

CENSUS OF INDIA

1971

SERIES 8—JAMMU & KASHMIR
Paper 1 of 1971

POPULATION TOTALS
(PROVISIONAL)

JAMMU & KASHMIR



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DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
JAMMU & KASHMIR



GOVERNOR
JAMMU & KASHMIR

Raj Bhavan,
Jammu.

April 10, 1971.

M e s s a g e

I am happy to congratulate the State Director of Census Operations, Shri Janki Nath Zutshi, and his colleagues for completing the census operations smoothly and punctually. These operations involve a major feat of organization dependent as they are on the voluntary co-operation of a very large number of honorary workers. Let me express the hope that apart from the work of compiling the various prescribed census tables for use as a permanent record for reference, the studies that are being undertaken to interpret the census data from the point of view of social and economic life of the people will prove useful for planning their cultural and economic life.

As the title of this booklet indicates, the figures presented here are absolutely provisional. These have been adopted from the abstracts prepared by over six thousand enumerators whose services had been requisitioned to conduct the 1971 Census enumeration in Jammu and Kashmir. For this reason, the data compiled in this booklet may suffer from certain limitations and is in no way exhaustive. The purpose of this booklet is simply to make available to the Government and those interested, as quickly as we could, some basic particulars about the population of the State. Shortly this data will be subjected to detailed processing and analysis so as to bring out in a comprehensive and meaningful manner, the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population such as sex, broad age-groups, migration, educational levels, industrial and occupational break-ups etc.

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Census of India 1971—Provisional Population Totals

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE*

A. POPULATION	Total	4,615,176
	Males	2,452,661
	Females	2,162,515
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1961-71	29.60 per cent	
C. SEX RATIO	882 females per 1,000 males	
D. PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	18.26 per cent	
E. LITERACY RATE	Total	18.30%
	Males	26.41%
	Females	9.10%
F. WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (i. e. PROPORTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE WORKERS)	Total	30.01%
	Males	52.19%
	Females	4.86%

* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

**STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION OF STATES
OF INDIA**

(1971 Census—Provisional figures)

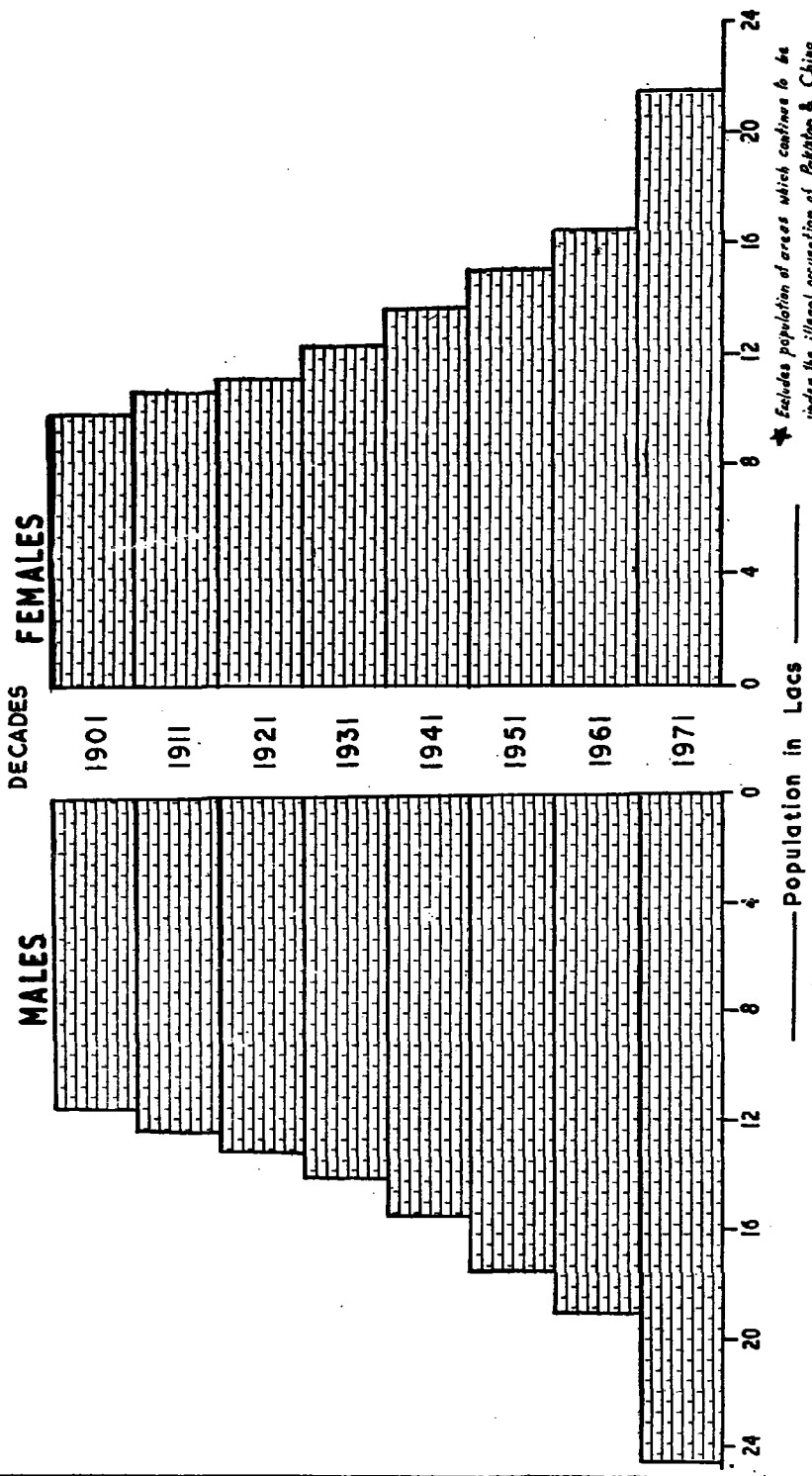
Sl No.	India/States/Union Territories	Total Population		Decennial growth rates (percentage)		Density of population 1971 (per Km ²)
		Population in 1961 (and rank)	Population in 1971 (and rank)	1951-61	1961-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA		439,072,582	546,955,945	+21.64	+24.57	182*
STATES						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447 (4)	43,394,951 (5)	+15.65	+20.60	157
2.	Assam	11,127,939 (14)	14,857,314 (13)	+35.06	+33.51	149
3.	Bihar	46,455,610 (2)	56,387,296 (2)	+19.77	+21.38	324
4.	Gujarat	20,633,350 (9)	26,660,929 (9)	+26.88	+29.21	136
5.	Haryana	7,590,543 (15)	9,971,165 (15)	+33.79	+31.36	225
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,812,463 (17)	3,424,332 (18)	+17.87	+21.76	62
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976 (16)	4,615,176 (16)	+ 9.44	+29.60	N. A.
8.	Kerala	16,903,715 (12)	21,280,397 (12)	+24.76	+25.89	548
9.	Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408 (7)	41,449,729 (6)	+24.17	+28.04	93
10.	Maharashtra	39,553,718 (3)	50,295,081 (3)	+23.60	+27.16	163
11.	Mysore	23,586,772 (8)	29,224,046 (8)	+21.57	+23.90	152
12.	Nagaland	369,200 (23)	515,561 (23)	+14.07	+39.64	31
13.	Orissa	17,548,846 (11)	21,934,827 (11)	+19.82	+24.99	141
14.	Punjab	11,135,069 (13)	13,472,972 (14)	+21.56	+21.00	268
15.	Rajasthan	20,155,602 (10)	25,724,142 (10)	+26.20	+27.63	75
16.	Tamil Nadu	33,686,953 (6)	41,103,125 (7)	+11.85	+22.01	316
17.	Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401 (1)	88,299,453 (1)	+16.66	+19.73	300
18.	West Bengal	34,926,279 (5)	44,440,095 (4)	+32.80	+27.24	507
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
1.	A. & N. Islands	63,548 (27)	115,090 (27)	+105.19	+81.11	14
2.	Chandigarh	119,881 (26)	256,979 (26)	+394.13	+114.36	2254
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57,963 (28)	74,165 (28)	+39.56	+27.95	151
4.	Delhi	2,658,612 (18)	4,044,338 (17)	+52.44	+52.12	2723
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	626,667 (22)	857,180 (22)	+5.14	+36.78	225
6.	L. M. & A. Islands	24,108 (29)	31,798 (29)	+14.61	+31.90	994
7.	Manipur	780,037 (20)	1,069,555 (20)	+35.04	+37.12	48
8.	Meghalaya	744,833 (21)	983,336 (21)	+25.97	+32.02	44
9.	N.E.F.A.	336,558 (25)	444,744 (25)	..	+32.14	N. A.
10.	Pondicherry	369,079 (24)	471,347 (24)	+16.34	+27.71	982
11.	Tripura	1,142,005 (19)	1,556,822 (19)	+78.71	+36.32	149

* Density worked out after excluding the population and area of N.E.F.A. and Jammu & Kashmir

N. A. : Stands for Not Available.

CHARTS & MAPS

*** POPULATION PYRAMID 1901-71**

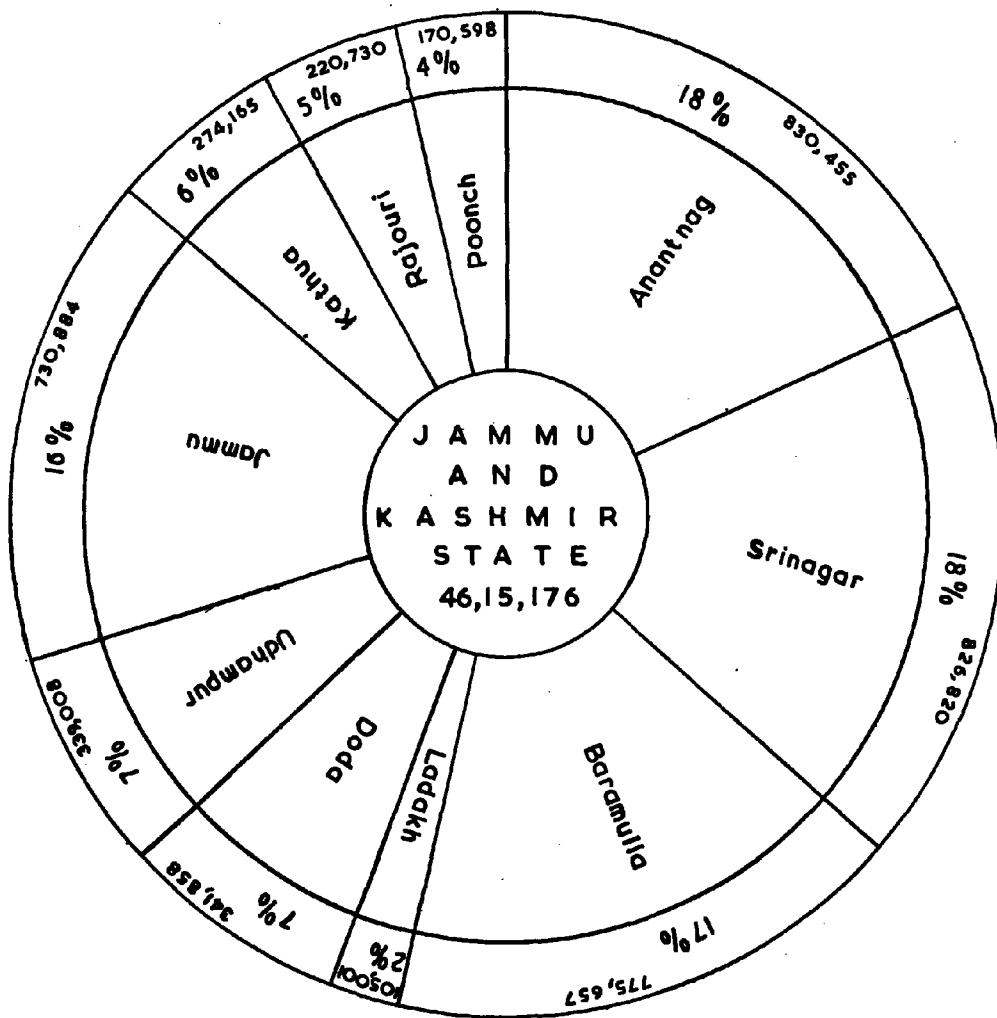


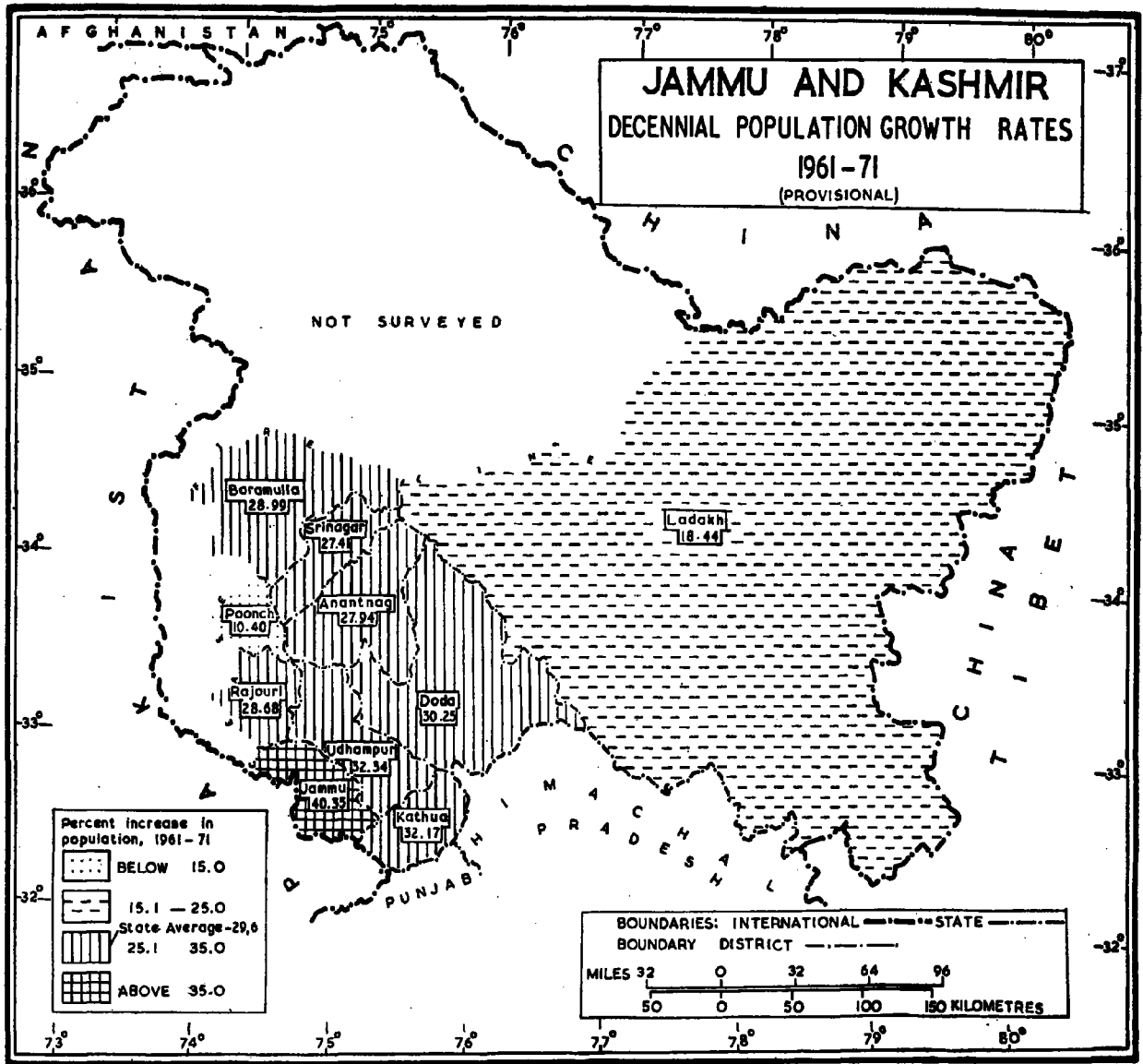
* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan & China since no Census was possible there.

1951 Population is the Arithmetic Mean of 1941 and 1961 Populations.



**CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION
SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS IN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
(1971 CENSUS-PROVISIONAL)**

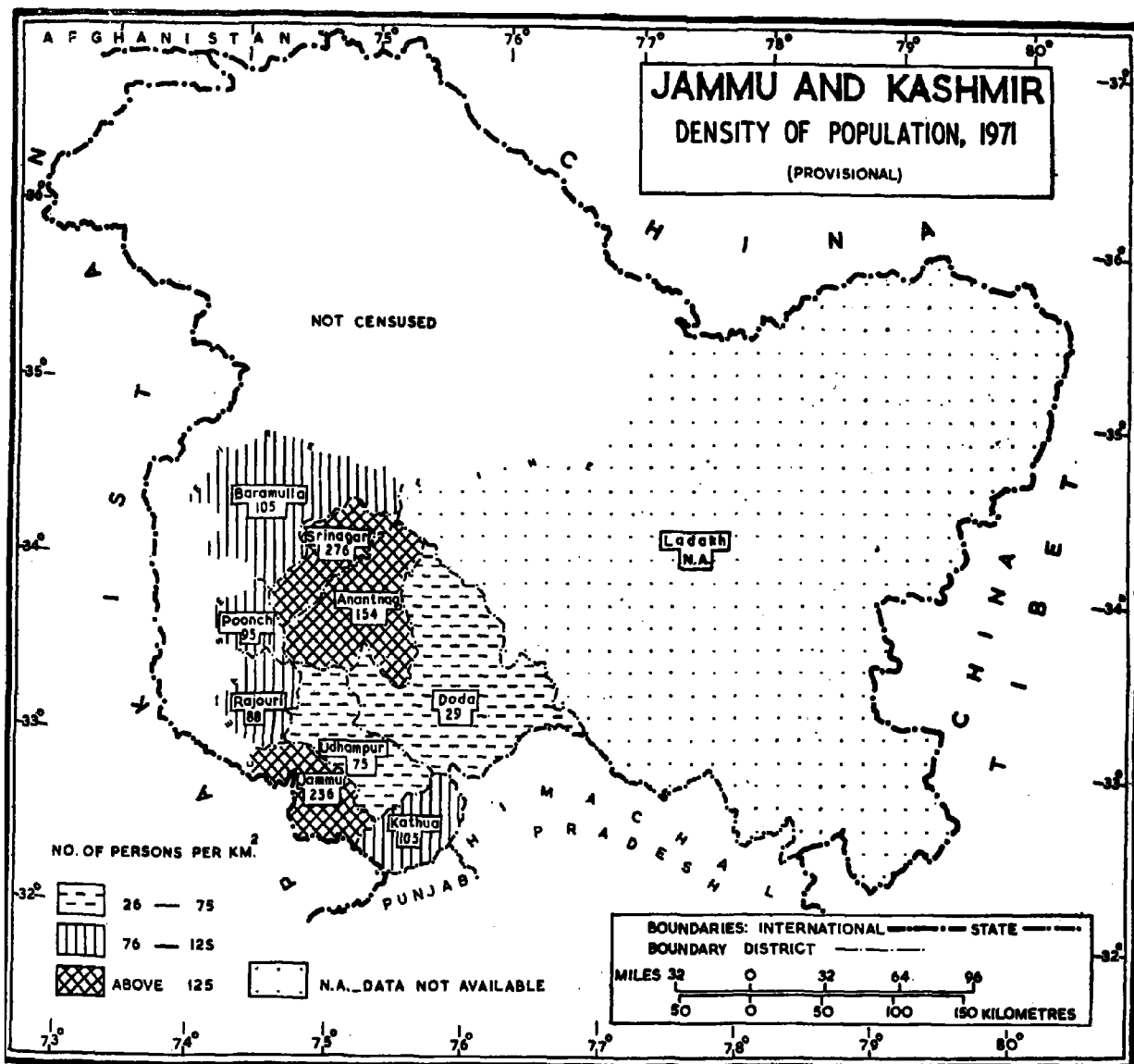




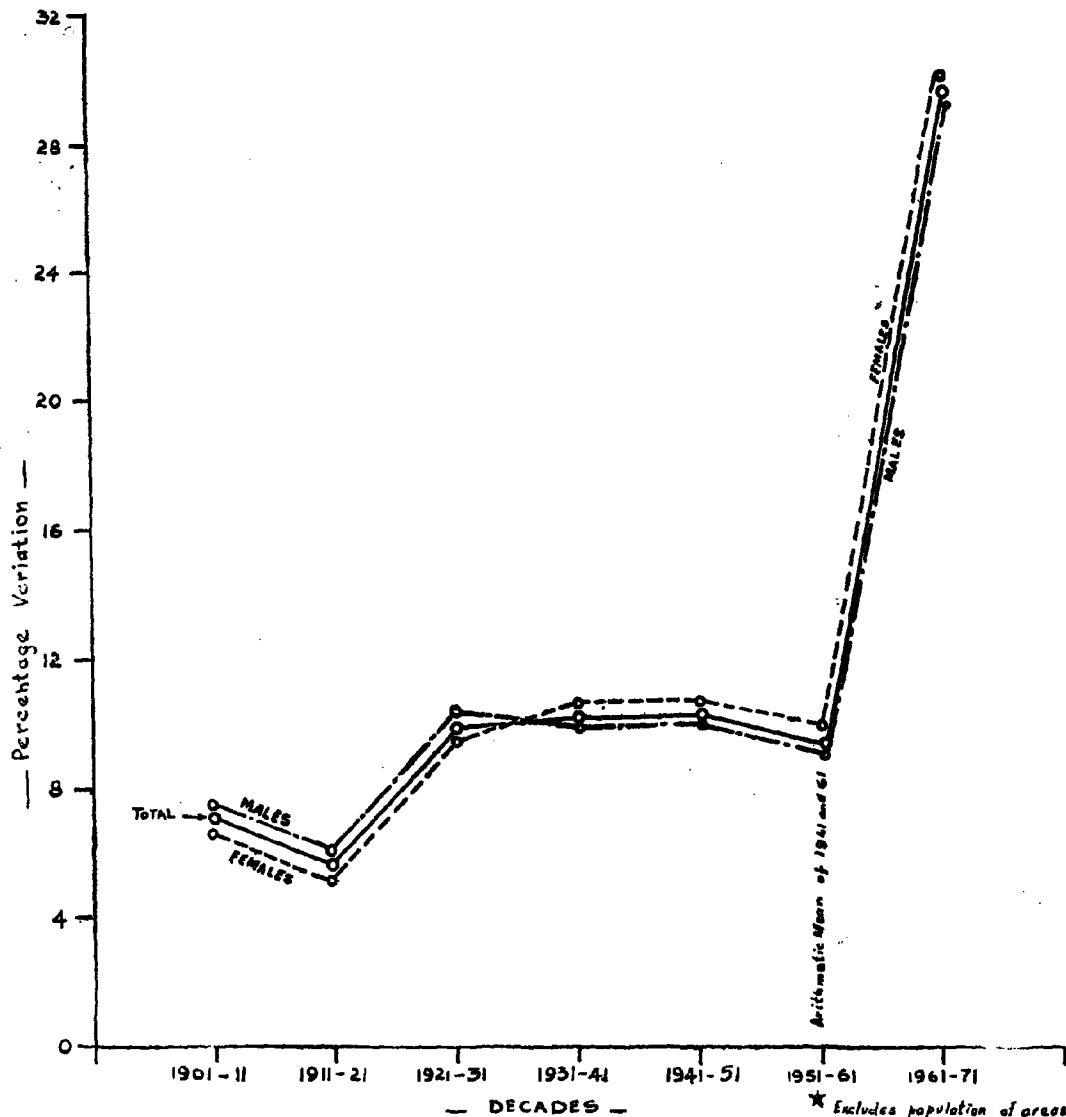
East of Greenwich

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

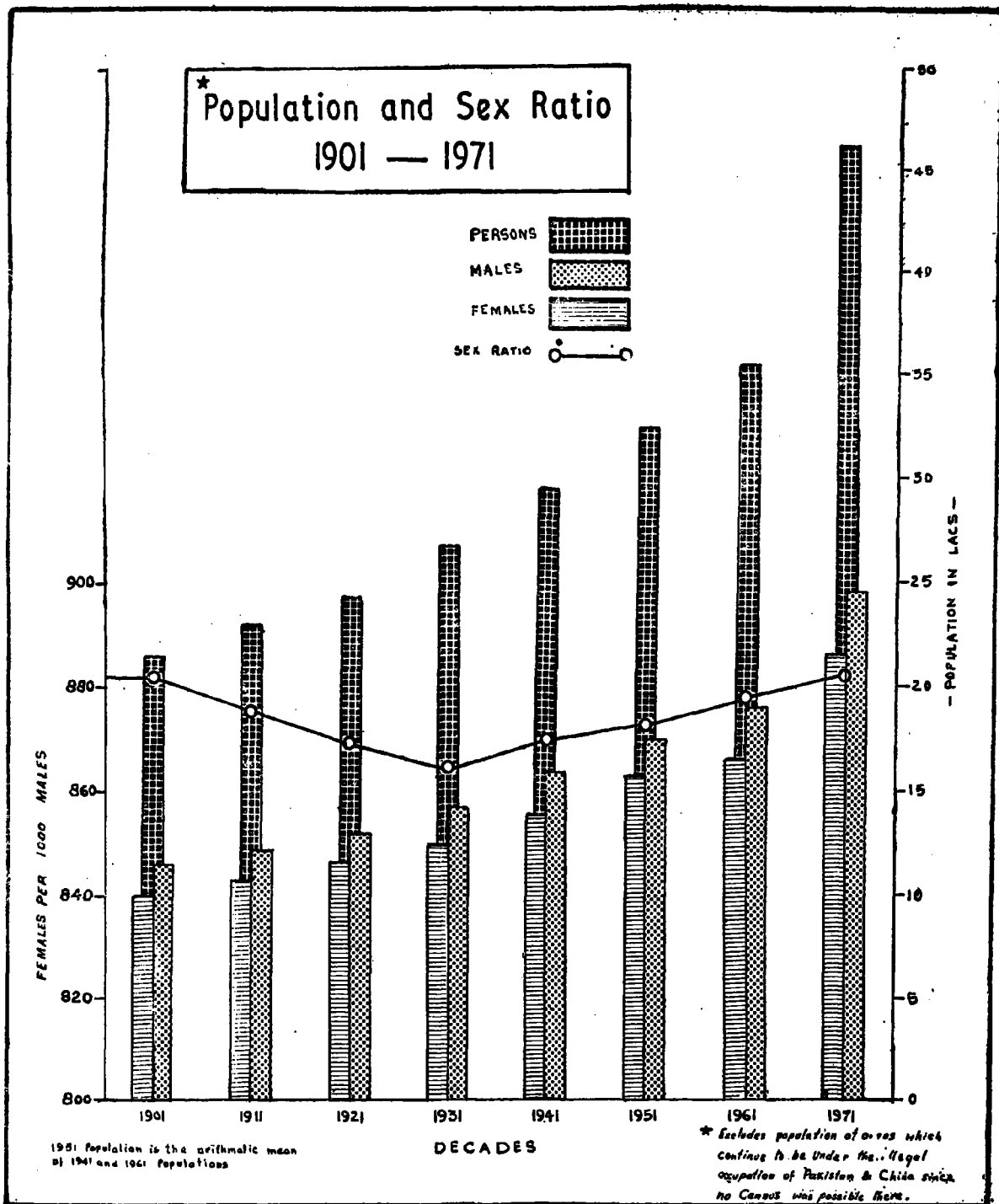
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DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES 1901—1971

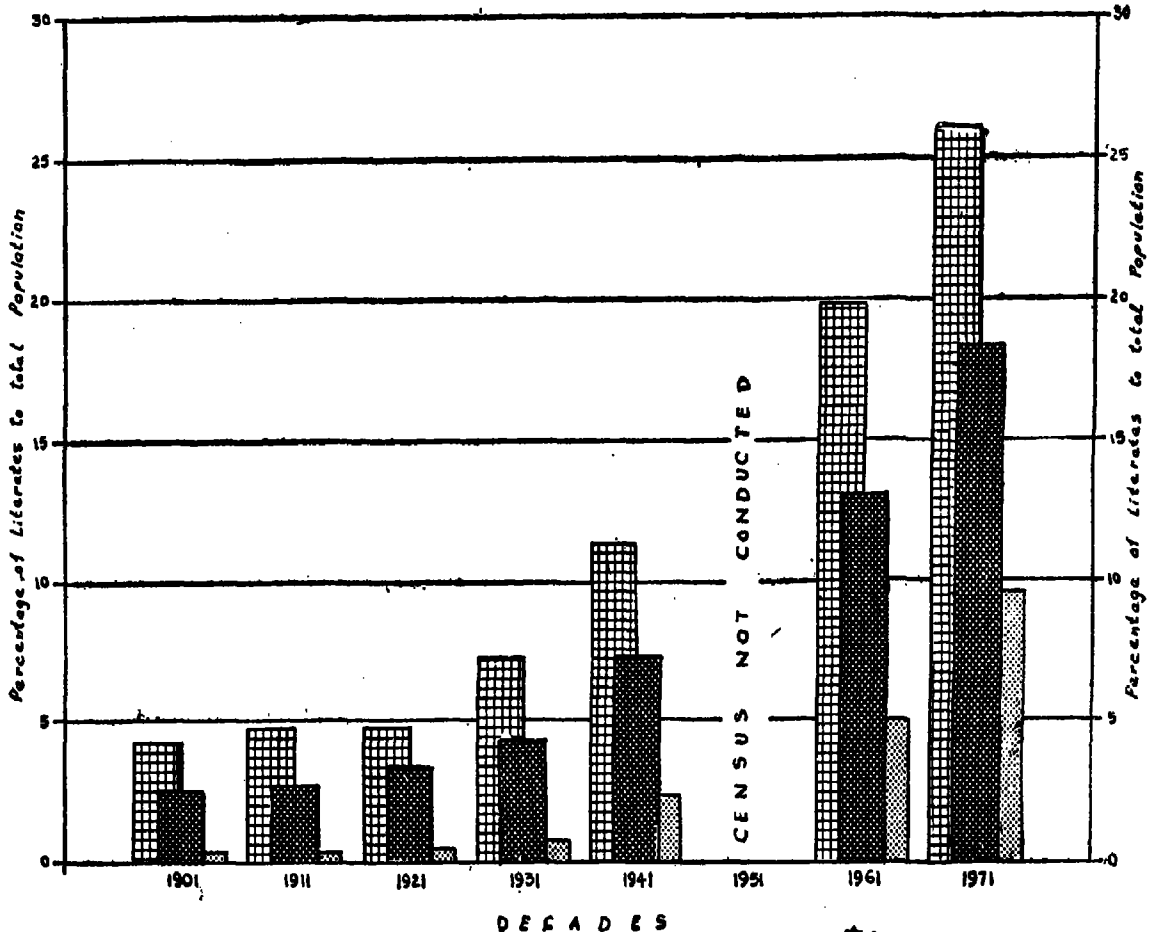


* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan & China, since no Census was possible there.



*** LITERACY 1901-71**

TOTAL
 MALES
 FEMALES

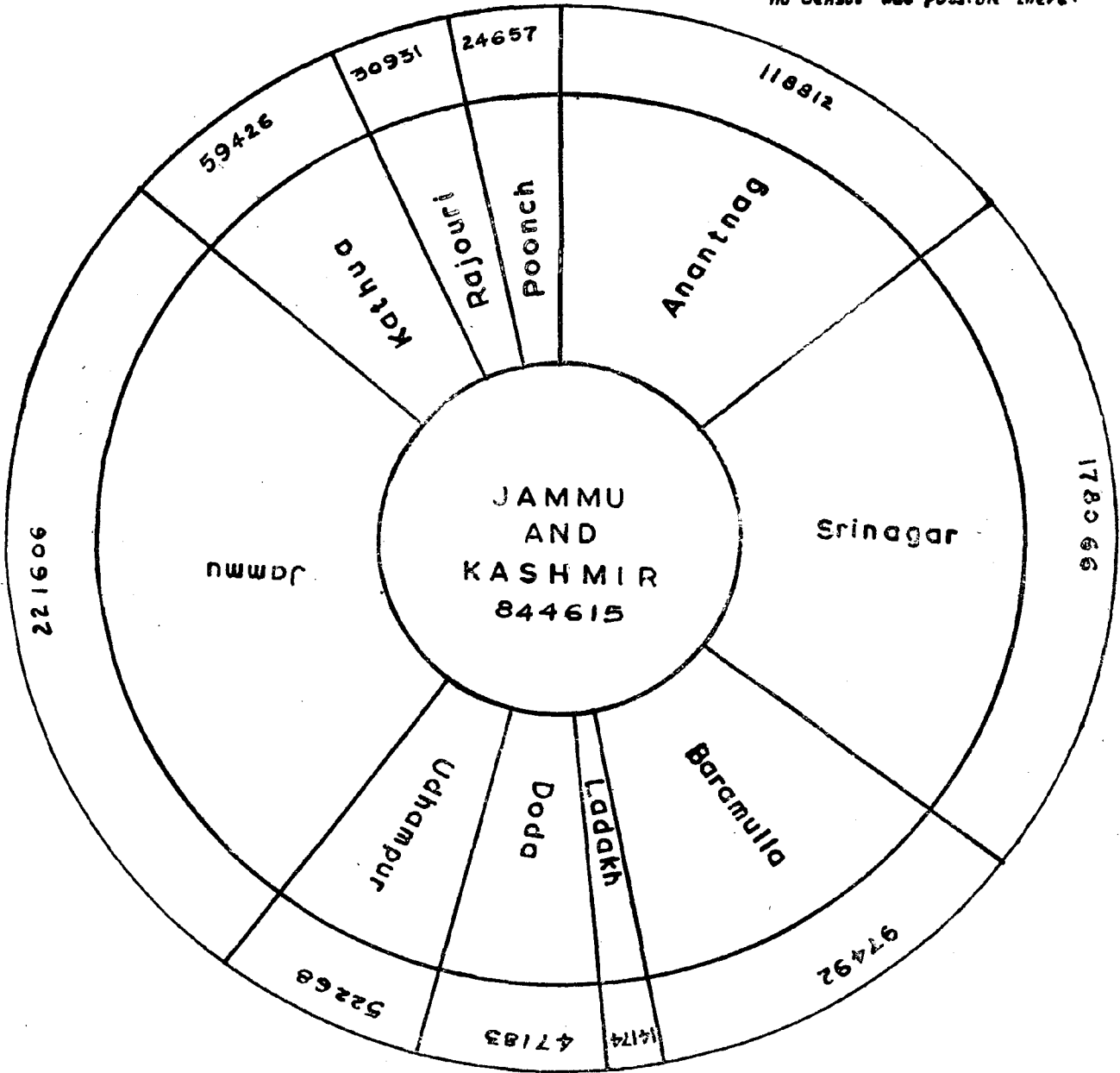


** Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan & China. Since no Census was possible there.*

* LITERACY 1971

PROPORTION OF LITERATES TO TOTAL LITERATES

* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan & China since no Census was possible there.



**CENSUS 1971
BACKGROUND NOTE**

1971 CENSUS - A BACKGROUND NOTE

Organisational Set-up

For purposes of 1971 Census, the State was divided into 53 Charges, comprising 44 tehsils, two cities, two cantonments and 6 independent niabats. These charges were further sub-divided into 314 zones, each zone accounting for a population of 20,000 approximately. In the case of urban areas, each unit was treated as a separate zone. To facilitate close supervision, the zones were broken up into 1,338 supervisory circles, each zone comprising five circles.

2. At the field level, the State was constituted into 6,378 enumerators' blocks, each block accounting approximately for a population of 500-750 in urban areas and 700-1000 in rural areas.

3. The Census programme which began with the preparation of notional maps for each village and ward/mohalla took more than a year to be completed. For implementing this programme, the services of 8,083 officials were needed and made available by the State Government. Throughout this period, these officials worked with selfless devotion and energy at various levels of responsibility and jurisdiction under the overall charge of Tehsildars at the tehsil level and Deputy Commissioners at the district level.

4. Since parts of the State become snow-bound in October-November, special arrangements were made for enumeration of population inhabiting these areas five months ahead of the Census reference date. These areas include the whole district of Ladakh, Karnah Tehsil and Gurez niabat besides parts of various other tehsils of the State.

5. To ensure full coverage of nomadic elements such as gujjars, bakarwals etc., special measures were devised to enumerate these elements in forest areas by constituting them into Census blocks. A similar arrangement was made for enumeration of boat population constituting each Ghat into an enumeration block. However, lest any cases of double enumeration or non-enumeration should occur, a certificate of enumeration was issued to every such individual to be surrendered by him in the event of his moving out into an accessible area or any other Ghat as the case may be. In the case of gujjars and bakarwals, an additional precaution was taken by making a relevant entry in their Grazing Permits.

6. Arrangements were made for intensive training of the enumeration agency by the Census Organisation. For this purpose, 257 training camps were organised at convenient centres covering every part of the State. As a result of this direct communication with the enumeration agency, the Census Department was able to exercise close personal contacts with officials engaged in Census work.

7. An intensive campaign was conducted with the help of Press and Radio to educate public opinion about the utility and importance of accurate population count. As a result, there was wide and willing participation of people in making the 1971 Census a complete success.

Some New Features

8. The Individual Slip canvassed during the 1971 Census consists of 17 as against 13 questions contained in the 1961 Census

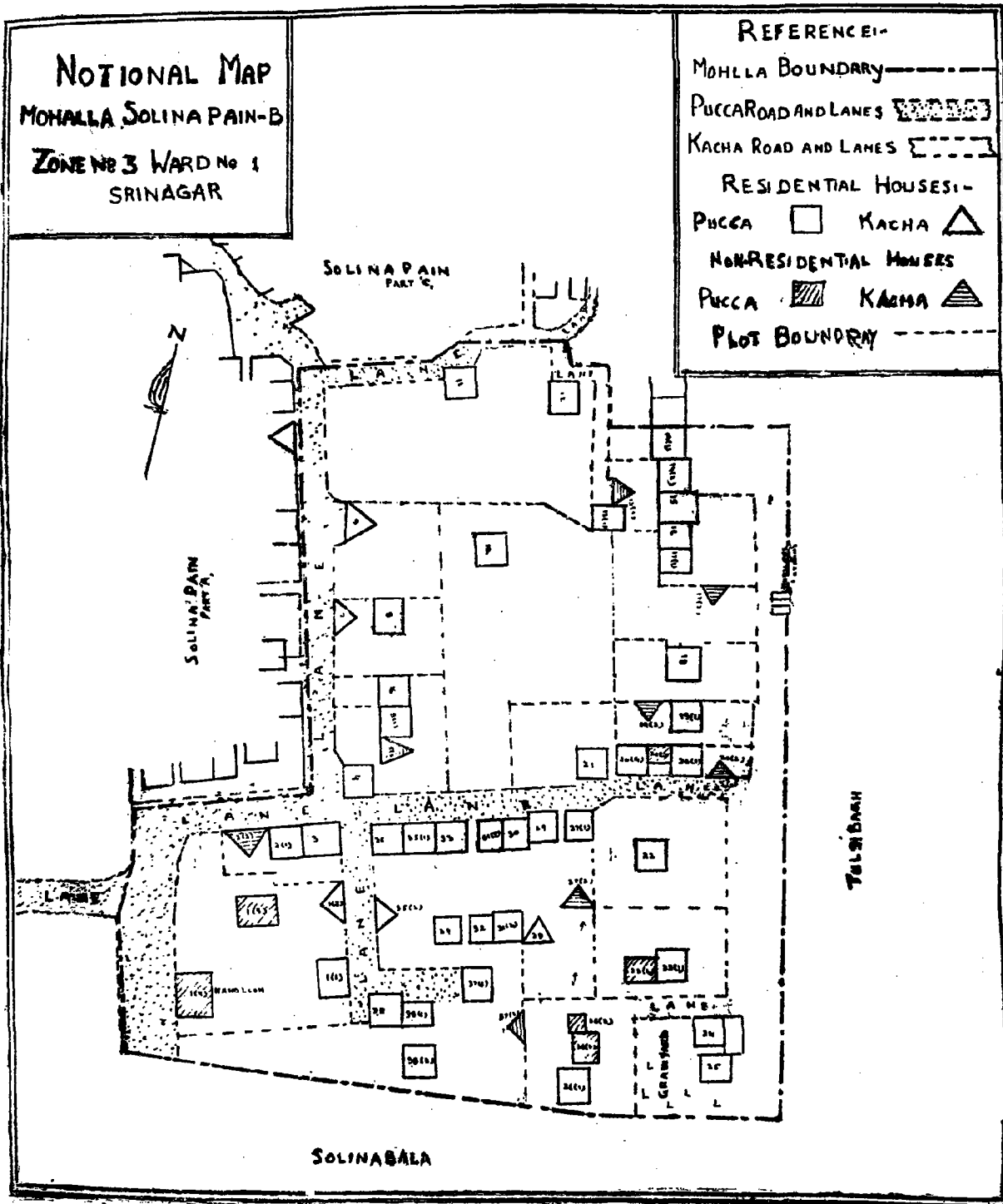
Slip. For the first time, questions about the fertility of currently married women, place of last residence, educational level, place of work and secondary work were included in the Census questionnaire.

9. Notional maps were prepared for each village and ward/mohalla, giving a detailed layout and location of structures therein. These enabled the enumerators to become closely familiar with their blocks. They served as a permanent guide for house-listing operations and final population count and a safe-guard against any omission or overlapping.

10. The data yielded in the current Census will be tabulated on hundred per cent basis unlike in other major States where tabulation will be done only on 10 to 20% basis. Further, it is for the first time that tabulation of Census schedules

and forms is being undertaken by mechanical methods at the State Census headquarters in Srinagar.

11. Special steps were taken for ensuring full coverage of population of Ladakh district. A team under a Senior Officer belonging to the Census Organisation was detailed in the district to instruct and guide the local enumeration agency in carrying out the Census programme from the first to the last stage. Besides, for creating effective liaison and over-come the barrier of language, a full-time nucleus staff of local inhabitants was recruited in the Census Organisation. It may be mentioned that Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, the present Registrar General was the first Census Commissioner of India to tour this far-flung area to see for himself the Census enumeration work in progress there.



APPENDIX I

DATE & TIME OF RECEIPT OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROVISIONAL FIGURES

Sl. No.	District	Date	Time
1.	Baramulla	4-4-1971	9.10 a. m.
2.	Anantnag	4-4-1971	10.25 a. m.
3.	Doda	4-4-1971	12.00 noon
4.	Srinagar	4-4-1971	2.15 p. m.
5.	Udhampur	4-4-1971	3.35 p. m.
6.	Kathua	4-4-1971	5.15 p. m.
7.	Poonch	4-4-1971	6.30 p. m.
8.	Jammu	4-4-1971	7.20 p. m.
9.	Rajouri	4-4-1971	7.40 p. m.
10.	Ladakh (Enumeration conducted in September, 1970)		
*	State totals conveyed to Registrar General of India	4-4-1971	10.10 p. m.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S TELEGRAM RECEIVED ON 5-4-1971

KASHCENSUS
SRINAGAR

ZUTSHI FROM CHANDRA SEKHAR (.) MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS
TO YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES AND TO ALL THE CENSUS OFFICERS
IN THE DISTRICTS ON YOUR STATE BEING AMONG THE EARLIEST TO
COMMUNICATE THE PROVISIONAL POPULATION FIGURES

REGGENLIND

APPENDIX II

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO FUNCTIONED AS DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS AND CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS IN 1971 CENSUS

(i) District Census Officers :

1. Shri Mohammad Akbar Khan, I. A. S.	Deputy Commissioner	Anantnag
2. Shri Agha Iftikhar Ahmed, I. A. S.	"	Srinagar
3. Shri S. S. Rizvi, I. A. S.	"	Baramulla
4. Shri R. K. Takkar, I. A. S.	"	Ladakh
5. Shri Parma Nand, I. A. S.	"	Doda
6. Shri G. M. Khan, I. A. S.	"	Udhampur
7. Shri Ashok Jaitly, I. A. S.	"	Jammu
8. Shri Ashok Kumar, I. A. S.	"	Kathua
9. Shri Isher Das, I. A. S.	"	Rajouri
10. Shri S. M. S. Indrabi, I. A. S.	"	Poonch

(ii) Charge Superintendents :

1. Shri Gulam Nabi	Tehsildar	Pahalgam
2. Shri N. N. Hali	"	Anantnag
3. Shri Ali Mohammad Buchh	"	Kulgam
4. Shri Dwarka Nath Trisal	"	Shupiyani
5. Shri Gulam Mohammad Butt	"	Pulwama
6. Shri Abdul Rehman Mir	"	Ganderbal
7. Shri Tej Kishen Raina	"	Srinagar
8. Shri Mohammad Yasin	"	Chadura
9. Shri Kachu Sikandar Khan	"	Badgam
10. Shri Mohammad Shaban	"	Beerwah
11. Shri O. P. Bali	"	Bandipore
12. Shri Qasir-ud-Din	"	Sonawari
13. Shri Jalal-ud-Din	"	Sopore
14. Shri Hakim Hussain Ali	"	Baramulla
15. Shri Budh Dev Kaul	"	Gulmarg
16. Shri Abdul Gaffar	"	Uri
17. Shri Abdul Gaffar Shabaz	"	Handwara
18. Shri Hari Krishen Koul	"	Karnah
19. Shri Prithvi Nath Thusoo	"	Kupwara
20. Shri K. L. Sharma	"	Leh
21. Shri K. K. Kohli	"	Kargil
22. Shri Suraj Prakash	"	Zanskar
23. Shri Sat Vir Chander	"	Kishtwar
24. Shri Jaswant Singh	"	Bhaderwah
25. Shri Rajender Singh	"	Doda
26. Shri Prem Nath Butt	"	Ramban
27. Shri Chaman Lal	"	Ramnagar
28. Shri Raj Paul	"	Udhampur

29. Shri G. M. Malik	Tehsildar	Reasi
30. Shri K. N. Boni	„	Gul Gulab Garh
31. Shri Girdhari Lal	„	Samba
32. Shri Nathi Ram	„	R. S. Pora
33. Shri Narender Singh Johar	„	Jammu
34. Shri Din Dayal Uppal	„	Akhnoor
35. Shri Behari Lal Bhagat	„	Billawar
36. Shri Bishen Das	„	Bashohli
37. Shri Keshew Prakash	„	Kathua
38. Shri Rattan Chand	„	Hiranagar
39. Shri Khazan Chand	„	Budhal
40. Shri Beli Ram	„	Rajouri
41. Shri Nand Kishore	„	Newshehra
42. Shri Dewan Singh	„	Mendhar
43. Shri Nassar-ud-Din	„	Haveli
44. Shri S. D. Punjabi	Administrator	Srinagar City
45. Shri Wazir Ram Nath	„	Jammu City
46. Shri Abijeet Gupta	Executive Officer	Srinagar Cantt.
47. Shri M. Mukhtar	„	Jammu Cantt.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since one phase of 1971 Census has been concluded, I wish to hasten to acknowledge my sincere gratitude to Shri G. M. Sadiq, Chief Minister, who, all along, evinced keen personal interest in our work. I am also thankful to Shri P. K. Dave, I. A. S., Chief Secretary, whose help and cooperation was liberally available to us at all times. The list of those who have contributed to the success of the Census Operations is fairly long and must, therefore, await mention in my Administration Report. Out of these, the names of all District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents are mentioned in Appendix II. They together made a fine team, working zealously to fulfil the Census tasks assigned to them.

May I also take this opportunity of placing on record my high appreciation for the dedicated manner in which some of my colleagues helped me to complete the task of Census enumeration successfully and ahead of the prescribed time-schedule. In this connection, I would like to mention Mr. Abdul Gani, Deputy Director, Shri J. C. Kalra, Assistant Director, Shri S. P. Arora, Investigator and S/Shri H. L. Kalla, B. L. Bhan, C. L. Chehra, B. L. Tikku, J. K. Nanda, G. M. Din, Tabulation Officers.

I may add that we owe much of our success to the cooperation extended to us by Radio Kashmir, State Information Services, as well as my erstwhile colleagues among editors and journalists who went all out in publicising the Census programme and educating public opinion about its significance.

Let me not also forget the vital cogs in the Census machine; Shri Mohammad Yousuf, Shri Bashir Ahmed, Statistical Assistants and Shri V. K. Tikku, my Personal Assistant, who had to put in long hours of work in compiling the Census Provisional Totals. Shri Masood Ahmed, S. A. (Map) did a fine job in drawing the maps and charts which are included in this publication.

From amongst the staff of Regional Office, Jammu, S/Shri H. U. Malik, J. K. Bakhri, V. K. Gupta, Statistical Assistants and Shiv Ram, Computer also deserve mention.

A list of officials who were associated with compiling and bringing out Paper I of 1971 containing Provisional Population Totals is given below :—

COMPILATION

1. Shri Abdul Gani, Deputy Director
2. Shri B. L. Tikku, Tabulation Officer
3. Shri C. L. Chehra, Tabulation Officer
4. Shri Bashir Ahmed, Statistical Assistant
5. Shri D. N. Tikku, Office Superintendent

MAPPING

Shri Masood Ahmed, Statistical Assistant (Map)

PROOF READING

Shri Tej Krishen, Proof Reader

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

SIZE & DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

i) Comparison with States

According to the 1971 Census Provisional Totals, the population of Jammu & Kashmir (excluding areas under the illegal occupation of China and Pakistan where Census was not possible) on 1-4-1971 was 4,615,176 made up of 2,452,661 males and 2,162,515 females. The corresponding population recorded for the country as a whole was 546,955,945 made up of 283,055,987 males and 263,899,958 females.

As such, Jammu & Kashmir State constitutes 0.84% of the total population of India and ranks 16th among the 29 States, Union Territories and other areas of the country. But for the formation of Haryana State during the inter-censal period, the State would have retained its 15th position which it enjoyed in 1961.

ii) State & its Districts

The following statement gives the districts of the State arranged in the order of their population size :-

STATEMENT—I

Statement Showing the Ranking of Districts in Population Size

Rank in 1971	Districts	Population 1971	Percentage to total population of State	Rank in 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Jammu & Kashmir	4,615,176	100.00	
1	Anantnag	830,455	17.99	1
2	Srinagar	826,820	17.91	2
3	Baramulla	775,657	16.81	3
4	Jammu	730,884	15.84	4
5	Doda	341,858	7.41	5
6	Udhampur	339,008	7.35	6
7	Kathua	274,165	5.94	7
8	Rajouri	220,730	4.78	8
9	Poonch	170,598	3.70	9
10	Ladakh	105,001	2.27	10

It will be seen that each district retains its position of ranking in population size as it held on the basis of 1961 Census. It may, however, be added that in 1961,

there were only nine districts in the State. The tenth district viz; Rajouri, comprising parts of the original Poonch district came into existence in 1967.

A comparison of the relative population size of the districts will show that Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla districts constitute 52.71% population of the State, the district of Anantnag being the most populous of all the districts. On the other hand, Ladakh is the least populated district constituting only 2.27% of the total population of the State.

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

i) Comparison with States

As per 1971 Census, the population of Jammu and Kashmir has recorded a growth rate of 29.60% during the decade 1961-71 as against 24.57% recorded for the country as a whole. Other States where a higher growth rate than the all-India average has been returned include Nagaland (39.64%), Assam (33.51%), Haryana (31.36%), Gujarat (29.21%), Madhya Pradesh (28.04%), Rajasthan (27.63%), West Bengal (27.24%), Maharashtra (27.16%), Kerala (25.89%) and Orissa (24.99%). This is also the position about all the Union Territories some of which have recorded appreciably higher rate of growth. Mention may particularly be made of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (81.11%), Chandigarh (114.36%) and Delhi (52.12%).

The growth rate recorded for Jammu and Kashmir for the decade 1951-61 was only 9.44%. A comparison of the growth rates for the two decades 1961-71 and 1951-61 would reveal that the rate of increase registered in the present decade is of the order of 213.56% which is the highest recorded for any State in India. That the rate of growth should have registered such a sharp rise during 1961-71 needs an explanation. In this connection, note has to be taken of the fact that no Census was taken in the State in 1951. This prevented the growth rate being

worked out for the decade 1941-51 on the basis of an actual population count. For this reason, when Census was taken in 1961, it had to fall back on the population figures returned in 1941 for purposes of comparison. For obvious reasons, the growth rate of 9.44% shown in 1961 Census had necessarily to be based on arithmetic calculation viz ; drawing the mean between the size of population returned in 1941 and 1961. It would be safe to assume that had Census enumeration taken place in 1951, the growth rate for 1961 would not have been as low as 9.44%. This argument is further corroborated by the fact that the rate of growth returned for the preceding decades 1921-31 and 1931-41 which stood at 10.14% and 10.36% respectively had been rising steadily and could not have dropped down to 9.44% in 1961. Moreover, during the intervening period prior to 1961, medical facilities had not only expanded but some traditional epidemics like cholera, small-pox, typhus etc. brought fully or partially under control. It follows, therefore, that the decadal rate of growth calculated for the 1961 Census did not reflect either the rising trend in population as recorded in the earlier decades or a factual comparison with the population size as would have been returned in 1951. The 1961 growth rate being only an arithmetic calculation, the figures returned in 1971 were bound to reveal a sharp increase in growth rate for the decade 1961-71 as against the decade 1951-61.

ii) State and its Districts

The following statement gives a comparative picture of the growth rates of population district-wise in the two decades 1961-71 and 1951-61 and the rate of variation in the succeeding decade over the earlier one :-

STATEMENT—II

Statement showing the district-wise growth rate of Population, 1961-71 and its comparison with 1951-61 growth rate

S. No.	State/District	% growth of Population		% variation of Col. 3 over Col. 4
		1961-71	1951-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Jammu & Kashmir	+29.60	+ 9.44	+213.56
1	Anantnag	+27.94	+10.84	+157.75
2	Srinagar	+27.41	+12.55	+118.41
3	Baramulla	+28.99	+ 9.20	+215.11
4	Ladakh	+18.44	+ 7.66	+140.73
5	Doda	+30.25	+14.62	+106.91
6	Udhampur	+32.34	+ 9.18	+252.29
7	Jammu	+40.35	+ 9.15	+340.98
8	Kathua	+32.17	+ 7.73	+316.17
9	Rajouri	+28.68	- 3.52	+914.77
10	Poonch	+10.40	+ 4.78	+117.57

The statement reveals that the districts which have shown an increased rate of growth above the State average are Jammu (40.35%), Udhampur (32.34%), Kathua (32.17%) and Doda (30.25%). The districts whose rate of growth as compared to the previous decade was faster than what it was for the State as a whole, are Rajouri (914.77%), Jammu (340.98%), Kathua (316.17%), Udhampur (252.29%) and Baramulla (215.11%). It is significant to note that the districts of Anantnag and Srinagar which were shown to have recorded a growth rate higher than the State average during the decade 1951-61 fall below the State average during the present decade.

SEX RATIO

i) Comparison with States

The 1971 Census provisional totals of Jammu and Kashmir State reveal a sex

ratio of 882 females per 1,000 males as against 932 females recorded for the country as a whole. The State is thus placed in the category “*Very low (less than 900)” in sex ratio among the States of India. Among other States which fall in this category, mention may be made of West Bengal (892), Uttar Pradesh (883), Haryana (875), Punjab (873) and Nagaland (872).

Comparing the present sex ratio of the State with what it was in 1961, a slight increase has been registered in favour of females, the number having gone up from 878 to 882 females per 1,000 males.

ii) State and its Districts

Columns 5 & 6 of Table I printed at pages 50 & 51 of this Paper give district-wise sex ratio for 1961 and 1971. It will be seen that among the districts, the sex

*See Statement 7 on page 44 of Paper 1 of Census of India, 1971, Provisional Population Totals.

ratio is the lowest in Srinagar and highest in Ladakh. Other districts with sex ratios higher than the average for the State are Kathua (928), Jammu (918), Udhampur (911), Poonch (910), Rajouri (907) and Doda (895).

A comparison of the sex ratio based on 1961 and 1971 Census figures reveals that while the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla, Ladakh and Rajouri retain the same position as they held in 1961, the districts of Jammu and Kathua have considerably improved their position having gone up from 886 and 905 in 1961 to 918 and 928 females per 1,000 males in 1971 respectively. On the other hand, the district of Doda has registered a decline in the sex ratio, having gone down from 901 in 1961 to 895 females per 1,000 males in 1971.

LITERACY

i) Comparison with States

An important characteristic of the population revealed by the Census is literacy. For purposes of Census, a literate is one who can both read and write with understanding in any language. Usually, the population in the age-group 0-4 is to be excluded while reckoning the rate of literacy in the population. However, since the age-wise break-up of the provisional

population figures has yet to be compiled, the entire population including the age-group 0-4 has been taken into account for working out the literacy rate throughout the country. Calculated on this basis, the extent of literacy of our population is 18.30%. The corresponding literacy level of the country as a whole is 29.35%. A comparison of the level of literacy of Jammu and Kashmir with other States and Union Territories of India reveals that Jammu and Kashmir continues to be almost at the bottom in this field being placed higher only to Dadra and Nagar Haveli and North-East Frontier Agency even though the level of literacy in the State has gone up from 11.03% in 1961 to 18.30% in 1971. It is gratifying to note that the percentage of increase registered by Jammu & Kashmir State in 1971 over what it was in 1961 is 65.91 which is the highest recorded for any other State of India during the decade, the percentage increase registered for the country as a whole being 22.14%.

ii) State and its Districts

The following statement gives the districts of the State in the order of rank of their literacy rate as revealed by the 1971 Census. The statement also shows the rank that each district held in 1961 :-

STATEMENT—III

Statement showing the Districts arranged in the order of Literacy ranking in 1971 Census and comparison with 1961.

Ranking in 1971	State/District	Literacy rate in 1971(%)	Literacy rate in 1961(%)	Ranking in 1961	% increase of literacy		
					Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Jammu & Kashmir	18.30	11.03		+65.91	+55.63	+113.62
1	Jammu	30.32	18.51	1	+63.80	+54.96	+ 91.71
2	Kathua	21.68	11.52	3	+88.19	+70.68	+170.13
3	Srinagar	21.54	14.50	2	+48.55	+40.61	+ 75.41
4	Udhampur	15.42	8.82	4	+74.83	+64.23	+119.83
5	Poonch	14.45	8.47	6	+70.60	+62.37	+135.05
6	Anantnag	14.31	8.04	8	+77.99	+66.33	+198.64
7	Rajouri	14.01	7.37	10	+90.09	+76.30	+184.88
8	Doda	13.80	8.69	5	+58.80	+50.44	+126.80
9	Ladakh	13.50	8.31	7	+62.45	+52.57	+221.90
10	Baramulla	12.57	7.93	9	+58.51	+49.29	+142.77

It will be seen that Jammu is considerably ahead of other districts in literacy, having a literate population of 30.32%. Kathua and Srinagar are the other two districts which have attained a literacy rate higher than the State average. A comparison of the 1961 and 1971 literacy figures reveals that Kathua district which was third in 1961 has now moved to second rank. The district of Srinagar which was second in 1961 has now moved down to third position. Rajouri, Poonch and Anantnag are the other districts which have improved their ranking over 1961, though they continue to lag behind the State average. The districts of Doda, Ladakh and Baramulla have gone down in the relative rank held by them in 1961, though individually they have also improved their level of literacy significantly. Jammu and Udhampur retain their 1961 ranking at 1 and 4 respectively.

A reference to columns 7 & 8 of the above statement will show that the percentage of increase in female literacy registered in 1971 over what it was in 1961 is 113.62% which is the highest for any State of India and considerably higher than what it is in respect of male literacy in Jammu and Kashmir. The position is equally striking in the case of individual districts. The districts of Ladakh, Anantnag, Rajouri, Kathua, Baramulla, Poonch, Doda and Udhampur particularly have made considerable headway in the promotion of female literacy during the present decade.

POPULATION GROWTH IN CITIES

Table III at page 53 will show that Srinagar and Jammu continue to be the only two urban units in the State with a population of over 100,000. As per 1971 Census, these two cities together constitute

a population of 12.11% of the State. In 1961, they constituted 10.90% population of the State. Both have registered a much higher growth rate than the average for the State as a whole. In between the two, Jammu city has grown faster than Srinagar, the rates of growth being 51.09% and 41.49% respectively during the decade 1961-71. The corresponding growth rate for the decade 1951-61 was recorded as 34.20% and 15.71% respectively. One of the reasons responsible for this faster rate of growth of Jammu & Srinagar cities both as compared to the past decade as also with the growth rate of the State as whole, is that quite a number of surrounding rural areas which did not form part of the two cities in 1961 have been included within the city limits during the inter-censal period. Migration is another factor for this relatively higher growth, the size and nature of which, however, will become discernible in the course of detailed tabulation.

Urban Composition of Population

Table V at pages 56 and 57 presents rural and urban composition of population of Jammu and Kashmir State by its districts. From columns 5 and 6 of the table, it will be seen that the proportion of urban population has gone up from 16.66% in 1961 to 18.26% in 1971. Amongst the districts, the relative increase is more marked in the case of Srinagar and Ladakh districts.

The figures given in columns 7, 8 and 9 of the table will show that the urban population has grown at a much faster rate than the rural population in all districts except Baramulla and Doda during 1961-71; the percentage of growth at the State level being 42.04% in the case of urban population as compared to 27.12%

in the case of rural population. One reason for this higher growth of urban population during the decade is that besides some of the urban units having expanded jurisdictionally during the intervening period, the number of towns increased from 43 in 1961 to 45 in 1971. Though five places which had been treated as towns in 1961, namely Sumbal, Hajin, Ajas, Palhalan and Natipora-Hyderpora were declassified as rural during the inter-censal period, seven new rural areas viz; Tral, Kokernag, Surankote, Handwara, Mattan, Kargil and Chenani, were classified by the State Government as towns. It is also quite obvious that due to more avenues of employment being available in the towns, there has been some shift of the population from the rural to the urban areas. As stated earlier, the nature and extent of this shift will be evident when the data is tabulated in detail.

Table VI at pages 58 and 59 gives the population of towns by their size classification. It will be seen that Srinagar and Jammu continue to be the only two towns of class I in Jammu and Kashmir State. The table also shows that no town has qualified itself during the inter-censal period to be upgraded to Class II. The number of Class III towns has, however, increased from one in 1961 to 3 in 1971. The number of Class IV towns is only 3 now as against 4 in 1961, two towns viz; Sopore and Baramulla, which fell in this category in 1961, having now moved up to Class III. Kathua in the Jammu region which in 1961 was only a Class V town has grown considerably in size during the inter-censal period and become a major Class IV town now. The number of Class V towns even after the upgrading of Kathua town to Class IV has increased

from 6 in 1961 to 17 in 1971 which is evidently a sizable increase. The reason is that 10 towns which were Class VI in 1961 have qualified to be upgraded to Class V in 1971. In addition, two new towns, viz ; Tral and Handwara, which were earlier rural areas have been notified as towns by the State Government. Class VI towns have consequently reduced from 30 in 1961 to 20 in 1971.

Columns 5 and 6 of the table reveal that the urban population of the State continues to be predominantly concentrated in the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu, the proportions being 65.39% and 66.31% in 1961 and 1971 respectively. The percentage of urban population concentrated in Class III towns has improved from 3.55% in 1961 to 9.66% in 1971 which is primarily due to the addition of two towns in this category.

Work Participation Rate

Table VII at pages 62 and 63 gives the distribution of population returned in 1971 Census by workers and non-workers compared with 1961 data. It shows that the proportion of workers to total population in 1971 is 30.0% as against 42.8% in 1961 for the State as a whole. The fall in the proportion of workers to total population is much more striking in the case of females, being only 4.9% in 1971 as compared to 25.6% in 1961. The answer to this somewhat unusual phenomenon becomes clear if we examine these figures in the context of the definition of a worker adopted in 1961 Census and its modified application in 1971 Census.

For purposes of 1961 Census, a person was treated as a worker if he had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the

working season in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., or if he was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which his household was visited for enumeration in the case of regular employment in any trade, business, commerce or service etc. Under this definition, an adult woman primarily engaged in household duties was also treated as a worker if in addition to her household work, she was engaged in any economic activity such as rice pounding for sale or wages or in domestic service for wages for others or in minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cow-dung cakes or grass etc. or any similar type of work.

Under this broad-based definition, persons who were primarily non-workers and whose contribution to the economy was only marginal were also treated as workers the same way as the full-time workers. This was bound to yield an inflated picture of the working force.

For purposes of 1971 Census, a revised definition was adopted so as to get a more realistic picture of participation of work ensuring that persons who are basically non-workers, such as students and housewives are not treated at par with full-time workers. In this Census, every person was classified under a definite category of worker and non-worker according as what the person indicated his main activity to be. In a separate question, every person was asked of his secondary work irrespective of whether the person's main activity recorded under the earlier question fell under the category of worker or non-worker.

A relative appraisal of the proportion of workers to the total population for 1961 and 1971 in the context of the above

explanation will thus reveal that while the 1961 proportion includes marginal workers also, the 1971 proportion constitutes of primary workers only. This explanation is vividly corroborated by the sharp fall discernible in the proportion of female workers. All such house-wives who under the 1961 Census definition qualified to be treated as workers have in 1971 Census been treated as non-workers even though their secondary work has been recorded separately.

Looking at the figures at the district level, this phenomenon is reflected almost uniformly in respect of each district.

It may be emphasised that the fall in the proportion of workers to total population in 1971 as compared to 1961 which is mainly attributable to the change in the definition of a worker, should not provide scope for any hasty conclusions being drawn about the extent of unemployment. It is needless to point out in this connection that the non-working population does not consist only of those seeking or without employment but includes elements like infants and children, students, housewives, pensioners, old and disabled persons and other dependents etc. On this premise, therefore, the rise in the proportion of non-workers is by itself no index of the size of unemployment.

Similarly, it would not be correct to assume that the drop in the proportion of workers in 1971 means in any way contraction of the size of the working force as such. As a matter of fact, when the position is examined by reference to the absolute figures, it will be seen that despite modification in the definition of a worker, the number of male workers has gone up to 1,280,074 in 1971 as compared to 1,096,940 in 1961. It would

be fair to expect the two proportions to compare favourably when the data about the population engaged in secondary work becomes available as a result of detailed tabulation.

Table VIII at pages 64 and 65 gives the distribution of working population as agricultural and other workers compared with 1961. The table is quite revealing. It will be seen that both in respect of the State as a whole as also in respect of individual districts, there is a significant shift of the working population from cultivation to other pursuits. It is evident that while the percentage of workers engaged as cultivators has gone down from 75.7% in 1961 (72.8% in case of males and 83.2% in case of females) to 64.0% in 1971 (64.5% in case of males and 58.2% in case of females) for the State as a whole, the percentage of other workers i.e., workers engaged in secondary and tertiary pursuits like household industry, manufacturing, trade and commerce, transport and communication, professions and services etc., has gone up from 23.1% in 1961 (25.7% in case of males and 16.4% in case of females) to 32.9% in 1971 (32.3% in case of males and 40.1% in case of females). This is indeed a happy development and augurs well for the State's economy which has been striving hard to come up steadily from its persistent subsistence level.

It may be repeated that diversified employment avenues have become available to the people as a result of which a shift has taken place from the primary sector and this is bound to show an upward trend with the faster pace of economic development in future years. It is also pertinent to point out here that expansion of horticulture which has registered rapid development in recent years in preference to cultivation has also been a contributory factor to the decline in the proportion of cultivators and consequent increase in the proportion of agricultural labourers which has risen from 1.2% to 3.1% during the present decade.

**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES**

TABLE

Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth

State/District	Population 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	4,615,176	2,452,661	2,162,515
Anantnag District	830,455	448,122	382,333
Srinagar District	826,820	446,697	380,123
Baramulla District	775,657	418,694	356,963
Ladakh District	105,001	52,929	52,072
Doda District	341,858	180,437	161,421
Udhampur District	339,008	177,371	161,637
Jammu District	780,884	381,119	349,765
Kathua District	274,165	142,220	131,945
Rajouri District	220,730	115,777	104,953
Poonch District	170,598	89,295	81,303

* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

† Excludes areas under illegal occupation of China.

The figure of population adopted for 1951 is the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population.

N. A. : Not available.

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

Rate and Density of Population by Districts

Sex Ratio i.e. Females per 1000 Males		Density of Population per Sq. Km.		Decennial Growth rate of population	
1961	1971	1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
5	6	7	8	9	10
878	882	N. A.	N. A.	+9.44%	+29.60%
860	853	120	154	+10.84%	+27.94%
848	851	216	276	+12.55%	+27.41%
863	853	81	105	+ 9.20%	+28.99%
971	984	N.A.	N.A.	+ 7.66%	+18.44%
901	895	22	29	+14.62%	+30.25%
912	911	57	75	+ 9.18%	+32.34%
886	918	168	236	+ 9.15%	+40.35%
905	928	80	105	+ 7.73%	+32.17%
900	907	69	88	- 3.52%	+28.68%
902	910	86	95	+ 4.78%	+10.40%

TABLE II

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

Decadal Variation in Population since 1901

State/District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population						
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
* JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	+7.16	+5.75	+10.14	+10.36	+10.42	+9.44	+29.60
Anantnag District	+11.14	+5.75	+ 9.61	+ 5.82	+12.15	+10.84	+27.94
Srinagar District	+10.74	+9.08	+14.65	+13.96	+14.35	+12.55	+27.41
Baramulla District	+12.41	+10.58	+11.47	+10.64	+10.13	+ 9.20	+28.99
† Ladakh District	+12.45	+ 1.31	+ 4.78	+ 5.33	+ 8.30	+ 7.66	+18.44
Doda District	+ 8.11	+ 0.80	+13.65	+ 7.35	+17.12	+14.62	+30.25
Udhampur District	+ 7.71	+ 4.45	+ 6.41	+ 8.71	+10.11	+ 9.18	+32.34
Jammu District	- 4.19	+ 2.30	+10.93	+14.92	+10.07	+ 9.15	+40.35
Kathua District	- 1.56	+ 1.59	+ 4.55	+10.20	+ 8.37	+ 7.73	+32.17
Rajouri District	+ 7.74	+ 7.22	+ 5.52	+10.79	- 3.40	- 3.52	+28.68
Poonch District	+ 9.80	+ 5.13	+ 8.25	+10.17	+ 5.01	+ 4.78	+10.40

* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

† Excludes areas under illegal occupation of China.

The figures of population adopted for 1951 is the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population.

TABLE III

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

Population by Sex of Cities over 100,000 Population in 1971, and the Growth rate of Population, 1961-71

Name of the City	Population			Growth Rate 1961-71
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Srinagar . . .	403,612	218,005	185,607	+41.49%
Jammu . . .	155,225	84,494	70,731	+51.09%

TABLE
LIFE

State/District	Total Population 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
* JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	4,615,176	2,452,661	2,162,515
Anantnag District	830,455	448,122	382,333
Srinagar District	826,820	446,697	380,123
Baramulla District	775,657	418,694	356,963
† Ladakh District	105,001	52,929	52,072
Doda District	341,858	180,437	161,421
Udhampur District	339,008	177,371	161,637
Jammu District	730,884	381,119	349,765
Kathua District	274,165	142,220	131,945
Rajouri District	220,730	115,777	104,953
Poonch District	170,598	89,295	81,303

* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

† Excludes areas under illegal occupation of China.

IV
RACY

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

Literate Population 1971			Percentage of Literates to Total Population					
Persons	Males	Females	1961			1971		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
844,615	647,813	196,802	11.03	16.97	4.26	18.30	26.41	9.10
118,812	102,036	16,776	8.04	13.69	1.47	14.31	22.77	4.39
178,066	129,772	48,294	14.50	20.66	7.24	21.54	29.05	12.70
97,492	83,714	13,778	7.93	13.39	1.59	12.57	19.99	3.86
14,174	12,413	1,761	8.31	15.37	1.05	13.50	23.45	3.38
47,183	40,088	7,095	8.69	14.77	1.94	13.80	22.22	4.40
52,268	39,902	12,366	8.82	13.70	3.48	15.42	22.50	7.65
221,606	151,203	70,403	18.51	25.60	10.50	30.32	39.67	20.13
59,426	43,312	16,114	11.52	17.84	4.52	21.68	30.45	12.21
30,931	24,802	6,129	7.37	12.15	2.05	14.01	21.42	5.84
24,657	20,571	4,086	8.47	14.19	2.14	14.45	23.04	5.03

TABLE
RURAL AND URBAN

State/District	Population 1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	4,615,176	3,772,417	842,759
Anantnag District	830,455	757,004	73,451
Srinagar District	826,820	415,206	411,614
Baramulla District	775,657	709,603	66,054
Ladakh District	105,001	97,109	7,892
Doda District *	341,858	322,229	19,629
Udhampur District	339,008	310,616	28,392
Jammu District	730,884	542,214	188,670
Kathua District	274,165	249,281	24,884
Rajouri District	220,730	212,344	8,386
Poonch District	170,598	156,811	13,787

* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

† Excludes areas under illegal occupation of China.

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

Percentage of Urban to Total Population		Decennial Growth Rate 1961-71 (percentage)		
1961	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
5	6	7	8	9
16.66	18.26	+29.60	+27.12	+ 42.04
7.02	8.84	+27.94	+25.43	+ 61.17
45.47	49.78	+27.41	+17.33	+ 39.49
9.54	8.52	+28.99	+30.44	+ 15.15
4.20	7.52	+18.44	+14.34	+112.15
5.90	5.74	+30.25	+30.47	+ 26.72
6.41	8.38	+32.34	+29.56	+ 72.94
24.54	25.81	+40.35	+37.97	+ 47.66
7.49	9.08	+32.17	+29.90	+ 60.18
9.59	9.80	+28.68	+28.41	+ 36.14
6.60	8.08	+10.40	+ 8.64	+ 35.22

TABLE
Population of

Total of each size class	Population 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
ALL CLASSES (No. of Towns 45)	842,759	454,061	388,698
A. Total Class I (100,000+) (No. of Towns 2)	558,861	302,521	256,340
1. Srinagar	403,612	218,005	185,607
2. Jammu	155,249	84,516	70,733
B. Total Class II (50,000—99,999) (No. of Towns—Nil)	..	..	..
C. Total Class III (20,000—49,999) (No. of Towns 3)	81,406	43,519	37,887
1. Anantnag	27,569	14,821	12,748
2. Sopore	27,495	14,665	12,830
3. Baramulla	26,342	14,033	12,309
D. Total Class IV (10,000—19,999) (No. of Towns 3)	45,593	24,379	21,214
1. Kathua	17,236	9,131	8,105
2. Udhampur	16,390	8,853	7,537
3. Poonch	11,967	6,395	5,572
E. Total Class V (5,000—9,999) (No. of Towns 17)	108,704	57,264	51,440
1. Pampore	8,562	4,538	4,024
2. Bijbehara	8,502	4,566	3,936
3. Badamibagh Cantt.	8,002	4,166	3,836
4. Shupiyan	7,822	4,197	3,625
5. Ranbirsinghpura	6,494	3,374	3,120
6. Tral	6,452	3,430	3,022
7. Kulgam	6,350	3,365	2,985
8. Jammu Cantt.	6,304	3,291	3,013
9. Bandipore	6,213	3,326	2,887
10. Rajouri	5,933	3,232	2,701
11. Samba	5,881	3,007	2,874
12. Arnia	5,844	2,964	2,880
13. Leh	5,506	2,847	2,659
14. Akhnoor	5,326	2,821	2,505
15. Kishtwar	5,282	2,734	2,548
16. Bhaderwah	5,213	2,720	2,493
17. Handwara	5,018	2,686	2,332

VI

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

Towns

Proportion of Population in each size class to Total Urban Population		Growth Rate %		Sex Ratio
1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71	1971
5	6	7	8	9
100.00 (43)	100.00 (45)	+29.77	+42.04	856
65.39 (2)	66.31 (2)	+57.39	+44.04	847
48.08	47.89	+15.71	+41.49	851
17.31	18.42	+34.20	+51.11	837
..
3.55 (1)	9.66 (3)	..	+286.05	871
3.55	3.27	+27.52	+30.74	860
3.20	3.26	+23.47	+44.81	875
3.35	3.13	+21.89	+32.68	877
10.00 (4)	5.41 (3)	+23.02	-23.11	870
1.63	2.05	+26.67	+78.67	888
1.73	1.94	+37.50	+59.70	851
1.72	1.42	+8.45	+17.37	871
6.70 (6)	12.90 (17)	-15.70	+173.61	898
0.94	1.02	+11.20	+53.77	887
1.08	1.01	+17.04	+32.97	862
1.11	0.95	+56.97	+21.32	921
1.01	0.93	+15.88	+30.26	864
0.81	0.77	+38.31	+34.73	925
..	0.77	..	..	881
0.78	0.75	..	+38.07	887
0.93	0.75	-21.08	+14.22	916
0.69	0.74	..	+52.50	868
0.71	0.70	+26.31	+41.40	836
0.74	0.70	+10.04	+34.85	956
0.65	0.69	..	+52.70	972
0.63	0.65	+ 4.91	+48.01	934
0.65	0.63	+ 6.11	+38.73	888
0.70	0.63	+12.29	+27.58	932
0.70	0.62	+16.02	+26.25	917
..	0.59	..	..	868

TABLE
Population of

Total of each size class	Population 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
F. Total Class VI (Less than 5,000) (No. of Towns 20)	48,195	26,378	21,817
1. Mattan	4,768	2,571	2,197
2. Doda	4,344	2,449	1,895
3. Reasi	3,879	2,119	1,760
4. Hiranagar	3,737	1,872	1,865
5. Bishna	3,572	1,881	1,691
6. Ramnagar	3,474	1,804	1,670
7. Katra	3,308	1,789	1,519
8. Bashohli	3,296	1,741	1,555
9. Newshehra	2,453	1,340	1,113
10. Kargil	2,386	1,389	997
11. Batote	2,323	1,302	1,021
12. Pahalgam	2,318	1,284	1,034
13. Surankote	1,820	974	846
14. Ramban	1,715	931	784
15. Chenani	1,341	755	586
16. Kokernag	1,108	619	489
17. Banihal	752	468	284
18. Lakhempur	615	353	262
19. Gulmarg	542	495	47
20. Uri	444	242	202

VI—concl'd.

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

Towns

Proportion of Population in each size class to Total Urban Population		Growth Rate %		Sex Ratio
1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71	1971
5	6	7	8	9
14.96	5.72	+119.58	-43.44	827
(30)	(20)			
..	0.57	..	..	855
0.53	0.52	..	+37.99	774
0.41	0.46	-7.71	+60.42	831
0.48	0.44	..	+30.85	996
0.45	0.42	..	+33.68	899
0.37	0.41	-5.03	+57.41	926
0.26	0.39	+20.68	+116.35	849
0.44	0.39	+4.22	+27.11	893
0.33	0.29	..	+24.90	831
..	0.28	..	..	718
0.30	0.28	..	+30.51	784
0.32	0.28	..	+20.73	805
..	0.22	..	..	869
0.25	0.20	..	+15.10	842
..	0.16	..	..	776
..	0.13	..	..	790
0.14	0.09	..	-6.35	607
0.07	0.07	..	+40.09	742
0.03	0.07	..	+163.11	95
0.07	0.05	-48.78	+0.68	835

TABLE VII

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS'

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Workers	Percentage of Workers to Total Population	
				1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
* Jammu & Kashmir	Persons	4,615,176	1,385,118	42.8	30.0
State	Males	2,452,661	1,280,074	57.8	52.2
	Females	2,162,515	105,044	25.6	4.9
Anantnag District	Persons	830,455	259,964	43.8	31.3
	Males	448,122	244,320	59.0	54.5
	Females	382,333	15,644	26.3	4.1
Srinagar District	Persons	826,820	243,300	38.0	29.4
	Males	446,697	230,795	56.6	51.7
	Females	380,123	12,505	16.1	3.3
Baramulla District	Persons	775,657	242,248	46.7	31.2
	Males	418,694	239,985	61.2	54.9
	Females	356,963	12,263	29.8	3.4
† Ladakh District	Persons	105,001	45,652	66.1	43.5
	Males	52,929	30,247	63.5	57.1
	Females	52,072	15,405	68.8	29.6
Doda District	Persons	341,858	125,085	55.4	36.6
	Males	180,437	100,882	60.6	55.9
	Females	161,421	24,203	49.6	15.0
Udhampur District	Persons	339,008	107,280	51.0	31.6
	Males	177,371	98,112	60.9	55.3
	Females	161,637	9,168	40.1	5.7

* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

† Excludes areas under illegal occupation of China.

TABLE VII—*concl.*

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Workers	Percentage of Workers to Total Population	
				1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu District	Persons	790,884	181,194	32.4	24.8
	Males	981,119	171,342	52.2	45.0
	Females	349,765	9,852	10.0	2.8
Kathua District	Persons	274,165	73,329	40.8	26.7
	Males	142,220	69,771	56.5	49.1
	Females	131,945	3,558	23.4	2.7
Rajouri District	Persons	220,730	60,916	42.0	27.6
	Males	115,777	59,343	56.2	51.3
	Females	104,953	1,573	26.2	1.5
Poonch District	Persons	170,598	46,150	33.6	27.1
	Males	89,295	45,277	54.7	50.7
	Females	81,303	873	10.1	1.1

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
* Jammu & Kashmir State	Persons	1,385,118	886,605	43,247	455,266
	Males	1,280,074	825,471	41,503	413,100
	Females	105,044	61,134	1,744	42,166
Anantnag District	Persons	259,964	186,350	8,767	64,847
	Males	244,320	177,174	8,675	58,471
	Females	15,644	9,176	92	6,376
Srinagar District	Persons	243,300	96,880	6,671	139,749
	Males	230,795	94,092	6,453	130,250
	Females	12,505	2,788	218	9,499
Baramulla District	Persons	242,248	176,990	8,501	56,757
	Males	229,985	169,249	8,272	52,464
	Females	12,263	7,741	229	4,293
† Ladakh District	Persons	45,652	35,614	1,365	8,673
	Males	30,247	22,729	814	6,704
	Females	15,405	12,885	551	1,969
Doda District	Persons	125,085	94,662	1,525	28,898
	Males	100,882	76,159	1,358	23,365
	Females	24,203	18,503	167	5,533
Udhampur District	Persons	107,280	78,901	1,697	26,682
	Males	98,112	73,804	1,643	22,665
	Females	9,168	5,097	54	4,017
Jammu District	Persons	181,194	83,224	9,565	88,405
	Males	171,342	81,259	9,251	80,832
	Females	9,852	1,965	314	7,573
Kathua District	Persons	73,329	46,426	3,661	23,242
	Males	69,771	44,745	3,555	21,471
	Females	3,558	1,681	106	1,771
Rajouri District	Persons	60,916	48,895	720	11,301
	Males	59,343	48,158	713	10,472
	Females	1,573	737	7	829
Poonch District	Persons	46,150	38,663	775	6,712
	Males	45,277	38,102	769	6,406
	Females	873	561	6	306

* Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

† Excludes areas under illegal occupation of China.

VIII

1971 CENSUS (Provisional figures)

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER WORKERS

Percentage of Agricultural and Other Workers to Total Workers					
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Other Workers	
1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
7	8	9	10	11	12
75.7	64.0	1.2	3.1	23.1	32.9
72.8	64.5	1.5	3.2	25.7	32.3
83.2	58.2	0.4	1.7	16.4	40.1
81.8	71.7	1.5	3.4	16.7	24.9
81.9	72.5	1.9	3.6	16.2	23.9
81.6	58.6	0.5	0.6	17.9	40.8
56.6	39.8	1.0	2.8	42.4	57.4
49.7	40.8	1.1	2.8	49.2	56.4
85.2	22.3	0.6	1.7	14.2	76.0
84.1	73.1	1.4	3.5	14.5	23.4
82.0	73.6	1.9	3.6	16.1	22.8
89.1	63.1	0.2	1.9	10.7	35.0
85.3	78.0	0.5	3.0	14.2	19.0
84.6	75.1	0.6	2.7	14.8	22.2
86.0	83.6	0.4	3.6	13.6	12.8
83.6	75.7	0.4	1.2	16.0	23.1
84.5	75.5	0.6	1.3	14.9	23.2
82.5	76.4	0.1	0.7	17.4	22.9
80.5	73.5	0.4	1.6	19.1	24.9
83.5	75.2	0.5	1.7	16.0	23.1
75.4	55.6	0.2	0.6	24.4	43.8
58.4	45.9	2.6	5.3	39.0	48.8
54.5	47.4	2.7	5.4	42.8	47.2
81.5	19.9	1.5	3.2	17.0	76.9
75.9	63.3	1.2	5.0	22.9	31.7
73.6	64.1	1.5	5.1	24.9	30.8
82.2	47.2	0.3	3.0	17.5	49.8
84.9	80.3	0.6	1.2	14.5	18.5
85.9	81.2	0.8	1.2	13.3	17.6
82.5	46.9	0.2	0.4	17.3	52.7
86.0	83.8	0.9	1.7	13.1	14.5
87.4	84.2	1.0	1.7	11.6	14.1
77.8	64.3	0.1	0.7	22.1	35.0

PLANS & PROGRAMMES

(i) TABULATION PROGRAMME

A Series—General Population Tables

- A-I Area, Houses and Population.
- A-II Decadal variation in Population since 1901.
- A-III Villages classified by Population.
- A-IV Towns and Urban agglomeration classified by Population in 1971 with variation since 1901.
- A-V Standard Urban Areas
Union/State Primary Census Abstract
Urban Block/Villagewise Primary Census Abstract

B Series—General Economic Tables

- B-I Part—A Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups.
- B-I Part—B Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups.
- B-II Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups
- B-III Part—A Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Urban Areas only.
- B-III Part—B Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Rural Areas only.
- B-IV Part—A Industrial Classification of persons at work other than at cultivation as main activity by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups.
- B-IV Part—B Industrial Classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers.
- B-IV Part—C Classification of workers in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex.
- B-IV Part—D Industrial Classification by sex and class of workers of persons and work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity.
- B-V Part—A Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation.
- B-V Part—B Occupational Classification by sex and class of worker in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity.

- B-VI** Part—A(i) Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and broad age-groups in Urban Areas only.
- B-VI** Part—A(ii) Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational level in Urban Areas only.
- B-VI** Part—B(i) Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and broad age-groups in Rural Areas only.
- B-VI** Part—B(ii) Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in Rural Areas only.
- B-VII** Secondary work i. e., persons having main activity (i) as Cultivator (ii) as Agricultural Labourer (iii) at Household Industry (iv) at Non-household Industry and (v) Non-workers classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at Household Industry (ii) as Cultivator or (iii) as Agricultural Labourer or (iv) Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business or Service.
- B-VIII** Persons classified as Non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.
- B-IX** Part—A Non-workers categorized as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Urban Areas only.
- B-IX** Part—B Non-workers categorized as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Rural Areas only.

C Series—Social and Cultural Tables

- C-I** Part—A Composition of Households by Relationship to Head of Household classified by age-groups.
- C-II** Age and Marital Status
- C-III** Part—A Age, Sex and Education in All Areas
- C-III** Part—B Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only
- C-IV** Single year age returns
- C-V** Mother-tongue (Alphabetical Order)
- C-VI** Bilingualism
- C-VII** Religion
- C-VIII** Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Part A & B)

D Series—Migration Tables

- D-I** Population classified by place of birth
- D-II** Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

D-III	Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by Occupational Divisions.
D-IV	Population of cities classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.
D-V	Workers and Non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence.
D-VI	Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-groups, duration of residence and marital status.

E Series—Establishment Tables

E-I	Distribution of Establishments by broad types
E-II	Part—A Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than household Industries classified by Registered Factories, Unregistered workshops and size of employment.
E-II	Part—B Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than household industries classified by industry, Fuel, Power or Manual used and size of employment.
E-II	Part—C Distribution of Household industry, Establishments classified by industry Fuel/Power used and size of employment.
E-III	Distribution of Trade/Commercial establishments classified by the type of business or trade and size of employment.
E-IV	Distribution of establishments (other than Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing or Business and Trade Establishments) by size of employment.

F Series—Fertility Tables

Table 1—A	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (For All Areas).
Table 1—B	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (For Rural Areas).
Table 1—C	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (For Urban Areas).
Table 2—A	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education groups, present age and age at marriage (For All Areas).
Table 2—B	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education groups, present age and age at marriage (For Rural Areas).

Table 2—C	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education groups, present age and age at marriage (For Urban Areas).
Table 3—A	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage (For All Areas).
Table 3—B	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage (For Rural Areas).
Table 3—C	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage (For Urban Areas).
Table 4—A	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (For All Areas).
Table 4—B	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (For Rural Areas).
Table 4—C	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (For Urban Areas).
Table 5—A	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (For All Areas).
Table 5—B	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (For Rural Areas).
Table 5—C	Number of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (For Urban Areas).

G Series—Special Tables

(Tabulation plan yet to be finalised)

H Series—Housing Tables

H-I	Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.
H-II	Distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.
H-III	Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.
H-IV	Households classified by size and Tenure Status.

**Part I
Census General
Report**

Part I-A First part of the General Report discussing the data yielded from the Primary Census Abstract and the broad religion and mother tongue distribution. It will cover distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, Rural and Urban differentials, broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories ; etc.

Part I-B The second part covering the detailed analysis of the demographic, social, cultural and migration patterns after the completion of the full tabulation programme.

Part I-C Subsidiary Tables.

**Part II
Census Tables
on Population**

Part II-A Union/State/UT - General Population Tables ('A' Series).

Part II-B Economic Tables ('B' Series)

Part II-C (i) Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Part II-C (ii) Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables - Tables on Household Composition, single year age, marital status, educational levels, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Bilingualism.

Part II - (Spl.) All India Census Tables on 1% Sample Basis (Technical Note on sampling will be incorporated).

Report and tables of the 'E' series.

**Part III
Establishments
Report and Tables**

**Part IV
Housing Report and
Tables**

Part IV-A Housing Report and Housing Subsidiary Tables.
Part IV-B Housing Tables.

**Part V Spl. Tables and
Ethnographic Notes on
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes**

**Part VI Town Directory,
Survey Reports on Towns
and Villages**

Part VI-A Town Directory.

Part VI-B Special Survey Reports on selected towns.
Part VI-C Survey Reports of selected villages.

**Part VII Special Report on
Graduates and Technical
Personnel**

**Part VIII Administration
Report
(for official use only)**

Part VIII-A Administration report - Enumeration.
Part VIII-B Administration report - Tabulation.

Part IX Census Atlas

Union and State/U.T. Census Atlases

**Part X
Special Monographs
District Census Handbook**

Part (A) Villages and Town Directory

Part (B) Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract

Part (C) Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables.

Miscellaneous
(will be published as special paper in each year as and when they are ready).

(a) Special studies taken up by the Directors of Census Operations.

(b) Special area Surveys.

(c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Areas.

(d) Language Survey Reports.

(e) Post Enumeration check report.

(f) Age Tables.

(g) Life Tables.

(h) Report on estimates of inter-censal birth and death rates using 1971 Life Tables and age data.

(i) Development of Vital Statistics in India.