

**JAMMU & KASHMIR**  
**A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION**

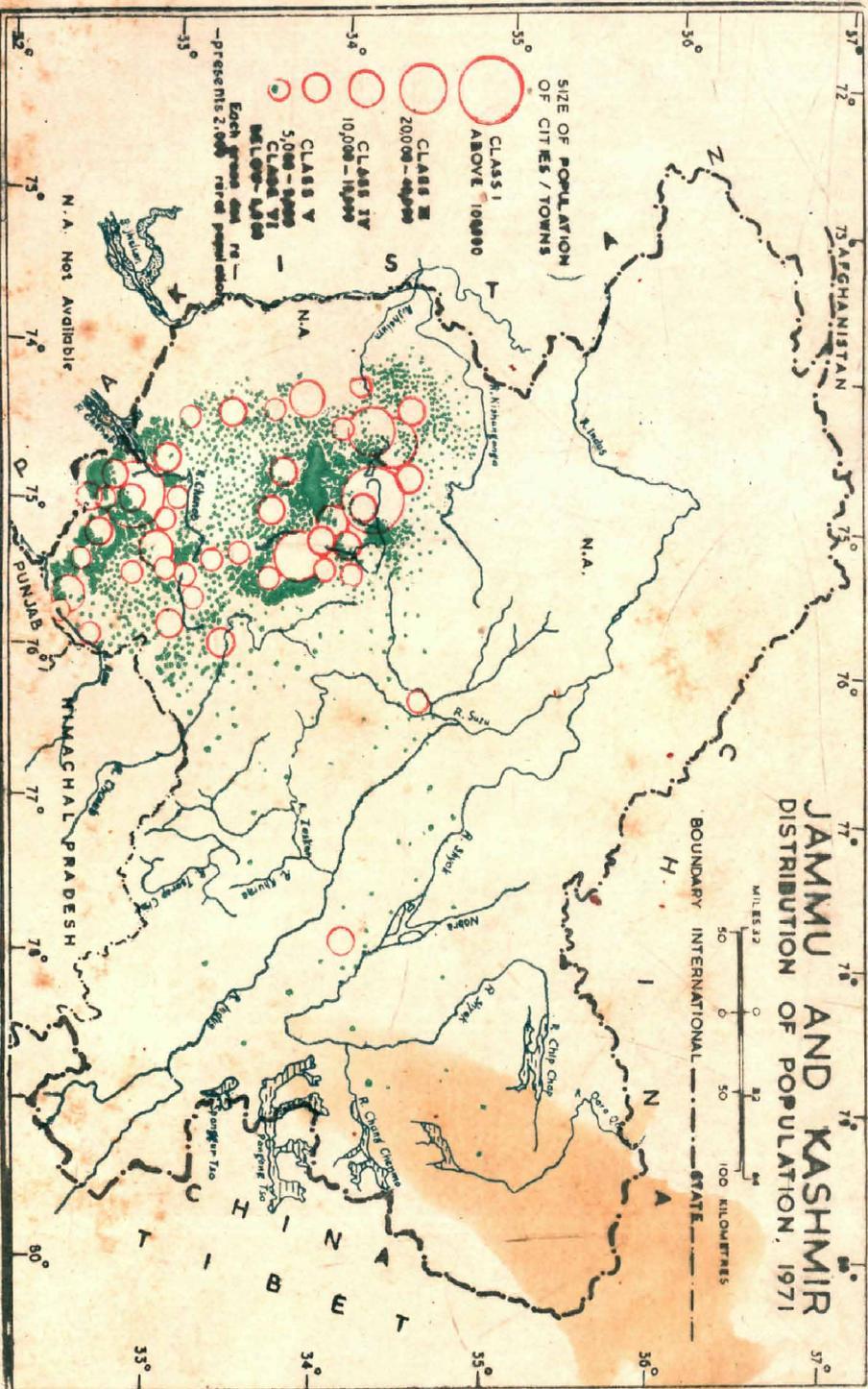
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**JAMMU & KASHMIR**



**CENSUS OF INDIA 1971**

# JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1971



SIZE OF POPULATION  
OF CITIES / TOWNS

- CLASS I  
ABOVE 100000
  - CLASS II  
20000-49999
  - CLASS III  
10,000-19,999
  - CLASS IV  
5,000-9999
  - CLASS V  
1,000-4,999
  - CLASS VI  
500-999
- Each green dot and red circle represents 2,000 rural population.

BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL ——— STATE ———

MILES 32 50 0 50 100 KILOMETRES

N.A. NOT AVAILABLE

PUNJAB HIMACHAL PRADESH

H I M A C H A L I N D I A

37° 72° 73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80°

32° 33° 34° 35° 36° 37°

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## FOREWORD

This attempt to produce a popular version of the large census data for the general reader is an important innovation of the 1971 Indian census. Census publications concerning even a State run into a number of volumes. It is not possible for those who are not specialists to go through them all. At the same time, the basic information contained in the hundreds of census tables is rich and of significance to a much larger number of the public than is likely to consult the census series. It is with a view to cater for this group of readers grown up as also those who are now in high schools and colleges that this Portrait of Population relating to every State has been produced. It seeks to present in a brief compass all that may be of interest to the general reader and that too in a non-technical language.

I trust this venture will be welcomed and will help to introduce every responsible citizen to the scope and variety of information that is contained in our decennial census reports.

NEW DELHI  
17th October, 1973

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR  
Registrar General, India



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In compiling this short sketch giving the basic particulars of the population of our State as gleaned from 1971 census data, I acknowledge gratefully the valuable assistance of various kinds rendered to me by Shri B.L. Tiku, Investigator.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, who spared time to go through the first draft suggesting several improvements in the text. Shri R.B. Chari who recently took over as Registrar General was associated with the project at a late stage. However, his advice and assistance were, nonetheless, welcome for which I feel obliged.

SRINAGAR  
10th July, 1974

J. N. ZUTSHI



## INTRODUCTORY

Can you imagine that on occasions old census reports can come handy even in fighting a flood? This is what came to pass in our State during the floods of 1951. Early melting of snows, followed by excessive rains, brought about a high flood in the river Jhelum which flows through the middle of Srinagar. The bunds protecting the city were in good shape and all was expected to be well. But as night was falling, a crack appeared near the 100-bed hospital, then housing the Jammu & Kashmir Archives. An alert was sounded. All hands were soon on the spot to repair the damage. Unfortunately, sandbags were running short; the bund under great pressure started giving way. It was indeed a critical situation and the evacuation of the population was considered. But just at that moment an idea occurred to a young engineer—why not plug the leak with old census reports lying stacked in the State Archives? This desperate remedy was tried and behold, these massive volumes did the trick. The breach was closed, the flood waters were beaten back and, for sure, there was a chorus of praise for the census organisation !

It goes without saying that even those who see the reports of a census from outside the covers only feel instantly awe-struck by their very physical proportions and encyclopaedic look. The fact that some unsung and unwept Census Super-

## *Introductory*

intendent may have burnt his heart out in tabulating and analysing masses of data and presenting them in these bulky volumes is not considered a very relevant point. Few there are who may care to open their pages or study the contents inside; to the shelves they go and on shelves they remain. Gathering the dust of years there, they are fated ultimately to be treated as witnesses, albeit mute of a bygone age.

India has the distinction of having conducted censuses regularly at the end of each decade for the last 100 years. The coverage of a large and diversified country with hundreds of millions comprising its population, a majority of them illiterate, some isolated in jungles and hills, some lying shelterless on pavements, some harbouring prejudices inimical to census is a task of colossal magnitude bristling with complexities of all kinds. To accomplish a census of such a vast 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 parcelled out into hundreds of thousands of convenient enumerators' blocks. Adequate arrangements have to be made for their training. Laxity of supervision at any stage results in certain disaster, hence 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.

## *Introductory*

Census in India today covers many fields of useful information. This can be seen by taking a quick look at the column headings of the Houselist, Establishment Schedule and the entries of the Individual Slip. We may take up, for instance, the various schedules canvassed at the recent census.

With the help of the Houselist, information has been obtained about the size of housing stock, uses of houses, predominant materials of construction of wall and roof, tenure status of households and accommodation.

The Establishment Schedule has been utilised to uncover various kinds of economic activities carried on by the people in the census houses like manufacture, servicing or repair of goods or activities connected with business or trade. Besides, information has been provided about the quantum of employment generated and type of fuel used by industrial establishments.

The Individual Slip which comprises the basic census questionnaire, in addition to giving the total number of individuals comprising the population by males and females as it stood on the census reference date—Sunrise on 1st April, 1971—has brought to surface a mass of facts regarding the important characteristics of the population such as age and sex, marital status, place of birth, place of last residence, religion, whether an individual belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled

## *Introductory*

tribe, literacy, mother-tongue, how many are workers the nature of their economic activity, how many are engaged in secondary work and how many are non-workers. In the case of currently married women, additional information has been collected about age at marriage and any live child born during the previous one year.

It is needless to say that to obtain this mass of information, the unpaid enumerator has to put in a tremendous amount of labour, exhibiting his skill as a salesman, a psychologist and at times even a baby-sitter. Census particulars to be worth their name must be obtained first hand and this requires of him to knock at every door in his beat to meet individual members of each household or as an alternative, to personally interview the head of each household.

Our people are secretive by nature and it is usual with most of us to keep the information about ourselves strictly to ourselves. So, sometimes in response to his knock, the door may be banged shut in the enumerator's face.irate housewives may flash broom-sticks and other domestic implements of defence to stop his intrusion, but as a rule, an enumerator worth his salt does not yield his ground and quits only after his job is completed. I know of enumerators who have found themselves challenged and mobbed by local inhabitants while mapping out mohallas or wards, while numbering and listing the houses which many usually regard as a suspicious activity. It goes to their credit that

## *Introductory*

undaunted, they somehow manage to obtain complete particulars even in such trying circumstances. Instances of the kind are, however, few and far between. Mentioning my own experience, while supervising enumeration work in a thickly populated ward in Jammu city, early one morning, I was met at the door-step by a kindly old lady who not only asked me to step in but insisted that I accept a little rice and oil in charity. Much time has elapsed since, but I feel still beholden to her that she mistook me for the usual Saturday beggar and not a child-lifter of whom there was a wide scare in the locality. By and large, enumerators working in Jammu & Kashmir at the 1971 census were given a warm welcome in majority of homes and supplied truthful answers to their many queries. Some reported that they themselves had to reply to a lot of questions such as their age, parentage, whether single or married, but this only added spice to an otherwise drab job.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that without collecting accurate facts and figures about the population and the economic and social conditions they live in, no plans worth the name can be drawn up for fulfilling a great many needs of our society in the matter of food and drinking water, education, public health, housing, transport and communications and welfare of backward sections.

Census data are put to a great many other uses. The important work relating to delineation of electoral constituencies which provides the basic

## *Introductory*

frame of the country's democratic set-up is dependent on them. Legislative measures covering a wide range of social and economic matters are facilitated by them. Various aspects of legal and administrative status of States and cities are determined on the basis of population returns. It has been rightly said that knowledge of census data even where not directly contributing to the solution of important issues of the state policy, nevertheless, forms a valuable background for the study and evaluation of such policies. Of course, the census data are of greater value if censuses are taken at regular intervals like we are doing in India as by comparison and contrast, the past can be appraised, the present accurately described and the future estimated with a fair degree of certainty.

The institution of census dates back to ancient times. However, the primary purpose for which these early censuses were held was only for identifying particular individuals for being taxed, forced to work or enlisted in military services. A census of the kind is reported to have been held in the Roman Empire as early as 5 B.C. In England, a Domesday inquest was conducted in 1086 A.D. to acquaint William, the Conqueror, with the landholders and holdings in his new realm. Such censuses were not unknown in ancient India as references to the subject are found in the works of Kautilya. However, it is only towards the beginning of the 19th century that censuses appeared in their modern role as the primary source of national

## *Introductory*

population data. It took the early census-takers several decades to learn what is basic information and how to obtain it. The first U.S. Census taken in 1790 A.D., for example, did not secure data on occupation, birth place, marital status or exact age. Nevertheless, because the data collected on the occasion was used for distributing electoral representation for the first U.S. Congress on the basis of population, it made history. In England, the age data was collected only in 1841 and data about marital status in 1851 A.D.

With the passage of time, the scope of censuses changed and expanded, simultaneously their utility also became enlarged and was widely accepted. Legal safeguards against information contained in individual census returns being used for any purpose other than purely administrative, educational or scientific which came to be introduced in the meantime in many countries contributed to a large measure to the accuracy of later-day censuses.

According to a U.N. report, the process involved in conducting a modern population census is similar to how a sky-scraper is constructed these days which requires preparation of accurate plans and specifications in advance, determination of quantities of various kinds of materials needed in the different stages of construction, their procurement and collection at site all of which must be done in due time so as not to disturb any operation of the building right from the digging of the foundation to the last detail of interior decoration. Of

## *Introductory*

course, the required number of carpenters, masons, plumbers etc. must be there to complete the building in the allotted time and at reasonable cost.

Enumeration of population in a State like ours is beset with many difficulties, some probably peculiar to these parts. Jammu & Kashmir is among the largest States of the country and consists in most part of a vast complex of high mountains with human settlements scattered even at elevations, 13,000 feet and more, above sea level. It experiences extreme variations of climate with some parts of the State remaining snow-bound for six to eight months in a year. The difficulties and hazards which an enumerator in our State must cheerfully undergo in the discharge of his duties can easily be surmised.

How the 1971 Census was planned and executed in our State would require lot of space to explain which would only burden this book with lot of technical detail. Suffice it to say that the enumeration was completed on due date, ours being among the earliest States to communicate the provisional population totals to the Registrar General of India.

A fairly clear picture has become available now about the important particulars of our population by processing the data collected during the field operations of the 1971 census. This information along with other useful data obtained through various cross-tabulations will find a place

## *Introductory*

in the two parts of the General Report and various other publications. This may take time. Meanwhile, the reader will like to know what the recently conducted census has to reveal in regard to such topics as to how many we are, how are our numbers growing, are men and women balanced, how old we are, how many of us can read and write, the mother-tongues we speak, the religions we follow, the economic activities of the people, etc.

The Portrait of Population is intended primarily to satisfy the general reader's curiosity in a simple and straight-forward manner. It contains little by way of statistical analysis and appraisal and as far as possible, facts have been allowed to speak for themselves. A special effort has been made to keep its bulk within reasonable proportions and give it pleasing look. We have calculated that it takes a voracious white ant the best part of a year to eat a hole through either parts of the General Report from end to end. It is our fervent hope that the Portrait of Population would meet a different fate and not be consigned to the Archives Store.





## Chapter I

### POPULATION AND RATE OF GROWTH

Jammu & Kashmir which has been designed by nature like a crown to adorn the physical personality of India, is a widely known, if not a famous part of the country. This is because there are not many places as beautiful and alluring as Kashmir ( $32^{\circ}-15'$  and  $37^{\circ}-5'$  N and  $72^{\circ}-35'$  and  $80^{\circ}-20'$  E). 'The terrestrial paradise of the Indies', that is how an early foreign traveller called it. Indeed the list of well-known celebrities who have written eloquently about its unique charms is unending; it includes on the one side, emperor Jehangir and on the other, Jawaharlal Nehru.

In the early times, Kashmir also attracted fame as a flourishing centre of Indian learning and scholars from far and near used to be drawn to it. We may mention the notable instance of Nagarjuna who is believed to have travelled all the way from Andhra Pradesh to settle in Harwan, a village situated close to Srinagar. In Kashmir's inspiring surroundings, he came to think of many important reforms in Buddhism. It became a popular creed and is believed to have spread from this tiny and unknown Kashmiri village over the greater part of Asia. It was in Kashmir that subsequently the ancient

### *Population and rate of growth*

Vedic and Buddhist cultures became fused to give birth to a new branch of Indian philosophy called Kashmir *Shaivism* which in the words of Rabindranath Tagore 'penetrates into that living depth of thought where diverse currents of human wisdom unite in a luminous synthesis'. The early Kashmiri thinkers did not confine their intellectual labours only in spheres of philosophy and religion. They also wrote copiously on subjects like medicine, astronomy, engineering, sculpture, architecture, literature and the arts.

In mediaeval times, Kashmir produced a number of scholars who wrote standard works in Persian. The *Dabistan-i-Mazahib* of Mulla Mohammad Mohsin Fani attracted wide attention. The fame of Mulla Tahir Gani, a local poet, who wrote in Persian travelled to Iran where the excellence and sweetness of his verse became an object of envy of leading scholars of the court. Lalleshwari, Shaivite by thought, and Sheikh Noor-ud-Din, a Muslim by faith, emerged in this period to found a new order of Rishis who preached oneness of religions and universal brotherhood of man.

Then dark days fell on the State for a long stretch (1750-1880 A.D.) characterised by oppression and tyranny; It simply faded into the background, making no worthwhile contribution to the store-house of knowledge or culture. Indeed, the old flame of Kashmir's intellect was all but snuffed. However, it again came into

### *Population and rate of growth*

prominence in an indirect way as several gifted sons of its soil who had migrated to the plains to escape unsettled conditions at home, rose to positions of eminence on the national stage. Many great men and women of modern India including Mrs. Indira Gandhi are descended from Kashmir.

In strategic terms also, Jammu & Kashmir occupies a place of unique importance among the States of India. A look at the map shows that it is situated at a vital junction in the heart-land of Asia where the country's borders touch Pakistan in the west, Afghanistan in the north-west, China in the north and east. Since 1947, the nation has taken up arms four times to defend its territorial integrity against aggression, the people of this State playing a heroic role in upholding the secular way of life. Gandhiji in the dark days following partition found Kashmir like a solitary island of religious harmony and peace and he was moved to say 'I see a ray of light only in Kashmir'.

The frequent invasions have brought a lot of additional notice if not some sensational lime-light to Jammu & Kashmir. In consequence, people in every nook and corner have acquired some familiarity about it. Thousands visit the State every year drawn by its varied attractions. It possesses many holy places like Amarnath, Vaishno Devi, Hazratbal, etc. which draw pilgrims from every part of the country. Foreigners also in hundreds join the trek to Kashmir every summer to relax in

## *Population and rate of growth*

its pleasant surroundings, away from the heat and dust of the plains.

But not all who come to the State acquire much knowledge about its people. Even many of us who are born and brought up here do not fare better in this respect.

The facts collected at the recent census provide valuable information about the people inhabiting Jammu & Kashmir. Some of the important topics are discussed here. Let us see at the outset what the census has to say about the size, growth and distribution of population of the State.

The 1971 census has shown that Jammu & Kashmir has a population of \*4,616,632. We constitute 0.84% of the 547,949,809 counted as the population of the country as a whole. Only five other States—Himachal Pradesh (3,460,434), Tripura (1,556,342), Manipur (1,072,753), Meghalaya (1,011,699) and Nagaland (516,449) have returned smaller populations than our State. However, numerically, we come off well when compared to some countries in Europe and Africa. Luxemburg in Western Europe, for instance, is inhabited by 334,790 persons only. Guyana (South America), Congo (Middle Africa), Mauritius (East Africa) and Trinidad and Tobago (Caribbean) have populations ranging between 560,330 and 827,957. Countries like Tunisia, Syria and Denmark have

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\*A comparative picture of the population of States and Union Territories of India will be found in Annexure I

## *Population and rate of growth*

more or less the same size of populations as our State.

The fact remains, however, that judged by the national yardstick, our numbers do not make an impressive total and accordingly we rank 16th among the 21 States of India. But at the same time, the 1971 census data show clearly that we are multiplying faster than everybody else barring \*Assam, Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and in the process have exceeded our own previous records of growth.

Beginning with a modest population base of 2,139,362 in 1901, we increased steadily to 2,946,728 in 1941, representing an addition of only 807,366 persons to the State's human stock in the course of 40 years. No census was taken in the State in 1951 but the 1961 census put the figure of our population at 3,560,976, revealing an addition of 614,248 to our numbers in a period of 20 years. We then come to the 1971 census. We make the startling discovery that in just one decade, the net increase in our population has been 1,055,656 persons which is substantially more than what was achieved in a period of 40 years and one and a half times the increase registered in the preceding two decades. Consequently, the growth rate for the decade just concluded works out to the record figure of 29.65% which is much higher for the first time than the all-India growth of 24.80% for 1961-71.

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\*Annexure II

## *Population and rate of growth*

The following statement gives at a glance the decadal trend in the growth of population of India (including our State) for the years 1901 to 1971;

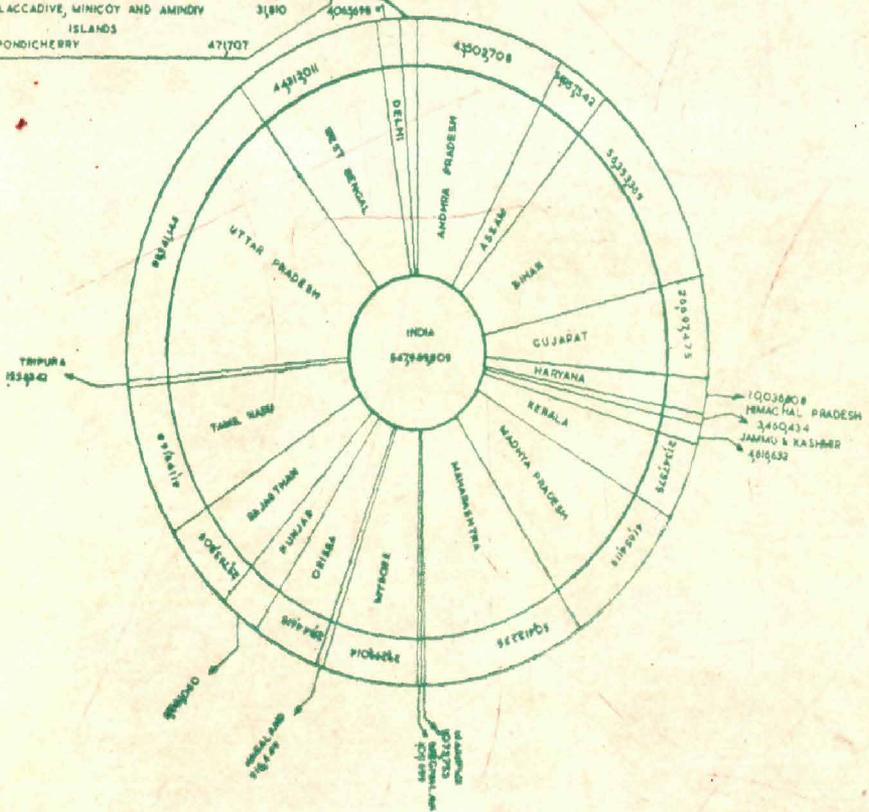
Population growth of India and State, 1901-71

Year	Population, India	Decadal growth rate	Population, State	Decadal growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901	238,337,313	—	2,139,362	—
1911	252,005,470	+ 5.73%	2,292,535	+ 7.16%
1921	251,239,492	— 0.30%	2,424,359	+ 5.75%
1931	278,867,430	+11.00%	2,670,208	+10.14%
1941	318,539,060	+14.23%	2,946,728	+10.36%
1951	360,950,365	+13.31%	3,253,852	+10.42%
1961	439,072,582	+21.64%	3,560,976	+ 9.44%
1971	547,949,809	+24.80%	4,616,632	+29.65%

There is a clear indication that the population of Jammu & Kashmir may touch the 1-crore mark in the not too distant future, setting off a virtual consumer explosion in the face of the meagre resources of the State. This may be warded off only by taking urgent steps for bringing about a fall in birth rate by introducing vigorous measures for small and planned families, particularly when a sharp decline has been registered in mortality rates during the post-independence decades; a cumulative effect of control of epidemics, expansion

## Comparative population size of the states/union territories of India, 1971

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	115133
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	487311
CHANDIGARH	257281
INDIA AND NAGAR HAVELI	74750
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	882771
LACCADIVE, MINICOT AND AMINDIV ISLANDS	31810
PONDICHERY	471707



### *Population and rate of growth*

of health programmes and provision of easily available medical facilities in all parts of the State.

It is to be hoped that the bigness of our State will not lull us into a sense of complacency. Nearly 92% of the area of the State consists of high mountain ranges which are either nude or densely forested and cannot, therefore, be put to advantageous use for sustaining a heavy load of population.

#### *How are we distributed ?*

Even as the present size of the State's population goes, there is already considerable pressure on the meagre quantity of land situated on lower altitudes constituted of the three districts of the Kashmir valley and the plain areas of the Jammu province, notably the Jammu district. This can be judged by taking into consideration the relative population size of various districts.

Our State is comprised of three naturally well-marked geographical and linguistic regions. These are, Kashmir, Ladakh and Jammu. We have ten districts, sub-divided into 44 tehsils. The rural part of the State is comprised of 6,742 villages and the urban sector, by which are meant the towns, is made up of 45 places\*.

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\*See names of Districts, Tehsils and Towns in Annexure III

## *Population and rate of growth*

The population is distributed in these districts as indicated below;

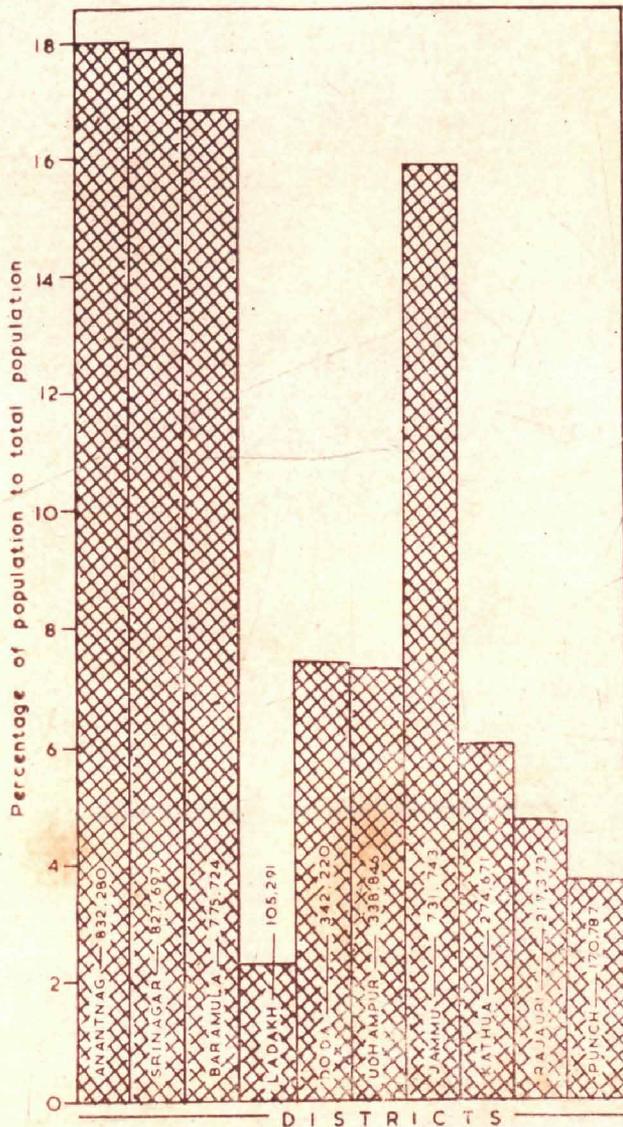
**District-wise population and percentage of district population to total population, 1971**

No.	District	Popula- tion, 1971	Rank	Perce- tage to total popula- tion of the State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anantnag	832,280	1	18.0
2.	Srinagar	827,697	2	17.9
3.	Baramula	775,724	3	16.8
4.	Ladakh	105,291	10	2.3
5.	Doda	342,220	5	7.4
6.	Udhampur	338,846	6	7.3
7.	Jammu	731,743	4	15.9
8.	Kathua	274,671	7	6.0
9.	Rajauri	217,373	8	4.7
10.	Punch	170,787	9	3.7

Anantnag is the most populous district of the State. Srinagar ranks next and Baramula is third. This is followed by Jammu district with a population of 731,743. All other districts of the Jammu region have a very small population ranging from 170,787 to 342,220. Ladakh which is inhabited by 105,291 persons only is the least populous district of the State.

Expectedly, more than half of the State's population or 2,435,701 persons is concentrated in the three districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula constituting the fertile valley of Kashmir.

percentage distribution of population of the state among its districts, 1971



### *Population and rate of growth*

Thus, out of every 100 persons of the State, as many as 53 inhabit the Kashmir region. Among the remaining, 16 are in Jammu, 7 each in Doda and Udhampur, 6 in Kathua, 5 in Rajauri and 4 in Punch comprising the Jammu region. Two only are in the Ladakh region.

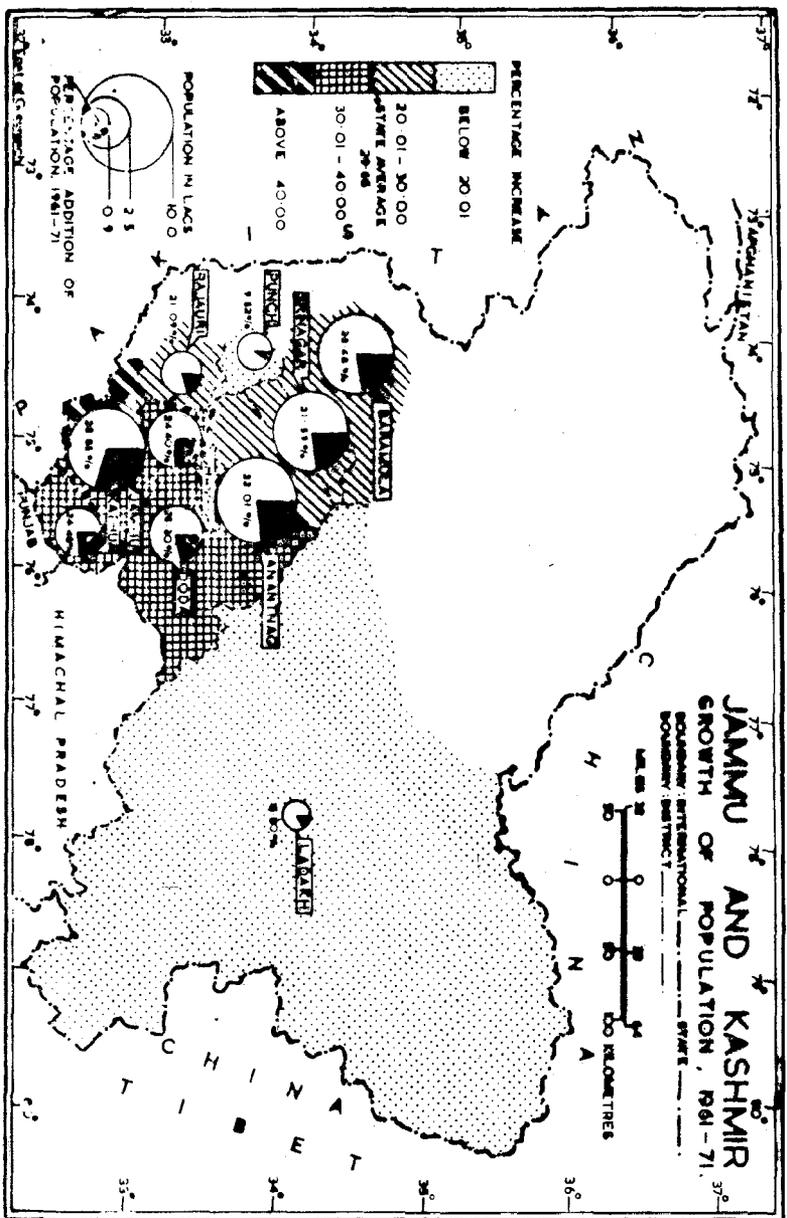
The high concentration of population in the valley districts is the natural consequence of its moderate altitude, salubrious climate, availability of fertile lands and irrigational facilities. Likewise, the Jammu district which is also inhabited by a larger proportion (15.9%) of the population extends mostly to low-level areas which are irrigated by a number of canals. On the other hand, all other districts of Jammu region which consist mostly of mountainous parts interspersed here and there with small and narrow valleys are thinly populated due to the absence of most of the facilities available in the Kashmir valley or the plain areas constituting the Jammu district. The major part of Ladakh, the biggest district of the State by size, accounts for just 2.3% of the population because only a limited area of land is available in it for cultivation.

#### *Average district population*

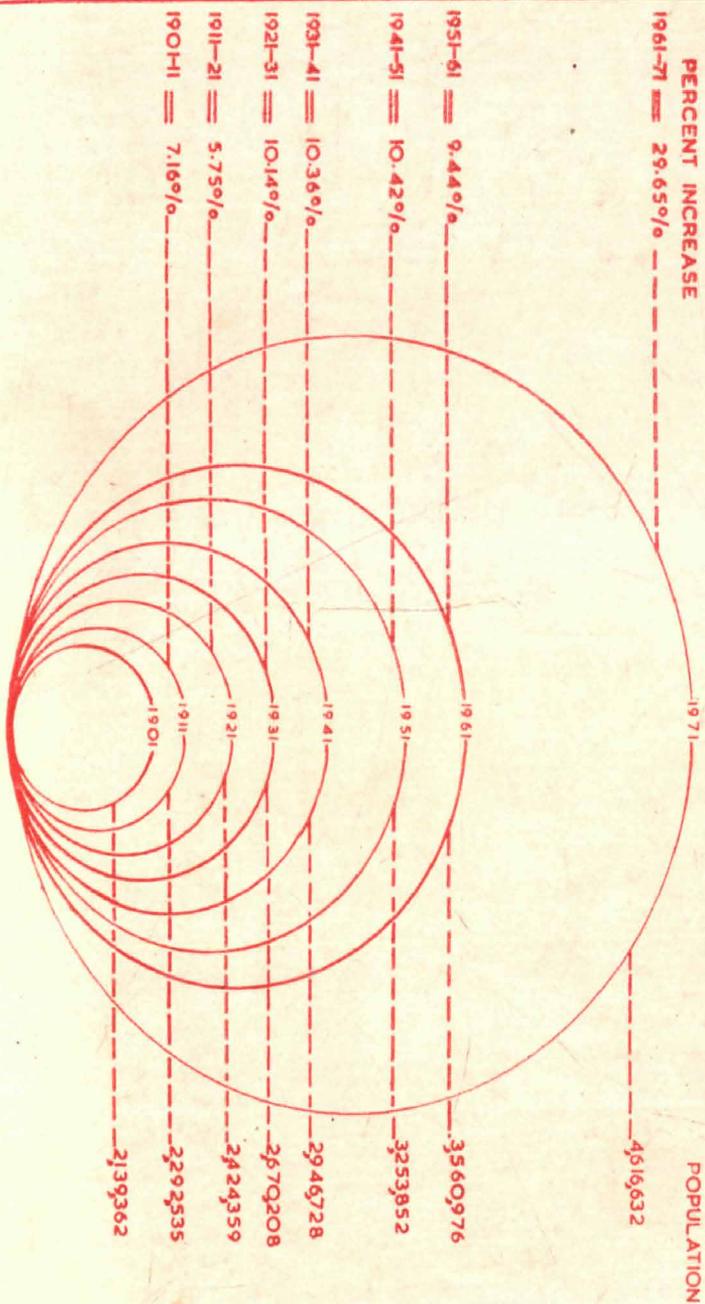
On an average, a district of our State is inhabited by 461,663 persons only. The corresponding average for a district at the all-India level is 1,539,185. Taking the average population of a

### *Population and rate of growth*

district of some major States, we notice that Bihar which has 17 districts comes at the top with 3,314,904 persons per district. This is followed by Tamil Nadu where the number of districts is 14 only, consequently the average population of a district stands at 2,942,798. That Jammu & Kashmir ranks among the States having a very low average population of a district is mainly due to the mountainous character of the regions of our State necessitating the carving out of the State into 10 districts for the sake of greater administrative convenience. It may be of interest to study how the districts have fared in population from decade to decade.



# GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR FROM 1901-1971



*Population and rate of growth*

**Decadal growth rate of population, State and districts, 1901-71**

State/District	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir	+ 7.16%	+ 5.75%	+10.14%	+10.36%	+10.42%	+ 9.44%	+29.65%
Anantnag	+11.14%	+ 5.74%	+ 9.62%	+ 5.79%	+12.15%	+10.84%	+28.22%
Srinagar	+10.75%	+ 9.08%	+14.64%	+14.03%	+14.49%	+12.66%	+27.54%
Baramula	+12.40%	+10.58%	+11.47%	+10.61%	+ 9.99%	+ 9.09%	+29.00%
Ladakh	+12.45%	+ 1.31%	+ 4.78%	+ 5.33%	+ 8.30%	+ 7.66%	+18.77%
Doda	+ 8.10%	+ 0.87%	+13.68%	+ 7.38%	+16.52%	+14.18%	+30.38%
Udhampur	+ 7.74%	+ 4.48%	+ 6.30%	+ 8.52%	+10.28%	+ 9.32%	+32.28%
Jammu	— 4.24%	+ 2.26%	+10.96%	+15.03%	+10.23%	+ 9.28%	+40.52%
Kathua	— 1.56%	+ 1.59%	+ 4.55%	+10.20%	+ 8.37%	+ 7.73%	+32.42%
Rajouri	+ 7.74%	+ 7.22%	+ 5.52%	+10.79%	— 3.40%	— 3.52%	+26.73%
Punch	+ 9.80%	+ 5.13%	+ 8.25%	+10.17%	+ 5.01%	+ 4.78%	+10.52%

### *Population and rate of growth*

The State growth rate of 29.65% for the decade 1961-71 is exceeded by the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua where it varies from 40.52% of Jammu to 30.38% of Doda. All other districts have registered lower growth rates than the State average. Punch comes at the bottom with an increase per cent of 10.52 only during the corresponding period.

Coming to tehsils, the 1971 census shows that of all the 44 tehsils\* constituting our State, Srinagar is the most populous being inhabited by as many as 463,879 persons. Among others, Jammu, Anantnag, Kulgam, Ranbirsinghpura Pulwama, Kupwara, Baramula, Sopore, Akhnoor, Udhampur, Rajauri and Samba hold the next twelve positions in this order. In these tehsils, the population as returned at the present census ranges between 114,667 and 338,219. Zanskar tehsil of Ladakh district is inhabited by the smallest population of 6,886 only. So far as the remaining tehsils are concerned, the population varies from 22,066 to 98,318.

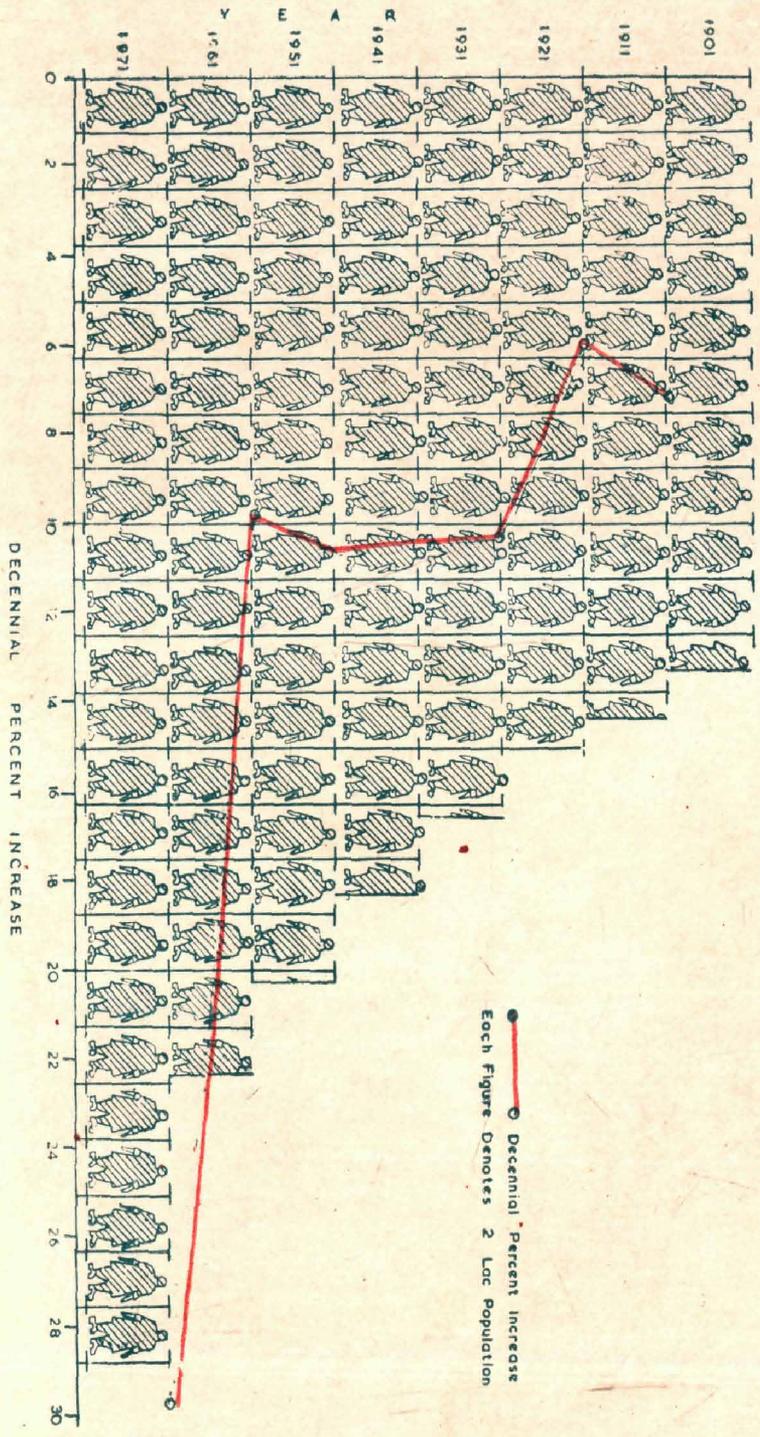
### *Density*

The reader would be able to form a better appreciation of the problem which would confront the State due to more and more numbers being added to its population if he takes into account the density of each district in relation to its geographical area which undoubtedly is large and its

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\*Annexure IV gives the tehsil-wise distribution of population.

# GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1901 — 1971



● Decennial Percent Increase  
 ○ Each Figure Denotes 2 Lac Population

## Population and rate of growth

density in terms of the area under cultivation which is markedly disproportionate.

Density of population, State and districts, 1971			
State/District	Density of population per km <sup>2</sup> (on geographical area)	Density of population per km <sup>2</sup> *(on cultivated area)	Percentage of cultivated area to total area
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Anantnag	155	616	25
Srinagar	275	1,052	26
Baramula	104	592	18
Ladakh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Doda	29	618	5
Udhampur	74	567	13
Jammu	231	648	36
Kathua	104	435	24
Rajauri	81	545	15
Punch	103	724	14

Note :—N.A.=Not available

Srinagar has the highest density followed by the districts of Jammu and Anantnag. Baramula and Kathua which come next have returned the identical density figure of 104 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. It is needless to say that the highest density has been returned for the districts which include larger proportions of cultivable areas. Conversely, the mountainous districts have returned lower densities because of limited land area being available for cultivation. This is especially so in the case of Doda where the cultivated area constitutes only 5% of the total geographical area of the district.

\*Cultivated area pertains to the year 1967-68.

## *Population and rate of growth*

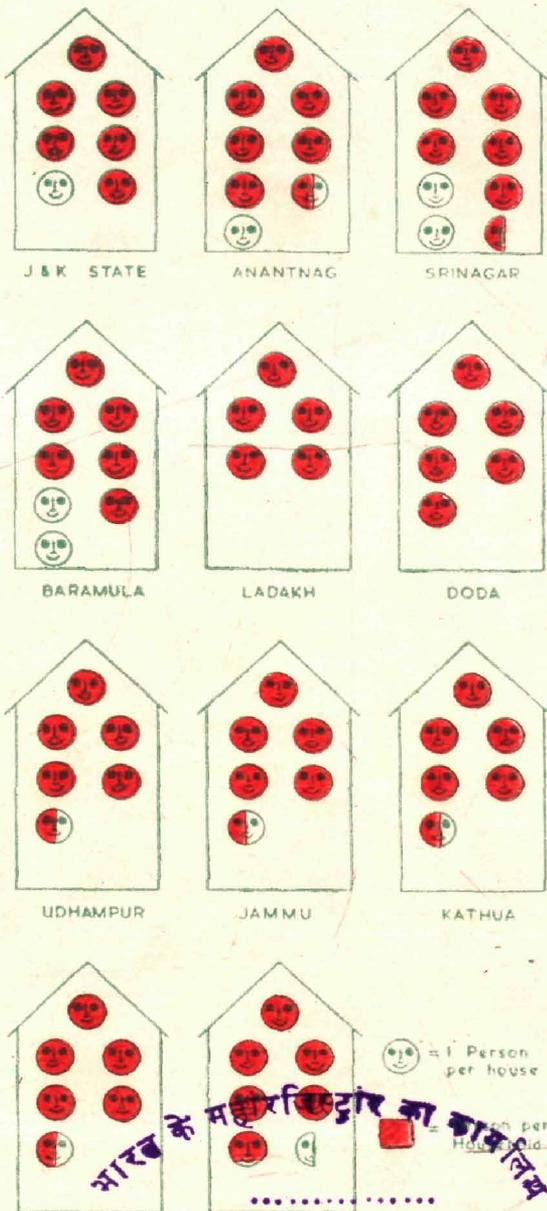
### *Residential houses, households & size of households*

According to 1971 census, there are in all 666,753 occupied residential houses in Jammu and Kashmir under use of 763,499 households. The average number of persons living in a household is 6.05. This brings out the fact that, so far, the position of available housing accommodation is nearly balanced with the demands of occupancy in our State. But this happy position is changing fast and there is already an indication that some districts are becoming more crowded than others.

**Occupied residential houses, households and average number of persons per house and per household, State and districts, 1971**

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 and Kashmir	666,753	6.90	763,499	6.05
Anantnag	104,017	8.00	128,360	6.48
Srinagar	97,570	8.47	125,625	6.59
Baramulla	97,215	7.98	121,609	6.38
Ladakh	21,253	4.95	22,551	4.67
Doda	53,455	6.31	56,459	6.06
Udhampur	59,047	5.68	61,986	5.47
Jammu	124,580	5.87	131,494	5.56
Kathua	47,398	5.77	48,880	5.62
Rajauri	36,057	6.01	38,609	5.63
Punch	26,401	6.47	27,926	6.12

Average number of persons per occupied residential house and average size of a household, state and districts 1971



भारत के महानगरीय क्षेत्रों का आकलन

राजापुरी - वापिस

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मुस्तकालय



### *Population and rate of growth*

The largest number of occupied residential houses is found in the Jammu district at 124,340. These are inhabited by 131,494 households. In other words, the average number of persons per occupied residential house and per household is 5.87 and 5.56 respectively. Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula districts which claim the next largest numbers have the average number of persons per house at 8.00, 8.47 and 7.98 respectively. The size of a household in the three districts is of the order of 6.48, 6.59 and 6.38 respectively. This shows that the households are somewhat crowded in these districts. In Srinagar, in particular, although during the second plan, the number of houses in the city, the main urban area of the district, has increased considerably, the pace of growth of population has been even greater with the result that the average number of persons per occupied residential house is 8.47. In Anantnag and Baramula districts, the houses are slightly less congested than in Srinagar. Other districts including Ladakh are less crowded, the average number of persons per occupied residential house varying from 6.47 of Punch to 4.95 of Ladakh. The size of households in these areas ranges between 6.12 and 4.67.



## Chapter II

### VILLAGE DWELLERS & TOWN DWELLERS

We know now at what rate we are multiplying and how our population is distributed in the various parts of the State. Let us study another important aspect of this topic : in what proportion is the population divided between the rural and urban areas of the State. The two represent two different patterns of economy and they differ even in their mode of living which includes, among other things, diet, dress, system of transport and communications and type of dwelling.

We know it is in the city or town where social change begins. It is in the urban areas that specialization, talent and organisation necessary for originating and executing new ideas are available. Urban development is, therefore, a good index of past economic progress and a safe augury of progress to come. In many ways what is happening in the city or a town today is what will be happening all over the State in future.

There is no doubt that urbanisation creates its own problems and there are many features of urban life which may not be pleasing. But serving as a catalytic agent for economic progress,

## *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

it plays a significant role in a traditionally backward State like Jammu & Kashmir.

It is interesting how in the olden days the cities and towns arose in India. In the beginning they did not rest primarily upon industrial and commercial development but rather on political, military and religious considerations. They arose, for instance, at strategic points like Jammu or Udhampur town which are situated at a commanding site over-looking the plains. The original city of Srinagar which lay across the Shankaracharya Hill on the eastern bank of the Jhelum possessed many natural advantages of defence, besides being a famous place of pilgrimage; so did Baramula town which is situated at the foot of mountains in the west giving out a pass at this place to the valley. For many decades commerce and industry followed the urban centres built originally for non-economic reasons. Similarly, rural settlements consisting of large or small villages arose out of the necessity of the agricultural population banding together in compact units for mutual protection against external danger or internal strife.

Although India including our State continues to be predominantly rural as the figures of 1971 census illustrate, there is undeniable evidence that change is under way. We may take the case of State's two cities comprising Jammu and Srinagar Municipalities. In area, they now extend to 50.50 and 82.88 sq. km. respectively as against 5.18 and 28.49 sq. km. in 1911. Their populations

### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

have been returned at the 1971 census at 155,338 and 403,413 against 258,166 collectively for both, three decades ago. In the matter of sex ratio, there are 850 females in Jammu and 853 females in Srinagar per 1,000 males. In 1941, the ratio worked out at only 690 for Jammu and 848 for Srinagar. During the period, these have made substantial progress both in the sphere of industry and commerce.

Owing to the many amenities and conveniences they enjoy in the shape of running water and electricity, specialised medical aid and professional education, means of cheap and quick transportation, housing, recreation etc., it is not surprising that they attract an ever-increasing influx of immigrants from every strata of society and part of the State and exercise a substantial impact on the country-side.

Even so, as we have mentioned earlier, the State continues to demonstrate its traditional rural character, as according to the 1971 census returns, 858,221 persons live in its urban sector made up of 45 towns and the rest, 3,758,411, hail from 6,503 villages constituting its rural part. In other words, only 19 out of every 100 persons counted, are urban. From this, it is evident that the majority of our population is rural and continues to be dependent on agriculture.

At the all-India level, the position is, more or less, the same as in the case of our State, the

### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

country as a whole having returned 109,094,309 or 20% urban dwellers out of a population of 547,949,809.

### *Average number of dwellers in a village*

A comparison of the average number of persons per inhabited village in the State and its districts gives some interesting results. Out of 6,742 villages found in this State, 239 are uninhabited. Thus, the number of dwellers in a village on an average works out to 578 for the State as a whole. These averages fluctuate widely among the districts, the highest being 994 for Punch and the lowest, 414, for Ladakh. The valley districts of Baramula, Anantnag and Srinagar follow with the corresponding averages at 696;648 and 591 respectively. The corresponding figures for the remaining districts, namely; Rajauri, Jammu, Udhampur, Doda and Kathua work out to 568, 508, 503, 495 and 466 respectively.

### *Population classified by size class of villages*

The 1971 census has shown that bulk of the rural population of our State (77%) is claimed by villages with a population ranging between 200-1,999. Villages having a population 2,000 and above are inhabited by 18% population. Only 5% population dwells in very small villages having less than 200 inhabitants. The following statement gives this data separately for each of the districts also;

## *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

**Percentage of population classified by size class of villages, district-wise,  
1971**

State/District	Percentage to total rural population						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir	5	20	29	28	16	2	—
Anantnag	4	18	30	30	18	—	—
Srinagar	6	20	25	33	14	2	—
Baramula	3	16	29	26	22	4	—
Ladakh	10	32	42	14	2	—	—
Doda	9	22	24	18	20	7	—
Udhampur	7	21	35	28	9	—	—
Jammu	7	24	27	24	17	1	—
Kathua	8	21	33	33	5	—	—
Rajauri	5	18	32	31	14	—	—
Punch	1	9	22	37	31	—	—

The tendency of a majority of the village dwellers is to live in villages with a population of 200 to 1,999. Owing to the varying topography of our State, the number of villages extending to large areas but inhabited by small populations is fairly high. In these villages, agricultural areas are of a small size scattered over long distances and separated by uninhabitable mountainous areas. These villages are inhabited by gujars who live at high altitudes due to the availability of grazing facilities for their herds. One more reason for the high incidence of small size villages

### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

appears to be the economic backwardness of the State. Due to the non-availability of better avenues of employment in villages of higher size classes, the people dwelling in villages of small size classes who could otherwise have been attracted to migrate to bigger villages, prefer to live in their own areas where they make their livelihood on the small land holdings situated in or near the villages.

The district-wise data show that besides the valley districts, Rajauri and Punch claim very small proportions of population inhabiting villages of the size classes less than 200 and 200-499. On the other hand, proportions of population in such villages in the districts of Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua are fairly high. This is due to the fact that Ladakh and Doda districts are predominantly mountainous where very few areas are suitable for cultivation. Ladakh gets a nominal rainfall and the only sources of irrigation in the district are the zamindari kuhls and water courses here and there. The habitable areas in both the districts are situated on the small flat projections of mountain slopes where facilities for cultivation, irrigation, grazing and drinking water are available. For this reason, houses are dispersed over long distances and the area falling within the jurisdiction of a village is by far larger than in the plains. On the other hand, due to the absence of economic resources in the major part of the area, the habitable areas are scarce and only a very small proportion of population

### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

lives in villages of higher size class. Part of the districts of Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua consists of plain areas where cultivable land of a large size is available to the inhabitants. All other districts are situated in valleys and surrounded by hilly areas, forests etc. Out of these, the valley districts get poor rainfall but the deficiency is made good by a net-work of irrigational canals, kuhls, water-courses etc.

Anantnag, Srinagar, Kathua and Punch are the only districts which have returned high proportions of population living in villages of the size class 1,000-1,999. The major part of these districts consists of plain areas where the soil is fertile and irrigational facilities are available in plenty. The inhabitants of these areas, therefore, maintain themselves easily on cultivation.

There are in all 9 villages with a population each of 5000 to 9999 in the State. These are distributed among the districts of Srinagar, Baramulla, Doda and Jammu only, the numbers being 1, 4, 3 and 1 respectively.

Charar-i-Sharief in Srinagar district is inhabited by 6,431 persons. The shrine of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din, a prominent saint of Kashmir, is visited by a large number of pilgrims every year. This has attracted many immigrants to this village who make a living by producing articles of various kinds like kangris and earthen pots.

### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

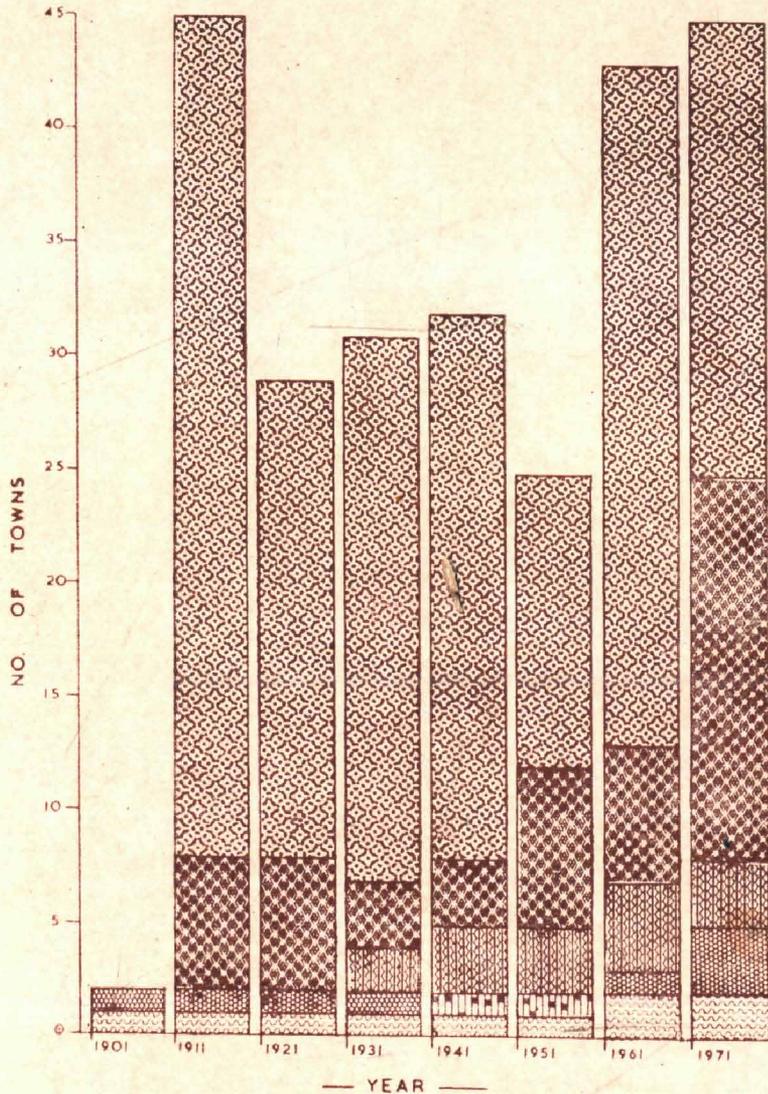
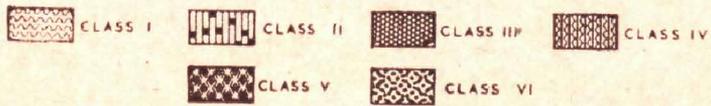
Pattan, Kalaruch, Qasba Haihama and Palhalan are the four villages of Baramula district having respectively a population of 5,480, 9,192, 6,886 and 5,353. Pattan is situated on the road connecting Srinagar with Baramula at a distance of about 27 kms. from Srinagar. Kalaruch is adjacent to pastoral areas and almost the entire working population of Haihama where the lands are very fertile consists of cultivators. Palhalan was a town in 1961 which has now been transferred to the rural list.

Doda district has two forest blocks, one in Bhaderwah tehsil and the other in Kishtwar having a population of 9,262 and 9,589 respectively. Pogal is another village in Ramban tehsil of Doda district which is inhabited by 5,207 persons.

### *Progress of urbanisation*

There were only 2 towns in the State in 1901. The number went up to 45 during the following decade but came down to 29 in 1921. Since then, there has been a continuous increase in the number of towns which went up to 31, 32, 43 and 45 in 1931, 1941, 1961 and 1971 respectively. The higher rate of growth of towns, therefore, reveals rapid acceleration of the pace of urbanisation in the State. The dwellers of these towns have also been increasing from decade to decade. In 1901, town dwellers claimed only 7% population of the State which went up to 12% in 1911. In the following decade, however, there was a decrease

# PROGRESS IN THE NUMBER OF TOWNS Jammu And Kashmir 1901-71



### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

of 1% in the proportion of urban population which went up further to 12%, 13%, 14% and 17% in 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 respectively. In 1971, town dwellers constitute 19% of the total population inhabiting our State.

Towns with a population of 100,000 and above have been classified as cities belonging to class I. Class II towns have a population ranging between 50,000-99,999. Classes III, IV, V and VI claim respectively a population varying from 20,000 to 49,999, 10,000 to 19,999, 5,000 to 9,999 and less than 5,000.

The two \*urban agglomerations of the State, namely; Srinagar and Jammu, which returned a population of 423,253 and 164,207 qualified to be placed in class I category. No town had the required size of population to be treated as class II town. Class III and class IV towns number 3 each. The former include Anantnag, Sopore and Baramula and the latter consist of Kathua, Udhampur and Punch@.

The urban population of our State continues to be predominantly concentrated in class I towns. Of every 100 town dwellers of the State, 68 inhabit class I towns. Next come class V towns where the number of dwellers is 11 out of every

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\*Srinagar urban agglomeration includes (a) (i) Srinagar (ii) Natipora (iii) Bagat Barzala (iv) Bimna (v) Kursu Padshahibagh and (b) Badamibagh Cantonment. Jammu urban agglomeration includes (a) (i) Jammu (ii) Nagrota (iii) Satwari (iv) Narwal Bala and (b) Jammu Cantonment.

@ See details of class-wise number of towns in Annexure V.

### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

100 persons. Class III towns constitute 10% of the State's urban population followed by class VI (6%). Towns belonging to class IV which are inhabited by the smallest proportion of dwellers claim only 5% population living in the urban areas of the State.

This is a welcome sign no doubt since it represents an upward trend in the urban development of the State but the fact that an overwhelming majority of our towns falls in class V and VI category shows that the State has to go a long way in shedding its predominantly rural character. A vigorous effort has been launched by the Government to create a suitable infra-structure for the development of industries. Work is in progress on a number of hydel projects which when completed will raise the existing out-put of power by three to four hundred per cent. Recently, a rail-link has started functioning connecting Jammu with the rest of the country. These factors will undoubtedly have a big impact on the future urban growth which because of its age-old industrial backwardness, has been markedly low in Jammu & Kashmir.

### *Growth of urba. population, 1901-71*

It may be interesting at this place to study the growth rates of urban population by size class of towns for the last seven decades. This will be clear from the following data;

*Village dwellers and town dwellers*

**Decadal growth rate of population by size class of towns, 1901-71**

Class of Town	Percentage growth rate							
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51*	1951-61*	1961-71	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Class I	+ 3.04	+12.18	+23.09	+20.14	+19.62	+59.58	+46.82	
Class II	—	—	—	—	+41.98	—	—	
Class III	-12.19	-0.69	+35.83	—	—	—	+287.32	
Class IV	—	—	—	+67.97	+32.14	+23.02	-22.78	
Class V	—	-5.05	-52.57	-30.01	+182.75	-31.20	+242.21	
Class VI	—	-20.88	+13.13	+15.19	-48.70	+146.25	-42.73	

\*As no census was taken in the State in 1951, the population of the towns for that year has been worked out on the basis of the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 populations. The growth rates given for 1941-51 or 1951-61 have, therefore, only statistical value.

‡The growth rate worked out in respect of Class I towns for the year 1961-71 pertains to the two urban agglomerations of Srinagar and Jammu.

### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

decrease in population was slightly set off by the inclusion of Kathua which being a class V town all along in the past upto 1961 registered a high increase in its population in 1971, qualifying it for inclusion in class IV. Udhampur which was a class VI town upto 1941 rose to class V in 1951 and to class IV in 1961. Similarly, Punch was a class V town upto 1951 when it was upgraded to class IV.

Like other important towns of the State, Kathua feeds the urban areas of the district as also the surrounding rural areas. A number of industries have also been set up recently in the town which provide employment to a number of people inhabiting the adjoining areas. Udhampur is the most important urban area of the region to the south of Pir Panchal range and in the north of Jammu city. It functions as a distributing centre for most of the rural and urban areas in its south. Likewise, Punch town which is situated near the border is the most important urban area of district Punch. The town is the distributing centre of consumer goods for most of the neighbouring rural areas which are spread over mountains and hilly areas.

In 1961, there were 6 class V towns in the State. During the following ten years, 10 more towns previously belonging to class VI were upgraded and placed in class V. Besides, two more towns, namely; Tral and Handwara were also added to this class in 1971. That is why the class

### *Village dwellers and town dwellers*

has registered an abnormal increase in its population during the last decade.

As in the case of class IV towns, the growth rate registered in class VI towns during 1961-71 has been negative. The reason accounting for this fall is due to the fact that in 1961, this class was made up of 30 towns, out of which 10, as stated above, were upgraded to class V in 1971. Five towns, namely, Mattan, Kokernag, Kargil, Chenani and Surankote were newly added to this class in 1971, among which the towns of Kokernag and Surankote have been treated as such for the first time in 1971. Almost all the towns belonging to these classes still wear a rural complexion and have developed merely as parasites on the countryside without making much contribution. It will not, therefore, be of any interest to discuss them in detail here.





## Chapter III

### SEX RATIO AND AGE

Balance or imbalance between the two sexes is an important factor determining the trends of future growth and size of the population. Let us see what the 1971 census has to reveal about the State's population sex-wise separately for rural and urban areas.

The State's population of 4,616,632 is comprised of 2,458,315 males and 2,158,317 females giving out a sex ratio of 878. This, in other words, means that there is a deficit of 122 females per 1,000 males in our State. At the all-India level, according to 1971 census returns the picture is more balanced with \*930 females per 1,000 males. However, speaking of major States individually, Haryana, Punjab and Nagaland have returned even lower sex ratios than our State. The position obtaining in Kerala is quite the reverse with 1,016 females for every 1,000 males.

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 for 1,000 males in 1931. There is no ready explanation for this phenomenon.

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\* Annexure VI

## *Sex ratio and age*

But it is common knowledge that in the past less care used to be taken to tend female children, the system of child marriages was prevalent and with little or no amenities being available for maternity welfare, a heavy toll used to be taken of young mothers, reducing the size of female population. It is also possible that the observance of purdah and social segregation of women which resulted in adverse hygienic conditions together with the neglect of females may have given rise to higher mortality among females as compared to males. It is heartening 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 four decades with their growth rate 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 878 in 1971. The position is explained in the following statement;

**Sexwise decadal growth rate and sex ratio, 1901-71**

year	Population		Growth-rate (%decade variation)		sex ratio
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
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

## *Sex ratio and age*

It is evident that the imbalance between the sexes caused by high mortality of females in the preceding decades is being gradually made up. The improvement in mortality conditions of women is bound to result in more females in the reproductive ages. Further, the general improvement of health conditions of the population at large may also result in higher fertility of women. Both the factors mentioned here may tend to accelerate population growth in the years to come unless, of course, as suggested earlier, their effect is offset by suitable measures of birth-control and family planning.

### *Rural & urban sex ratios*

Let us see how the sex ratio is behaving in the rural and urban areas of the State and its constituent districts. The following statement gives this information in a nut-shell :

Sex ratio (total, rural & urban), State and districts, 1971				
State/District	Females per 1,000 males			
	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	
Jammu & Kashmir	878	882	860	
Anantnag	848	847	859	
Srinagar	850	844	855	
Baramula	848	846	859	
Ladakh	975	985	856	
Doda	886	888	854	
Udhampur	908	912	868	
Jammu	920	940	865	
Kathua	921	922	908	
Rajauri	900	903	840	
Punch	903	905	882	

### *Sex ratio and age*

There is no district in the State which is not predominantly inhabited by males. Ladakh is, however, distinguishable from all the districts on account of its high proportion of female population. All the districts of Jammu province have returned larger sex ratios than the average for the State as a whole. On the other hand, the valley districts, Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula, have returned lower sex ratios than the State average.

Even the sex ratios obtaining in the rural areas of the districts of Kashmir valley are less than those of the corresponding urban sectors which is quite the reverse in so far as the districts of Jammu province are concerned. A comparison of the disparities between the rural and urban sex ratios of the districts of Kashmir valley perhaps indicates greater influence of sex differentials of mortality than migration. This inference is corroborated by the fact that the overall sex ratios are relatively more adverse to females of Kashmir valley than those obtaining in Jammu. The observed sex ratios of all the districts of Jammu province also indicate larger extent of migration of males from rural to urban areas in particular and from Jammu districts to other areas in general.

### *How old are we ?*

Why in the first instance is this question asked ? Well, there is no better method of measuring the potentialities of a population's growth than by finding out how it is distributed sex-wise in various age-groups. The expectation of life

at various ages is built on it and one is able to say at what age the population is generally prone to mortality.

However, the age data suffer from many errors like digit preference, preference for certain ages, over or understatement of age in certain parts of the age span, gross under-enumeration in the younger ages, etc. It has been observed that an average person shows a special preference for stating his age in numbers which end in zero or which are multiples of 5.

In the case of our State, the inaccuracy of age returns is ascribable to many reasons. There is a strong tendency among the people to understate the age of unmarried girls for social reasons. Widows usually understate their ages so that they may be able to marry again. In Kashmir province where the majority of the inhabitants are Muslims, records such as horoscopes are not being maintained. A large majority of the people dwelling in the State are illiterate and do not know their dates of birth. As a result, the age returned by them is usually an under-estimate. Further, the enumerator in many cases contacts the head of the household who gives answers of all questions of the Individual Slip on behalf of all members of the household. It is probable that he knows accurately the ages of his sons, daughters and brothers but he is liable to make an error in reporting the correct age of his sons, wives,

### *Sex ratio and age*

brothers' wives etc. about whom he has no first-hand knowledge.

The age data collected at the 1971 census, with whatever inaccuracies may have crept in, show that more than half of the total population of our State comprising 51.55% falls in the age-group of 15-59 years. Children belonging to the age-group 0-14 constitute 42.90% of population while elderly persons whose age exceeds 60 years comprise the remaining 5.55% population. This compares, more or less, favourably with the position obtaining in the country as a whole. This is also true of all other Asian countries where the proportions claimed by persons of the age of 60 years and above are very small, ranging from 4.14% of Phillipines to 10.24% of Japan. Even in African countries, the corresponding proportions are very low and vary from 3.06% of Southern Rhodesia to 7.19% of Libya. In striking contrast with this, more than 18% population of European countries like Eastern Germany, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, United Kingdom, German Federal Republic and Luxemburg consists of persons of the age of 60 years and above.

The highest proportion of population belonging to the age-group 0-14 is claimed by Iraq at 47.94% followed closely by Syria, Venezula, Algeria etc. In European countries, however, the respective proportions are much smaller and range from 20.96% of Sweden to 31.20% of Ireland. These disparities are significant and indicate that the

## *Sex ratio and age*

fertility rate is not as high in European countries as in India.

It is thus evident that though the census age data are effected by distortions, the distribution by broad age-groups more or less evens out these errors. Further, the percentages of persons claimed by the age-groups 0-14 and 60 and over, which stand at 42.90% and 5.55% respectively, are indicative of a young population with high fertility potential when compared to advanced countries where the fertility is low. Even the dependency ratio is also quite high which also indicates higher fertility and a young population.

The rural and urban proportions of age distribution in Jammu & Kashmir disclose that the urban areas are inhabited by a larger proportion of adult and middle-aged persons than those living in the rural part. In urban areas, more than 54% of the population is of the age of 15-59 years as against 51% only of the rural part. So far as children and elderly persons are concerned, rural areas claim comparatively large proportions which stand at 43% and 6% as against 42% and 4% respectively of the urban areas.

A comparison of the sex-wise proportions by broad age-groups reveals that a little more than 52% males are of the age of 15 to 59 years. Children belonging to the age-group 0-14 years constitute about 42% male population while those of the age of 60 years and above claim 6% male popu-

## *Sex ratio and age*

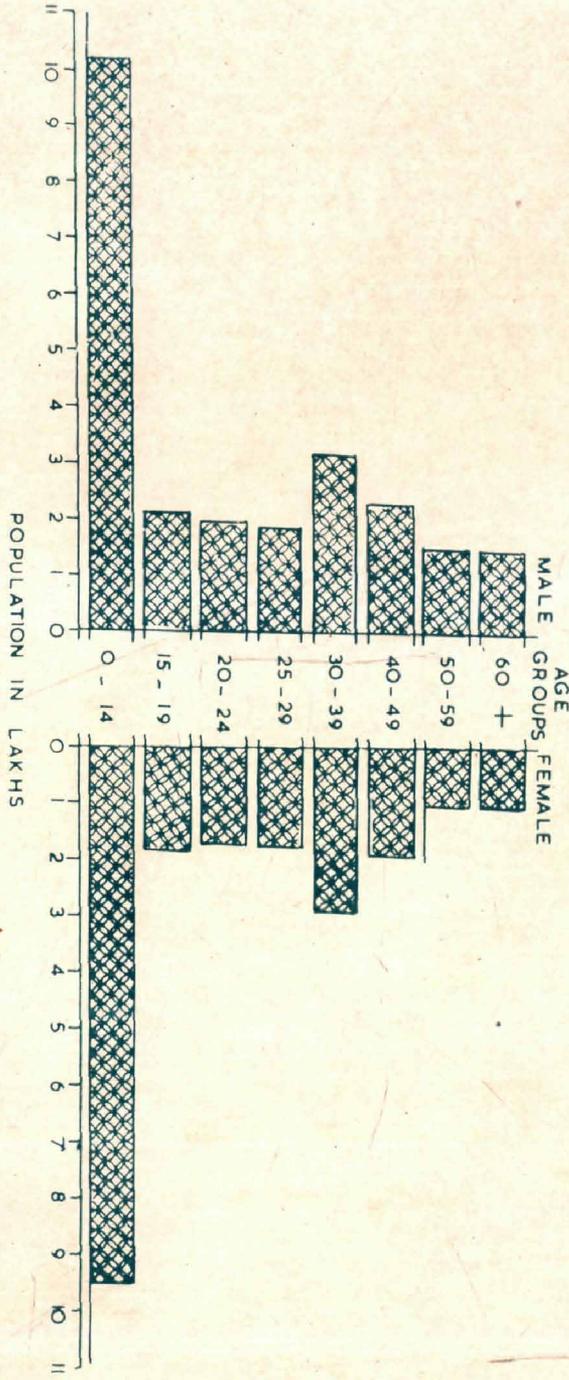
lation only. In the case of females, the highest proportion (51%) is again claimed by the age-group 15-59 followed by those whose age varies from 0 to 14 years. Elderly females, however, claim a lower proportion than that of the males which stands at 5% only. This indicates that the incidence of mortality is more pronounced among females of the age of 60 years and above than males of the same age.

The above analysis is explained in the following statement which gives the population and percentages claimed by each sex in age-groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60 and over;

Sexwise population and percentage by broad age-groups, 1971						
Age-group	Persons	Per-centage	Males	Per-centage	Females	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	4,616,632	100.00	2,458,315	100.00	2,158,317	100.00
0—14	1,980,438	42.90	1,021,405	41.55	959,033	44.44
15—19	395,028	8.56	214,782	8.74	180,246	8.35
20—24	358,192	7.76	189,613	7.71	168,579	7.81
25—29	359,051	7.78	182,944	7.44	176,107	8.16
30—39	600,524	13.01	314,510	12.79	286,014	13.25
40—49	420,558	9.11	235,948	9.60	184,610	8.55
50—59	246,357	5.33	145,977	5.94	100,380	4.65
60+	256,287	5.55	153,002	6.22	103,285	4.79
Age not stated	197	N	134	0.01	63	N

N—Negligible

# AGE PYRAMID 1971



### *Sex ratio and age*

The picture reveals that male population is larger than that of females in all the age-groups. In fact, the gap between the populations of the two sexes goes on widening after the age of 14 years and is never made up in middle or old ages. With the setting in of the age of reproduction, the proportion of females in the higher age-groups shrinks not only in comparison with the corresponding proportion of next lower age-groups but also when compared with the proportion of males.

It is also clear that more than 40% population of our State consists of children belonging to the age-group 0-14. Except for Ladakh, this is also true of all the districts of the State where the proportions of population claimed by children vary from 41% of Baramula to 48% of Rajauri. The proportion of children of the age of 0-14 years in the economically most backward district of Ladakh does not, however, exceed 36%. The broad base of children in other districts obviously indicates the potentiality for higher growth rate of population.



## Chapter IV

### LITERACY

We have observed that the decade just concluded has proved momentous for Jammu & Kashmir by breaking all previous records of population growth. In a similar way, the decade has seen the State take a big leap forward in the spread of literacy and returning a rate of increase in this field highest among the major States of India. A particularly cheerful feature of the achievement is that female literates have increased faster than male literates during the decade, which is undoubtedly a heartening portent of social change.

At the 1961 census, the literate part of the population consisted of 392,761 persons made up of 321,827 males and 70,934 females putting the State's literacy at 11.03%. The corresponding size returned at the 1971 census stands at 857,964 comprising of 657,660 literate males and 200,304 literate females giving out literacy percentage of 18.58%. The rate of increase thus achieved during the decade is of the order of 68%; 58% in the case of males and 118% for females. Compared to this, all other States & Union Territories except the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have returned lower rates of increases in literacy

## *Literacy*

than that of our State. The rate of increase registered by the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands is 87.62% over that of 1961. Arunachal Pradesh comes after Jammu & Kashmir followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Tripura, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh etc. The lowest rate of increase over that of 1961 has been recorded by Assam at 4.55% only.

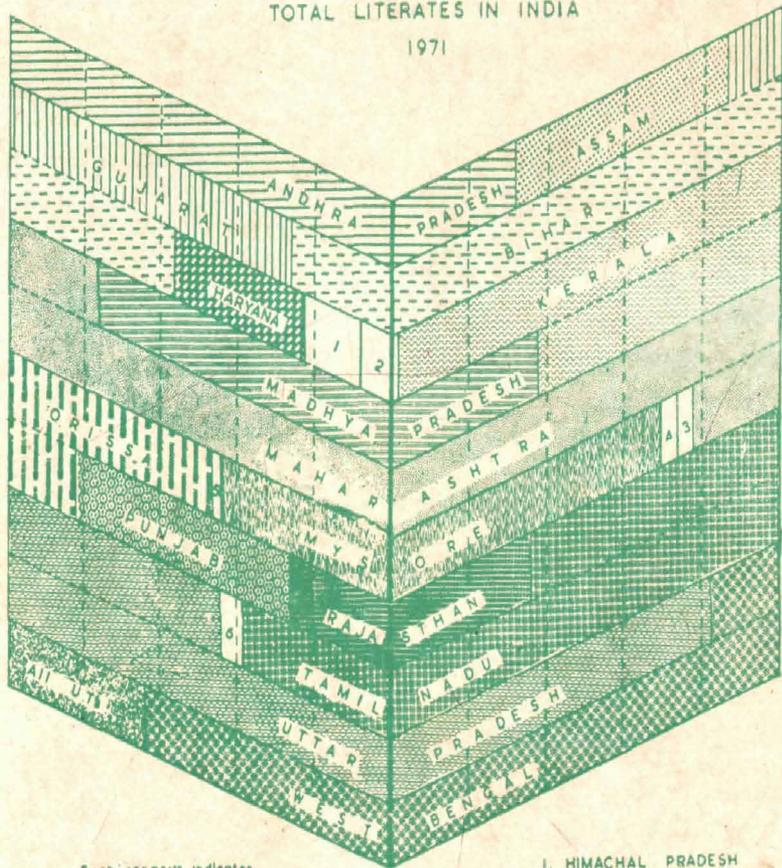
The fact, however, remains that despite this high rate of increase registered during the past decade, the position of Jammu & Kashmir in the matter of overall proportion of literates to total population is inferior to all other States except the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Arunachal Pradesh. The highest score is claimed by \*Kerala at 60.42% followed by Tamil Nadu (39.46%), Maharashtra (39.18%), Gujarat (35.79%), Punjab (33.67%), West Bengal (33.20%), Manipur (32.91%), Himachal Pradesh (31.96%), Mysore (31.52%), Tripura (30.98%) and Meghalaya (29.49%). Only Rajasthan is nearly at par with our State by having returned the same proportion of literates to its total population. Why this is so is not difficult to explain. Prior to the advent of independence, the people of Jammu & Kashmir suffered from many disabilities but none so crippling as lack of adequate facilities of schooling at primary and middle standards. Even where such facilities were available to a limited extent in some

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\*See Annexure VII

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES IN EACH STATE TO THE  
TOTAL LITERATES IN INDIA

1971



Each number indicates  
10% of literates to total  
literates in India.

1. HIMACHAL PRADESH
2. JAMMU & KASHMIR
3. MANIPUR
4. MEGHALAYA
5. NAGALAND
6. TRIPURA

urban areas, high running costs of education acted as a constraint on the common people from sending their children to the few schools and colleges which then existed. The majority of the population preferred, instead, to put even the minors to work to gain some economic return, however paltry, to supplement the family's meagre income.

Thus a heavy backlog of illiteracy was built over a long period of time which coupled with the traditional poverty of the people became a big hurdle in the way of progress. A herculean effort was needed to pull the State from this abject condition. In this respect, as in many other directions, the State's accession to India in 1947 proved a turning point in its chequered history. Among the very early steps taken was to make education free upto the university standard. Simultaneously, an extensive programme was launched to ensure that facilities for schooling and higher education become available even in the remotest parts of the State to quench the thirst of people from all walks of life for learning.

An idea of the expansion achieved may be had from the fact that while in 1947-48, there were only 1,571 primary schools, their number increased to 5,028 in 1970-71. Similarly, the number of middle schools which stood at 203 in 1947-48 rose to 1,391 in 1970-71. On the eve of independence, there were only 54 high schools;

## *Literacy*

their number in 1970 was 590. The facilities for college education expanded simultaneously with the number of these institutions for both arts and science rising to 18 against 4 in 1947-48. The number of students on roll in the colleges stood at 10,511 in 1965-66. It increased to 18,055 in 1969-70 or nearly by 72%. In addition, during the post-1947 period, one medical college, one engineering college, one agricultural college, one polytechnic and 7 industrial institutes were set up for imparting professional education. Among the institutions recently set up, mention may be made of the women's college in Jammu which raises the total of women's colleges to 6. Prior to 1947, the State colleges were affiliated to the Punjab University at Lahore. The State set up its own University in 1948. The University has been bifurcated now into two universities, one each for Jammu and Srinagar, to meet the increasing demand for higher education. A law faculty has been introduced for the first time in the Jammu University. For the first time in the history of the State, a Sainik school has been started in 1971 at Nagrota in Jammu. These measures have produced concrete results as the census data amply bear out, but it will take some decades and more vigorous effort before a real breakthrough is achieved in this field.

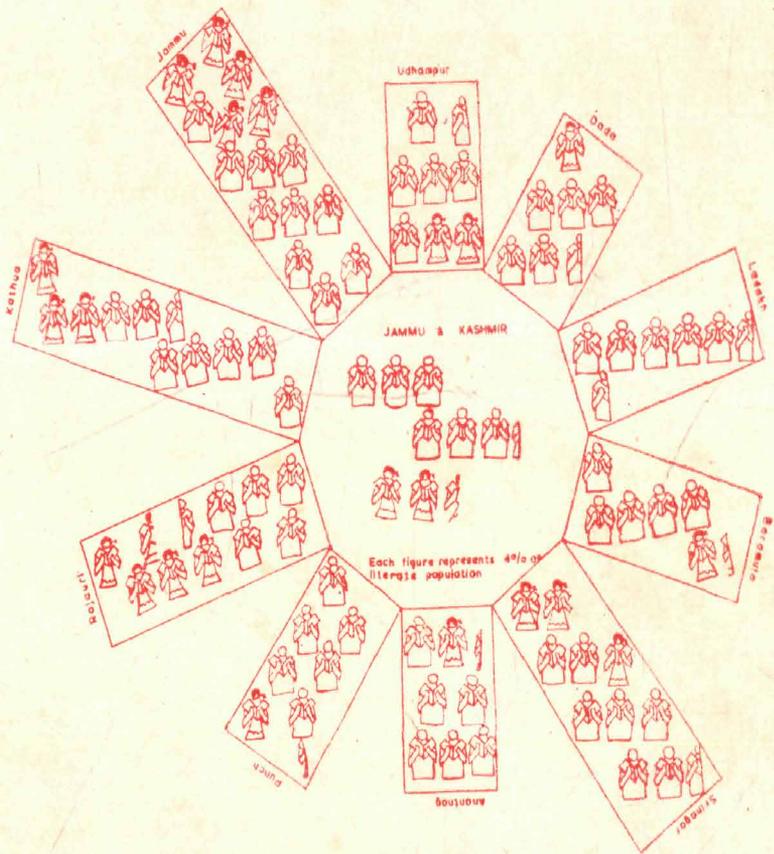
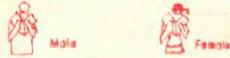
Sex-wise literacy percentages for the total, rural and urban parts of each district of the State are indicated in the following statement;



## *Literacy*

There are wide fluctuations between the literacy rates obtaining in the various districts. The highest proportion of illiterate persons is found in the mountainous and far-flung districts of the State such as Ladakh, Punch, Rajauri etc. Districts which enjoy superiority over others in this sphere are those which because of their easy accessibility and a higher level of economic prosperity have, in the past, enjoyed greater facilities for education. Thus, Jammu takes the first place in the matter of overall literacy with 30.34% persons returned as literates. Ladakh, the most mountainous district of the State, comes at the bottom with 12.70% literates only. The increase in the overall literacy of Jammu is particularly reflected among males of whom 39 out of every 100 persons dwelling in the district consist of literates. Even so far as females are concerned, Jammu leads all districts of the State with about 21 literates per 100 females inhabiting the district. The next highest proportion is reflected in Srinagar and Kathua districts in both of which about 22% population has been returned as literate. As in Jammu, this increase is mainly visible among males of whom 29.39% and 30.24% of population of the two districts respectively are able to read and write with understanding in any language. In the case of female literacy also, Srinagar holds the second highest position while Kathua ranks third. All other districts have returned low proportions of literate persons, males and females than the corresponding averages for the State as a whole.

Literacy rates, state & districts, 1971



## *Literacy*

Jammu and Srinagar are the winter and summer capitals of the State Government and have all along been inhabited by much larger proportions of literate persons than those of other districts. With the establishment of new educational institutions and Government offices and the execution of various developmental projects, the literacy percentages have registered substantial increases in both the districts. The district of Kathua has also made marked progress in industrial development during the post-independence period.

The rural/urban figures show that the highest proportions of both rural and urban literates have again been returned from Jammu district. Kathua ranks next so far as rural literacy is concerned. In all other districts, the corresponding percentages are lower than that of the State as a whole. Among urban areas, Udhampur holds the second position. The districts of Doda, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch also claim higher literacy percentages than that of the State as a whole.

As may be expected, the literacy among males and females of the urban areas is greater than those living in the rural part. As in the State as a whole, female literates in all the districts claim a very small proportion of population both in the rural and urban areas when compared with the male literates. The rural proportions of female literates are, however, exceedingly low, ranging from 1.85% of Ladakh to 12.28% of Jammu. In the case of urban areas, these proportions vary from 16.77%

### *Literacy*

of Anantnag to 45.27% of Jammu. The reasons for the inordinately disproportionate ratios between the two sexes are due to the social inequality of the two sexes and the prejudice against the education of females. The gap is, however, narrowing down rapidly and females have been showing a significant increase in their literacy rates when compared with those of the previous decades.

## Chapter V

### OUR MOTHER-TONGUES\*

Taking the three dominant mother-tongues spoken in the three regions of the State—Ladakhi, Kashmiri and Dogri—as a guide, we notice that the State's cultural set-up represents a synthesis of the predominantly Tibeto-Himalayan and Aryan streams with many off-shoots representing local dialects. Out of the 147 mother-tongues spoken in this State, only 19 mother-tongues fall outside the Indian origin.

Going into the details of the †mother-tongue returns of the 1971 census, we find that the most numerous group consists of Dard (Indo-European family). In this group, 2,406,272 have Kashmiri as their mother-tongue. Other important languages in this group are Siraji (29,246), Kishtwari (12,163) and Shina (9,901). The Central group is the next important group in which Dogri claims the largest number of speakers (1,139,259) followed by Gojri (330,485), Punjabi (158,418), Hindi (42,470) and Urdu (12,740). In the Pahari group, the most important languages are Pahari (247,634), Bhaderwahi (40,009), Padari (7,762), Bharmauri/Gaddi (3,056) and Gorkhali (2,588).

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\*The figures and classification of mother-tongues are provisional and subject to modification

†See list of mother-tongues of the State in Annexure VIII

## *Our mother-tongues*

In the Bhotia group of the Tibeto-Chinese family, Ladakhi predominates with 56,396 speakers. Other important languages in this group are Balti (40,129), Tibetan (3,803) and Budhi (3,427). All other groups have a very small number of speakers.

Among mother-tongues of non-Indian origin, Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto has the largest number of speakers; 4,346. Other important mother-tongues are English (132) and Turkish/Turkistani (42).

### *\*Kashmiri*

This language enjoys the supreme position among the mother-tongues of the State. Compared to 1961, there has been an increase of 27% in the strength of Kashmiri speakers who have risen from 1,896,149 at 1961 to 2,406,272 in 1971. Their proportionate strength in the general population of the State has, however, remained almost the same both in 1961 and 1971. The distribution of this mother-tongue among the districts shows that the largest number of speakers is found in the valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla, constituting over 90% of the total number of speakers of this language in the State as a whole. In all other districts, Kashmiri speakers have comparatively a very small number ranging from 769 of Ladakh to 145,410 of Doda.

### *Dogri*

Dogri accounts for 869,199 speakers in 1961 and 1,139,259 in 1971. This shows an increase of 31% in the number of its speakers

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\*See Annexure IX

## *Our mother-tongues*

since 1961. There has, however, been a slight increase of 1% in the strength of the speakers of this mother-tongue in the general population of the State during the period from 1961 to 1971. Dogri is an important language in the districts of Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua where 94% speakers of this language of the State reside.

### *Gojri*

Those who had returned Gojri as their mother-tongue in 1961 numbered 209,327 and have risen to 330,485 in 1971, a growth rate to the extent of 58% during the decade 1961-71. In the general population of the State, however, their proportion, as in the case of Dogri, has registered an increase of 1% during the ten years ending 1971. Among the districts, the largest number of speakers of this mother-tongue is found in Punch followed by Rajauri, Baramula, Anantnag, Doda, Udhampur and Srinagar. Jammu, Kathua and Ladakh claim very small number of speakers of Gojri totalling 13,698.

### *Pahari*

The number of persons in 1961 whose mother-tongue was Pahari stood at 243,707. Their proportionate strength in the general population has been reduced from 7 to 5 per cent during the period 1961-71. Speakers of this language are predominantly distributed in all the districts except Ladakh, Jammu and Srinagar where their aggregate number is limited to 1,192. Their concentration, however, is the heaviest in the district of Rajauri which

### *Our mother-tongues*

accounts for 96,160 speakers of Pahari, making 39% of the total number of speakers of this language in the State. Other districts where the speakers of this language are important are Punch, Baramula, Doda and Kathua. These districts jointly account for 147,076 or 59% of its speakers in the State as a whole.

### *Punjabi*

Punjabi is the mother-tongue of 158,418 persons of the State. In 1961, the language was spoken by only 109,174 persons. This indicates an increase of 45% in the number of speakers of this mother-tongue during the decade 1961-71. The language is mostly spoken in the district of Jammu where it constitutes 51% of the total number of speakers of this mother-tongue in the State. Other districts which have returned a good number of speakers of this language include Baramula, Srinagar, Anantnag, Punch, Kathua, Rajauri, Udhampur and Doda. In Ladakh, only 523 persons have been returned as Punjabi speakers:

### *Ladakhi*

Compared to 1961, the speakers of Ladakhi language have registered an increase of 6,446 persons or 13% in 1971. Their concentration is greatest in Ladakh district which accounts for 54,590 speakers of this mother-tongue, comprising 97% of the total number of speakers of Ladakhi in the State as a whole.

## *Our mother-tongues*

### *Hindi*

In 1961, the number of speakers of this language stood at 22,323 which increased to 42,470 in 1971. Among the districts, the largest number is found in Jammu at 19,008. In all other districts except Ladakh, the number of persons speaking Hindi as mother-tongue ranges between 1,053 of Punch to 5,023 of Srinagar. Ladakh accounts for 333 speakers of this language.

### *Balti*

Balti accounts for 40,129 speakers in 1971 as against 33,458 of 1961, an increase of 20% during the ten years ending 1971. Like Ladakhi, the language is predominantly spoken in the district of Ladakh where it accounts for 39,032 or 97% of the total speakers of this language in the State.

### *Bhaderwahi*

Those who had returned Bhaderwahi as their mother-tongue in 1961 numbered 33,318 and have risen to 40,009 in 1971. Thus, an increase of 20% has been registered in the number of its speakers during 1961-71. The mother-tongue is mostly spoken in Doda district where it accounts for 38,877 speakers, making 97% of the total number of persons speaking Bhaderwahi as mother-tongue in the State as a whole.

### *Siraji*

The number of persons in the State whose mother-tongue has been returned Siraji is 29,246 as

### *Our mother-tongues*

against 19,978 in 1961, showing an increase of 46% during the decade 1961-71. Their concentration is largest in Doda district which accounts for 29,188 or almost hundred per cent speakers of this mother-tongue in the State.

All other languages numbering 137 claim very small number of speakers aggregating 126,314 or 3% of the total number of speakers in the State.



## Chapter VI

### RELIGIONS

Culturally, Jammu & Kashmir is a zone of convergence and diffusion of three main religio-cultural streams, Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim. Jammu is mainly Hindu, Ladakh is Buddhist and Kashmir, a repository of varied influences and functioning throughout history as the nerve-centre of the State, Muslim. However, no part of the State is exclusively Hindu, Buddhist or Muslim which fact enables the State to present the picture of a multi-religious and multi-racial society linked by a common destiny and living harmoniously.

The 1971 census has revealed that the population of the State is made up of 3,040,129 Muslims, 1,404,292 Hindus, 105,873 Sikhs, 57,956 Buddhists, 7,182 Christians and 1,150 Jains. Their number at the 1961 census stood respectively at 2,432,067, 1,013,193, 63,069, 48,360, 2,848 and 1,427. The followers of other religions and persuasions number 8 only. The balance of 42 persons did not state any religion. Islam occupies the predominant position among the religions followed in the State, representing 65.85% population of the State. Hindus comprise the next largest group, constituting 30.42 out of every 100 persons dwelling in our State. Sikhs and

## Religions

Buddhists account for 2.29% and 1.26% of population respectively. Those who profess Christianity and Jainism claim very small proportions of population, limited to 0.16% and 0.02% respectively.

In the country as a whole, the predominant religious community is comprised of Hindus who number 453,292,086 and account for 82.72% population of India. Islam follows with a figure of 61,417,934 or 11.21% of the total population. The number of Christians and Sikhs stands at 14,223,382 and 10,378,797 respectively. These communities constitute 2.60% and 1.89% population of the country respectively. Buddhists and Jains have returned comparatively small populations; 3,812,325 and 2,604,646, forming not more than 0.70% and 0.47% respectively of the aggregate population of the country.

The reader may glance at the comparative picture showing the proportion of population under different religious groups in the State, its districts and their respective rural and urban areas at the 1971 census.

Percentage of each religious community to total population, State and districts, 1971

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	1.26	0.16	30.42	0.02	65.85	2.29
	Rural	1.43	0.08	29.44	N	67.07	1.98
	Urban	0.48	0.48	34.69	0.13	60.54	3.68

# INDIA

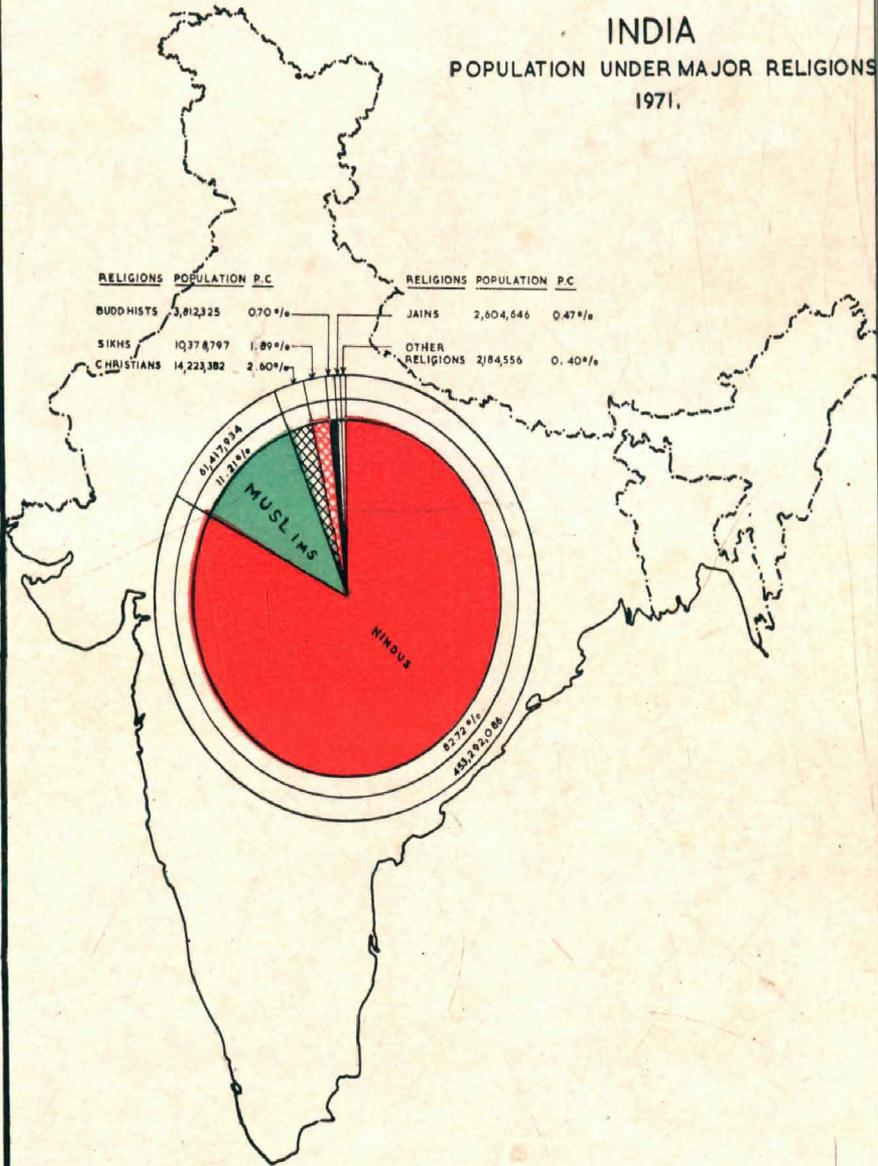
## POPULATION UNDER MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971.

RELIGIONS   POPULATION   P.C

BUDDHISTS   3,812,325   0.70%  
 SIKHS   10,378,797   1.89%  
 CHRISTIANS   14,223,382   2.60%

RELIGIONS   POPULATION   P.C

JAINS   2,604,646   0.47%  
 OTHER  
 RELIGIONS   2,84,556   0.40%



## Religions

**Table—(Concl'd)**

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Buddhi- sts	Chris- tians	Hindus	Jains	Mus- lims	Sikhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Anantnag	Total	0.03	0.01	4.06	N	94.83	1.07
	Rural	0.03	0.01	3.43	N	95.40	1.13
	Urban	0.01	0.05	10.45	—	88.96	0.53
Srinagar	Total	0.06	0.04	7.26	N	91.37	1.27
	Rural	0.05	0.01	1.53	—	97.28	1.13
	Urban	0.07	0.07	12.73	N	85.72	1.41
Baramula	Total	0.04	0.04	2.74	N	95.92	1.26
	Rural	0.05	0.02	2.19	N	96.74	1.00
	Urban	0.01	0.23	8.61	—	87.09	4.05
Ladakh	Total	51.82	0.08	1.10	—	46.66	0.34
	Rural	52.51	0.04	0.72	—	46.46	0.27
	Urban	43.33	0.54	5.73	—	49.16	1.24
Doda	Total	0.30	0.04	35.63	N	63.59	0.44
	Rural	0.32	0.03	35.54	—	63.78	0.33
	Urban	0.02	0.06	37.12	0.07	60.46	2.27
Udhampur	Total	0.01	0.21	65.71	N	32.92	1.15
	Rural	0.01	0.14	63.53	—	35.42	0.90
	Urban	0.01	0.87	89.61	0.01	5.64	3.86
Jammu	Total	0.16	0.61	83.52	0.16	7.95	7.60
	Rural	0.15	0.26	83.17	N	8.85	7.57
	Urban	0.18	1.60	84.51	0.59	5.43	7.69
Kathua	Total	0.01	0.26	87.02	—	10.85	1.86
	Rural	0.01	0.19	86.66	—	11.67	1.47
	Urban	0.01	1.03	90.52	—	2.71	5.73
Rajauri	Total	0.02	0.13	36.97	—	60.98	1.90
	Rural	0.01	0.13	35.39	—	62.74	1.73
	Urban	0.09	0.06	76.35	—	17.20	6.30
Punch	Total	0.01	0.04	7.57	—	88.86	3.52
	Rural	0.01	0.03	4.20	—	94.63	1.13
	Urban	0.02	0.11	45.89	—	23.23	30.75

Note :—1. 'Other religions and persuasions' and 'religion not stated' claim negligible proportions.

2. N : Negligible.

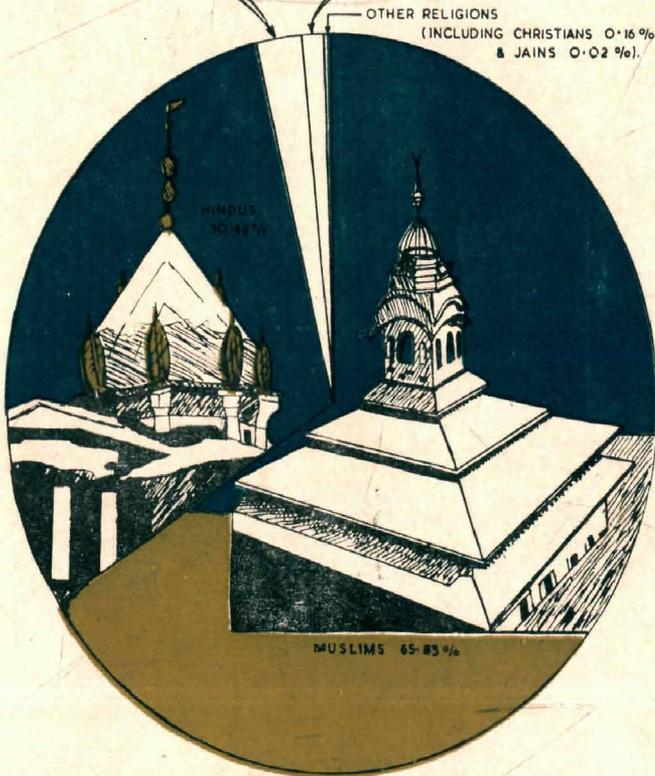
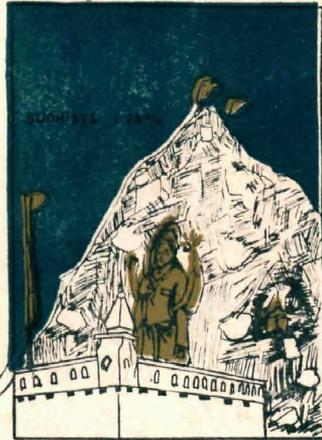
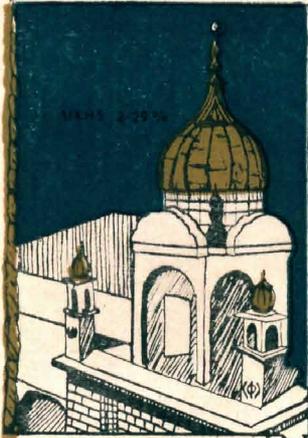
## *Religions*

Considering the population composition of districts, a fairly distinct pattern emerges. The valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula claim overwhelmingly large proportions of Muslims which stand at 94.83%, 91.37% and 95.92% of the population of these districts respectively. Even in Punch, Doda and Rajauri, substantial proportions of the population; 88.86%, 63.59% and 60.98% respectively consist of Muslims. The corresponding proportions in other districts vary from 7.95% of Jammu to 46.66% of Ladakh. The highest growth rate in respect of this community for the decade has been registered by Srinagar at 28.44% followed closely by Doda at 28.21%. Anantnag, Baramula and Udhampur have also shown higher per cent increases than that of the State; 27.42%, 27.16% and 25.96% respectively. The lowest growth rate has been returned from Jammu district at 7.51% only. In other districts, the corresponding rates vary from 8.52% of Punch to 21.99% of Ladakh.

The Hindus are concentrated mainly in Kathua, Jammu and Udhampur districts comprising 87.02%, 83.52% and 65.71% of the total population of these districts respectively. In all other districts, they are in a minority, the corresponding proportions ranging from 1.10% of Ladakh to 36.97% of Rajauri. In so far as their growth rate during the decade 1961-71 is concerned, Ladakh comes at the top with 100.35% followed by Bara-

# POPULATION UNDER MAJOR RELIGIONS, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, 1971.

(5)



## *Religions*

mula (78.25%), Rajauri (67.46%), Jammu (42.02%) and Anantnag (41.50%). The lowest per cent increase is registered by Srinagar at 12.65. In other districts, the corresponding rates are smaller than that of the State and vary from 20.55% of Punch to 34.82% of Udhampur.

The population of Sikhs in our State is very small, accounting for 2.29% of the population inhabiting the State as a whole. But a comparison of their numbers between 1961 and 1971 shows an increase of 42,804 or 67.87% which exceeds the overall growth rate of 29.65% in the general population of the State. However, it is only in the districts of Jammu and Punch where they claim higher proportions than the average for the State as a whole. In these districts, 7.60% and 3.52% population are followers of Sikhism. All other districts have returned very small proportions ranging from 0.34% of Ladakh to 1.90% of Rajauri. Their growth rate is, however, the highest in Ladakh where they have registered an increase of 334.94% over their population in 1961. Doda and Baramula have also shown marked increases in the population of Sikhs over 1961; 218.42% and 131.75% respectively. In Rajauri, however, they have registered a decrease of 2.08% during 1961-71.

Buddhists inhabiting the State constitute 1.52% population of this religion living in India as a whole and 1.26% population of our State. The

## *Religions*

community has registered a growth rate of 19.84% in its population during 1961-71. They are mainly concentrated in Ladakh where they claim 51.82% population of the district. In other districts, the proportions of persons belonging to this community are negligible, ranging from 0.01% to 0.30% only. Ladakh has registered a growth rate of 14.37% in the population of this community during 1961-71 which is lower than the overall increase per cent of the State as a whole. In other districts, the growth of population as in the case of Srinagar has only a statistical value in view of their numbers being exceedingly small, aggregating to 3,391 only.

Christians and Jains who have returned exceedingly small proportions of populations in our State comprise 0.05% and 0.04% population of these communities respectively in India as a whole. Of the total population of our State, however, Christians account for 0.16% while Jains share 0.02% population only. The number of Christians in 1961 was recorded at 2,848 which has risen to 7,182 in 1971 showing an increase of 152.18% in their population during 1961-71. They are more widespread in Jammu district where their number stands at 4,483. In all other districts, the number of persons professing Christianity varies from 59 of Punch to 721 of Kathua.

Like Christians, Jains are also concentrated in Jammu district where they number 1,123 out of the total of 1,150 persons professing Jainism in

## *Religions*

the State as a whole. They have, however, registered a negative growth rate of 19.41% during 1961-71, the number having decreased from 1,427 of 1961 to 1,150 in 1971. There are no Jains in Ladakh, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch districts.

Statistics relating to the rural and urban parts of the State show that the proportions of Muslims dwelling in the rural areas are higher than those living in the urban part of the State and its districts. Ladakh is however, the only exception in which 49.16% urban population professes Islam as against 46.46% only of the rural areas. Punch, Rajauri and Udhampur disclose much larger disparities between the two proportions which stand at 94.63%, 62.74% and 35.42% in the case of rural areas and 23.23%, 17.20% and 5.64% so far as the respective urban parts of these districts are concerned. In other districts, the rural proportions vary from 8.85% of Jammu to 97.28% of Srinagar and the urban proportions range from 2.71% of Kathua to 88.96% of Anantnag.

Unlike Muslims, Hindus are proportionately concentrated in larger numbers in the urban areas of the State as also in all the districts. Large variations between the two proportions are in this case also discernible in Punch, Rajauri and Udhampur districts where 45.89%, 76.35% and 89.61% urban population consists of Hindus as against 4.20%, 35.39% and 63.53% respectively of the rural part. In other districts, the proportions of

## *Religions*

Hindu town dwellers range from 5.73% to 90.52% and those of village dwellers from 0.72% to 86.66% of Ladakh and Kathua districts respectively.

In the urban population of the State, Sikhs contribute 3.68% as against their share of 1.98% only in the rural population. Punch reveals a very large disparity between the proportions of persons following this religious faith in the urban and rural areas. In the former case, 30.75% of the urban population and in the latter, 1.13% rural population professes Sikhism. The corresponding proportions in the urban areas of other districts vary from 0.53% of Anantnag to 7.69% of Jammu. So far as rural areas are concerned, the proportions range from 0.27% of Ladakh to 7.57% of Jammu.

Buddhists have returned higher proportions in the rural areas of the State and in the districts of Anantnag, Baramula, Ladakh and Doda. Quite obviously, Ladakh has returned the highest proportions both in the rural and urban areas; 52.51% and 43.33% respectively. Equal proportions of this community at 0.01% each both in the rural and urban areas have been returned from Udhampur and Kathua districts. In all other districts, only a negligible percentage of population consists of persons belonging to this religious group.

As in the case of Hindus, the proportions claimed by Christians inhabiting the urban areas are greater than those of the rural parts of all

## *Religions*

districts except Rajauri. The Jains who number 1,150 are traders by profession and except for 7 persons, all others are town dwellers. The members of the two communities, however, claim exceedingly small proportions both in the rural and urban areas of the State and its districts.



## Chapter VII

### SCHEDULED CASTES & TRIBES

The need for discussing separately the particulars of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes arises from the fact that constituting the weaker sections of our population and treated as 'untouchables' in the past, one would like to know in what manner they have benefited from the vigorous effort launched since independence to bring about their amelioration in the social and economic fields. Fortunately, untouchability does not exist among Muslims which is the reason why in Jammu & Kashmir, in which the majority consists of Muslims, the problem has not assumed such serious proportions as in other parts of the country. Scheduled tribes are conspicuous by their absence in our State and only the following castes were recognised as scheduled castes under the President's Scheduled Castes Order of 1956 in accordance with Article 341 of the Constitution of India in our State;

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.

The 1971 census puts the figure of these castes at 381,277, consisting of 198,165 males and 183,112 females. Thus, they comprise 8.26%

### *Scheduled castes and tribes*

population of our State. Male scheduled castes constitute 8.06% while females make 8.48% of the total number of males and females dwelling in our State. The 1961 census had recorded the number of these castes at 284,131 only. The rate of their increase works out at 34% which is substantially higher than the State's growth rate of 29.6%.

Scheduled castes are spread predominantly over the districts of Jammu province where their aggregate population amounts to 380,982 or 18.35% of the total population of that province. As in 1961, the largest concentration is found in the Jammu district which claims 54% of the total population of scheduled castes inhabiting the State as a whole. Udhampur accounts for 17% while in Kathua, they constitute 16% population of scheduled castes of our State. Doda district claims another 8% followed by Rajauri where only 4 out of every 100 scheduled caste persons of the State reside. In Punch, only 204 persons have been enumerated as belonging to scheduled castes. While in 1961, the entire population of these castes was found to be concentrated in Jammu province, in 1971 scheduled castes have been returned from Kashmir province also but their aggregate number consists of 295 only.

A large majority of the scheduled castes inhabiting the State dwell in the rural areas where they claim a proportion as high as 92% of the

### *Scheduled castes and tribes*

total scheduled caste population. The remaining 8% who number 31,593 only are town dwellers; their interdistrict urban proportion varies from 2% of Doda to 11% of Jammu.

#### *Sex ratio*

It has been stated earlier that in the total population of 381,277 scheduled castes inhabiting the State, there are 198,165 males and 183,112 females. This shows that the female population among scheduled castes is in deficit to the extent of only 76 per 1,000 males. Compared to this, the sex ratio in the general population of the State shows a deficit of 122 females per 1,000 males. Why this is so cannot be explained definitely; however, to account for the variation we may take into consideration the fact that a large majority of in-migrants to our State consist of non-scheduled castes who are largely made up of males.

The position obtaining both in the rural and urban areas is also favourable among scheduled castes, there being 926 and 905 females per 1,000 males as against 882 and 860 only in the general rural and urban population respectively. Among the districts of Jammu province, which are predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes, Rajauri leads with 973 females per 1,000 males. Jammu and Udhampur follow with a sex ratio of 927 in each case. Doda comes next with 921 females followed by Kathua where the corresponding ratio stands at 913 only. Except for Kathua, the sex ratios in the rural areas of the remaining four districts

### *Scheduled castes and tribes*

are larger than those of the urban parts, ranging between 921 and 975 and 891 and 915 of the rural and urban areas of Doda and Rajauri districts respectively. In the case of Kathua, however, the rural sex ratio stands at 911 only as against 930 of the urban part.

### *Literacy*

There has been a substantial increase in the rate of literacy among scheduled castes during the period of ten years ending 1971. In 1961, only 5% population of scheduled castes consisted of literates while in 1971, the rate has increased to 12%. The corresponding proportion for literate scheduled caste males has more than doubled during this period and stands at 19% as against 8% only in 1961. In the case of females, the rates have increased from 1% of 1961 to 4% in 1971. The rural/urban figures show that while the rural literacy has gone up from 4% to 11% during 1961-71, the proportion of urban literates is comparatively higher and stands at 21% in 1971 as against 11% ten years back.

Among the districts, Jammu ranks first with 29,655 literates followed by Kathua which accounts for 6,205 literates. In Udhampur, their number stands at 4,447 while in Doda and Rajauri, 3,579 and 1,571 persons of these castes have been returned as literate. All other districts have a very small number of literate persons which does not exceed 183 in all.

## *Scheduled castes and tribes*

It would be interesting to compare the literacy rates among scheduled castes with those of the general population;

Sexwise percentage of literates among general population and scheduled castes, 1971

State/District	Percentage of literates to total population			Percentage of literates to scheduled caste population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	19	27	9	12	19	4
Anantnag	15	24	5	55	55	—
Srinagar	22	29	13	23	25	9
Baramula	13	21	4	49	49	—
Ladakh	13	22	3	64	64	—
Doda	14	22	4	12	20	3
Udhampur	16	23	8	7	11	2
Jammu	30	39	21	14	22	6
Kathua	22	30	12	10	17	2
Rajauri	14	22	6	11	17	4
Punch	15	23	5	27	32	17

Jammu district which ranks first in respect of literacy in the general population holds the top-most position in respect of literacy among scheduled castes also. In Doda district, the literacy percentages obtaining in the general population

### *Scheduled castes and tribes*

and scheduled castes are almost at par. Similar is the case with Rajauri district also but the disparity in the figures of Udhampur and Kathua districts is much larger, there being 16% and 22% literates in the general population as against 7% and 10% only among scheduled castes.

Compared to males, literacy among female scheduled castes is very poor in the State as a whole. Districts which show large disparities between the two rates consist of Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur.

### *Individual castes*

Meghs or Kabirpanthis are the chief scheduled castes of the State. They are the followers of Kabir Bhagat who was a disciple of Ramanand, founder of the Ramanandi sect of the *Bairagis*. They account for the largest population among the scheduled castes which stands at 152,886 or 40% of the total population of scheduled castes in the State as a whole. Out of these, as many as 143,914 (94%) are dwelling in the rural areas. They are predominantly found in the district of Jammu where they constitute 60% population of this caste in the State as a whole. Doda has the next largest number of Meghs at 23,898 followed by Udhampur where the number stands at 23,629. Mention may also be made of Kathua district which has returned a good number of persons (12,289) belonging to this caste. Meghs or Kabirpanthis constitute 12.46% literates among the total population of this caste in the State as a whole.

### *Scheduled castes and tribes*

Chamars or Ramdasias are probably by origin Chuhras who work in leather. The Sikh Chamar is called Ramdasia. According to the present census, they constitute the next largest majority of scheduled castes with 93,997 persons or 25% of the total scheduled caste population. These are inhabited in the rural and urban parts of the State in the ratio of 92:8. As in the case of Meghs or Kabir Panthis, the largest number of Chamars or Ramdasias has been returned from Jammu at 47,405. Next comes Kathua (20,271) followed by Udhampur (15,953). In Rajauri, the number stands at 8,023 but in Doda, only 2,141 persons have been returned as Chamars or Ramdasias. Among the major scheduled castes, Chamars or Ramdasias claim the largest proportion of literates which stands at 14.43% of the total population of this caste.

Dooms or Mahashas are identical with the Mirasis who played the tabla, sarangi and other musical instruments for female entertainers in the past. The name 'Mahasha' which means 'great personality' has now been bestowed on them by the Arya Samaj by introducing the Sudhhi system. Numerically, the caste claims the third position with 78,430 persons or 21% of the total population of scheduled castes. The rural/urban distribution shows that out of every 100 scheduled castes counted, 86 are dwelling in the rural part while only 14 reside in the urban areas. The largest concentration is again found in Jammu district where they

### *Scheduled castes and tribes*

comprise 36% of the total number of Doods or Mahashas inhabiting the State as a whole. Kathua has almost the same proportion (34%) of persons belonging to this caste. Even in Udhampur, Doods constitute 24% population but in Doda only 5% persons of this caste have been returned from this district. Doods or Mahashas constitute 8.51% literates among the total number of persons belonging to this caste in the State as a whole.

Among the remaining castes, Batwals and Barwalas jointly account for a population of 33,174. Batwals comprise 5% while Barwalas constitute 4% of the total scheduled castes. Like most hill inhabitants they often cultivate land and are employed as field labourers. In the towns, they appear as common servants. Batwals are distributed in the rural and urban areas in the ratio of 95:5 while the proportion claimed by Barwalas in the rural part of the State stands at 96%. Persons belonging to both the castes are predominantly concentrated in Jammu district where they claim 96% and 94% population of these castes respectively. Batwals claim a literacy percentage of 10.92% as against 9.17% only of Barwalas.

All other\* castes have returned very low populations ranging from 285 of Jolahas to 6,592 of Saryaras. Their overall proportion does not exceed 5% of the total population of scheduled castes of the State.

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\*See Sexwise total, rural and urban scheduled caste population and percentage of scheduled caste population to total population in Annexure X at the end of this publication.

## Chapter VIII

### OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

We may now review a topic of special importance; giving an idea of how the economic structure of our society is composed. For this purpose, the population is divided into two broad groups—workers and 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.

Broadly speaking, workers have been divided into the following nine industrial categories:

I: Cultivation; II: Agricultural labour; III: Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities; IV: Mining and quarrying; V: Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry (b) other than household industry; VI: Construction; VII: Trade and commerce; VIII: Transport, storage and communications; IX: Other services.

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

### *Our main activities*

any productive economic activity even though they may draw income from other sources such as a rent receiver or a pensioner. At the 1971 census, non-workers were divided into the following seven categories:.

1. Household duties
2. Student
3. Retired person or a rentier
4. Infant, dependent and disabled person
5. Beggar, vagrant etc.
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions
7. Others

Categories I to IX were further grouped into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The primary sector consists of industrial categories I, II, III and IV ; the secondary sector is constituted of categories V and VI and the tertiary sector includes the remaining three categories—VII, VIII and IX.

Our State is inhabited by 4,616,632 persons of whom according to the 1971 census, 1,373,901 were returned as workers and 3,242,731 non-workers. The workers include 1,290,570 males and 83,331 females. The population of male and female non-workers stands at 1,167,745 and 2,074,986 respectively. In the country as a whole, workers number 180,373,399 consisting of 149,075,136 males and 31,298,263 females. This means that out of every 100 persons dwelling in our State, 30 are workers and 70 non-workers. The corresponding ratio for the country stands at 33:67. In the case of male workers, the all-India proportion stands at

### *Our main activities*

53% while that of females is very low; 12% only. As against this, the proportion of male workers in our State (52%) is almost at par with that of the country but much lower in the case of females, being limited to 4% only. This is due to the fact that in our State, social restrictions continue to operate against the appearance of females in public. Further, the proportion of literacy in the State is the lowest in the country as a whole. Again, there are only a few traditional industries in the State which provide employment to a very small fraction of the population.

The \*all-India proportion of workers is exceeded by nine States only, viz; Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mysore, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu. Haryana has the lowest proportion of workers at 26% of the total population of the State. Among the Union territories and other areas, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have returned higher proportions of workers than the all-India average.

Turning to our State, let us assess the size of total working and non-working population as also the participation rate of males and females in the nine industrial categories of workers in each district of the State. This is clear from the statement in Annexure XII.

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\*Annexure XI

## *Our main activities*

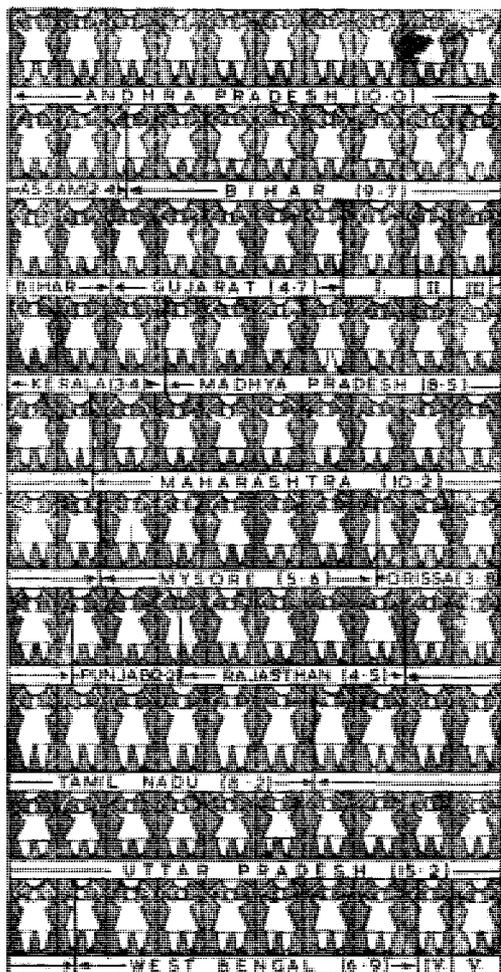
The statement reveals some striking features.

*Workers are in a minority in the State as a whole as also in all the districts. The highest proportion has been returned from Ladakh and the lowest from Jammu where 438 and 244 out of every 1,000 persons dwelling in the two districts respectively consist of workers. Anantnag, Baramula, Doda and Udhampur have also returned higher proportions of workers than the average for the State.*

*The male population of every district except Jammu and Kathua constitutes a majority of workers as in the State as a whole. Here also, Ladakh claims the largest proportion of male workers at 579 per 1,000 male population of the district. This is followed by Doda with 558 workers per 1,000 males living in the district. Srinagar, Rajauri and Punch again rank among the districts having lower proportions of male workers than the average for the State.*

*Female population in all districts of the State is dominated by non-workers. The highest and the next highest proportions of female workers have, as in the case of males, been returned from Ladakh and Doda at 292 and 139 per 1,000 females inhabiting the two districts respectively. All other districts have returned extremely small proportions of workers ranging from 7 of Punch to 45 per 1,000 of Udhampur.*

Distribution of workers of India  
among States/Union Territories, 1971



- I. HARYANA (1.5).  
 II. HIMACHAL PRADESH (0.7).  
 III. JAMMU & KASHMIR (0.8).  
 IV. MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA, NAGALAND & TRIPURA (0.7).  
 V. ALL UNION TERRITORIES (1.0).

EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 1% OF WORKERS

### *Our main activities*

*Jammu district has returned the highest proportion of non-workers followed by Kathua, Rajauri, PUNCH and Srinagar. The district also leads all other districts of the State in respect of high proportions of male non-workers.*

The principal economic source of all parts of the State is agriculture. This is obvious because the large majority of the population of our State has, in the absence of any alternative avenue of employment, to depend upon agriculture notwithstanding the fact that in majority of cases the holdings are of an uneconomic size. The participation rate of persons engaged in cultivation (categories I & II) is highest among all districts of the State in Ladakh, being 353 per 1,000 population of the district. This is true of Doda also where no less than 278 per 1,000 population of the district are engaged in agriculture. Even females engaged in cultivation of land in the two districts claim a proportion as high as 259 and 109 per 1,000 female population respectively. In other districts, the corresponding rates are very low and range between 4 of Jammu and PUNCH to 27 per 1,000 only of Udhampur.

Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua are the only districts in which the participation rate of workers engaged in agriculture is lower than that of the State. The districts also stand out conspicuously for having returned lower proportions of male workers in agriculture than the average for the

### *Our main activities*

State. Srinagar and Jammu being dominated by urban areas and relatively more industrialised do not evince much interest in agriculture and a sizeable proportion of their working force is diverted to activities represented by secondary and tertiary sectors. With the declining interest in agriculture, the proportion of female non-workers tends to increase. That is why the district of Srinagar has returned the highest proportion of workers engaged in tertiary and secondary sectors. Further, the population of female non-workers is also as high as 98% of the total female population of the district. Like Srinagar, the proportion of workers of tertiary and secondary sectors in Jammu is the next highest and over 98% of female population consists of non-workers.

The very low incidence of agricultural labourers which is limited to 0.9% of the total number of persons inhabiting the State is due to the introduction of a number of agrarian reforms, such as resumption of jagirs, abolition of big landed estates and allotment of resumed lands to agricultural labourers.

Workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities which are complimentary to agriculture claim a small proportion of population. Even as it is, Doda claims the highest proportion of workers engaged in this category which stands at 42 per 1,000 population of the district.

### *Our main activities*

In all other districts, the corresponding proportions vary from 2 to 17 per 1,000 only. In the case of males, the participation rates in Anantnag, Baramula, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Punch are smaller than the average for the State. Doda and Srinagar have returned the highest and the next highest proportions of male workers engaged in category III. So far as females are concerned, the valley districts, Jammu, Rajauri and Punch have returned lower proportions than the average of 3 per 1,000 in the State as a whole. In this case also, the participation rate is the highest in Doda at 23 per 1,000 females inhabiting the district.

Doda is the stronghold of bakerwals and graziers who settle in this district in winter due to the non-availability of grazing facilities in high altitudes of the State. The district is also rich in forest wealth. Many people, therefore, engage themselves in the exploitation of forests, afforestation and hunting.

The very low incidence of workers engaged in category IV shows that our rich resources of mining and quarrying have not been exploited fully.

It is thus obvious that the disparity between the district-wise proportions of workers of primary sector is a sequence to the extent of urbanisation and industrialisation. In Ladakh and Doda which are the most backward districts of the State and include very small urban areas, the

### *Our main activities*

primary sector is overcrowded by workers of both the sexes, affecting in turn the corresponding proportions of the secondary and tertiary sectors. It may be mentioned that no major projects of industrial development have as yet been launched in the two districts and agriculture is the mainstay of an overwhelmingly large majority of the people. The female inhabitants of the two districts who have very few alternative avenues of employment engage themselves in agriculture in large numbers.

The rate of participation in activities represented by categories V and VI; viz. manufacturing and construction, is 27 per 1,000 of total population of the State and 47 and 3 per 1,000 males and 1,000 females respectively. The State average is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua only. The lowest proportion has been returned from Punch (9) followed by Doda and Rajauri (11 each).

The participation rate of males for the State as a whole is again exceeded by Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua districts only. In so far as females are concerned, the State average is exceeded by Anantnag, Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua districts. The lowest proportion has been returned from Rajauri and Punch at 1 per 1,000 in each case.

Srinagar is reputed for a large number of handicrafts, such as, carpet weaving, silk weaving, papier machie, wood carving, numdah manufactu-

### *Our main activities*

ring etc. which are conspicuous by their absence in almost all other districts of the State. Further, silk yarn which is produced on a small scale in Jammu also provides employment to several thousand people in Srinagar. Besides, construction works and establishment of new industries have also contributed to the high participation rate of workers in the secondary sector.

The tertiary sector represented by categories VII, VIII and IX plays the next important role in the economic structure of the State. The proportions of workers engaged in trade and commerce, transport, storage, communications and other services stand at 58 per 1,000 of total population; 104 and 5 per 1,000 males and 1,000 females of the State respectively. Srinagar and Jammu are the only districts in which the overall proportion of the State is exceeded. In all other districts which are comparatively less overcrowded, the corresponding proportions are smaller than the State average, the lowest being returned from Punch and Rajauri at 28 each per 1,000 population of the two districts respectively.

Again, Jammu and Srinagar are the only districts which have returned higher proportions of male workers than the average number of workers of this sector in the entire State. The lowest proportion has in this case also been returned from Punch and Rajauri at 50 and 51 per 1,000 in each case. The proportion of females engaged

### *Our main activities*

in activities represented by categories VII, VIII and IX is very low and limited to only 5 per 1,000 females. This rate is, however, exceeded by the districts of Srinagar, Jammu and Ladakh.

The concentration of workers of this sector in the districts of Srinagar and Jammu is due to great pressure on agricultural land and the very low proportions of workers in the primary sector. The districts include the largest urban areas of the State which function as store houses for distribution of various commodities among the remaining districts. The difficult topography and frequent blockade of the surface routes interlinking the various districts make it imperative to store the imported goods in the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu for subsequent distribution among the adjoining districts. Further, the fact that Srinagar and Jammu cities are the summer and winter capitals of the State Government has, in no small measure, contributed to the volume of commercial transaction conducted at these places.

The very low incidence of workers in category VIII which is limited to 1% only of the total number of persons inhabiting the State is due to the fact that many areas of the State have not been opened up and are still inaccessible. The districts of Srinagar and Jammu are, however, situated on the Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar National Highway and are connected to various districts and towns by a number of surfaced and metalled roads. The proportion

*Our main activities*

of persons employed in transport in these districts is, therefore, the highest in the State. Further, the two cities are also the headquarters of a large number of secretariat departments, Government offices and commercial institutions like banks, insurance companies etc. All these have contributed to the higher proportions of workers of these districts engaged in this category.



## Chapter IX

### *SUMMING UP*

In summing up the topics discussed on the basis of the facts gleaned from 1971 census data, one may draw some broad conclusions. We notice that Jammu & Kashmir is the 6th largest State of India but its population of 4,616,632 is only 0.84% of the population of 547,949,809 of the country as a whole. However, any advantages that may have accrued to the State on account of its large physical size and a relatively small population is offset by the fact that 92% of its total area consists of high mountain ranges, nude or thickly forested, unsuitable for organised human settlement. Consequently, we have to make do with the remaining 8% of the area in which the entire population is concentrated. Here too, the bulk of the burden falls on the three valley districts which though situated at an average altitude of 5,000-6,000 feet above sea-level are flat, fertile and blessed by a temperate climate. These account for 52.76% of the population with an average density of 706 persons per square kilometre of the cultivated area. In the Jammu province which consists of 6 districts, the major load is borne by Jammu district which happens

### *Summing up*

to be plain and possesses a net-work of canals. The density of the district per square kilometre of cultivated area works out at 648. The remaining 5 districts which are mountainous offer limited scope for agriculture and are, therefore, not capable of sustaining a large population.

In the circumstances, the fact that our population has registered a growth rate of 29.65% as against all-India average of 24.80% gives some cause for thought. This is especially so since the increase in absolute numbers during the past decade is nearly twice the addition registered during the preceding two decades.

The State continues to be predominantly rural in character. Only 13 of its 45 towns besides the municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar possess essential urban characteristics, the rest having been treated as towns because they have been notified as such by the Government. Even so, some progress towards urbanisation is discernible. As against only 17% population which was returned as urban in 1961, the proportion of urban dwellers at the 1971 census has risen to 19%.

The State has a sex ratio of 878 which, in other words, shows a deficit of 122 females per 1,000 males of the population. However, the position of females has shown a steady improvement for the last four decades with their growth rate being consistently higher than that of males.

### *Summing up*

The age structure of \*population does not reveal any special feature and follows the pattern obtaining in the rest of the country. Children falling in the age-group 0-14 number 1,980,438 and elderly persons of ages exceeding 60 years make a count of 256,287. The residuary population in the age-group 15-59 years consists of 2,379,710 persons. Thus, the dependents account for 48.45%.

The spread of literacy is a sound index of measuring social progress. In this field, it is heartening to note that the State has returned the highest rate of increase—68.4%—among the major States of the country. Specially satisfying is the fact that females have done better than males with the rate of increase in their case standing at 117.8%. But the State has a huge back-log of illiteracy handed down from past generations to clear and it will take more intensive effort before it catches up with other States in returning higher proportions of literates to total population.

The 1971 census has returned 1,373,901 workers out of a total population of 4,616,632. Out of them, 931,924 are engaged in the primary sector of agriculture. The balance 266,241, excluding workers who do not work in any establishment, such as, domestic servants, open hawkers, itinerant vendors etc. is, according to the Establishments Report and Tables of 1971 census, accounted for as follows :—

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\*Excludes 'age not stated'

*Summing up*

	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Registered Factories	17,374
Unregistered Factories	28,587
Household Industry	46,264
Trade & Commerce Establishments	66,689
Other Establishments	107,327

From this, it is clear that other establishments which include Government offices, educational institutions, religious institutions, laundries, barber shops etc. claim the largest chunk of employment generated. As against 107,327 persons employed in this category, the industrial and commercial establishments do not employ more than 158,914 persons which is by no means a happy position and is indicative of State's general industrial backwardness.



## ANNEXURE I

A comparative picture of the population of States and Union Territories of India, 1971

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Population, 1971	Rank in population, 1971
1	2	3	4
	<b>INDIA</b>	547,949,809	
	<b>States :</b>		
	1. Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	5
	2. Assam	14,957,542	13
	3. Bihar	56,353,369	2
	4. Gujarat	26,697,475	9
	5. Haryana	10,036,808	15
	6. Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	18
	7. Jammu & Kashmir	4,616,632	16
	8. Kerala	21,347,375	12
	9. Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	6
	10. Maharashtra	50,412,235	3
	11. Manipur	1,072,753	20
	12. Meghalaya	1,011,699	21
	13. Mysore	29,299,014	8
	14. Nagaland	516,449	23
	15. Orissa	21,944,615	11
	16. Punjab	13,551,060	14
	17. Rajasthan	25,765,806	10
	18. Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	7
	19. Tripura	1,556,342	19
	20. Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	1
	21. West Bengal	44,312,011	4
	<b>Union Territories :</b>		
	1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115,133	27
	2. Arunachal Pradesh	467,511	25
	3. Chandigarh	257,251	26
	4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170	28
	5. Delhi	4,065,698	17
	6. Goa, Daman and Diu	857,771	22
	7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	31,810	29
	8. Pondicherry	471,707	24

## ANNEXURE II

### Inter-State comparison of the growth rate of population, 1961-71

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Growth rate 1961-71	Rank in Growth rate, 1961-71
1	2	3	4
<b>INDIA</b>		24.80	
<b>States :</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.90	28
2.	Assam	34.71	9
3.	Bihar	21.33	27
4.	Gujarat	29.39	14
5.	Haryana	32.23	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23.04	24
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.65	13
8.	Kerala	26.29	21
9.	Madhya Pradesh	28.67	15
10.	Maharashtra	27.45	19
11.	Manipur	37.53	6
12.	Meghalaya	31.50	12
13.	Mysore	24.22	23
14.	Nagaland	39.88	4
15.	Orissa	25.05	22
16.	Punjab	21.70	26
17.	Rajasthan	27.83	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	22.30	25
19.	Tripura	36.28	8
20.	Uttar Pradesh	19.79	29
21.	West Bengal	26.87	20
<b>Union Territories :</b>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.17	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.91	5
3.	Chandigarh	114.59	1
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.96	16
5.	Delhi	52.93	3
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	36.88	7
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	31.95	11
8.	Pondicherry	27.81	18

### ANNEXURE III

#### Districts, tehsils and towns of Jammu & Kashmir State, 1971

District	Tehsil	City/Town/Notified Area	
1	2	3	
1. ANANTNAG	1. Pahalgam	I. Pahalgam	(N.A.)
	2. Anantnag	II. Mattan	(N.A.)
		III. Kukernag	(N.A.)
		IV. Anantnag	(T.A.)
		V. Bijbehara	(N.A.)
		VI. Kulgam	(N.A.)
	3. Kulgam	VII. Shupiyan	(N.A.)
	4. Shupiyan	VIII. Pampore	(N.A.)
	5. Pulwama	IX. Tral	(N.A.)
6. Tral			
2. SRINAGAR	1. Ganderbal	—	
	2. Srinagar	I. Srinagar	(M.C.)
		II. Badamibagh	(Cantt.)
	3. Chadura	—	
	4. Badgam	—	
5. Beerwah	—		
3. BARAMULA	1. Bandipore	I. Bandipore	(N.A.)
	2. Sonawari	—	
	3. Sopore	II. Sopore	(T.A.)
	4. Baramula	III. Baramula	(T.A.)
	5. Gulmarg	IV. Gulmarg	(N.A.)
	6. Uri	V. Uri	(N.A.)
	7. Handwara	VI. Handwara	(N.A.)
	8. Karnah	—	
	9. Kupwara	—	
4. LADAKH	1. Leh	I. Leh	(N.A.)
	2. Kargil	II. Kargil	(N.A.)
	3. Zaskar	—	
5. DODA	1. Kishtwar	I. Kishtwar	(N.A.)
	2. Bholderwah	II. Bholderwah	(N.A.)
	3. Doda	III. Doda	(N.A.)
	4. Ramban	IV. Batote	(N.A.)
		V. Ramban	(N.A.)
		VI. Banihal	(N.A.)

**ANNEXURE III—Concl'd.**

District	Tehsil	City/Town/Notified Area	
1	2		3
6. UDHAMPUR	1. Ramnagar	I. Ramnagar	(N.A.)
	2. Udampur	II. Chenani	(N.A.)
		III. Udampur	(T.A.)
	3. Reasi	IV. Katra	(N.A.)
		V. Reasi	(N.A.)
4. Gool Gulab Garh	—		
7. JAMMU	1. Samba	I. Samba	(N.A.)
	2. Ranbirsinghpora	II. Bishna	(N.A.)
		III. Arnia	(N.A.)
		IV. Ranbirsinghpora	(N.A.)
	3. Jammu	V. Jammu	(M.C.)
VI. Jammu		(Cantt.)	
4. Akhnoor	VII. Akhnoor	(N.A.)	
8. KATHUA	1. Billawar	—	
	2. Bashohli	I. Bashohli	(N.A.)
	3. Kathua	II. Eakhenpur	(N.A.)
		III. Kathua	(T.A.)
	4. Hiranagar	IV. Hiranagar	(N.A.)
9. RAJAURI	1. Budhal	—	
	2. Rajauri	I. Rajauri	(N.A.)
	3. Nowshehra	II. Nowshehra	(N.A.)
10. PUNCH	1. Haveli	I. Punch	(T.A.)
	2. Mendhar	II. Surankote	(N.A.)

NOTE :—

M.C. : Municipal Committee

Cantt. : Cantonment

T.A. : Town Area

N.A. : Notified Area

#### ANNEXURE IV

Tehsil-wise population of Jammu & Kashmir State and rank in population held by each Tehsil, 1971

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil	Population	Rank
1	2	3	4
1.	Pahalgam	40,692	40
2.	Anantnag	274,473	3
3.	Kulgam	202,957	4
4.	Shupiyan	98,318	14
5.	Pulwama	155,426	6
6.	Tral	60,414	33
7.	Ganderbal	94,785	20
8.	Srinagar	463,879	1
9.	Chadura	98,042	15
10.	Badgam	92,795	21
11.	Beerwah	78,196	27
12.	Bandipore	71,593	32
13.	Sonawari	97,244	17
14.	Sopore	127,823	9
15.	Baramula	134,007	8
16.	Gulmarg	37,022	41
17.	Uri	50,211	37
18.	Handwara	96,009	19
19.	Karnah	22,066	43
20.	Kupwara	139,749	7
21.	Leh	51,891	6
22.	Kargil	46,514	39
23.	Zanskar	6,886	44
24.	Kishtwar	97,843	16
25.	Bhaderwah	81,455	26
26.	Doda	74,139	29
27.	Ramban	88,783	23
28.	Ramnagar	90,715	22
29.	Udhampur	121,485	11
30.	Reasi	53,275	35

ANNEXURE V—*Concl.*

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil	Population	Rank
1	2	3	4
31.	Gool Gulab Garh	73,371	30
32.	Samba	114,667	13
33.	Ranbirsinghpura	156,395	5
34.	Jammu	338,219	2
35.	Akhnoor	122,462	10
36.	Billawar	58,071	34
37.	Bashohli	48,699	38
38.	Kathua	84,254	24
39.	Hiranagar	83,647	25
40.	Budhal	27,989	42
41.	Rajauri	116,491	12
42.	Nowshehra	72,893	31
43.	Haveli	74,699	28
44.	Mendhar	96,088	18

## ANNEXURE V

### Class-wise number and population of towns in Jammu & Kashmir, 1971

Class	Name of Town/Urban agglomeration	Population
1	2	3
All classes	2 Urban agglomerations and 41 towns	858,221
Class I	2 Urban agglomerations	587,460
	1. Srinagar Urban Agglomeration	423,253
	(a) Srinagar city	415,271
	(i) Srinagar M.C.	403,413
	(ii) Natipora (Out-growth)	6,400
	(iii) Bagat Barzalla (Out-growth)	2,145
	(iv) Bemina (Out-growth)	2,020
	(v) Kursu Padshahibagh (Out-growth)	1,293
	(b) Badamibagh Cantt.	7,982
	2. Jammu Urban Agglomeration	164,207
	(a) Jammu city	157,908
	(i) Jammu M.C.	155,338
	(ii) Nagrota (Out-growth)	941
	(iii) Satwari (Out-growth)	915
	(iv) Narwal Balla (Out-growth)	714
	(b) Jammu Cantt.	6,299
Class II	—	—
Class III	3 towns	81,674
	1. Sopore T.A.	27,697
	2. Anantnag T.A.	27,643
	3. Baramula T.A.	26,334
Class IV	3 towns	45,789
	1. Kathua T.A.	17,416
	2. Udhampur T.A.	16,392
	3. Punch T.A.	11,981
Class V	15 towns	94,498
	1. Pampore N.A.	8,582
	2. Bijbehara N.A.	8,510
	3. Shupiyan N.A.	7,836
	4. Ranbirsinghpore N.A.	6,496

ANNEXURE V—*Concl'd.*

Class 1	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration 2	Population 3
	5. Tral N.A.	6,465
	6. Kulgam N.A.	6,369
	7. Bandipore N.A.	6,201
	8. Rajauri N.A.	5,939
	9. Samba N.A.	5,890
	10. Arnia N.A.	5,846
	11. Leh N.A.	5,519
	12. Akhnoor N.A.	5,333
	13. Kishtwar N.A.	5,276
	14. Bhaderwah N.A.	5,211
	15. Handwara N.A.	5,025
Class VI	20 towns	48,800
	1. Mattan N.A.	4,771
	2. Doda N.A.	4,395
	3. Reasi N.A.	3,885
	4. Hiranagar N.A.	3,744
	5. Bishna N.A.	3,570
	6. Ramnagar N.A.	3,484
	7. Katra N.A.	3,315
	8. Bashohli N.A.	3,309
	9. Nowshetra N.A.	2,458
	10. Kargil N.A.	2,390
	11. Pahalgam N.A.	2,335
	12. Batote N.A.	2,320
	13. Surankote N.A.	1,822
	14. Kukernag N.A.	1,723
	15. Ramban N.A.	1,581
	16. Chenani N.A.	1,343
	17. Banihal N.A.	753
	18. Lakhempur N.A.	616
	19. Gulmarg N.A.	543
	20. Uri N.A.	443

NOTE —

M.C.	—	Municipal Committee
T.A.	—	Town Area
N.A.	—	Notified Area
Cantt.	—	Cantonment

## ANNEXURE VI

## Sex ratio in India and States, 1971

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3
	<b>INDIA</b>	930
	<b>States :</b>	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	977
2.	Assam	897
3.	Bihar	954
4.	Gujarat	934
5.	Haryana	867
6.	Himachal Pradesh	958
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	878
8.	Kerala	1,016
9.	Madhya Pradesh	941
10.	Maharashtra	930
11.	Manipur	980
12.	Meghalaya	942
13.	Mysore	957
14.	Nagaland	871
15.	Orissa	988
16.	Punjab	865
17.	Rajasthan	911
18.	Tamil Nadu	978
19.	Tripura	943
20.	Uttar Pradesh	879
21.	West Bengal	891
	<b>Union Territories :</b>	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	861
3.	Chandigarh	749
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007
5.	Delhi	801
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	989
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	978
8.	Pondicherry	989

## ANNEXURE VII

### Literacy rate, India and States, 1971 (Including population in Age-Group 0—4)

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Percentage of literate and educated persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>INDIA</b>	29.46	39.45	18.72
	<b>States :</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.57	33.18	15.75
2.	Assam	28.72	37.19	19.27
3.	Bihar	19.94	30.64	8.72
4.	Gujarat	35.79	46.11	24.75
5.	Haryana	26.89	37.29	14.89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31.96	43.19	20.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.58	26.75	9.28
8.	Kerala	60.42	66.62	54.31
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22.14	32.70	10.92
10.	Maharashtra	39.18	51.04	26.43
11.	Manipur	32.91	46.04	19.53
12.	Meghalaya	29.49	34.12	24.56
13.	Mysore	31.52	41.62	20.97
14.	Nagaland	27.40	35.02	18.65
15.	Orissa	26.18	38.29	13.92
16.	Punjab	33.67	40.38	25.90
17.	Rajasthan	19.07	28.74	8.46
18.	Tamil Nadu	39.46	51.78	26.86
19.	Tripura	30.98	40.20	21.19
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21.77	31.50	10.70
21.	West Bengal	33.20	42.81	22.42
	<b>Union Territories :</b>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43.59	51.64	31.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.29	17.82	3.71
3.	Chandigarh	61.56	66.97	54.35
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.97	22.15	7.84
5.	Delhi	56.61	63.71	47.75
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	44.75	54.31	35.09
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	43.66	56.48	30.56
8.	Pondicherry	46.02	57.29	34.62

ANNEXURE VIII

Alphabetical list of mother-tongues in Jammu and Kashmir, 1971

Sl. No.	Mother-tongue	No. of speakers	Sl. No.	Mother-tongue	No. of speakers
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Adibhasha	2	37.	Dogri	1,139,259
2.	Adivasi	4	38.	Dukpa	1
3.	Afghani/Kabuli/ Pashto	4,346	39.	Dutch	2
4.	Anal	1	40.	English	132
5.	Arabic/Arbi	2	41.	French	2
6.	Askardi	6	42.	Gadeshi	13
7.	Assamese	45	43.	Garhwali	388
8.	Awadhi	2	44.	Garo	1
9.	Bajigari	283	45.	German	1
10.	Bakerwali	11,621	46.	Gilgiti	87
11.	Balsani Pahari	1	47.	Goanese	2
12.	Balti	40,129	48.	Gojri	330,485
13.	Banki	20	49.	Goodi	308
14.	Bengali	128	50.	Gorkhali/Ne	2,588
15.	Bhadrawahi	40,009	51.	Gujarati	131
16.	Bhalesi	1,303	52.	Gurezi	5
17.	Bhali	714	53.	Gurmukhi	428
18.	Bharmouri/Gaddi	3,056	54.	Haryanvi	26
19.	Bhatly	1	55.	Hindi	42,470
20.	Bhojpuri	233	56.	Hindko	88
21.	Bhopali	2	57.	Hindustani	51
22.	Bihari	94	58.	Hungarian	21
23.	Bikaneri	15	59.	Indonesian	5
24.	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	221	60.	Irish	1
25.	Boria	5	61.	Italian	2
26.	Budhi	3,427	62.	Jati/Jatu	1
27.	Bunjwali	784	63.	Kaghani	99
28.	Burmese	2	64.	Kaikadi	2
29.	Chambeali	374	65.	Kandiali	9
30.	Chhattisgarhi	202	66.	Kandri	3
31.	Chilasi	131	67.	Kangri	129
32.	Christian	5	68.	Kannada	156
33.	Coorgi/Kodagu	6	69.	Karnataka	4
34.	Dardi	3,781	70.	Kashmiri	2,406,272
35.	Darwai	319	71.	Kerala	3
36.	Deshi	75	72.	Kharia	2

ANNEXURE VIII—*Concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Mother-tongue	No. of speakers	Sl. No.	Mother-tongue	No. of speakers
1	2	3	1	2	3
73.	Khariboli	1	111.	Poguli	3,650
74.	Khasal	13	112.	Polish	1
75.	Khasi	229	113.	Pothwari	7,854
76.	Kishtwari	12,163	114.	Punchhi	13,385
77.	Kohistani	1,977	115.	Punjabi	158,418
78.	Konkani	22	116.	Punjwali	32
79.	Kuasalee	3,265	117.	Purbi	14
80.	Kulu Boli	24	118.	Rajasthani	658
81.	Kumauni	170	119.	Rambani	670
82.	Kurukh/Oraon	7	120.	Rohtaki	2
83.	Ladakhi	56,396	121.	Rowdhari	966
84.	Ladhari	706	122.	Russian	1
85.	Lahauli	6	123.	Sadan/Sadri	26
86.	Lamani/Lambadi	1	124.	Sadhori	1
87.	Lushai/Mizo	83	125.	Santali	3
88.	Madrasi	183	126.	Sarodi	2,047
89.	Magahi/Magadhi	2	127.	Saroree	259
90.	Mai	1	128.	Sarwariya	20
91.	Maithili	33	129.	Shina	9,901
92.	Malayalam	1,561	130.	Sikkim Bhotia	7
93.	Maltese	1	131.	Sindhi	65
94.	Mangali	2	132.	Siraji	29,246
95.	Manipuri	6	133.	Spanish	1
96.	Marathi	694	134.	Surgujia	48
97.	Marwari	91	135.	Swahili	1
98.	Mateli	2	136.	Tamil	821
99.	Mirpuri	668	137.	Telugu	789
100.	Multani	4	138.	Thado	1
101.	Mundari	55	139.	Thakri	1
102.	Mysore	2	140.	Tibetan	3,803
103.	Nimadi	1	141.	Tilali	150
104.	Oriya	1,068	142.	Tulu	4
105.	Padari	7,762	143.	Turkish/Turkistani	42
106.	Pahari	247,634	144.	Urdu	12,740
107.	Parmoo	114	145.	Wai Ala	1
108.	Perestani	645	146.	Yarkandi	13
109.	Persian	2	147.	Zindhari	167
110.	Peshawari	4			

ANNEXURE IX

Distribution of speakers of ten numerically most important languages of the State among the districts, 1971

Sl. No.	Mother-tongue in numerical order	Jammu & Kashmir State					DISTRICTS			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kashmiri	2,406,272 (100.0)	764,398 (31.8)	774,424 (32.2)	636,688 (26.5)	769 N				
2.	Dogri	1,139,259 (100.0)	2,921 (0.3)	2,739 (0.2)	2,501 (0.2)	253 N				
3.	Gojri	330,485 (100.0)	44,666 (13.5)	20,949 (6.3)	50,430 (15.3)	2 N				
4.	Pahari	247,634 (100.0)	1,085 (0.4)	998 (0.4)	49,980 (20.2)	18 N				
5.	Punjabi	158,418 (100.0)	12,121 (7.7)	14,813 (9.4)	18,956 (12.0)	523 (0.3)				
6.	Ladakhi	56,396 (100.0)	267 (0.5)	636 (1.1)	278 (0.5)	54,590 (96.8)				
7.	Hindi	42,470 (100.0)	3,599 (8.5)	5,023 (11.8)	3,332 (7.8)	333 (0.8)				
8.	Balti	40,129 (100.0)	74 (0.2)	665 (1.6)	78 (0.2)	39,032 (97.3)				
9.	Bhadrawahi	40,009 (100.0)	13 (0.1)	53 (0.1)	17 (0.1)	3 N				
10.	Siraji	29,246 (100.0)	—	—	—	—				

Sl No.	Mother-tongue in numerical order	DISTRICTS (concl'd.)									
		Doda	Udham- pur	Jammu	Kathua	Rajauri	Punch				
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1.	Kashmiri	145,410 (6.0)	34,879 (1.4)	15,653 (0.7)	6,421 (0.3)	6,014 (0.2)	21,616 (0.9)				
2.	Dogri	22,356 (2.0)	246,170 (21.6)	593,254 (52.1)	236,399 (20.8)	31,268 (2.7)	1,398 (0.1)				
3.	Gojri	42,578 (12.9)	36,091 (10.9)	8,639 (2.6)	5,057 (1.5)	56,736 (17.2)	65,337 (19.8)				
4.	Pahari	15,889 (6.4)	2,121 (0.9)	176 (0.1)	11,658 (4.7)	96,160 (38.8)	69,549 (28.1)				
5.	Punjabi	2,654 (1.7)	6,724 (4.2)	80,809 (51.0)	7,329 (4.6)	6,816 (4.3)	7,673 (4.8)				
6.	Ladakhi	147 (0.3)	80 (0.1)	221 (0.4)	69 (0.1)	62 (0.1)	46 (0.1)				
7.	Hindi	1,725 (4.1)	2,591 (6.1)	19,008 (44.8)	3,032 (7.1)	2,774 (6.5)	1,053 (2.5)				
8.	Balti	270 (0.7)	— (—)	10 N	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)				
9.	Bhadrawahi	38,877 (97.2)	290 (0.7)	528 (1.3)	46 (0.1)	169 (0.4)	13 N				
10.	Siraji	29,188 (99.8)	42 (0.2)	8 N	5 N	2 N	1 N				

Note :—1. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage claimed by the speakers of each language in each district to total number of speakers of that language in the State.

2. N=Negligible.

## ANNEXURE X

## Scheduled caste population and its percentage to total population, 1971

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled caste population			Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	381,277	198,165	183,112	8.26
	Rural	349,684	181,581	168,103	9.30
	Urban	31,593	16,584	15,009	3.68
Anantnag	Total	117	116	1	0.01
	Rural	116	115	1	0.02
	Urban	1	1	—	N
Srinagar	Total	96	85	11	0.01
	Rural	2	2	—	N
	Urban	94	83	11	0.02
Baramula	Total	68	68	—	0.01
	Rural	68	68	—	0.01
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Ladakh	Total	14	14	—	0.01
	Rural	13	13	—	0.01
	Urban	1	1	—	0.01
Doda	Total	30,440	15,849	14,591	8.89
	Rural	29,922	15,575	14,347	9.27
	Urban	518	274	244	2.65
Udhampur	Total	66,389	34,453	31,936	19.59
	Rural	63,104	32,737	30,367	20.33
	Urban	3,285	1,716	1,569	11.56
Jammu	Total	206,551	107,207	99,344	28.23
	Rural	184,513	95,639	88,874	34.14
	Urban	22,038	11,568	10,470	11.52
Kathua	Total	62,716	32,792	29,924	22.83
	Rural	57,771	30,230	27,541	23.15
	Urban	4,945	2,562	2,383	19.71

ANNEXURE X—*Concl.*

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled caste population			Percentage of schedu- led caste population to total population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajauri	Total	14,682	7,442	7,240	6.75
	Rural	14,096	7,136	6,960	6.75
	Urban	586	306	280	6.98
Punch	Total	204	139	65	0.12
	Rural	79	66	13	0.05
	Urban	125	73	52	0.91

NOTE :— N denotes negligible

ANNEXURE XI

Percentage of workers to total population, India and States, 1971

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3
	<b>INDIA</b>	32.92
	<b>States :</b>	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.39
2.	Assam	28.35
3.	Bihar	31.03
4.	Gujarat	31.45
5.	Haryana	26.44
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36.95
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.76
8.	Kerala	29.12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36.72
10.	Maharashtra	36.48
11.	Manipur	34.57
12.	Meghalaya	44.17
13.	Mysore	34.74
14.	Nagaland	50.75
15.	Orissa	31.22
16.	Punjab	28.87
17.	Rajasthan	31.24
18.	Tamil Nadu	35.78
19.	Tripura	27.79
20.	Uttar Pradesh	30.94
21.	West Bengal	27.91
	<b>Union Territories :</b>	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.65
3.	Chandigarh	33.29
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47.17
5.	Delhi	30.21
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	31.67
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands	26.15
8.	Pondicherry	29.50

ANNEXURE XII

Proportion of 1,000 total, male and female workers classified by industrial categories and of non-workers to total population, 1971

State/District	Total population									
	Total workers					WORKERS				
						I Cultivators				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	1,000	1,000	298	525	39	193	339	27	
Anantnag	1,000	1,000	1,000	311	549	31	224	395	23	
Srinagar	1,000	1,000	1,000	289	519	18	117	209	8	
Baramula	1,000	1,000	1,000	311	552	25	227	403	20	
Ladakh	1,000	1,000	1,000	438	579	292	340	429	248	
Doda	1,000	1,000	1,000	361	558	139	273	419	108	
Udhampur	1,000	1,000	1,000	312	554	45	232	419	27	
Jammu	1,000	1,000	1,000	244	454	16	119	224	4	
Kathua	1,000	1,000	1,000	267	492	24	170	317	11	
Rajauri	1,000	1,000	1,000	277	513	14	224	416	10	
Punch	1,000	1,000	1,000	278	522	7	236	446	4	

## ANNEXURE XII—contd.

State/District	WORKERS															
	II Agricultural labourers				III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities				IV Mining & quarrying							
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
Jammu & Kashmir	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Jammu & Kashmir	9	16	1	11	18	3	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	1	N	
Anantnag	10	17	1	7	13	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Srinagar	7	14	N	13	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	
Baramulla	11	19	N	8	14	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Ladakh	13	15	11	17	19	16	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Doda	5	8	1	42	58	23	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Udhampur	6	10	N	14	17	10	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Jammu	13	25	N	3	7	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	
Kathua	14	25	1	8	13	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Rajouri	3	5	N	10	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	N	
Punch	3	6	N	2	5	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	

## ANNEXURE XII—contd.

State/District	WORKERS																	
	V						VI			VII								
	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						Construction			Trade and commerce								
	(a) household industry			(b) other than household Industry			P	F	M	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
I	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
Jammu & Kashmir	12	20	3	8	15	N	7	12	N	13	25	N						
Anantnag	15	24	5	4	8	N	4	8	—	11	20	N						
Srinagar	23	41	2	23	42	N	8	15	—	23	43	N						
Baramula	10	17	2	4	7	N	6	11	—	10	18	N						
Ladakh	8	7	8	1	2	N	7	11	3	5	9	N						
Doda	8	11	4	1	3	N	2	4	N	5	10	N						
Udhampur	6	8	3	3	6	N	10	18	1	9	18	N						
Jammu	7	13	2	12	22	1	10	18	1	20	39	N						
Kathua	12	20	3	6	12	1	11	21	1	10	19	N						
Rajauri	5	8	1	2	3	N	4	8	N	5	10	N						
Punch	6	11	1	1	1	N	2	3	N	5	9	N						

## ANNEXURE XII—contd.

State/District	WORKERS															
	VIII Transport, storage & communications						IX Other services						X Non-workers			
	P	M	F	N	P	M	F	N	P	M	F	N	P	M	F	N
Jammu & Kashmir	10	18	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
Anantnag	5	9	—	—	31	55	2	689	451	969						
Srinagar	22	41	N	N	52	90	7	711	481	982						
Baramulla	5	10	—	—	30	53	2	689	448	975						
Ladakh	4	7	1	1	43	80	5	562	421	708						
Doda	2	4	4	N	23	41	3	639	442	861						
Udhampur	5	10	N	N	27	48	4	688	446	955						
Jammu	17	31	N	N	42	74	8	756	546	984						
Kathua	9	17	N	N	27	48	4	733	508	976						
Rajouri	2	4	N	N	21	37	2	723	487	986						
Punch	1	2	—	—	22	39	2	722	478	993						

NOTE :—

N denotes Negligible  
 P " Persons  
 M " Males  
 F " Females



1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS





**1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS**  
**SERIES-8-JAMMU & KASHMIR**

Part I-A	General Report
Part I-B	General Report
Part I-C	Subsidiary Tables
Part II-A	General Population Tables (Published)
Part II-B	Economic Tables
Part II-C(i)	Population by Mother-Tongue, Religion Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part II-C(ii)	Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables
Part III	Establishments Report and Tables  (Published)
Part IV	Housing Report and Tables  (Published)
Part VI-A	Town Directory  (Published)
Part VI-B	Special Survey Reports on selected Towns
Part VI-C	Survey Reports on selected Villages
Part VIII-A	Administration Report on Enumeration (Not for Sale) (Published)
Part VIII-B	Administration Report on Tabulation (Not for sale)
Part IX	Census Atlas
Part IX-A	Administrative Atlas
Miscellaneous	(i) Study of Gujars and Bakerwals (ii) Srinagar City

**A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION, JAMMU & KASHMIR, 1971**  
**(present volume)**

**NOTE** :—In addition, there will also be State Publications, one District Census Handbook for each of the ten districts to issue in two parts each. These (parts A & B) have since been published.