of a village—State and districts, 1981 :—

#### STATEMENT III.3

*Average population size of a village—State and districts, 1981*

State/District	Average population size
(1)	(2)
Jammu & Kashmir	730
Anantnag	936
Pulwama	686
Srinagar	822
Badgam	664
Baramula	898
Kupwara	874
Kargil	492
Leh (Ladakh)	533
Doda	614
Udhampur	664
Kathua	589
Jammu	630
Rajauri	764
Punch	1,250

As is noticeable from the above statement, the average population size of a village stands at 730 for the State as a whole. These averages fluctuate widely among the districts, the highest being 1250 for Punch and the lowest 492 for Kargil. The districts of Anantnag, Baramula, Kupwara and Srinagar follow with the corresponding averages at 936; 898; 874 & 822 respectively. The average population size of a village in the remaining districts varies from 533 of Leh (Ladakh) to 764 of Rajauri.

The sub-joined statement gives the percentage of population of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in 1981 :—

## STATEMENT III. 4

*Percentage of Population of various population sizes with reference to total rural population, State and districts, 1981*

State/District	Percentage to total, rural population							
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Jammu & Kashmir	3.18	14.57	25.78	30.31	23.50	2.41	0.25	
Anantnag	1.57	9.01	25.17	35.68	27.62	0.95	—	
Pulwama	3.05	19.37	25.89	29.67	20.55	1.47	—	
Srinagar	2.65	11.22	20.58	41.65	20.23	3.67	—	
Badgam	4.31	16.44	26.20	31.92	19.53	1.60	—	
Baramulla	1.90	11.13	22.37	27.34	32.17	5.09	—	
Kupwara	2.13	10.70	26.04	26.96	28.04	2.44	3.69	
Kargil	5.68	31.88	35.80	26.64	—	—	—	
Leh (Ladakh)	6.35	21.46	37.07	31.48	3.64	—	—	
Doda	5.60	18.18	24.13	27.10	22.16	2.83	—	
Udhampur	3.68	15.39	30.17	31.24	18.27	1.25	—	
Kathua	4.46	18.01	27.61	37.16	12.76	—	—	
Jammu	4.07	18.26	29.83	21.85	21.76	4.23	—	
Rajauri	2.51	13.75	22.99	36.03	24.72	—	—	
Punch	0.46	5.00	15.57	33.31	40.33	5.33	—	

As is discernible from the above statement, majority of rural population of the State has been returned from villages of the size class 1,000—1,999. Villages belonging to this population-group claim 30.31 per cent of the aggregate rural population of the State as against 0.25 per cent of population residing in the size class 10,000+. The size class 500—999 and 2,000—4,999 constitute the second and the third highest proportions respectively. The above statistics show that the two groups referred to above have recorded 26 per cent and 24 per cent rural population of the State respectively.

Following in the descending order is the population range 200—499 in which the percentage of rural population is 14.57. The remaining population groups viz; less than 200 and 5,000—9,999 account for just 3.18 per cent and 2.41 per cent of State's rural population respectively.

Coming to the districts, it is observed that the percentage of population in villages of size class less than 200 are smaller than the respective averages for the State as a whole in all the valley districts (except Pulwama and Badgam) and Rajauri and Punch. The percentages claimed by Badgam, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh) and other four districts of Jammu region namely Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua are higher than that of the State. This is also broadly true of villages falling in the population range 200—499.

Leh (Ladakh) district is conspicuous for having returned the highest percentage of population (37.07) in the size class 500—999. This is followed by Kargil with 35.80 per cent of population dwelling in this size class. Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua are the other districts where the percentage of population inhabiting villages of the size class 500—999 are fairly high.

Wide disparities are discernible in the proportion of population in villages of the size class 1,000—1,999 in the case of Anantnag, Srinagar, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch districts when compared with the State average. Srinagar being notable for having returned the highest (41.65 per cent) of total rural population dwelling in this size class. Kathua district comes next with 37.16 per cent, while the lowest is being claimed by Jammu district (21.85 per cent).



Punch district is conspicuous for having returned the highest percentage (40.33) of population living in villages of the size class 2,000—4,999 followed by Baramula (32.17 per cent) and Kupwara (28.04 per cent). The lowest proportion (3.64) has been recorded by Leh (Ladakh). In the remaining districts, the percentage of population residing in this size class ranges between 12.76 per cent of Kathua and 27.62 per cent of Anantnag.

There are only 20 villages belonging to the size class 5,000—9,999 which are distributed in all the districts of the State excepting Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Kathua and Rajauri. The percentage of population inhabiting such villages in Kupwara and Doda are almost at par with the State average. Punch (5.33) has returned the highest percentage followed by Baramula (5.09) and Jammu (4.23). The only other district which has returned higher proportion than the State average is Srinagar.

There is only one village in the entire State having a population of 10,000+ which falls in Kupwara district and has returned a population of 11,780 at the 1981 Census.

## CHAPTER IV

### ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN & WOMEN BALANCED ?

#### Sex-Ratio

The distribution of population by sex is an important demographic characteristics which helps in the studies of birth & death rates and also helps to know the availability of man-power resource etc. It is a universally accepted phenomenon that the male and female birth rates are generally not equal and with ageing the differential widens further. In our country, the sex ratio means the number of females per 1,000 males. In the case of high sex ratio, females outnumber males and in the case of low sex ratio males predominate over females. The sex ratio is considered balanced if there are 1,000 females to 1,000 males.

In Jammu & Kashmir, out of a total population of 5,987,389 enumerated at the 1981 Census, 3,164,660 were males and 2,822,729 were females, an excess of 341,931 males over females. The sex ratio in the State works out to 892. At the All-India level, the picture is more balanced with 934 females per 1,000 males.

The sub-joined statement gives sex-wise decadal growth rate and sex ratio, 1901—81, Jammu & Kashmir.

STATEMENT IV.1

*Sex-wise decadal growth rate & sex ratio 1901—81, Jammu & Kashmir*

Year	Population		Growth rate (% decade variation)		Sex ratio
	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	1,136,766	1,002,596	—	—	882
1911	1,222,305	1,070,230	+7.52	+6.75	876
1921	1,296,205	1,128,154	+6.05	+5.41	870
1931	1,431,801	1,238,407	+10.46	+9.77	865
1941	1,577,021	1,369,707	+10.14	+10.60	869
1951	1,736,827	1,517,025	+10.13	+10.76	873
1961	1,896,633	1,664,343	+9.20	+9.71	878
1971	2,458,315	2,158,317	+29.61	+29.68	878
1981	3,164,660	2,822,729	+28.73	+30.78	892

As is evident from the data contained in the above table, the State returned consistently lower rates of female growth during the early decades causing a wide gap between the two sexes, the number of females declining to 865 per 1,000 males in 1931. This is owing to the fact that in the past less care used to be taken to tend female children. The prevalence of Purdah system and social segregation of females in unhealthy environment with few opportunities for outdoor exercise and the high mortality of women at the child birth may have given rise to higher mortality among females as compared to males. It is interesting to note that in consequence of the general social awakening which came about in 1931, the position of females has shown a steady improvement for the last five decades with their growth rates being consistently higher than that of males. As a result the State's sex ratio which stood at only 865 in 1931 has risen to 892 in 1981.

### **Sex ratio in India/states/union territories, 1981**

The following statement gives the sex ratio obtaining in different states/union territories of India:—

#### **STATEMENT IV. 2**

#### *Sex ratio India/States/Union Territories, 1981*

India/State/Union Territory	Sex ratio (Females 1,000 males)	Rank
1	2	3
India*	934	
1. Andhra Pradesh	975	6
2. Bihar	946	13
3. Gujarat	942	15
4. Haryana	870	24
5. Himachal Pradesh	973	9
6. Jammu & Kashmir	892	21
7. Karnataka	963	11
8. Kerala	1,032	1

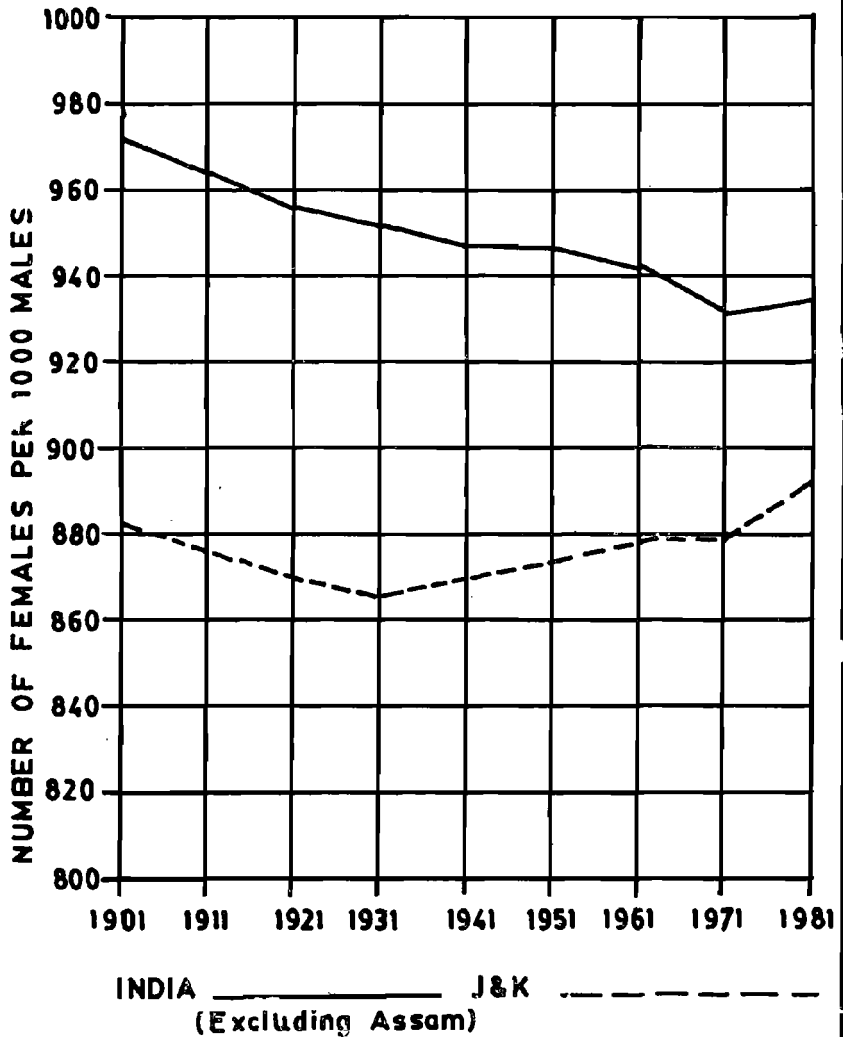
STATEMENT IV. 2—*contd.*

1	2	3
9. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	941	16
10. Maharashtra . . . . .	937	17
11. Manipur . . . . .	971	10
12. Meghalaya . . . . .	954	12
13. Nagaland . . . . .	863	25
14. Orissa . . . . .	981	3
15. Punjab . . . . .	879	23
16. Rajasthan . . . . .	919	18
17. Sikkim . . . . .	835	27
18. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	977	5
19. Tripura . . . . .	946	14
20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	885	22
21. West Bengal . . . . .	911	20
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	760	30
23. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	862	26
24. Chandigarh . . . . .	769	29
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	974	8
26. Delhi . . . . .	808	28
27. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	981	4
28. Lakshadweep . . . . .	975	7
29. Mizoram . . . . .	919	19
30. Pondicherry . . . . .	985	2

NOTE :—\*Excludes Assam.

Kerala with a sex ratio of 1,032 is the only State which show an excess of females over males. At the All-India level disparity between two sexes is least in Orissa (981) followed by Tamil Nadu (977), Andhra Pradesh (975) and Himachal Pradesh (973) besides four union territories Pondicherry (985), Goa, Daman & Diu (981), Lakshadweep (975) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (974).

# SEX RATIO 1901-81





At the other end of the scale, there are no less than 6 States and 4 union territories which show a marked paucity of female population. Jammu & Kashmir with 892 females per 1,000 males falls in this group. The union territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands appears at the bottom of the ladder with only 760 females per 1,000 males.

**Sex ratio (total, rural & urban) State & Districts, 1981**

The sub-joined statement gives the sex ratio (total, rural & urban) for the State and districts, 1981.

STATEMENT IV. 3

*Sex ratio (total, rural & urban), State & districts, 1981*

State/District	Females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	892	897	875
Anantnag	888	887	892
Pulwama	896	896	903
Srinagar	873	883	870
Badgam	880	881	870
Baramula	870	870	870
Kupwara	858	859	841
Kargil	853	859	758
Leh (Ladakh)	886	911	733
Doda	904	908	843
Udhampur	906	908	887
Kathura	917	920	895
Jammu	918	931	887
Rajauri	906	911	822
Punch	889	889	895

There is no district in the State where males are not predominant. Jammu district has the highest sex ratio in the State with 918 females per 1,000 males. This is closely followed by Kathua having returned a sex ratio of 917. The sex ratio is the lowest in Kargil and Kupwara.

As between the two regions, the districts constituting the Kashmir province have an appreciably low sex ratio. All the districts of Jammu province barring Punch have returned higher sex ratios than the average for the State as a whole.

In general, the sex ratio is lower in urban areas than in rural areas. For the State as a whole, the sex ratio in rural areas is 897 while in the urban sector it is 875.

The district-wise data presented in the statement shows that like for total areas, the sex ratio in the case of rural areas is also the highest in Jammu standing at 931. In the rural areas, the lowest number of females per 1,000 males has been recorded by Kupwara and Kargil, standing at 859 in each district. In other districts, the rural sex ratio varies between 870 of district Baramula and 920 of Kathua.

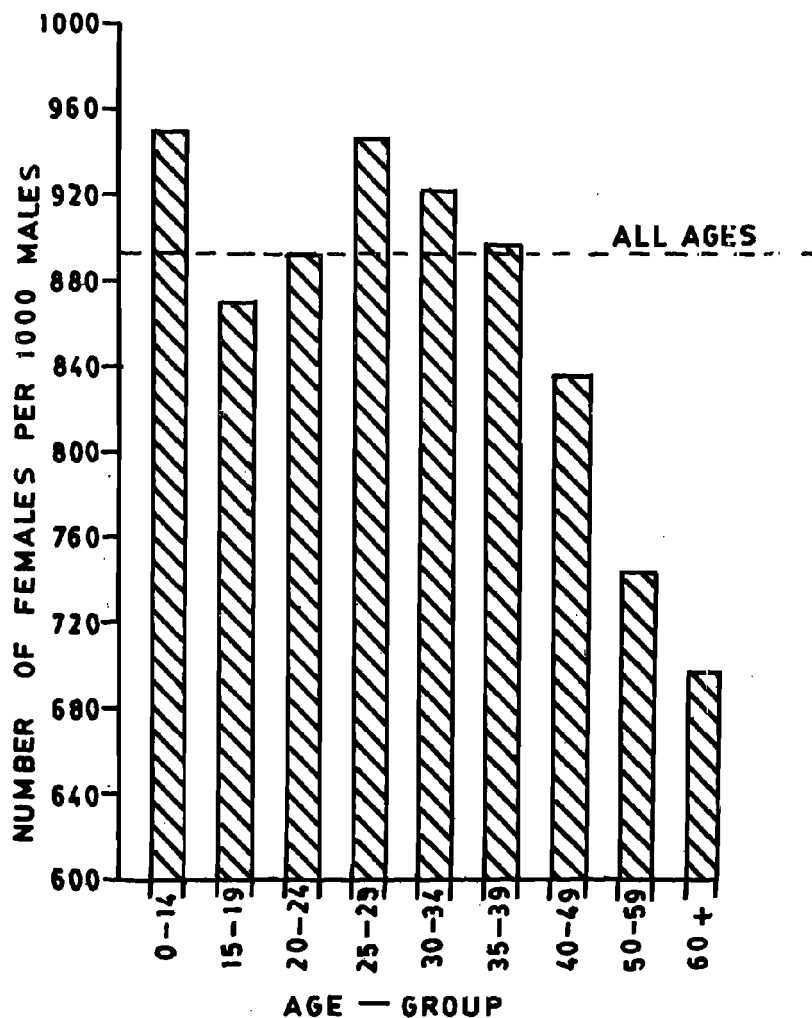
The urban sex ratio is highest in district Pulwama (903). Kathua & Punch come next each having returned 895 females per 1,000 males. Leh (Ladakh) district is conspicuous for having returned the lowest sex ratio which is even lower than the state urban average.

The disparity between the rural and urban sex ratio is the highest in Leh (Ladakh) (178) followed by Kargil (101). It is the smallest in Anantnag district (5). It is interesting to note that in Kupwara district the number of females per 1,000 males for total, rural and urban areas stands at 870 in each case.



# SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUPS

1981





### Sex ratio in different age groups

The below given statement shows sex ratio in different age groups, 1981 for Jammu & Kashmir State :

#### STATEMENT IV. 4

*Sex ratio in different age groups, Jammu & Kashmir—1981*

Age group	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
1	2
All ages	892
0—14	950
15—19	870
20—24	890
25—29	946
30—34	921
35—39	896
40—49	836
50—59	744
60 +	697

In the State as a whole, females are less than males in all the age-groups. Age group 0-14 accounts for the largest number with 950 females per 1,000 males. Age group 25—29 and 30—34 come next having returned a sex ratio of 946 and 921 respectively. Age groups 15—19, 20—24 & 35—39 reveal, more or less, identical pattern of distribution of sexes.

The subsequent three age groups viz 40—49, 50—59 & 60 + show a marked fall in the proportion of females per 1,000 males, the disparity between the male & female population is as wide as 1,000 to 744 in the age group 50—59 and 1000 to 697 in the age range 60 +.

The subjoined statement gives the sex-wise population and percentage by broad age groups, 1981, Jammu & Kashmir :—

STATEMENT IV. 5  
*Sex-wise population and percentage by broad age-groups, 1981*

Age-group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
All ages	.	5,987,389	100.00	3,164,660	100.00	2,822,729	100.00
0—14	.	2,454,303	40.99	1,258,555	39.77	1,195,748	42.36
15—19	.	622,120	10.39	332,629	10.51	289,491	10.26
20—24	.	501,095	8.37	265,145	8.38	235,950	8.36
25—29	.	455,958	7.62	234,284	7.40	221,674	7.86
30—34	.	374,316	6.25	194,812	6.16	179,504	6.36
35—39	.	355,560	5.94	187,494	5.93	168,066	5.96
40—49	.	545,098	9.11	296,922	9.38	248,176	8.79
50—59	.	333,489	5.57	191,246	6.05	142,243	5.04
60+	.	344,565	5.76	203,065	6.42	141,500	5.01

As stated in the fore-going paragraphs, male population is larger than that of females in all the age-groups. The gap between the populations of the two sexes goes on widening after the age of 14 years. More than half of the total population of our State constituting 53.25 per cent falls in the age group of 15—59 years. Children belonging to the age group 0—14 comprise 40.99 per cent of population while elderly persons whose age exceeds 60 years claim the remaining 5.76 per cent population. This compares, by and large, favourably with the position obtaining in the country as a whole where the corresponding proportions for the age-groups 0—14, 15—59 and 60 + stand respectively at 39.55 per cent, 53.91 per cent and 6.49 per cent. This is also true of some other countries viz; Bangladesh, Nepal, Iran, Turkey, Sri-lanka, Pakistan & China where the proportions claimed by persons of the age of 60 years and above ranges from 4.84 per cent of Bangladesh to 7.64 per cent of China. Contrary to this, more than 17 per cent population of some countries viz; France, G.D.R. F.D.R. & Sweden consists of persons of the age of 60 years and above.

A comparison of the sex-wise proportions of broad age-groups reveals that 53.81 per cent males are of the age of 15 to 59 years. Children belonging to the age group 0—14 years comprise 39.77 per cent male population while those of the age of 60 years and above claim 6.42 per cent male population. So far as females are concerned, the highest proportion 52.63 per cent is again claimed by the age group 15—59 followed by those whose age ranges from 0 to 14 years. Elderly females, however, constitute a lower proportion than that of the males which stand at 5.01 per cent only indicating thereby that the incidence of mortality is more predominant among females of the age of 60 years and above than males of the same age.

### **Age distribution and marital status**

Age and marital status of a population are two important aspects of demographic study. At the 1981 Census, questions 4 & 5 of the individual slip were designed to ascertain the age and marital status respectively of the persons enumerated. The field staff deployed for enumeration was instructed to record the age of an individual in completed years. The age of an infant who had not completed one year by

the day of enumeration was recorded as zero. The data on marital status of conjugal life viz : (i) never married (ii) currently married (iii) widowed and (iv) separated or divorced was collected.

Statement IV, 6 given on page 39 indicates the distribution of population by age-groups, sex and different stages of conjugal life in the State as a whole.

Age-groups 0—9, 10—14, 15—19 and 20—24 are the most important for measuring the extent of the child marriage and postponement of age at marriage. As per the data given in the statement we find that there is no married male or female in the age-group 0—9 in the State as a whole. The entire population of this age consists of bachelors only. In fact, the population in the age-group 0—9 was treated as never married in the census. Likewise, of every 100 males aged 10—14 years a large majority 99.41% is never married as against 0.57 per cent who are married. The corresponding proportions for females are 98.42 per cent and 1.49 respectively. The proportion of widowed & divorced, or separated at these ages is negligible. The proportion of never married persons is declining in each succeeding age-group. As the statement depicts, there is a sudden fall in the proportion of never married males from 93.48 per cent in the age group 15—19 to 64.19 per cent in the age-group 20—24. In the case of females, this fall occurs five years earlier, the age group 15—19 indicating a proportion of 71.34 per cent. By the time the age-group 30—34 is reached, the percentage of never married is reduced to 9.79 per cent for males where as in the case of females the percentage in this age group is reduced to 0.86 per cent only. These statistics indicate that in case of males marriageable age has shifted to well over 20 years and for females it has gone well over 15 years. While the proportion of bachelors in each age group drops down sharply at 20 and varies from 27.73 per cent for ages 25—29 to 2.00 per cent for ages 70+, this tendency in case of spinsters is discernible in the age group 20—24. The difference in the age at marriage of the two sexes is clearly borne out by the relative proportions of married persons in the age groups 15—19 and 20—24 which are found respectively to be 6.39 per cent and 35.13 per cent for males and 28.17 per cent and 79.21 per cent for females.

**STATEMENT IV. 6**  
*Distribution of population by age-groups, sex and marital status, Jammu & Kashmir, 1981*

Age group	Total population		Percentage to total population									
			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separate			
	M	F										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
All ages	3164660	2822729	58.50	51.51	38.96	42.52	3.23	5.66	0.30	0.29		
0-9	846309	814333	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10-14	412246	381416	99.41	98.42	0.57	1.49	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01		
15-19	332629	289491	93.48	71.34	6.39	28.17	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.29		
20-24	265145	235950	64.19	19.53	35.13	79.21	0.33	0.46	0.33	0.75		
25-29	234284	221674	27.73	3.21	70.76	95.16	0.93	0.90	0.57	0.73		
30-34	194812	179504	9.79	0.86	87.69	96.69	1.79	1.79	0.73	0.65		
35-39	187494	168066	5.08	0.49	91.31	95.72	2.87	3.33	0.74	0.46		
40-44	161382	133822	4.11	0.43	89.93	91.33	5.20	7.76	0.76	0.48		
45-49	135540	114354	3.06	0.32	89.35	86.86	6.94	12.45	0.65	0.37		
50-54	121859	90218	2.74	0.32	85.88	74.68	10.75	24.62	0.63	0.38		
55-59	69387	52024	2.39	0.27	84.89	71.43	12.17	27.99	0.55	0.30		
60-64	86352	59681	2.43	0.35	78.30	48.66	18.76	50.61	0.50	0.36		
65-69	37006	26352	2.21	0.35	75.67	45.37	21.61	53.98	0.50	0.30		
70+	79507	55466	2.00	0.31	64.30	24.57	33.25	74.86	0.42	0.22		

NOTE : The percentage of various age-groups relating to males & females will not in some cases, add upto 100.00 as the figure pertaining to 'Age not stated' are included in 'All ages'.

Widowed persons of both sexes aged 10—14, 15—19 and 20—24 years have returned negligible proportions. This status, however makes its appearance after the age of 25 years whereafter its proportions start rising to a varying degree in case of both males and females. The proportion of widowed males is less than that of widowed females in all the age-groups except age-group 25—29 years. As the data indicate, while in the case of males, the proportions of widowed persons ranges between 1.79 per cent and 33.25 per cent for various age groups from 30—34 to 70+, for females, the relative proportions vary from 1.79 to 74.86 per cent. The position is, however, different in the case of divorced or separated persons. Here, the male proportions are larger than those returned for females in all the age groups excepting age-groups 15—19, 20—24 and 25—29.



## CHAPTER V

### HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

In the 1981 Census a person was taken as literate if he/she could both read and write with understanding any language. A person who could merely read but could not write, was treated as illiterate. It was not necessary that a person, to be returned as literate, should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to school and had picked-up reading and writing a few odd words.

We have seen that the State is inhabited by 5,987,389 persons made up of 3,164,660 males and 2,822,729 females. The literate part of this population consists of 1,596,776 persons. In other words, literates form 26.67 per cent of the total population of the State. This aggregate literacy is distributed between the two sexes as 1,148,569 males and 448,207 females who respectively form 36.29 per cent and 15.88 per cent. The corresponding proportions for the country as whole stands at 36.23 per cent for persons, 46.89 per cent for males and 24.82 per cent for females.

#### Comparison with other states

The following statement gives the literacy rates obtaining in the country as a whole and in each of its States/Union territories separately for persons, males and females :—

STATEMENT V. 1  
*Literacy rates, 1981*

Sl. No	India/State/Union Territory	Literacy rate		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	*India	36.23	46.89	24.82
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.94	39.26	20.39
2	Bihar	26.20	38.11	13.62
3	Gujarat	43.70	54.44	32.30

STATEMENT V.2—*concd.*

1	2	2	3	4
4	Haryana . . . .	36.14	48.20	22.27
5	Himachal Pradesh . .	42.48	53.19	31.46
6	Jammu & Kashmir . .	26.67	36.29	15.88
7	Karnataka . . . .	38.46	48.81	27.71
8	Kerala . . . . .	70.42	75.26	65.73
9	Madhya Pradesh . . .	27.87	39.49	15.53
10	Maharashtra . . . .	47.18	58.79	34.79
11	Manipur . . . . .	41.35	53.29	29.06
12	Meghalaya . . . . .	34.08	37.89	30.08
13	Nagaland . . . . .	42.57	50.06	33.89
14	Orissa . . . . .	34.23	47.10	21.12
15	Punjab . . . . .	40.86	47.16	33.69
16	Rajasthan . . . . .	24.38	36.30	11.42
17	Sikkim . . . . .	34.05	43.95	22.20
18	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	46.76	58.26	34.99
19	Tripura . . . . .	42.12	51.70	32.00
20	Uttar Pradesh . . . .	27.16	38.76	14.04
21	West Bengal . . . . .	40.94	50.67	30.25

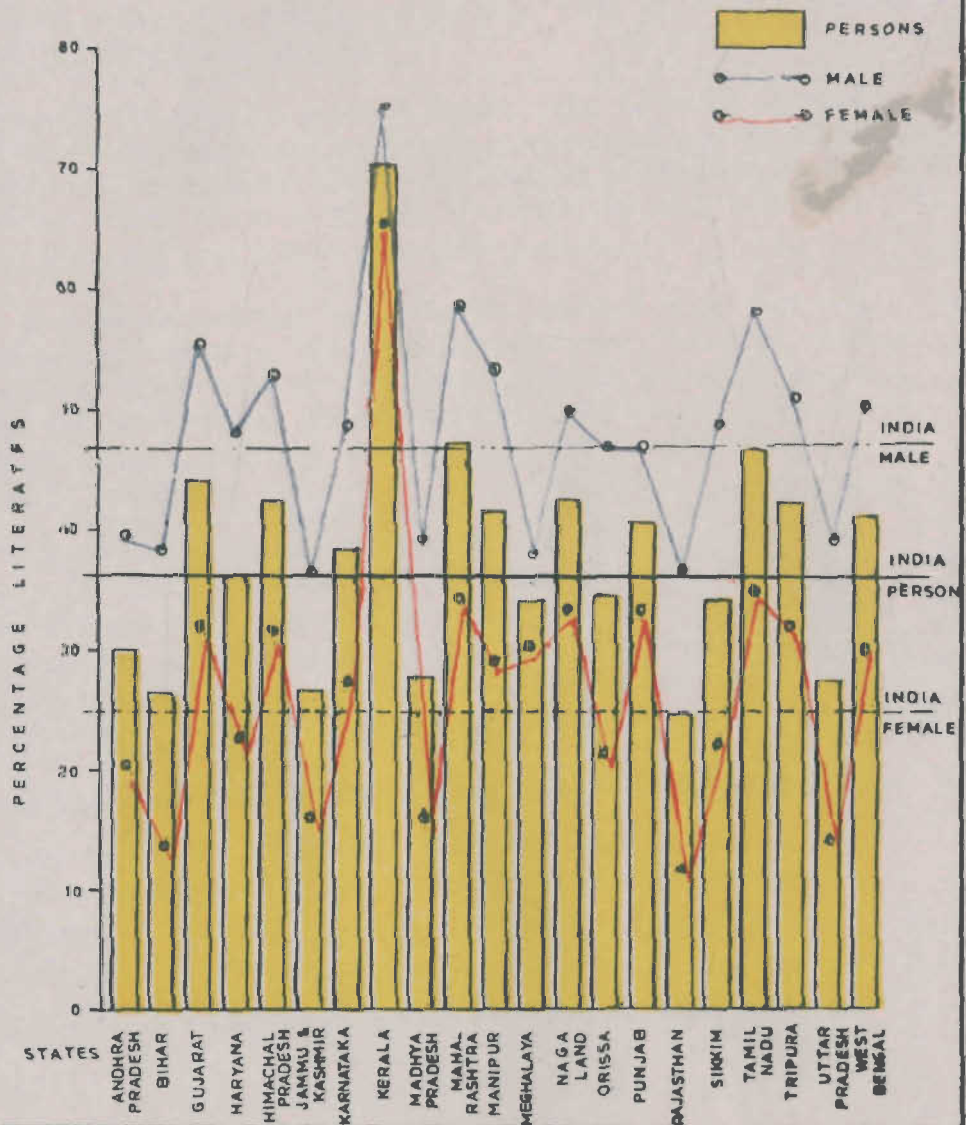
*Union Territories*

1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	51.56	58.72	42.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh . .	20.79	28.94	11.32
3	Chandigarh . . . . .	64.79	69.00	59.31
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	26.67	36.32	16.78
5	Delhi . . . . .	61.54	68.40	53.07
6	Goa, Daman & Diu . .	56.66	65.59	47.56
7	Lakshadweep . . . .	55.07	65.24	44.65
8	Mizoram . . . . .	59.88	64.46	54.91
9	Pondicherry . . . . .	55.85	65.84	45.71

\*Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

Jammu and Kashmir occupies 26th position in literacy among the 30 states and union territories of the country. Kerala (70.42 per cent), Chandigarh (64.79 per cent), Delhi

# LITERACY INDIA AND STATES 1981





461.54 per cent) have the first three ranks respectively. They have returned literacy rates more than double that of Jammu & Kashmir. Mizoram, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep are also conspicuous for having returned literacy rates more than double that of our State. Arunachal Pradesh claims the lowest proportion with 20.79 per cent of its population as literate.

As in the case of general literacy, the all-India literacy rate (46.89 per cent) among males is exceeded by the same states/union territories namely Kerala, Chandigarh, Delhi, Mizoram, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep. Females also follow the same pattern.

The above analysis indicates the great leeway that our State has to make in the field of education. Prior to the advent of independence, the State suffered from an acute dearth of educational institutions. Another reason was the strong prejudice built by religious preachers against sending children to schools.

After independence, among the very early steps taken to expand education was making education free upto the university standard in the State. An extensive programme was launched to build-up a net-work of schools and colleges. For the last 35 years a vigorous effort has been on to root out the legacy of massive illiteracy.

#### **Percentage growth of literacy during 1961—71 & 1971—81**

The following table gives the percentage growth of literacy during 1961—71 and 1971—81 for the State as a whole :—

STATEMENT V. 2

*Percentage growth of literacy during 1961—71 & 1971—81, Jammu & Kashmir*

Unit	Literacy rate		Percentage increase of Literacy		
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir	11.03	18.58	26.67	68.45	43.54

STATEMENT V.4—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Baramula . . .	14.07	20.62	46.55
Kupwara . . .	11.46	16.82	46.77
Kargil . . .	9.71	18.86	94.23
Leh (Ladakh) . . .	15.78	25.17	59.51
Doda . . .	13.88	13.50	33.29
Udhampur . . .	15.61	23.52	50.67
Kathua . . .	21.63	31.90	47.48
Jammu . . .	30.46	42.86	40.71
Rajauri . . .	14.43	24.73	71.38
Punch . . .	14.62	23.39	59.99

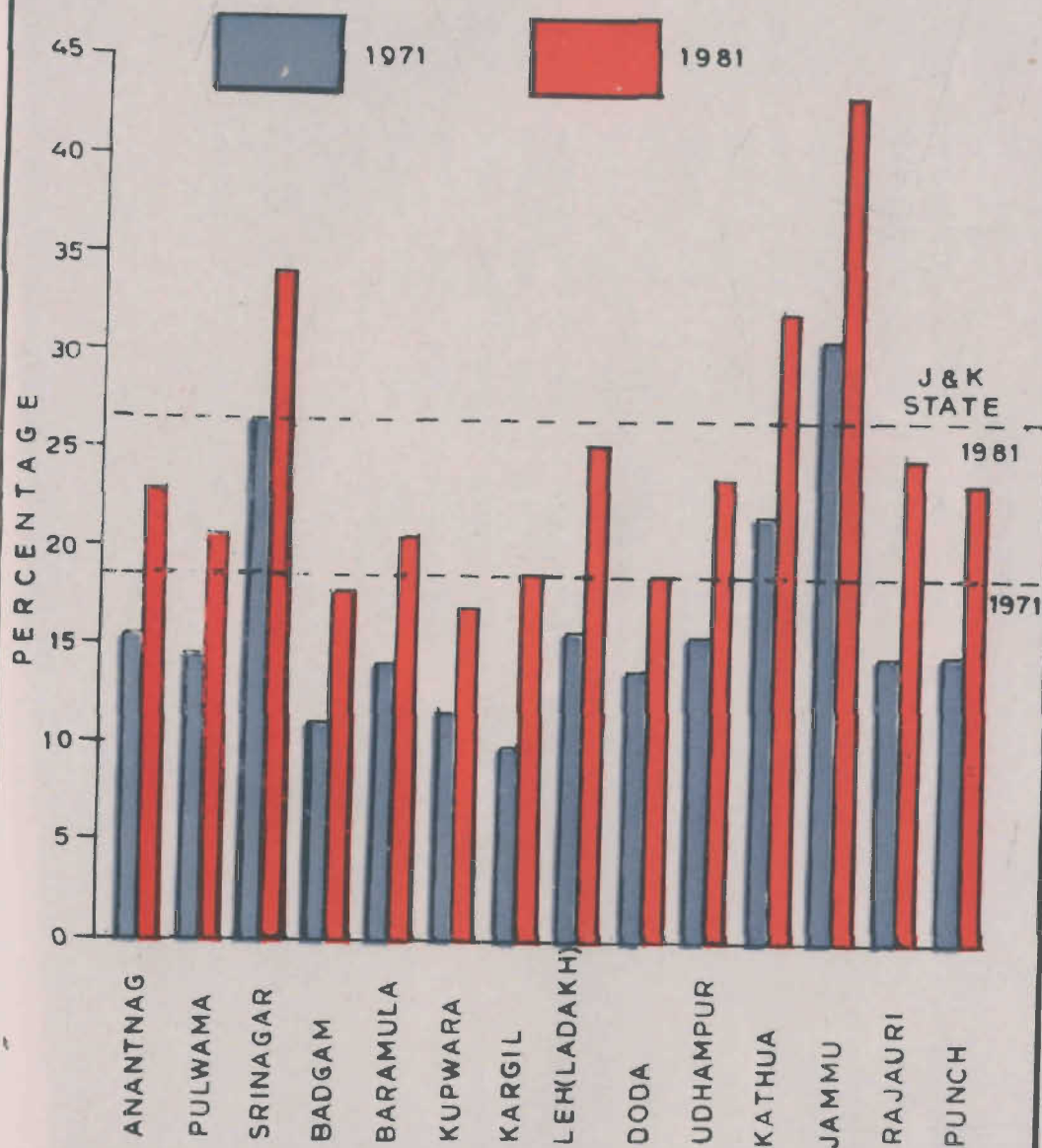
According to the 1971 census, the literate part of the population consisted of 857,964 persons putting the State's literacy rate at 18.58 per cent of the total population, as against 26.67 per cent recorded at the 1981 census registering thereby a percentage growth of 43.54. Between the districts, however, it will be observed that Kargil which ranks 11th in literacy on the basis of its proportionate share in the total population of the district has registered the highest rate of increase over 1971 (94.23 per cent) among all the districts. On the other-hand, Jammu which occupies the first place in literacy has registered a very low rate of increase over 1971 (40.71 per cent) which is higher only to Doda and Srinagar.

Rajauri district holding the fifth rank has recorded a rate of increase as high as 71.38 per cent over that of 1971. Badgam, Punch, Leh (Ladakh) and Udhampur follow in descending order with their rates of increase over 1971 standing at 62.07 per cent; 59.99 per cent; 59.51 per cent and 50.67 per cent respectively. Districts where the corresponding rates of increase over 1971 are lower than the State rate include Pulwama, Srinagar and Doda.

### **Literacy in towns, 1981**

The sub-joined statement gives the literacy rate in towns of Jammu and Kashmir, 1981

# GROWTH OF LITERACY BY DISTRICTS







**STATEMENT—V. 5**  
**Literacy rate in towns, 1981**

Sl. No.	Name of town	Population		No. of literates		Percentage of literates to total urban population					
		Persons		Persons		Males		Females		Persons	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Achal	3,649	1,950	1,699	1,037	782	255	28.42	40.10	15.01	
2	Akhnoor	6,721	3,513	3,208	3,905	2,308	1,597	58.10	65.70	49.78	
3	Anantnag	33,978	17,881	16,097	16,320	10,119	6,201	48.03	56.59	38.52	
4	Arnia	7,551	3,793	3,758	2,624	1,635	989	34.75	43.11	26.32	
5	Badamibagh Cantt.	11,227	5,822	5,405	6,08	4,511	2,572	54.18	60.31	47.59	
6	Bandipore	14,218	7,557	6,661	4,589	3,186	1,403	32.28	42.16	21.06	
7	Banihal	1,656	955	701	840	578	262	50.72	60.52	37.38	
8	Baramulla	33,945	18,006	15,939	16,299	10,439	5,860	48.02	57.98	36.77	
9	Baritrahmana	16,099	8,301	7,798	5,573	3,853	1,720	34.62	46.42	22.06	
10	Bathohli	3,875	2,072	1,803	2,514	1,481	1,033	64.88	71.48	57.29	
11	Batote	2,684	1,512	1,172	1,555	987	568	57.94	66.28	48.46	
12	Bhaderwah	6,075	3,109	2,966	3,357	2,000	1,357	55.26	64.33	45.75	
13	Bijbehara	10,791	5,681	5,110	4,046	2,673	1,373	37.49	47.05	26.87	
14	Billawar	3,139	1,640	1,499	1,603	1,012	591	51.07	61.71	39.43	

Out of 58 urban areas, the State literacy rate (Urban) of 45.56 per cent is exceeded by 31 towns, viz. Anantnag, Badamibagh Cantonment, Baramula, Gulmarg, Bashohli, Hiranagar, Kathua, Billawar, Lakhenpur, Jammu (M.C.), Samba, Akhnoor, Ranbirsingh Pora, Jammu Cantonment, Vijaypore, Nowshehra, Rajauri, Sunderbani, Punch and all the towns of Doda and Udhampur districts. Nowshehra town (67.75 per cent) has registered the highest literacy rate followed closely by Udhampur town (65.67 per cent) and Bashohli town (64.88 per cent). In the remaining towns, the literacy rate ranges from 48.02 per cent of Baramula to 63.95 per cent of Chenani.

The number of towns which have registered smaller percentages than the State average stands at 27. Pahalgam notified area has returned the lowest literacy rate (14.93 per cent). It is interesting to note that notwithstanding a large net work of educational institutions, government offices, commercial and industrial establishments the literacy rate of Srinagar Municipality is below the State average, standing at 38.46 per cent. This is because the growth of literacy has not kept pace with the increase in population.

The sex-wise statistics shows that while the notified area of Nowshehra again leads all other urban areas of the State by having returned the highest proportion of male literates (74.89 per cent). Udhampur town ranks first in female literacy with a rate of 59.19 per cent. Pahalgam, Achabal, Kukernag, Kulgam, Bijbehara, Shupiyan, Pampore, Pulwama, Tral, Ganderbal, Srinagar (M.C.), Chrari Sharief, Bandipore, Sopore, Pattan, Uri, Handwara, Kupwara, Parole, Bari Brahmana, Bishna, Arnia and Thanamandi are conspicuous for having returned the lower proportions of both male and female literates as compared with the State averages which stands at 53.55 per cent for males and 36.44 per cent for females.

### **School/College attendance**

The below given statement gives number of persons attending school/college and their percentage to total population by sex for Jammu & Kashmir, 1981 :—

STATEMENT V. 6

*No. of persons attending school/college and their percentage to total population by sex-Jammu & Kashmir, 1981*

Unit	Total Rural/ Urban	Total population			Total persons attending school/ college			Percentage of persons attending school/college to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	T	5,987,389	3,164,660	2,822,729	914,014	605,213	308,801	15.27	19.12	10.94
	R	4,726,986	2,492,413	2,234,573	615,498	435,993	179,505	13.02	17.49	8.03
	U	1,260,403	672,247	588,156	298,516	169,220	129,296	23.68	25.17	21.98

It is evident from the above statement that out of a total population of 5,987,389, the number of persons attending school/college stands at 914,014, constituting thereby a proportion of 15.27 per cent of the total population. While males have returned 19.12 per cent of population attending school/college, the corresponding proportion for females stands at 10.49 per cent.

As is expected, urban areas (23.68 per cent) have returned higher proportion of persons attending school/college than the rural areas (13.02 per cent). The same position is discernible in so far as males and females are concerned; their proportions for urban areas standing at 25.17 per cent for males and 21.98 per cent for females as against a rural proportion of 17.49 per cent and 8.03 per cent for males and females respectively.

## CHAPTER VI

### LANGUAGES WE SPEAK

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the household' was asked in the Household Schedule alongwith the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 5,987,389 in the State, the institutional population is only 40,090 constituting 0.67 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The new returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in Parts A and B of Table VI.

**Table VI Part-A**

Statement showing the speakers of household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India is given below :—

STATEMENT NO. VI.A

Sl. No.	Language	Number of speakers
1	Assamese . . . . .	152
2	Bengali . . . . .	1,652
3	Gujarati . . . . .	195

## STATEMENT VI. A—concl'd.

1	2	3
4	Hindi . . . . .	1,012,808
5	Kannada . . . . .	223
6	Kashmiri . . . . .	3,136,146
7	Malayalam . . . . .	1,135
8	Marathi . . . . .	1,241
9	Oriya . . . . .	804
10	Punjabi . . . . .	163,049
11	Sanaskrit . . . . .	5
12	Sindi . . . . .	39
13	Tamil . . . . .	866
14	Telugu . . . . .	779
15	Urdu . . . . .	6,857

**Table VI Part-B**

The following statement indicates the household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India :—

## STATEMENT VI.B

Sl. No.	Language	No. of speakers
1	2	3
1	Adi . . . . .	3
2	Anal . . . . .	2
3	Arabic/Arbi . . . . .	26
4	Balti . . . . .	47,701
5	Bhili/Bhilodi . . . . .	9
6	Bhotia . . . . .	400
7	Bodo/Boro . . . . .	1
8	Coorgi/Kodagu . . . . .	12
9	Dogri . . . . .	1,454,441
10	English . . . . .	109
11	Gondi . . . . .	4
12	Gorkhali/Nepali . . . . .	2,468

STATEMENT VI.B- *contd.*

1	2	3
13	Hmar . . . . .	12
14	Khasi . . . . .	1,239
15	Konja . . . . .	1
16	Konkani . . . . .	21
17	Kuki . . . . .	5
18	Lajakhi . . . . .	71,852
19	Lahnda . . . . .	13,184
20	Lushai/Mizo . . . . .	16
21	Manipuri/Meithei . . . . .	15
22	Mao . . . . .	4
23	Munda . . . . .	2
24	Reang-mi . . . . .	1
25	Saina . . . . .	15,017
26	Tibetan . . . . .	4,173
27	Tripuri . . . . .	1
28	Tulu . . . . .	49
29	Other languages . . . . .	10,562

NOTE :—Pending a decision on nomenclature, figures in regard to those who returned Bishnupuriya as their language have not been included

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 5,947,296 in the State, 4,325,961 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 72.74 per cent and 1,621,335 are the speakers of other languages constituting 27.26 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A & B of the table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These indentifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each

at All-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below :—

*Part A :*

Hindi . . . Awadi, Bhaderwahi; Bharmauri/Gaddi; Bhojpuri; Braj Bhasha; Chhattisgarhi, Garhwali; Gojri; Haryanvi; Kangri; Khariboli; Kumauni; Maithili, Mandeali; Marwari; Padari; Pahari; Rajasthani.

Kashmiri . . . Kishtwari; Siraji.

Punjabi . . . Bilaspuri/Kahluri.

*Part B:*

Bhili/Bhilodi . . . Kokna/Kokni/Kukna; Paradhi

Labnda . . . Multani; Punchhi.

All other returns falling under part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category "Others" occurring as the last entry in Part B.



## CHAPTER VII

### RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Religion is an important cultural characteristics of the Indian population. In a secular state like India, several religions have thrived and every decennial census provides an interesting picture of the religious persuasions of the people. The data on religion yielded by the census are of great interest to the public as well as to the scholars.

In the 1981 Census, question on religion was included in the Individual Slip filled in for every person and the Household Schedule filled in for a household. In question No. 8 of the Individual Slip, the religion of the person enumerated was recorded, as returned. In question No. 2 of Part I of the Household Schedule, the religion of the head of the household as returned was filled in. The religion data of 1981 Census which has been discussed in this Chapter are based on the religion of the head of the household in respect of normal and houseless households and on the religion of the individual in respect of the institutional households.

Muslims and Hindus were returned as the predominant religious groups of Jammu & Kashmir with their number at 1981 Census standing at 3,843,451 and 1,930,448 respectively. Their combined strength accounts for 96.43 per cent of the total population of the State. Sikhs and Buddhists account for 2.23 per cent and 1.17 per cent of population respectively. Those who profess Christianity and Jainism claim very small proportions of population limited to 0.14 per cent and 0.03 per cent respectively. Atheist and Bengali are the only two religions returned besides the six main religions. But they make meagre total of 44 only. However, there are 8 persons in the State who have been classified under head 'Religion not stated'.

In the country as a whole, the predominant religious community is comprised of Hindus who number 549,779,481 and account for 82.64 per cent population of India. Muslims

come next with 75,512,439 persons or 11.35 per cent of the total population. Christians and sikhs number 16,165,447 and 13,078,146 respectively, constituting 2.43 per cent & 1.96 per cent population of the country respectively. Buddhists & Jains have returned comparatively small populations; 4,719,796 and 3,206,038 claiming 0.71 per cent & 0.48 per cent respectively of the total population of the country.

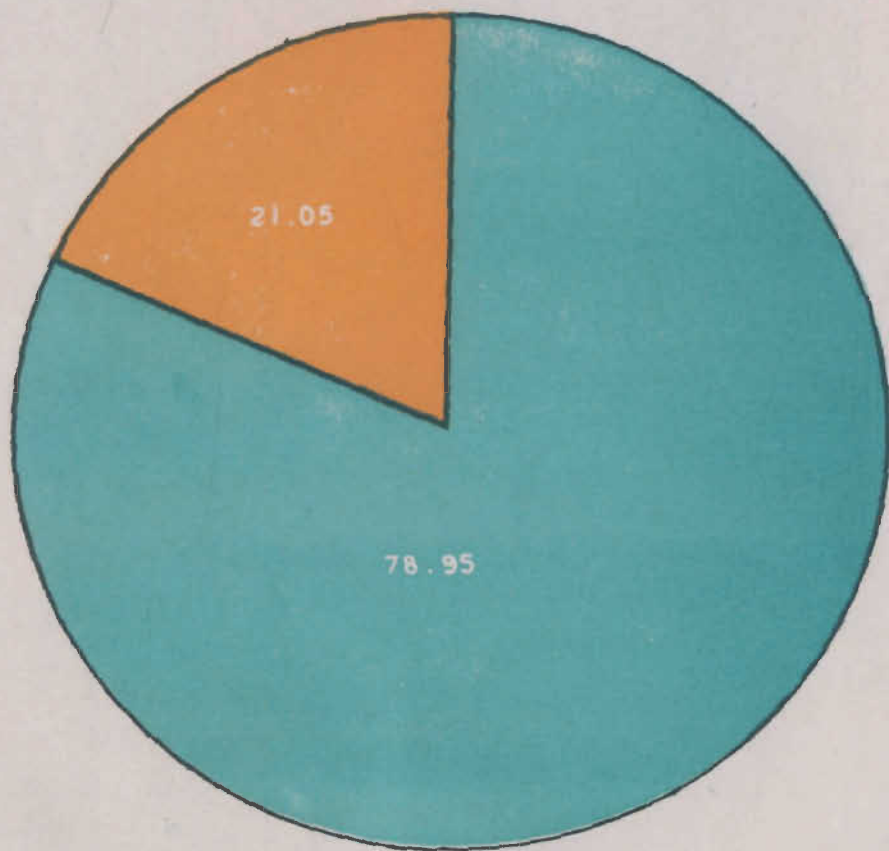
Statement VII.1 given on pages 59 to 61 depicts the proportion of population under different religious groups in the State, its districts and respective rural and urban areas at the 1981 Census.

In all the six valley districts of Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara, Muslims are in absolute and predominant majority with their highest concentration in Kupwara (97.53%), closely followed by Baramula (96.50%).

The districts of Badgam, Pulwama and Anantnag come next claiming each about 96 per cent of the population. Srinagar district has returned a percentage of 90.65. Similar is their position in Punch where they constitute 89.06 per cent of the population. Kargil, Rajauri & Doda are three additional districts where they claim substantial majorities (77.90%), (58.28%) & (57.30%) respectively. Thus, in 10 out of 14 districts comprising the State, they constitute the predominant majority; in the remaining four districts they account for 26.23 per cent of the population in Udhampur, 15.32 per cent in Ladakh, 6.96 per cent in Kathua and 4.27 per cent in Jammu. The followers of Hinduism, the other main religious community, have their highest concentration in Kathua (91.16%) followed by Jammu (87.37%). Their proportions in Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula & Kupwara comprising the Kashmir valley are small, with Srinagar district topping the list where the Hindus form 8.39 per cent of the population. Similar is, more or less, their position in Punch district. But in Doda & Rajauri districts they account for comparatively higher ratios; standing at 42.22 per cent & 39.24 per cent respectively.

Taking Muslim and Hindu religious groups in the general rural-urban break-up of the population, Muslims claim a higher proportion of the population in the rural areas of

# PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION 1981



JAMMU AND KASHMIR  
STATE



RURAL



URBAN



STATEMENT VII.1  
*Percentage of each religious community to total population, State & districts, 1981*

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir State .	T			1.17	0.14	32.24	0.03	64.19	2.23	N	N
	R			1.37	0.06	31.95	N	64.72	1.89	N	N
	U			0.38	0.45	33.33	0.12	62.20	3.53	N	—
Anantnag . . .	T			—	N	3.77	—	95.64	0.59	—	—
	R			—	N	3.01	—	96.40	0.61	—	—
	U			—	0.04	10.07	—	89.25	0.63	—	—
Pulwama . . .	T			—	—	2.50	—	95.88	1.62	—	—
	R			—	—	2.27	—	95.97	1.75	—	—
	U			—	—	4.78	—	94.90	0.32	—	—
Baramulla . . .	T			0.03	0.03	8.39	0.01	90.65	0.89	—	—
	R			N	0.01	1.76	—	98.18	0.06	—	—
	U			0.03	0.03	10.00	0.01	88.83	1.10	—	—

STATEMENT VII.1—*concd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Badgam	. . .	T	0.03	2.63	—	95.94	1.40	—	—
		R	0.01	1.32	—	97.39	1.28	—	—
		U	0.02	10.57	—	87.12	2.19	—	—
Baramula	. . .	T	0.02	2.02	N	96.50	1.46	—	—
		R	0.01	1.30	—	97.54	1.14	—	—
		U	0.05	6.64	0.01	89.78	3.52	—	—
Kupwara	. . .	T	0.01	2.02	—	97.53	0.44	—	—
		R	0.01	1.79	—	97.82	0.38	—	—
		U	—	9.68	—	88.02	2.30	—	—
Kargil	. . .	T	0.12	2.26	—	77.90	0.23	—	—
		R	0.13	2.06	—	77.18	0.18	—	—
		U	—	5.87	—	90.70	1.11	—	—
Leh (Ladakh)	. . .	T	0.23	2.99	—	15.32	0.27	0.01	—
		R	0.12	1.66	—	12.55	0.14	0.01	—
		U	1.00	12.14	—	34.24	1.15	—	—



the State compared to their urban proportion. They constitute 64.72 per cent of the rural and 62.20 per cent of the urban population of the State.

The high proportion of Muslims in the rural areas is noticed in the case of all the districts except Kargil, Leh (Ladakh) & Doda.

The proportion of Hindu population in the urban areas of the State is slightly higher than that in rural. As against 33.33 per cent of urban population claimed by the Hindus they constitute 31.95 per cent of the rural population. Their high proportion in the urban areas is observed in the case of all the districts of the State except Doda and Jammu. The most marked difference in their rural and urban ratio is however observed in Punch and Rajauri. In Punch the proportion of Hindus in urban areas is 45.95 per cent as against only 4.68 per cent in rural areas. Likewise, as against the proportion of 62.62 per cent in the urban areas of Rajauri, their corresponding proportion in rural areas is 37.95 per cent.

Amongst the other religions, Sikhs constitute the next largest group with a proportion of 2.23 per cent. The district-wise data show that the largest percentage of Sikhs is found in Jammu district (7.64) followed by Punch (3.63) & Rajauri (2.42). Doda has the lowest proportion (0.20). In other districts their proportion range from 0.23 per cent of Kargil to 1.65 per cent of Kathua.

Sikh form 1.89 per cent of rural population and 3.53 per cent of the urban population of the State. Pulwama district has, however, returned a higher rural proportion of Sikhs (1.75%) as against urban (0.32%). In all other districts, the proportion of Sikhs in the urban areas is higher than rural. This disparity is more marked in Punch district where they account for 32.71 per cent of the total urban population as against 1.67 per cent in the rural areas.

Baramula, Kupwara, Udhampur, Kathua and Rajauri are some of the other districts in which the proportions of Sikh population in urban areas are higher as compared to their corresponding rural proportions.

Buddhists numbering 69,706 form after sikhs the next largest religious community in the State, they constitute 1.17 per cent of the total, 1.37 per cent of the rural and 0.38 per



cent of the urban population in the State. The highest concentration of Buddhist is found in Leh (Ladakh) district where they account for 81.18 per cent. Kargil comes next with 19.49 per cent. They are found in small numbers in Doda, Srinagar, Badgam & Kathua districts.

Buddhists present a slightly different pattern regarding their rural-urban proportions. Their rural proportion is higher in Kargil and Leh (Ladakh) districts as compared to their corresponding urban proportion.

The total population of Christians is 8,481 (0.14%). Their rural and urban proportions stand at 0.06 per cent and 0.45 per cent respectively.

At the level of districts, we find that except Pulwama, Christians are scattered all over the State. The districts of Jammu (0.57%), Udhampur (0.28%) Leh (Ladakh) (0.23%) and Kathua (0.22%) appear to be their strongholds. There is however not a single district in the state in which Christians constitute even 1 per cent of the total population.

By and large, Christians have a higher proportion of the population in the urban areas of various districts of the State. The disparity in their rural-urban proportion is more pronounced in the districts of Udhampur & Kathua. The remaining districts do not disclose any marked disparity.

Jains are the sixth and last in the scale. They number 1,576 (0.03%) in the population of the State. Jains are found in only six out of 14 districts of the State. Like Christians, Jains are also urban dwellers. In fact, almost the entire Jain population with the exception of 86 persons has been returned from the urban areas.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The following castes stand recognised as Scheduled Castes in Jammu & Kashmir as per Constitution (Jammu & Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order 1956 :—

1. Barwala
2. Basith
3. Batwal
4. Chamar or Ramdasia
5. Chura
6. Dhyar
7. Doom or Mahasha
8. Gardi
9. Jolaha
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi
11. Ratal
12. Saryara
13. Watal

During the 1981 Census enumeration every enumerator was furnished with the above list of Scheduled Castes to ascertain whether a person was a member of scheduled caste community and if so code (1) was recorded against Q. 9 of the Individual Slip and the name of his caste was recorded against Q. 10. It may be mentioned that there are no Scheduled Tribes notified in Jammu & Kashmir State.

#### **Growth of Scheduled Castes, Jammu & Kashmir—1981**

The following statement gives the growth rate of Scheduled Castes, in Jammu & Kashmir—1981 :—

##### STATEMENT VIII.1

*Growth of Scheduled Castes, Jammu & Kashmir State—1981*

State	Scheduled castes population		
	1971	1981	Growth (%age)
Jammu & Kashmir	381,277	497,363	30.45

As will be seen from the above data, that of the total population of 5,987,389 persons recorded for the State as a whole at the 1981 Census, the Scheduled Castes number 4,97,363 only constituting 8.31 per cent of the total population. The population of Scheduled Castes for the State as a whole in 1971 stood at 381,277, thus net growth percentage was recorded at 30.45 per cent between 1971 and 1981.

### Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste population—1981

The sub-joined statement gives the percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste population in each of the district of Jammu and Kashmir :

#### STATEMENT VIII.2

##### *Percentage distribution of scheduled caste population—1981*

State/District	Percentage of scheduled castes to total population of State/District	Distribution of 100 members of scheduled castes among districts
1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	8.31	100.00
Anantnag . . . . .	N	N
Pulwama . . . . .	0.01	N
Srinagar . . . . .	0.02	0.02
Badgam . . . . .	0.01	0.01
Baramula . . . . .	0.01	0.02
Kupwara . . . . .	0.01	0.01
Kargil . . . . .	0.10	0.01
Leh (Ladakh) . . . . .	0.33	0.05
Doda . . . . .	8.74	7.47

STATEMENT VIII. 2—*concl'd.*

	1	2	3
Udhampur . . . . .		18.75	17.10
Kathua . . . . .		22.84	16.95
Jammu . . . . .		28.36	53.79
Rajauri . . . . .		7.44	4.53
Punch . . . . .		0.09	0.04

NOTE :—(1) There are no scheduled tribes in Jammu & Kashmir State.

(2) N—Negligible.

The statement shows that while at the State level scheduled caste population constitutes 8.31 per cent of the total population, among districts, Jammu tops with a proportion of 28.36 per cent of its population belonging to the scheduled castes. The other two districts which follow with a succeeding proportion are Kathua and Udhampur, where this proportion is 22.84 per cent and 18.75 per cent respectively. The only other district with scheduled caste population in a slightly higher proportion than the State is Doda where this proportion is 8.74 per cent. Rajauri follows with 7.44 per cent which is lower than the State proportion. In all other districts scheduled castes constitute an insignificant proportion of their respective total population.

**Percentage distribution of members of scheduled castes in rural and urban areas to the total population of scheduled castes, 1981**

The sub-joined statement indicates the percentage distribution of members of scheduled castes in rural and urban areas to the total population at the State/district level

## STATEMENT VIII. 3

*Percentage distribution of members of scheduled castes in rural and urban areas to total population of scheduled castes, 1981*

State/District	Percentage of scheduled castes									
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.47	88.41	88.53	11.53	11.59	11.47	
Anantnag	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	
Pulwama	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	
Srinagar	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.92	1.79	—	99.08	98.21	109.00	
Budgam	100.00	100.00	100.00	71.73	70.27	100.00	28.21	29.73	—	
Baramulla	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	—	
Kupwara	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	—	
Kargil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	
Leh (Ladakh)	100.00	100.00	100.00	64.47	66.67	11.11	35.53	33.33	88.89	
Doda	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.24	98.17	98.31	1.76	1.83	1.69	
Udhampur	100.00	100.00	100.00	94.14	93.96	94.33	5.85	6.04	5.67	
Kathua	100.00	100.00	100.00	89.13	89.14	89.12	10.87	10.86	10.88	
Jammu	100.00	100.00	100.00	84.50	84.48	84.52	15.50	15.52	15.48	
Rajauri	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.13	95.94	96.33	3.87	4.05	3.67	
Punch	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.09	98.88	93.55	1.91	1.12	6.45	

As is discernible from statement VIII.3, the scheduled caste population is largely concentrated in rural areas of the State, the rural component being 88.47 per cent as against the urban component of 11.53 per cent only. Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur districts are the strongholds of scheduled caste population in the State. As between Jammu & Kashmir regions, Jammu province has returned a scheduled caste population of 4,96,773 at the 1981 Census while Kashmir province has recorded merely 590 persons belonging to scheduled castes, mostly from rural areas.

**Percentage distribution of scheduled castes classified by sex-ratio—1981**

The below given statement indicates the percentage distribution of scheduled castes classified by sex-ratio—1981 :—

## STATEMENT VIII.4

Percentage distribution of scheduled castes classified by sex-ratio-1981

State/District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P			F			M		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	8.31	8.18	8.45	9.31	9.18	9.45	4.55	4.46	4.65
Anantnag	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..
Pulwama	0.01	0.01	N	0.01	0.01	N	..	..	0.02
Srinagar	0.02	0.01	0.02	N	N	..	0.02	0.02	..
Badgam	0.01	0.02	N	0.01	0.02	N	0.02	..	..
Baramulla	0.01	0.03	..	0.02	0.03	..	..	..	..
Kupwara	0.01	0.02	..	0.01	0.02	..	..	..	..
Kargil	0.10	0.17	0.01	0.10	0.18	0.01	..	..	0.22
Leh (Ladakh)	0.33	0.60	0.03	0.25	0.47	N	0.93	1.45	2.62
Doda	8.74	8.65	8.84	9.13	9.05	9.22	2.61	2.59	11.47
Udhampur	18.75	18.47	19.06	19.51	19.29	19.85	11.53	11.58	21.98
Kathua	22.84	22.98	22.68	22.97	23.15	22.77	21.82	21.68	15.14
Jammu	28.36	28.24	28.48	34.06	34.15	33.95	14.83	14.55	5.60
Rajauri	7.44	7.31	7.59	7.55	7.42	7.69	5.50	5.42	0.03
Punch	0.09	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

NOTE : There are no scheduled tribes in Jammu &amp; Kashmir State.

N—Negligible.

Of the total population of scheduled castes returned at the 1981 Census, the distribution in rural and urban sector stands at 4,40,017 persons and 57,346 persons respectively. The sex-wise break-up of the total scheduled caste population in the State reveals that there is almost no disparity in their proportional distribution. This order is reflected practically in all the districts of the State. While scheduled castes claim 9.31 per cent of the total rural population, they account for just 4.55 per cent of the total urban population of the State. In Jammu rural, however, they claim the highest proportion of the total population (34.06%), Kathua rural and Udhampur rural follow with 22.97 per cent and 19.51 per cent respectively. The urban position is somewhat different. Kathua urban leads with a scheduled caste proportion of 21.82 per cent followed by Jammu urban where this proportion is 14.83 per cent.

As between the sexes, the proportion of scheduled caste population in rural and urban parts of various districts reveal the same pattern as for the two sexes together. However, the proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in the valley districts and those falling in Ladakh division, both in rural as well as urban parts is too insignificant to be brought into focus.

#### **Literacy rate (scheduled castes) 1981**

The sub-joined statement gives the literacy rate (scheduled castes)—1981:—



STATEMENT VIII.5  
Literacy rate (scheduled castes)—(1981)

State/District	Literates			%age of literates to total population						
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
Jammu & Kashmir	111,607	83,688	27,919	22.43	32.33	11.70				
Anantnag	4	3	1	66.66	60.00	100.00				
Pulwama	18	15	3	81.81	100.00	42.85				
Srinagar	82	47	35	75.22	83.92	66.03				
Badgam	30	28	2	76.92	75.67	100.00				
Baramulla	66	66	—	71.73	71.73	—				
Kupwara	28	28	—	95.55	95.55	—				
Kargil	19	19	—	29.23	30.64	—				
Leh (Ladakh)	158	157	1	63.29	71.63	11.11				
Doda	6,364	5,175	1,189	17.11	26.73	6.65				
Udhampur	11,036	9,047	1,989	12.97	20.53	4.83				
Kathua	15,134	11,977	3,157	17.95	27.05	7.88				
Jammu	72,820	52,756	20,064	27.22	37.95	15.60				
Rajauri	5,724	4,255	1,468	25.41	35.67	13.45				
Punch	124	114	10	59.33	64.04	32.25				

There has been a substantial increase in the rate of literacy among scheduled castes during the period of ten years. In 1971, only 11.97 per cent of the population was literate, the rate has increased to 22.43 per cent in 1981. The proportion for literate scheduled caste males has increased from 19.17 per cent in 1971 to 32.33 per cent in 1981, and in the case of females, the rates have almost gone three times high as compared to 1971 figures which stood at 4.18 per cent in 1971 and 11.70 in 1981.

Coming to districts, it is observed that Kupwara with 96.55 per cent of literate scheduled castes ranks first, followed closely by Pulwama and Badgam with their respective proportions standing at 81.18 per cent and 76.92 per cent. Udhampur is conspicuous for having returned the lowest proportion of scheduled caste literates (12.97%). In the remaining districts, their proportion varies from 17.11 per cent of Doda to 75.22 per cent of Srinagar. Among males, it is interesting to note that in Pulwama district, there is not a single male who is illiterate. Kupwara, Srinagar and Badgam have also returned a significant proportion of literates, standing respectively at 96.55 per cent, 83.92 per cent and 75.67 per cent. As regards females, Anantnag and Badgam are notable for having returned a proportion of 100.00 per cent of scheduled caste literates in each district. Other districts which account for a substantial proportion of female literates are Srinagar (66.03%) and Pulwama (42.85%).

## CHAPTER IX

### HOW MANY OF US WORK ?

#### **Workers/Non-workers**

A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision or direction of work. The workers have been divided into the following categories in the P.C.A.

Cultivators (I); Agricultural Labourers (II); Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (V) (a); Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX) and Marginal Workers.

#### **Main Workers**

The main workers were defined as those workers who participated in an economic activity for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration i.e. 6 months or 183 days whether they were cultivators or agricultural labourers or were engaged in household industry or as other workers and netted in question 15A of the individual slip. 'By major part of the year preceding the enumeration, is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more or in other words worked for six months or more.'

#### **Marginal Workers**

Marginal workers were defined as those workers who had worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but had not worked for the major part of the year. In other words the census returned those persons as marginal workers for whom the entry in Q. 14A of the individual slip was recorded as "Yes" and the entry in Q. 14B of the slip was recorded as "No(2)".

### **Non-Workers**

Such of the persons who do not come under the definition of worker have been treated as non-workers. They include all those not engaged in any productive economic activity even though they may draw income from other sources such as a rent receiver or a pensioner. At the 1981 Census, non-workers were divided into the following seven categories :—

1. Household duties ;
2. Students ;
3. Dependents ;
4. Retired persons or rentiers ;
5. Beggars ;
6. Inmates of institutions ; and
7. Other non-workers.

According to the 1981 Census, Jammu & Kashmir State is inhabited by 5,987,389 persons of whom 1,818,571 were returned as main workers ; 831,473 marginal workers and 3,337,345 non-workers. The workers include 1,651,846 males and 166,725 females. The population of male and female non-workers stands at 1,398,445 and 1,938,900 respectively. So far as all-India figures are concerned workers number 222,516,574 consisting of 177,543,406 males and 44,973,168 females.

### **Proportion of workers and non-workers to total population**

The following statement gives distribution of population of each sex into workers, marginal workers and non-workers in State/districts in 1981 alongwith the classification of main workers :—

STATEMENT IX.1  
*Proportion of workers and non-workers to total population, State/district, 1981*

State/District	Total Population				Total workers				Total main workers I-IX			
	P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F	
I	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	
Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	1,000	1,000		443	558	313		304	522	59	
Anantnag	1,000	1,000	1,000		425	559	273		317	531	75	
Pulwama	1,000	1,000	1,000		507	565	442		290	527	26	
Srinagar	1,000	1,000	1,000		349	526	146		301	518	52	
Badgam	1,000	1,000	1,000		487	587	375		328	566	58	
Baramulla	1,000	1,000	1,000		454	566	326		314	537	58	
Kupwara	1,000	1,000	1,000		489	569	395		304	535	35	
Kargil	1,000	1,000	1,000		549	595	496		453	550	340	
Leh (Ladakh)	1,000	1,000	1,000		504	594	401		436	571	282	
Doda	1,000	1,000	1,000		434	555	299		335	513	138	
Udhampur	1,000	1,000	1,000		546	620	463		316	552	56	
Kathua	1,000	1,000	1,000		434	553	304		288	506	51	
Jammu	1,000	1,000	1,000		394	527	250		266	485	29	
Rajauri	1,000	1,000	1,000		450	552	337		276	498	31	
Punch	1,000	1,000	1,000		465	560	359		277	503	23	

STATEMENT IX.1—*contd.*

State/District	Cultivators—I				Agricultural Labourers—II				Household Industry, Manufac- turing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs—V(a)			
	P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F	
1	11	12	13		14	15	16		17	18	19	
Jammu & Kashmir	173	293	38		11	19	1		16	25	6	
Anantnag	208	340	59		9	16	1		14	22	5	
Pulwama	190	347	15		6	11	N		15	25	4	
Srinagar	50	86	9		8	14	1		44	69	15	
Badgam	183	324	23		9	16	N		46	68	22	
Baramulla	181	309	35		12	22	N		26	37	13	
Kupwara	222	390	26		21	38	1		7	10	4	
Kargil	336	344	128		15	26	2		1	1	1	
Leh (Ladakh)	255	297	207		32	33	31		4	2	6	
Doda	253	370	123		9	16	1		6	10	2	
Udhampur	219	381	40		2	4	N		4	6	2	
Kathua	174	305	32		17	30	2		6	10	2	
Jammu	112	299	7		14	26	2		4	7	1	
Rajauri	202	367	21		4	7	N		4	6	1	
Punch	205	373	15		11	21	N		5	8	2	

STATEMENT IX.1—*concd.*

State/District	Other workers III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX				Marginal workers				Non-workers			
	P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F	
I	20	21	22		23	24	25		26	27	28	
Jammu & Kashmir	104	185	14		139	36	254		557	442	687	
Anantnag	86	153	10		108	28	198		575	441	727	
Pulwama	79	144	7		217	38	416		493	435	558	
Srinagar	199	349	27		48	8	94		651	474	854	
Badgam	90	158	13		159	21	317		513	413	625	
Baramulla	95	169	10		140	29	268		546	434	674	
Kupwara	54	97	4		185	34	360		511	431	605	
Kargil	101	179	9		96	45	156		451	405	504	
Leh (Ladakh)	145	239	38		68	23	119		496	406	599	
Doda	67	117	12		99	42	161		566	445	701	
Udhampur	91	161	14		230	68	407		454	380	537	
Kathua	91	161	15		146	47	253		566	447	606	
Jammu	136	243	19		128	42	221		606	473	750	
Rajauri	66	118	9		174	54	306		550	448	663	
Punch	56	101	6		188	57	336		535	440	641	

NOTE :— N—Negligible.

It will be seen that in the State as a whole the proportion of total workers (including marginal workers) constitute 443 of the total population of which 304 are main workers and 139 are marginal workers. The remaining 557 are non-workers. The distribution in respect of 4 categories reveal that cultivators constitute a proportion of 173 while 104 are claimed by the category of other workers. Agricultural labourers (II) and Household Industry [IV(a)] respectively make up a proportion of 11 and 16 only. As regards male population, 558 have been returned as workers of whom 522 are main workers and only 36 are marginal workers. In case of female population, however, only 313 are workers amongst whom only 59 are main workers, while 254 are marginal workers. As much as a proportion of 687 of female population are just non-workers.

The sharp contrast in the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among males and females is thus vividly noticeable. The proportion of main workers among males is disproportionally higher than that among females. On the other hand, the proportion of marginal workers and non workers among females is relatively much higher than among males. At the district level, the proportion per 1,000 of main workers is much higher than the State average of 304 in Kargil (453) and Leh (Ladakh) (436). It is slightly higher in Doda (335), Badgam (328), Anantnag (317), Udhampur (316) and Baramula (314). Similarly, the proportion of marginal workers is higher than the State average of 139 in Udhampur (230), Pulwama (217), Puncih (188), Kupwara (185), Rajauri (174), Badgam (159), Kathua (146) and Baramula (140). Jammu district has returned the lowest proportion of main workers while Srinagar has returned the lowest proportion of marginal workers. The highest proportion of non-workers has been returned by Srinagar (651), follow-



ed by Jammu (606). Kargil on the other hand has returned the lowest proportion of non-workers (451).

Category-wise classification of main workers shows that the proportion per 1,000 of cultivators is the lowest in Srinagar (50) which can directly be attributed to the fact that the district has smallest rural component. The corresponding proportion is highest in Kargil (336). The proportion of cultivators is higher than the State average of 173 in other districts also except in Jammu, where again because of the relatively larger urban component, this proportion is 112 only.

Agricultural labourers form a low proportion per 1,000 of 11 at the State level. The proportion is slightly higher than the State average in Leh (Ladakh) (32), Kupwara (21), Kargil (15), Kathua (17), Jammu (14), Baramula (12) and Punch (11). The other districts have returned much lower proportion of agricultural labourers.

The proportion of workers engaged in the household industry sector is no better either being 16 at the State level. However, the position is relatively better in the case of Badgam (46), Srinagar (44) and Baramula (26).

The proportion of other-workers per 1,000 ranges between 199 in case of Srinagar district and 54 in case of Kupwara, while the State average is 104. Apart from Srinagar, where this proportion is the highest, the only other districts having returned higher proportion of other workers than the State average are Leh (Ladakh) (145) and Jammu (136).

As between the two sexes, main workers among females constitute a very small proportion in comparison to main workers among males while the proportion of marginal workers among females is comparatively much higher both at the State and district levels. Among the districts, however,

Leh (Ladakh) has returned the highest proportion per 1,000 of male main workers (571), while Jammu has claimed the lowest proportion (485). The disparity between the proportion of male and female main workers is widest in Badgam (508) and Udhampur (496), while this disparity per 1,000 is, much narrower in Kargil (210) and Leh (Ladakh) (289). The percentage distribution of marginal workers in different districts ranges between 68 in Udhampur and 8 in Srinagar in case of males, while in the case of females it ranges between 407 in Udhampur and 94 in case of Srinagar.

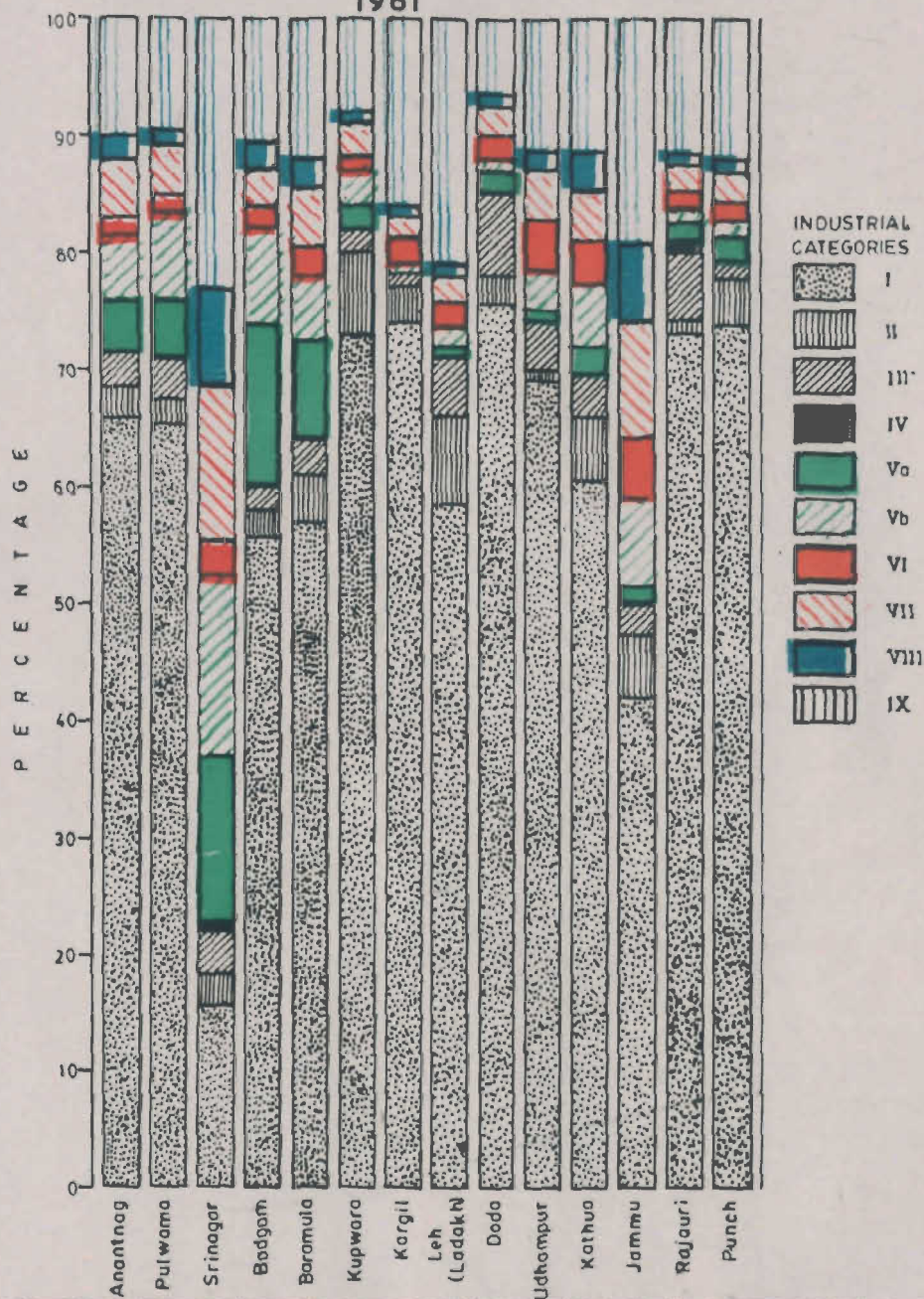
While the disparity between the proportion of males and females participating in marginal work is wide in all the districts, the highest gap is observed per 1,000 in Pulwama (378) while the lowest gap is discernible in Leh (Ladakh) (96) followed closely by Kargil (111).

The sex-wise proportion of non-workers per 1,000 in various districts again shows a wide disparity between males and females, ranging between 380 in case of Srinagar and 99 in case of Kargil. The differential in the proportion of male and female main workers categorised into cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers distributed in the various districts is also very significant. While the proportion of male cultivators ranges between 390 in Kupwara and 86 in Srinagar, the corresponding female proportion per 1,000 ranges between 328 in Kargil and 7 in Jammu. The disparity in the proportion of males and females working as agricultural labourers is also very wide among all the districts, except Leh (Ladakh) where these proportions closely correspond to each other. The sex differential in favour of males is discernible in the proportion of workers engaged in the household industry sector also in all districts except Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil where it is adverse to males, although the proportions are practically negligible for either sex. The sex differential is preponderantly in favour of males in the proportion of other workers in all the districts without any exception.

#### **Percentage of workers in each industrial category to total workers**

The sub-joined statement gives the percentage of workers in each industrial category to total main workers in State/district, 1981 :—

# PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS 1981







## STATEMENT IX.2—contd.

State/District	Mining and Quarrying			Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs									Construction		
	(IV)			Household Industry						Other than Household Industry			(VI)		
				V(a)			V(b)								
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	0.19	0.05	5.30	4.76	10.64	5.94	6.05	4.85	2.83	3.02	1.01			
Anantnag	0.16	0.19	N	4.49	4.19	6.85	5.64	5.79	4.48	1.63	1.90	0.02			
Pulwama	0.12	0.13	—	5.09	4.70	14.03	7.17	7.01	10.68	1.47	1.53	0.14			
Srinagar	0.37	0.40	0.03	14.60	13.39	28.20	15.55	15.91	11.45	3.09	3.32	0.48			
Badgam	0.10	0.11	—	14.05	11.93	37.61	8.12	7.62	13.65	2.03	2.21	0.06			
Baramulla	0.22	0.24	0.01	8.26	6.92	22.59	5.50	5.40	6.77	2.66	2.91	0.04			
Kupwara	0.01	0.01	—	2.25	1.75	11.31	2.88	2.85	3.48	1.13	1.19	—			
Kargil	0.02	0.04	—	0.25	0.20	0.38	0.82	1.11	0.25	2.26	3.43	0.03			
Leh (Ladakh)	0.01	0.02	—	0.84	0.36	1.93	1.51	1.67	1.16	1.83	2.43	0.45			
Doda	0.01	0.01	—	1.83	1.94	1.40	0.84	1.02	0.10	2.07	2.50	0.30			
Udhampur	0.08	0.08	N	1.22	1.06	2.89	1.71	1.76	1.19	5.63	5.87	2.99			
Kathua	0.03	0.02	0.09	2.17	2.08	3.17	5.38	5.38	5.28	3.77	3.90	2.35			
Jammu	0.18	0.16	0.47	1.54	1.42	3.92	7.57	7.59	7.20	4.72	4.62	6.55			
Rajauri	0.97	1.01	0.18	1.48	1.31	4.49	0.95	0.95	0.90	1.62	1.67	0.63			
Punch	0.03	0.03	0.04	1.90	1.64	8.20	0.92	0.91	1.35	1.68	1.74	0.16			

STATEMENT IX.2—*concl'd.*

State/District	Trade and Commerce (VII)				Transport, storage and Communications (VIII)				Other services (IX)			
	P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F	
I	26	27	28		29	30	31		32	33	34	
Jammu & Kashmir	5.58	6.04	0.95		3.16	3.43	0.45		13.13	13.10	13.44	
Anantnag	4.70	5.24	0.35		1.81	2.03	0.05		9.96	10.30	7.24	
Pulwama	4.13	4.29	0.46		1.72	1.79	0.12		9.61	9.45	13.20	
Srinagar	13.00	13.87	3.19		7.94	8.58	0.70		22.42	21.45	33.52	
Badgam	3.01	3.24	0.47		2.20	2.38	0.13		10.05	10.26	7.65	
Baramula	4.84	5.18	1.14		2.26	2.46	0.08		11.57	11.87	8.27	
Kupwara	2.91	3.06	0.17		0.97	1.03	0.03		7.99	8.00	7.60	
Kargil	1.64	2.49	0.02		0.99	1.49	0.03		15.54	22.57	2.15	
Leh (Ladakh)	2.47	3.11	1.00		1.03	1.37	0.24		21.63	28.09	6.86	
Doda	2.42	2.99	0.09		0.83	1.02	0.03		6.75	7.47	3.78	
Udhampur	3.71	4.03	0.32		1.79	1.92	0.35		10.94	10.80	12.50	
Kathua	4.24	4.59	0.68		3.52	3.74	1.14		10.90	10.61	13.98	
Jammu	9.67	10.01	3.24		6.83	7.03	3.14		19.62	18.32	43.56	
Rajauri	2.32	2.44	0.22		0.56	0.58	0.09		11.13	10.80	17.15	
Punch	2.48	2.57	0.41		0.96	0.99	0.16		12.73	12.29	23.47	

Note:—N = Negligible.

As is discernible from the above statement, the main economic source of the State is cultivation (Category I) which accounts for 56.85 per cent of total main workers. This is owing to the fact that large majority of the population has, in the absence of any alternative avenue of employment, to depend upon agriculture. The sex-wise data reveal that females engaged in this category claim a little larger proportion (63.50 per cent) than the males (56.18 per cent).

The district-wise statistics show that the participation rate of persons engaged in economic sector of cultivation is highest in Doda (75.57 per cent). This is true of Kargil and Punch districts also where the proportions of cultivators stand at 74.23 per cent and 73.76 per cent respectively. Kupwara and Rajauri are also conspicuous for having returned 73 per cent of such workers in each district. Barring Srinagar, Badgam and Jammu, the participation rates in every other district are higher than the State proportion ranging between 57.57 per cent of Baramulla and 69.25 per cent of Udhampur. Srinagar is notable for having returned the lowest proportion of cultivators; standing at 16.68 per cent only. In the case of males, the highest work participation rate has been returned from the districts of Punch and Rajauri standing at 74.18 per cent and 73.68 per cent respectively. Kupwara and Doda rank next with their respective proportion of such male workers standing at 72.94 per cent and 72.20 per cent. Srinagar, Leh (Ladakh) and Jammu are conspicuous for having returned the lower work participation rates in comparison to the State average (56.18 per cent). Among females, the highest participation rate has been returned by Kargil district standing at 96.47 per cent. Doda with 89.48 per cent comes next Anantnag, Kupwara, Leh (Ladakh) and Udhampur follow, with their participation rates standing at 78.27 per cent, 74.44 per cent, 73.44 per cent and 71.51 per cent respectively. Srinagar is again notable for having returned the lowest participation rate of such female workers standing at only 18.07 per cent.

A very small proportion of workers (3.49 per cent) is engaged in agricultural labourer (category II) in the State as a whole. Kupwara, Leh (Ladakh), Kathua, Jammu and Rajauri are the only districts where the participation rate of workers are higher than that of the State. The corresponding proportions in other districts except Pulwama, Udhampur and Rajauri are almost at par with the State average.



As in the case of the over-all number of workers, male agricultural labourers of the State also claim the same proportion among the total workers of this sex. Females on the other hand, constitute only 2.19 per cent workers belonging to this sex. Kupwara, Leh (Ladakh), Kathua, Jammu and Punch have returned higher proportions of both male and female workers than the respective averages for the State.

Persons engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities (category III) also claim a small proportion (3.54%). Doda district claims the highest proportion of workers (7.03%) engaged in this category. Other districts having registered higher rates than the State average includes Srinagar, Leh (Ladakh), Udhampur, Kathua & Rajauri. The lowest proportion (1.00%) has been returned from Kargil district. In the case of males, the participation rate of workers of category III (3.60%) for the State as a whole is higher than that of females (2.92%). Srinagar, Leh (Ladakh), Doda, Udhampur & Rajauri districts have returned higher proportions of males than the State average. So far as females are concerned, Rajauri has recorded a very high proportion (9.11%) followed by Udhampur (7.68%) and Kathua (6.64%).

The participation of workers in the economic category IV (mining & quarrying) is, however, insignificant in the State as a whole and limited to 0.18% of the total number of workers only.

Workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs account for 11.24% workers of whom 5.30% are engaged in household industry V(a) and 5.94% in non-household category V(b). Srinagar district has returned the highest proportion of workers engaged both in household and non-household industry. Badgam & Baramula are the only other districts where the proportions of workers in household industry are higher than that of the State average. So far as non-household industry is concerned, Pulwama, Badgam & Jammu districts are conspicuous for having registered higher proportion of workers than that returned for the State as a whole.

The sex-wise statistics show that the participation of females in household industry is higher than males. In the

State as a whole the proportion of workers (4.76%) among males relating to this category is exceeded by Srinagar, Badgam and Baramula which claim 13.39%, 11.93% and 6.92% of workers respectively.

As regards females, Badgam district leads all other districts of the State with a proportion of 37.61% workers. Srinagar, Baramula and Pulwama claim next three positions.

Females engaged in manufacturing other than household industry constitute only 4.85% as against 6.05% among males. Srinagar takes a leading place among males with the work participation rate returned as high as 15.91% followed by Badgam (7.62%), Jammu (7.59%) and Pulwama (7.01%). All other districts have recorded lower work participation rates than the State average. In the case of females engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs other than household industry, Badgam tops the list with 13.65% of workers, followed closely by Srinagar (11.45%) and Pulwama (10.68%). Baramula, Kathua and Jammu are the other districts where the corresponding percentage of these female workers is higher than the State average.

Workers engaged in activities connected with construction (category VI) make up a proportion of 2.83% of workers of the State. Only four districts viz; Udhampur (5.63%), Jammu (4.72%), Kathua (3.77%) and Srinagar (3.09%) have returned higher proportion than the State average. Kupwara has returned the smallest proportion of workers (1.13%) engaged in this category. As regards males, the State proportion of 3.02% is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar, Kargil, Udhampur, Kathua and Jammu. As for females, their work participation rate is negligible and limited to 1.01% only.

The proportion of workers engaged in trade & commerce (category VII) stands at 5.58% for the State as a Whole which is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar and Jammu with their respective proportions standing at 13.00% & 9.67%. Among male workers also the State proportion of 6.04% is exceeded by Srinagar and Jammu alone. As for females, the participation rates are, as in the case of the State as a whole, negligible in almost all the districts.

Workers engaged in transport, storage and communication (category VIII) also claim a small proportion (3.16%) for the State as a whole. Srinagar district with 7.94% of workers tops the list followed closely by Jammu (6.83%). Kathua is the only other district where the proportion of these workers is higher than the State average. In all other districts the corresponding proportions are smaller than the State average. Among males, the highest participation rate has been returned by Srinagar district standing at 8.58% while Jammu with 7.03% workers comes next. Barring Kathua (3.74%), the proportion of workers in the remaining districts are lower as against the State average; ranging from 0.58% of Rajauri to 2.46% of Baramula. So far as female workers are concerned, their participation rate for the State as a whole is very negligible and limited to 0.45% only. Srinagar, Jammu & Kathua are the only districts where the proportions of these workers are higher than the state average.

The engagement in other services (category IX) is the next important after cultivation in the economic structure of the State, having returned a proportion of 13.13%. Among districts, Srinagar with 22.42% workers ranks first followed closely by Leh (Ladakh) (21.63%). Barring Kargil & Jammu districts, the proportion of such workers in the remaining districts is lower than that compared with the State average; ranging between 6.75% of Doda and 12.73% of Punch.

The sex-wise proportions show that this category is manned respectively by 13.10% and 13.44% male and female workers of the State as a whole. While in the former case, the State average is exceeded in descending order by Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Srinagar and Jammu districts, in the latter, five districts namely Jammu, Srinagar, Punch, Rajauri & Kathua have returned higher proportions than this average.

The below given statement depicts percentage of non-workers by main activity to total non-workers.

## STATEMENT IX.3

*Percentage of non-workers by main activity to total non-workers, 1981*

Non-workers by main activity	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total non-workers . . . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00
Full time students . . . . .	25.07	39.16	14.91
Household duties . . . . .	26.69	3.98	43.06
Dependents and infants . . . . .	46.72	54.00	41.47
Retired, rentiers & persons of independent means . . . . .	0.37	0.84	0.03
Beggars, Vagrants etc. . . . .	0.10	0.19	0.03
Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions . . . . .	0.04	0.08	0.02
Others . . . . .	1.01	1.75	0.48

Of the total 3,337,345 non-workers returned during 1981 Census, made up of 1,398,445 males and 1,938,900 females, dependents and infants claim the largest proportion (46.72%). Non-working persons attending to household duties claim the second position (26.69%) followed closely by those who are full-time students (25.07%). The proportion of remaining categories of non-workers ranges from 0.04% of inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions to 0.37% of retired, rentiers and persons of independent means.

Between the two sexes, it is observed that the proportion of male dependents and infants ranks first (54.00%) whereas females attending to household duties claim the largest proportion (43.06%). While males engaged as full-time students claim the second place (39.16%), in the case of females, this position is claimed by dependents and infants (41.47%). Males engaged with household duties claim 3.98% of non-workers, whereas female full-time students make up a proportion of 14.91% of non-workers. The proportion claimed by the remaining categories of male non-workers ranges from 0.08% of inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution to 0.84% of retired, rentiers and persons of independent means whereas females claim a negligible proportion.

## CHAPTER X

### FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

It is most essential to have fertility rates for assessing appropriate the growth of population so that they become useful to the administrators and planners for formulating policy decisions in regard to the needs of the people. During the past, growth of population did not pose serious problems to the administrators and planners as of then the growth was minimal in relation to the resources of a country. But with the advent of time the problems of population growth have become serious in-as-much as it has over-shot the limits of the human needs.

It was, therefore, realised that unless a nation knew the birth rate, it could not fully plan its needs and requirements, thus it might be taken un-awares of the demographic changes taking place in its population. The trends in fertility could be studied with the help of standard indices like, child women ratio, crude birth rate, general fertility rate, age specific fertility rate and age specific marital rates, etc. it is, however, a usual practice to work out fertility rates on the basis of the figures registered with the authorities responsible for registration of births. However, due to insufficient data available in regard to these figures, the demographers have come to rely upon the figures collected during the National Censuses.

It should be known that the fertility indices are closely related to the births at any time and therefore we should actually discuss various methods of finding out fertility rates. It would be, therefore, necessary to discuss the usefulness of the birth statistics. As is known a couple gives birth to any number of children as long as it has the reproductive capacity to give birth whereas death of a person occurs once in a life time. Thus, the births take place during a limited period, viz; during a couple's reproduction capacity only. After the reproductive stage no birth can occur as their will be no fertility.

### Age Specific Fertility Rate

It is important basic refinement in the measurement of natality without which other refinements in many cases can not be made. However, the age specific fertility rates for any year are obtained by dividing the number of births to the mothers of each age in that year by the number of women of this age in the population at that date and multiplying this figure by a thousand. Under this system, women of reproductive sub-age groups are divided and rate for each sub-age group is separately found out. This is because the fertility rates among women of different sub-age groups are always different and can give a clear picture about the trends in the fertility rates among various age groups. While finding out age specific fertility rates, the following formula is used for their calculations:—

$$\text{A.S.F.R.} = \frac{b_i k}{p_i}$$

- Where  $b_i$  = Indicates the number of births registered during the year to women in the interval, usually such as interval being of five years.
- $p_i$  = Indicates the mid year population of women in the same age group.
- $k$  = 1000

The sub joined statement gives the age specific fertility rates for the State as a whole.

#### STATEMENT X:1

*Age specific fertility rate — Jammu & Kashmir, 1981*

State	Age group	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	15—19	113.79	124.56	81.34
	20—24	1020.13	1072.66	856.71
	25—29	2403.30	2431.73	2307.36
	30—34	3574.16	3610.39	3442.03
	35—39	4509.48	4595.06	4205.81
	40—44	4972.83	5066.85	4620.10
	45—49	5246.00	5355.76	4855.25
	50+	4884.39	4979.01	4470.26

As can be seen from the above statement, the reproductive capacity of women increases from the potential initial age group, viz, 20—24 and registers, ASFR at the rate of 1020 and jumps from one age group to another till it reaches as high as 5246 in the age group 45—49 and then onwards decreases from the age group 50+. It is, however, lowest recorded in the age group 15—19 (114). It would interest the readers to have the ASFR's calculated separately for rural and urban areas to assess the differentials between these two sectors. As for the rural areas, the pattern of changes in the rates, by and large, conform to the rates prevalent in the State as a whole. However, in the urban sector, it is as low as 857 in age group 20—24 as against 1073 recorded in the corresponding age group in the rural sector though in all the age-groups ASFR's in urban sector are comparatively lower in relation to the corresponding age-groups in the rural areas.

It would, however, be interesting to have a study of the ASFR's of various religious groups enabling us to gain an insight into the fertility differentials ever-going in the various communities. The religious break up of the age specific fertility rates is given in the following statement :—

#### STATEMENT X.2

*Age specific fertility rate in Jammu & Kashmir classified by religion—1981.*

Religion	Age group	Age specific fertility rate
1	2	3
Hindus . . . . .	15—19	102.78
	20—24	1057.32
	25—29	2554.79
	30—34	3780.61
	35—39	4711.98
	40—44	5228.95
	45—49	5834.37
	50+	4916.47
Muslims . . . . .	15—19	125.07
	20—24	1018.13
	25—29	2349.65
	30—34	3503.42
	35—39	4450.07
	40—44	4873.62
	45—49	5129.89
	50+	4891.97

## STATEMENT X.2—concl.

1	2	3
Christians. . . . .	15—19	169.68
	20—24	1253.23
	25—29	2489.07
	30—34	3329.67
	35—39	4076.09
	40—44	4773.01
	45—49	5212.60
	50+	5006.94
Sikhs . . . . .	15—19	40.93
	20—24	782.96
	25—29	2319.69
	30—34	3474.10
	35—39	4486.67
	40—44	5129.44
	45—49	5510.39
	50+	5353.85
Buddhists . . . . .	15—19	24.94
	20—24	476.49
	25—29	1526.86
	30—34	2751.27
	35—39	3448.74
	40—44	3799.66
	45—49	3714.95
	50+	3475.57

As can be seen from the above table age specific fertility rates in all the age groups except 15—19 are higher among Hindus in comparison to Muslims. It is as high as 5834 in age-group 45—49 among Hindus followed by 5510 among Sikhs whereas among Muslims the rate is 5130 in the corresponding age group. Moreover, among Christians the rates are as high as 5213 in the age group 45—49. Buddhists have high specific fertility rate recorded in the age group 40—44 (3800) and 45—49 (3715). However, in age group 15—19, ASFR is as high as 170 among Christians followed by Muslims (125) in comparison to lowest recorded in the corresponding age group in Buddhists (25). Sikhs are, however, conspicuous by having recorded the highest ASFR (5510) in the age group 45—49.



The following statement gives age-specific marital fertility rate in State/districts—1981.

## STATEMENT—X.3

*Age specific marital fertility rate, State/district—1981*

State/ District	Age group	Age specific marital fertility rate
1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	15—19	126.15
	20—24	213.35
	25—29	203.06
	30—34	161.29
	35—39	112.77
	40—44	63.17
	45—49	31.83
	50+	10.14
Anantnag	15—19	133.33
	20—24	230.16
	25—29	230.13
	30—34	187.72
	35—39	125.87
	40—44	68.82
	45—49	35.17
	50+	12.88
Pulwama	15—19	131.85
	20—24	221.55
	25—29	219.85
	30—34	176.47
	35—39	122.29
	40—44	68.16
	45—49	34.85
	50+	9.34
Srinagar	15—19	145.40
	20—24	171.29
	25—29	139.27
	30—34	89.17
	35—39	53.11
	40—44	30.10
	45—49	17.24
	50+	7.76
Badgam	15—19	121.76
	20—24	212.80
	25—29	119.52
	30—34	160.19
	35—39	115.93
	40—44	67.94
	45—49	36.85
	50+	11.61

STATEMENT X-3—*contd.*

1	2	3
Baramula . . . . .	15—19 20—24 25—29 30—34 35—39 40—44 45—49 50 +	118.66 204.48 194.22 161.83 117.47 64.00 31.68 9.17
Kupwara . . . . .	15—19 20—24 25—29 30—34 35—39 40—44 45—49 50 +	69.61 145.13 157.81 148.79 109.53 65.47 33.05 10.77
Kargil . . . . .	15—19 20—24 25—29 30—34 35—39 40—44 45—49 50 +	57.74 122.81 170.30 175.46 147.39 111.46 51.13 9.10
Leh (Ladakh) . . . . .	15—19 20—24 25—29 30—34 35—39 40—44 45—49 50 +	64.52 160.19 178.76 177.85 130.75 83.21 35.71 5.28
Doda . . . . .	15—19 20—24 25—29 30—34 35—39 40—44 45—49 50 +	104.51 203.79 211.69 185.49 136.49 75.16 39.23 9.59
Udhampur . . . . .	15—19 20—24 25—29 30—34 35—39 40—44 45—49 50 +	137.62 245.85 233.05 188.78 140.33 77.08 35.06 11.27

STATEMENT X.3—*concl.*

1	2	3
Kathua . . . . .	15—19	135.47
	20—24	254.43
	25—29	247.79
	30—34	185.62
	35—39	130.79
	40—44	64.05
	45—49	24.74
	50+	8.08
Jammu . . . . .	15—19	136.48
	20—24	237.75
	25—29	214.38
	30—34	152.61
	35—39	101.51
	40—44	50.12
	45—49	24.69
	50+	8.75
Rajauri . . . . .	15—19	136.67
	20—24	224.25
	25—29	222.97
	30—34	185.17
	35—39	138.06
	40—44	84.72
	45—49	48.36
	50+	13.77
Punch . . . . .	15—19	110.12
	20—24	176.18
	25—29	196.29
	30—34	170.60
	35—39	114.60
	40—44	84.53
	45—49	50.06
	50+	15.90

As can be seen from data indicated in the above statement, the highest ASMFR in the State has been recorded in the age-group 20—24 (213) whereas lowest is 10 in age-group (50+).

As between the districts, the highest is recorded in age-group 20—24 (254) in Kathua district followed by second highest (246) in Udhampur district in the corresponding age-group. In case of age-group 25—29, Kathua district again stands out highest (248) while Srinagar (139) has the least rate in this age-group. Again, in age-group 50+, the highest ASMFR is thrown up by district Punch whereas lowest is recorded in district Leh (Ladakh) in the corresponding age-group.

## CHAPTER XI

### MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

Migration is an important aspect in the field of population study. A community or a country can gain population either by birth or by in-migration and it can lose population by deaths among its residents or by out-migrants. In other words, migration is a major factor in changing the size and structure of the population. The migration process affects the areas to which migrants have moved and areas which they have left.

Till 1961, migration data was presented with reference to the place of birth. If a person was born at a place other than the place of enumeration, he was treated as a migrant in census returns. In 1961 census, an effort was made to widen the scope of enquiry and collected information on : (i) Birthplace, (ii) Birthplace (rural and urban), (iii) Duration of residence, if born elsewhere. But these statistics did not account for the more recent movement of a person.

In 1971 census migration data were collected for the first time on the basis of place of last residence in addition to the question of birth place.

In 1981 census, the scope of enquiry on migration has been further widened by collecting information of 'reasons

for migration from place of last residence' in addition to the enquiry made in 1971 census.

The data on migration in 1981 census have been collected through the Individual Slip (sample). The following questions relating to migration were put to the respondents through the Individual Slip (sample): —

**Q. 1: Birth place**

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

**Q. 2: Last residence**

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

**Q. 3: Reasons for migration from place of last residence**  
(Employment, education,  
family moved, marriage, others)

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

A comparative study of the magnitude of migration based on birth place concept and last residence concept is given in the following statement :—

## STATEMENT XI.1

*Volume of migration based on birth place and last residence concepts, 1981—Jammu & Kashmir State*

Jammu & Kashmir State	Birth place concept		Jammu & Kashmir State	Last residence concept	
	Total migrants	Percentage to total migrants		Total migrants	Percentage to total migrants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	1,079,285	100.00	Total	1,100,977	100.00
A. Born in India	1,045,495	96.87	A. Last residence elsewhere in India	1,075,657	97.70
I. Within the State of enumeration	956,493	88.62	I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	984,373	89.41
a. Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	737,351	68.32	a. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	767,274	69.69
b. Born in other districts of the State of enumeration	219,142	20.30	b. In other districts of the state of enumeration	217,099	19.72
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	89,002	8.25	II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	91,284	8.29
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)	33,672	3.12	B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	25,191	2.29
C. Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	49	0.01	C. Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	50	0.01
D. Countries in Africa	13	N	D. Countries in Africa	13	N
E. Countries in two Americas	16	N	E. Countries in two Americas	28	N
F. Countries in Oceania	—	—	F. Countries in Oceania	—	—
G. Unclassifiable	40	N	G. Unclassifiable	38	N

NOTE :—N = Negligible.

As is discernible from the above statement, according to the birth place concept, out of the total population of 5,987,389 inhabiting the State as a whole in 1981, the magnitude of migration has been of the order of 1,079,285. Compared to this, the volume of migration with reference to the last residence concept is higher, indicating an increase of 21,692 over that of birth place concept. In other words, while migrants based on birth place concept constitutes 18.03 per cent, those according to the last residence concept account for 18.39 per cent of the total population of the State. Inter-State migrants according to birth place concept comprise 88.62 per cent of the total migrants as against a slightly higher proportion of 89.41 per cent claimed by those whose last place of residence is within the State but outside the place where they have been enumerated. The break-up of former type of migrants into those (a) born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and (b) born in other districts of the State of enumeration shows that while as many as 68.32 per cent form intra-district migrants, the proportion of inter-district migrants stands at 20.30 per cent only. A marginal increase is again discernible in the case of other category of migrants who comprise 69.69 per cent for those having last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration. However, the proportion of migrants in other districts of the State of enumeration stands at 19.72 per cent whereas those who have migrated from other states in India account for 8.25 per cent and 8.29 per cent of the total number of migrants based on birth place concept and last residence concept respectively.

Migrants whose last residence has been in the countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.) stand at 3.12 per cent for birth place concept and 2.29 for last residence concept. Migrants from all other foreign countries belonging to Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.), Africa, two Americas and Oceania have returned negligible proportion for birth place concept as well as last residence concept.

**Rural to Urban migration within the district by duration of residence**  
 The sub-joined statement gives rural to rural migration within the districts by duration of residence, 1981 :

STATEMENT XI.2

*Rural to rural migration within the districts by duration of residence, 1981*

State/District	Total migrants				Less than 1 year			1-4 years			
	P	M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		2	3								4
1											
Jammu & Kashmir	625,365	131,118		494,247	10,809	13,121	24,811		70,598		
Anantnag	78,420	14,588		63,832	1,024	1,310	2,905		9,217		
Pulwama	42,009	6,472		35,537	404	697	1,171		4,846		
Srinagar	7,930	1,412		6,518	68	71	328		985		
Badgam	30,034	3,726		26,308	232	337	828		3,738		
Baramulla	62,078	10,922		51,156	1,331	1,026	2,723		7,318		
Kupwara	30,866	5,158		25,708	489	456	1,223		3,340		
Kargil	5,049	1,231		3,818	59	54	322		517		
Leh (Ladakh)	6,816	2,730		4,086	100	69	761		593		
Doda	49,945	8,818		41,127	1,082	1,391	1,874		5,741		
Udhampur	64,390	13,034		51,356	1,759	1,981	2,990		7,714		
Kathua	57,169	11,413		45,756	1,294	1,620	1,859		5,974		
Jammu	144,404	37,639		106,765	2,055	3,042	4,851		14,824		
Rajauri	31,387	9,626		21,761	768	814	1,968		3,980		
Punch	14,868	4,349		10,519	141	254	1,009		1,810		



STATEMENT XI.2—continued.

State/District	5-9 years		10-19 years		20 years		Period not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jammu & Kashmir	18,852	72,697	30,541	127,276	41,633	205,324	4,472	5,233
Anantnag	2,106	9,272	3,272	16,833	4,546	26,407	734	793
Pulwama	857	5,152	1,511	9,453	2,018	14,902	511	487
Srinagar	251	1,015	323	1,668	365	2,708	77	72
Badgam	576	3,555	894	6,950	1,156	11,665	41	63
Baramulla	1,657	7,047	2,290	13,412	2,809	22,190	111	162
Kupwara	749	3,514	1,093	6,969	1,477	11,276	127	153
Kargil	178	516	259	968	343	1,638	69	126
Leh (Ladakh)	268	561	600	1,019	758	1,653	243	191
Doda	1,150	6,144	1,751	10,337	2,441	16,691	520	823
Udhampur	1,823	7,654	2,840	12,508	3,380	21,142	242	357
Kathua	1,483	6,330	2,249	10,988	4,268	20,549	259	284
Jarwal	5,589	16,481	9,874	27,790	14,028	43,397	1,243	1,231
Rajauri	1,253	3,612	2,280	5,565	3,194	7,614	163	177
Punch	911	1,842	1,304	2,816	852	3,492	131	304

It is evident from the above statement that the total bulk of Intra-district migration from rural to rural areas in the State as a whole is 625,365 constituting of 131,118 males and 494,247 females. The excess of females over males is indeed striking and indicates that this type of movement among intra-district migrants is influenced by social factors.

The classification of migrants by duration of residence at the place of enumeration shows that females have returned higher proportions in all durations. It suggests that the change of residence within the rural areas of the district is necessitated by the main factor attributable to marriages.

It is seen that the districts where males preponderate in duration of residence "less than one year" are Baramula, Kupwara, Kargil and Leh (Ladakh). In so far as durations 1 to 4 years, 5—9 years and 20+ years are concerned, females out-number males in all the districts except Leh (Ladakh), where the number of male and female migrants relating to duration 1—4 years stands at 761 and 593 respectively.

#### **Rural to Urban migration within the district by duration of residence**

Statement XI.3 given on pages 103 & 104 depicts rural to urban migration within the district by duration of residence.

In the state as a whole, the magnitude of intra-district migration for the rural to urban type of movement is 70,117 comprising 27,550 males and 42,567 females. Barring durations less than 1 year and 1 to 4 years, there is a preponderance of females in all the age-groups. Marked disparity between male and female migrants is discernible in age 20 years and above where males number 7,462 and females 16,056.

It is interesting to note that Jammu district has the largest number of rural to urban migrants as the city pulls larger population towards itself from the surrounding rural areas. Baramula, Kathua, Anantnag and Udhampur follow in descending order of the magnitude of migration.

Data relating to duration of residence in place of enumeration depicts that in all the districts with the exception of duration "less than one year" and "1 to 4 years",

STATEMENT XL.3  
*Rural to urban migration within the district by duration of residence, 1981*

State/District	Total migrants			Less than 1 year			1-4 years	
	P	M		F	M	F	M	F
		2	3					
1				4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir		70,117	27,550	42,567	2,484	1,521	7,166	7,051
Anantnag .		6,607	1,722	4,885	130	145	474	713
Pulwama .		3,298	827	2,471	91	46	217	348
Srinagar .		2,097	524	1,573	60	29	133	252
Badgam .		1,048	254	794	7	7	64	131
Baramulla .		7,111	2,411	4,700	220	104	946	701
Kupwara .		1,530	594	936	110	27	181	108
Kargil .		962	585	277	37	9	287	73
Leh (Ladakh) .		1,779	812	967	52	35	272	213
Doda .		2,763	1,293	1,470	256	120	555	319
Udhampur .		6,294	3,064	3,230	334	186	814	606
Kathua .		6,676	2,640	4,036	184	162	687	682
Jammu .		25,753	10,478	15,275	818	593	1,983	2,569
Rajauri .		1,899	948	951	54	36	313	195
Punch .		2,500	1,397	1,103	131	22	241	143

STATEMENT XI.3—*concd.*

State/District	5-9 years		10-19 years		20 years		Period not stated		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Jammu & Kashmir	3984	6,324	5,352	10,806	7,462	16,056	1,103	910	
Anantnag .	299	732	326	1,233	384	1,966	110	96	
Pulwama .	157	370	145	605	163	1,070	55	32	
Srinagar .	66	184	90	426	103	629	72	53	
Badgam .	35	117	63	251	71	270	14	18	
Baramulla .	346	677	430	1,221	458	1,989	11	9	
Kupwara .	93	160	109	284	101	353	1	3	
Kargil .	120	65	86	59	40	72	16	—	
Leh (Ladakh) .	161	203	199	283	104	220	23	13	
Doda .	157	217	175	336	123	441	28	36	
Udhampur .	518	530	685	788	664	1,033	68	87	
Kathua .	405	596	449	972	837	1,547	77	78	
Jammu .	1,430	2,249	2,264	3,933	3,410	5,495	573	437	
Rajauri .	122	145	192	250	253	311	14	15	
Punch .	75	80	139	165	772	660	40	33	

females generally preponderate in every other duration viz: 5—9, 10—19 and 20+ years, indicating the influence of marriage migration.

**Rural to urban migration within the State but outside the districts by duration of residence**

Statement XI.4 given on pages 106 & 107 indicates the distribution of inter-district migrants among the districts of the State classified by duration of residence in place of enumeration.

The total number of rural push among inter-district migrants in the State as a whole is 28,010 made up of 14,938 males and 13,072 females. With the exception of durations 10—19 years and 20+ years males exhibit a marked excess over females.

Of the total number of 28,010 inter-district migrants belonging to rural to urban category, Srinagar district with 9,091 migrants tops the list followed closely by Jammu with 8,953 migrants. Udhampur (1948), Kathua (1507) and Rajauri (1013) are other three districts which account for a significant number of migrants. In all other districts the magnitude of rural push among such migrants is small ranging between 58 in Kargil to 880 in Pulwama.

A very wide gap is discernible in the sex-wise strength of migrants whose duration of stay at the place of enumeration is 20+ years. As the statement indicates, this difference goes on decreasing with the reduction in the duration of residence. The only duration where males preponderate over females in the State as a whole as well as districts is the period of residence "Less than one year".

**Rural to urban migration from other States of India by duration of residence**

Statement XI.5 given on pages 108 & 109 depicts rural to urban migration from other states of India among the districts of the State classified by duration of residence in place of enumeration.

It is evident from the statement that rural to urban movement among inter-State migrants is of the order of 12,370 comprising 5,533 males and 6,837 females. Their distribution by duration of residence in place of enumeration shows that

**STATEMENT XI.4**  
*Rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district by duration of residence—1981*

State/District	Total migrants			Less than 1 year			1—4 years		
	P	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Jammu & Kashmir	28,010	14,938	13,072	1,973	762	4,318	2,540		
Anantnag .	800	285	515	31	21	76	77		
Pulwama .	880	233	647	20	14	89	107		
Srinagar .	9,091	5,384	3,707	503	197	1,830	713		
Badgam .	754	337	417	30	41	101	71		
Baramulla .	1,357	630	727	61	23	292	118		
Kupwara .	249	111	138	31	15	29	23		
Kargil .	58	38	20	1	1	26	9		
Leh (Ladakh) .	356	279	77	34	5	123	44		
Doda .	590	337	253	67	37	105	47		
Udhampur .	1,948	1,032	916	164	92	337	243		
Kathua .	1,507	875	632	393	42	153	140		
Jammu .	8,953	4,613	4,340	592	241	983	840		
Rajauri .	1,013	549	464	34	23	145	86		
Punch .	454	235	219	12	10	29	22		

STATEMENT XI. 4—*concd.*

State/District	5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years		Period not stated		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Jammu & Kashmir	2,184	1,866	2,236	2,931	3,252	4,416	975	556	
Anantnag . .	36	78	56	121	74	205	12	12	
Pulwama . .	32	87	33	168	45	262	15	9	
Srinagar . .	998	527	782	826	716	1,153	555	291	
Badgam . .	49	55	72	109	45	126	40	15	
Baramulla . .	97	107	105	191	72	286	3	1	
Kupwara . .	14	22	15	34	21	44	1	—	
Kargil . .	6	4	4	4	—	1	1	1	
Leh (Ladakh) .	59	9	47	13	12	6	3	—	
Doda . .	33	26	29	44	88	90	16	10	
Udhampur . .	123	120	170	201	220	240	18	21	
Kathua . .	50	84	80	128	184	229	15	10	
Jammu . .	605	661	776	976	1,376	1,447	280	175	
Rajauri . .	69	67	63	104	224	178	15	6	
Punch . .	12	20	4	14	175	148	2	5	

**STATEMENT XI.5**  
*Rural to urban migration from other states of India by duration of residence—1981*

State/District	P	Total migrants		Less than 1 year				1—4 years	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Jammu & Kashmir	12,370	5,533	6,837	1,202	1,198	2,073	2,202		
Anantnag . .	57	23	34	1	2	17	5		
Pulwama . .	24	22	2	1	—	17	—		
Strinagar . .	1,664	997	667	400	235	322	235		
Badgam . .	315	145	170	17	22	59	127		
Baramulla . .	68	36	32	3	4	21	15		
Kupwara . .	19	5	14	1	3	—	3		
Vaggl . .	39	11	28	1	1	1	3		
Leh (Ladakh) .	96	69	27	7	8	15	8		
Doda . .	33	15	18	3	3	4	5		
Udhampur . .	1,289	591	698	144	239	282	315		
Kathua . .	2,482	665	1,817	148	144	155	281		
Jammu . .	6,123	2,897	3,226	465	518	1,154	1,141		
Rajauri . .	142	49	93	11	19	25	61		
Punch . .	21	9	12	1	—	1	3		



STATEMENT XI.5—*concd.*

State/District	5-9 years			10-19 years			20 years +			Period not stated		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Jammu & Kashmir	683	831	628	1,070	541	1,277	407	260				
Anantnag .	2	10	1	7	—	—	2	10				
Pulwama .	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—				
Srinagar .	81	46	45	60	23	34	126	56				
Badgam .	3	5	1	5	2	—	63	11				
Baramulla .	5	6	4	4	3	4	—	—				
Kupwara .	1	3	2	3	1	2	—	—				
Kargil .	—	10	—	10	1	1	8	3				
Leh (Ladakh) .	17	3	14	4	14	1	2	3				
Doda .	2	2	1	2	3	5	2	1				
Udhampur .	65	57	52	48	30	32	19	7				
Kathua .	52	227	103	383	173	741	35	41				
Jammu .	444	449	394	536	289	454	151	128				
Rajauri .	5	7	7	4	1	2	—	—				
Punch .	4	5	2	3	1	1	—	—				

migrants having stay of 1 to 4 years claim the largest proportion followed in descending order by those whose duration is less than one year, 20+ years, 10--19 years and 5--9 years. The sex-wise statistics shows that barring duration of residence less than 1 year, the females out-number males in every duration.

Of the total 12,370 migrants who have poured into the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir from the rural areas of other States of India, as many as 6,123 have been enumerated in Jammu district. Kathua comes next (2482) while Srinagar (1664) and Udhampur (1289) take the third and fourth places respectively. The extent of urbanisation which is closely interlinked with the extent of economic development of a town is distinctly visible in the flow of immigrants into the districts of Srinagar and Jammu which include the two largest urban areas of the State. In other districts, the numerical strength of inter-State rural migrants to urban areas ranges from 19 of Kupwara to 315 of Badgam.

### **Growth rate of migrants**

Statement XI.6 given on page 111 depicts growth rate of migrants 1971--81 based on birth place concept and last residence concept for the State as a whole.

As is evident from the statement, the total number of migrants based on birth place concept which stood at 867,636 in 1971 has risen to 1,079,285 in 1981 registering thereby a growth rate of 24.39 per cent. Against this, the total number of migrants based on last residence concept has increased from 906,161 in 1971 census to 1,100,977 in 1981; recording a growth rate of 21.49 per cent. It indicates that the growth rate of total migrants with reference to birth place concept is higher than those based on last residence concept. Inter-State migrants according to birth place concept have also registered higher growth rates as compared to their corresponding rates based on last residence concept.

Statement XI.7 given on pages 112 & 113 indicates percentage of migrants classified by reasons for migration to total migrants.

STATEMENT—XI. 6  
*Growth rate of migrants (1971-81) based on birth place and last residence concept—Jammu & Kashmir State*

State Jammu & Kashmir		Birth place concept		State Jammu & Kashmir		Last residence concept		
		Total migrants				Total migrants		
		1971	1981			1971	1981	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	867,636	1,079,285	24.39	Total	906,161	1,100,977	21.49
A.	Born in India	825,548	1,045,495	26.64	A. Last residence elsewhere in India	878,148	1,075,657	18.73
I.	Within the State of enumeration	756,382	956,493	26.45	I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	802,669	984,373	22.63
(a)	Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	602,080	737,351	22.46	(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	636,180	767,274	20.60
(b)	Born in other districts of the state of enumeration	154,302	219,142	42.02	(b) In other districts of the State of enumeration	166,489	217,099	30.39
II.	States in India beyond the state of enumeration	69,165	89,032	23.67	II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	75,479	91,284	20.93
B.	Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	41,704	33,672	(-)-19.26	B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	27,550	25,191	(-) 8.56
C.	Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	50	49	(-)-2.00	C. Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	48	50	4.17
D.	Countries in Africa	19	13	31.57	D. Countries in Africa	17	13	(-)23.53
E.	Countries in two Americas	5	16	(-)-220.00	E. Countries in two Americas	9	28	211.11
F.	Countries in Oceania	1	—	—	F. Countries in Oceania	2	—	—
G.	Unclassifiable	309	40	(-)-87.06	G. Unclassifiable	387	38	(-)90.18

**STATEMENT—XI.7**  
*Percentage of migrants classified by reason for migration to total migrants*

Last residence	Total Migrants			Reason for migration					
	P	M	F	P	P	P	M	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
<b>Total</b>	1,100,977	331,378	769,599	10.53	29.93	2.17			
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	1,075,658	318,680	756,978	10.57	30.51	2.18			
I. Within State of enumeration	984,373	275,281	709,092	8.87	27.24	1.74			
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	767,274	183,972	583,302	6.54	23.29	1.26			
(b) In other districts of State	217,099	91,309	125,790	17.11	35.21	3.97			
II. States in India beyond State of enumeration	91,284	43,398	47,886	28.88	51.21	8.64			
B. Total of other countries	25,320	12,699	12,621	8.77	15.58	1.92			

Last residence	Reason for migration					
	Education			Family Move		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Total</b>	1.13	2.66	0.48	18.52	33.43	12.10
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	1.14	2.72	0.47	17.90	32.58	11.72
I. Within State of enumeration	1.06	2.72	0.42	16.17	32.69	9.76
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	0.79	2.31	0.31	13.68	33.34	7.48
(b) In other districts of State	2.01	3.52	0.92	24.97	31.39	20.31
II. States in India beyond State of enumeration	2.01	2.78	1.32	36.53	31.88	40.75
B. Total of other countries	0.83	0.96	0.70	44.79	54.60	34.92

STATEMENT—XL.7—*concl.*

Last residence	Reason for migration						
	Marriage			Others			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Total	57.48	9.23	78.25	12.34	24.75	7.00	
A. Last residence elsewhere in India							
I. Within State of enumeration	58.26	3.54	78.76	12.13	24.65	6.87	
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	61.6)	10.83	81.23	12.30	25.46	6.80	
(b) In other districts of State	68.14	13.78	85.29	10.85	27.28	5.66	
II. States in India beyond State of enumeration	38.46	5.06	62.71	17.45	24.82	12.09	
B. Total of other countries	22.24	0.99	41.49	10.34	13.14	7.80	
	24.60	1.60	47.74	21.01	27.26	14.72	

As is observed from the data contained in the statement, of the total 1,100,977 migrants recorded, it is the marriage factor which has largely claimed a high proportion of migrants (57.48 per cent) followed by the movement of families (18.52 per cent). Reasons for migration relating to 'others' and 'employment' take the next two positions with 12.34 per cent and 10.53 per cent migrants respectively. Notably, the lowest proportion of migrants is, claimed by the education factor.

Between the two sexes, it is noticed that while male migrants relating to the family move have returned the higher proportion (33.40 per cent), among females, the highest proportion is claimed by the marriage factor (78.25 per cent). Employment and family move in the case of males and females respectively have also, however, claimed a sizeable proportion of migrants.

So far as persons who last resided elsewhere in India are concerned, it is again the marriage factor that has contributed a higher proportion (58.26 per cent). Family move with 17.90 per cent and employment with 10.57 per cent of migrants take the 2nd and 3rd places respectively. While males relating to the family move claim a higher proportion (32.58 per cent) among females, it is once again the marriage factor claiming a proportion of 78.76 per cent and takes a lead above all other reasons for migration.

What has been said for 'Total' and 'last residence' elsewhere in India' holds good, more or less, to other categories as well.

## CHAPTER XII

### SUMMARY

In this chapter we shall recapitulate some of the salient demographic features of the population data collected during 1981 census of our State. The State's population constituting of 5,987,389 persons live in 6,477 villages and 58 towns. Among the States/Union Territories, Jammu & Kashmir ranks 17th in population size, having recorded 0.87 per cent of the country's total population. The State spreads over an area of 222,236 sq. km, which includes 78,114 sq. km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh).

The average density of population in our State is 59 per km.<sup>2</sup> This is far lower than the country's density of 216.

The proportion of urban population has gone up from 18.59 per cent in 1901 to 21.05 per cent in 1981. During the last decade, 1971—81, the urban population of the State has increased by 4.86 per cent as against the increase of 29.69 per cent of total population.

The sex ratio, that is, the number of females per 1,000 males, has been gradually declining in India as a whole. The sex ratio in India has come down from 972 in 1901 to 934 in 1981. Contrary to this, in Jammu and Kashmir State, there has been an up-ward rising trend in the sex ratio right from 1931. Sex ratio which stood at 865 in 1931 has risen to 892 in 1981.

The growth rate of 29.69 per cent registered by our State during 1971—81 is the highest decadal increase ever registered in our State. The annual growth rate of 2.97 per cent of our State is slightly higher than the all-India rate of 2.50 per cent.

As regards literacy in the State (including the age-group 0—4), the percentage has increased from 18.58 in 1971 to 26.67 in 1981. About 63.71 per cent in males and 84.12 in

females are still illiterate. These figures indicate that much remains to be done in promotion and spread of literacy.

Kashmiri is the most predominant language spoken in the State. Other languages spoken, in descending order of their numerical strength, are Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu.

Religion is an important cultural characteristics of the population. Muslims and Hindus were returned as the predominant religious groups in the State with their number at 1981 Census standing at 3,843,451 and 1,930,448 respectively. Their combined strength accounts for 96.43 per cent of total population of the State. Sikhs and Buddhists account for 2.23 per cent and 1.17 per cent of population respectively.

Out of a total population of 5,987,389 persons recorded for the State as a whole at the 1981 Census, the Scheduled Castes number 497,363 only constituting 8.31 per cent of the total population.

The 1981 Census has returned 1,818,571 as main workers, 831,473 marginal workers and 3,337,345 non-workers. The main economic activity of the State is cultivation which accounts for 57 per cent of total main workers.

Fertility rate of a nation has all along been a matter of interest for the demographers all over the world. The trends in fertility could be studied with the help of standard indices like child women ratio, crude birth rate, general fertility rate, age specific fertility rate and age specific marital rates etc. Fertility rates among women of different sub age-groups are always different and can give a clear picture about the trends in the fertility rates among various age-groups.

The reproductive capacity of women increases from the potential initial age-group, viz., 20—24. In the State as a whole the age-group 20—24 registers ASFR at the rate of 1020 and jumps from one age-group to another till it reaches as high as 5,246 in the age-group 45—49 and then onwards decreases from the age-group 50+.

As regards, age specific marital fertility rate in the State as a whole, age-group 20—24 has recorded the highest rate standing at 213 and the lowest (10) has been returned by the age-group 50+.



Apart from fertility and mortality, migration is an important factor contributing to change in the size and growth of population of an area.

According to the birth place concept, out of the total population of 5,987,389 inhabiting the State as a whole in 1981, the magnitude of migration has been of the order of 1,079,285. As against this, the volume of migration based on last residence concept is higher indicating an increase of 21,692 over that of birth place concept.

The growth rate of migrants 1971-81 with reference to birth place concept and last residence concept stands at 24.39 per cent and 21.49 per cent respectively.

Rural to urban movement among inter-State migrants number 12,370 comprising 5,533 males and 6,837 females. The extent of urbanisation which is closely interlinked with the extent of economic development is distinctly visible in the flow of immigrants into the districts of Srinagar and Jammu which include the two largest urban areas of State.

ANNEXURE-I  
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981  
HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory .....		Code No .....				
Name of District .....		Code No. ....				
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ....		Code No. ....				
Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill enterprise list)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill enterprise list
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
2						

Total	xx	(a)	xxx	(a)	xxx	xx
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Signature of Enumerator..... Date .....

NOTE : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

ANNEXURE-I—*concl.*

Page No.....

## CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

## HOUSELIST

Name of Village/Town..... Code No. ....  
 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ..... Code No. ....  
 Enumerator's Block No. ....

Number of persons normally residing in census household				Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
Males	Females		Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
	9	10		11	12	13	
8							14

Signature of Supervisor ..... Date .....  
 Signature of Compiler ..... Date .....  
 strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

## CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

## HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Block No. \_\_\_\_\_ CONFIDENTIAL

Part I: Household Particulars

Form No. \_\_\_\_\_

Location Code \_\_\_\_\_ Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged schedule) \_\_\_\_\_ Type of household, whether institutional or houseless\*

1. Name of head of household \_\_\_\_\_

2. Religion of the head of household \_\_\_\_\_

3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household \_\_\_\_\_

5. Language mainly spoken in the household \_\_\_\_\_

6. Does the household live in a ward house? Yes (1)/No (2) \_\_\_\_\_

7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration? Yes (1)/No (2) \_\_\_\_\_

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

(a) WALL: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) Mud (2) Unburnt bricks (3) Wood (4) Burnt bricks (5) G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6)

Stone (7) Cement concrete (8) Extra (9) Others (0) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) ROOF: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) Tiles, slate or shingle (2) Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3)

Asbestos cement sheets (4) Brick, stone and lime (5) Stone (6) Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C. (7) Others (8) \_\_\_\_\_

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

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD:

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

(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2) \_\_\_\_\_

b. Electricity: Yes (1)/No (2) \_\_\_\_\_ : (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household \_\_\_\_\_

11. Number of married couples usually living in the household \_\_\_\_\_

12. Does the household cultivate land? Yes (1)/No (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 13. If 'Yes' in 12, category: Owned (1) Rented (2) Owned and rented (3) \_\_\_\_\_

14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy \_\_\_\_\_

15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II: Population Record) \_\_\_\_\_

\*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write '0'.

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

## CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part II: Population

M A L E												
Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A	
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Can read and write	Cannot read and write	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	(a)	X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

### Record

**CONFIDENTIAL**

[illegible]

**Checked and found correct**

**Supervisor** \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Net total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enunciator \_\_\_\_\_

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.
- 2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.
- 3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.
- 4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.
- 5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.
- 6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.
- 7 Write legibly.
- 8 Do not do overwriting.
- 9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.
- 10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.
- 11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.
- 12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.
- 13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, if not enumerated already in some other block.
- 14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.
- 15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.
- 16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP  
( Universal )

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No. ....

Slip No. ....

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

1 Name .....	
2 Relationship to head .....	8 Religion .....
3 Male (1)/Female (2) .....	9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2) .....
4 Age .....	10 Name of caste/tribe .....
5 Marital status .....	11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) .....
6 Mother tongue .....	12 Educational attainment .....
7 Two other languages known .....	13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2) .....

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

15B 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW) ☐

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP  
(Sample)

CONFIDENTIAL

**1 Birth place**

- (a) Place of birth \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) District \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) State/Country \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Last residence**

- (a) Place of last residence \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) District \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) State/Country \_\_\_\_\_

**Reasons for migration from place**

of last residence (Code)\* \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Duration of residence at the village or**

town of enumeration \_\_\_\_\_

**5 For all ever-married women only**

- (a) Age at marriage \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐**(c) Number of children ever born alive**Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐**6 For currently married women only**Any child born alive during  
last one year \_\_\_\_\_

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

ANNEXURE-II  
TEHSIL-WISE POPULATION—1981

Sl. No.	Name of tehsil	Population
1	2	3
1	Pahalgam	50,433
2	Anantnag	237,361
3	Duru	82,174
4	Kulgam	236,899
5	Bijbehara	49,484
6	Shupiyao	126,023
7	Pulwama	202,270
8	Tral	75,785
9	Ganderbal	129,081
10	Srinagar	579,247
11	Chadura	137,973
12	Badgam	129,543
13	Beerwah	99,746
14	Bandipore	93,302
15	Sonawari	110,577
16	Sopore	163,436
17	Baramula	187,732
18	Gulmarg	48,499
19	Uri	66,596
20	Handwara	128,335
21	Karnah	28,325
22	Kupwara	172,083
23	Kargil	57,675
24	Zaskar	8,317
25	Leh	68,380
26	Kishtwar	118,661
27	Bhaderwah	102,626
28	Doda	94,717
29	Ramban	109,258
30	Ramnagar	112,331
31	Udhampur	138,244
32	Reasi	80,991

## ANNEXURE II—contd

1	2	3
33	Gool Gulab Garh . . . . .	91,994
34	Chenani . . . . .	30,166
35	Billawar . . . . .	77,590
36	Bashohli . . . . .	62,582
37	Kathra . . . . .	115,184
38	Hiranagar . . . . .	113,857
39	Samba . . . . .	159,027
40	Ranbirsingh Pora . . . . .	138,913
41	Jammu . . . . .	430,277
42	Akhnoor . . . . .	146,802
43	Bishna . . . . .	68,376
44	Budhal . . . . .	55,720
45	Kalakote . . . . .	36,894
46	Nowshehra . . . . .	41,845
47	Rajauri . . . . .	136,177
48	Sunderbani . . . . .	31,864
49	Haveli . . . . .	95,999
50	Mendhar . . . . .	128,198

### ANNEXURE-III

#### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE-1981

Sl. No.	Name of town/ urban agglomeration	Sl. No.	Name of town/ urban agglomeration
1	2	1	2
1	Achabal (N.A.)	25	Kargil (N.A.)
2	Akhnoor (N.A.)	26	Kathua (T.A.)
3	Anantnag (T.A.)	27	Katra (N.A.)
4	Arnia (N.A.)	28	Kishtwar (N.A.)
5	Badamibagh Cantonment*	29	Kukernag (N.A.)
6	Bandipore (N.A.)	30	Kulgam (N.A.)
7	Banihal (N.A.)	31	Kupwara (N.A.)
8	Baramula (T.A.)	32	Lakhenpur (N.A.)
9	Bari Brahmana (N.A.)	33	Leh (N.A.)
10	Bashohli (N.A.)	34	Mattan (N.A.)
11	Batote (N.A.)	35	Newshehra (N.A.)
12	Bhaderwah (N.A.)	36	Pahalgam (N.A.)
13	Bijbehara (N.A.)	37	Pampore (N.A.)
14	Billawar (N.A.)	38	Parole (N.A.)
15	Bishna (N.A.)	39	Pattan (N.A.)
16	Charari Sharief (N.A.)	40	Pulwama (N.A.)
17	Chenani (N.A.)	41	Punch (T.A.)
18	Doda (N.A.)	42	Qazi Gund (N.A.)
19	Ganderbal (N.A.)	43	Rajauri (N.A.)
20	Gulmarg (N.A.)	44	Ramban (N.A.)
21	Handwara (N.A.)	45	Ramnagar (N.A.)
22	Hiranagar (N.A.)	46	Ranbirsingh Pora (N.A.)
23	Jammu Cantonment**	47	Reasi (N.A.)
24	Jammu Municipality	48	Rehambal (C.T.)

ANNEXURE-III—*contd.*

1	2	1	2
49	Samba (N.A.)	56	Udhampur (T.A.)
50	Shupiyan (N.A.)	57	Uri (N.A.)
51	Sopore (T.A.)	58	Vijaypore (N.A.)
52	Srinagar Municipality	Urban Agglomerations :	
53	Sunderbani (N.A.)	Srinagar Urban Agglomeration	
54	Thanan Mandi (N.A.)	Jammu Urban Agglomeration	
55	Tral (N.A.)		

NOTE : \*Forms part of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration.

\*\*Forms part of Jammu Urban Agglomeration.

N.A.—Notified Area.

T.A.—Town Area

C.T.—Census Town