

# CHAPTER II

## Demography

### INTRODUCTION

The basic objective of development is to improve the quality of life of the people. Yet an analysis of the development process over the last four decades will show that one of the major causes for slow economic and social development in developing economies has been unplanned population growth. Population - its size, growth, composition and quality plays an important role in the development process. There is, however, no clear-cut yardstick to calculate the optimum size and rate of growth of population. A large population undergoing hyper growth in a poor economy with limited resources and rudimentary technology can be a liability. Contrary to this, when a population is productively employed, it can be an asset and a resource.

India is poised to emerge as a world political and economic power. Stabilization of population therefore is the most important factor. Table II.1 shows the growth of population in India since 1951.

**Table II.1**  
**Growth of Population in India, 1951-2001**

Year	Population	Decadal Growth	
		Absolute	Per cent
1951 <sup>1</sup>	361088090	42427510	13.31
1961 <sup>1</sup>	439234771	78146681	21.64
1971	548159652	108924881	24.80
1981 <sup>2</sup>	683329097	135169445	24.66
1991 <sup>3</sup>	843387888	163058791	23.86
2001 <sup>4</sup>	1027015247	180627359	21.34

Source: Census of India, 2001

Notes:

1. In working out decadal growth and percentage decadal growth for India 1941-51 and 1951-61 the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7025) and the population of Tuensang (83501) and Mon (5774) districts for 1961 Census of Nagaland state have not been taken into account as the areas were censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
2. Figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by interpolation.
3. Figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by interpolation.
4. The population of India includes the estimated population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamanagar district of Gujarat state and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

Though in absolute terms there has been an increase of 180627359 people between 1991 and 2001, the growth rate of population shows a decline. Since 1981 onwards, the growth of population shows a decreasing trend, from 24.66 in 1981 to 23.86 in 1991 and 21.34 in 2001. The growth of population is an important indicator that describes both the present time and the future of the population. Population that grows fast today is also a young population, which means important economic investments for the future. In India 15 per cent (Table II.2) of the population is in the age-group of 0-6 years, while in J&K only it is 14 per cent.

**Table II.2**  
**Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6, 2001**

State/Country	Total	Male	Female
India	157863145 (15.4)	81911041 (15.5)	75952104 (15.4)
Jammu & Kashmir	14311182 (14.2)	738839 (13.9)	692343 (14.5)

*Source:* Census of India 2001.

*Note:* Figures in parentheses indicate percentage.

## POPULATION GROWTH IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

According to the 2001 census the state is administratively divided into two provinces – Kashmir, comprising 8 districts (including 2 districts of Ladakh region) and Jammu province having 6 districts.<sup>1</sup> Prior to the 1981 census there were 10 districts in the state. During the period of ten years from 1971 to 1981 four new districts were created. These are:

1. *Pulwama* (created vide Govt. order no. SRO-306 dated 6-6-1979, comprising Shupiyani, Pulwama and Tral tehsils, previously in Anantnag district, having a population of 3,14,158).
2. *Badgam* (created, vide Govt. order no. SRO-306 dated 6-6-1979, comprising Chadura, Badgam and Beerwah tehsils, previously in Srinagar district, having a population of 2,69,033).
3. *Kupwara* (created vide Govt. order no. SRO-306 dated 6-6-1979, comprising Handwara, Karnah and Kupwara tehsils, previously in Baramulla district, having a population of 2,57,824).
4. *Kargil* (created vide Govt. order no. SRO-306 dated 6-6-1979, comprising Kargil and Zaskar tehsils, previously in Leh (Ladakh) district having a population of 53,400).

*Source:* Census of India 1981, Series 8 Jammu & Kashmir, Part IIA, General Population Tables

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<sup>1</sup> Census of India 2001, Series 2, J&K, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, p.15

The population figures presented here have been adjusted according to the 14 districts formed between 1971 and 1981. According to the 2001 census the size of Jammu and Kashmir's population is 10,069,917 i.e., 0.98 per cent of the all India figure of 1,027,015,247. Its geographical area is 222,236 sq. km.<sup>2</sup> and accounts for 6.76 per cent of the country's size. The state has witnessed a fluctuating population growth rate since 1901. Since the size and growth of population has serious implications for development, it will be useful to have a retrospective view. We will examine the population trend since the beginning of this century using the census data. The calculated growth rates are given in Table II.3. It reveals that throughout the period 1901-2001 population growth of the state has been quite low. The accentuated growth rate is recorded only after 1960s. Figure 1 shows this sudden spurt in population from 9.44 per cent in 1951-61 to 29.65 percent in 1961-71.

**Table II.3**  
**Population Growth in Jammu and Kashmir 1901- 2001**

Year	Population	Absolute Change	Decadal Variation		Average Annual Growth Rate
			J & K	India	
1901	2139362	0	0	0	0
1911	2292535	153173	7.16	5.75	0.69
1921	2424359	131824	5.75	-0.31	0.56
1931	2670208	245849	10.14	11.00	0.97
1941	2946728	276520	10.36	14.22	0.99
1951 <sup>#</sup>	3253852	307124	10.42	13.31	1.00
1961	3560976	307124	9.44	21.64	0.91
1971	4616632	1055656	29.65	24.80	2.63
1981	5987389	1370757	29.69	24.66	2.63
1991*	7718700	1731311	28.92	23.86	2.57
2001	10069917	2351217	30.46	21.34	2.69

Source: Census of India, Jammu and Kashmir 2001.

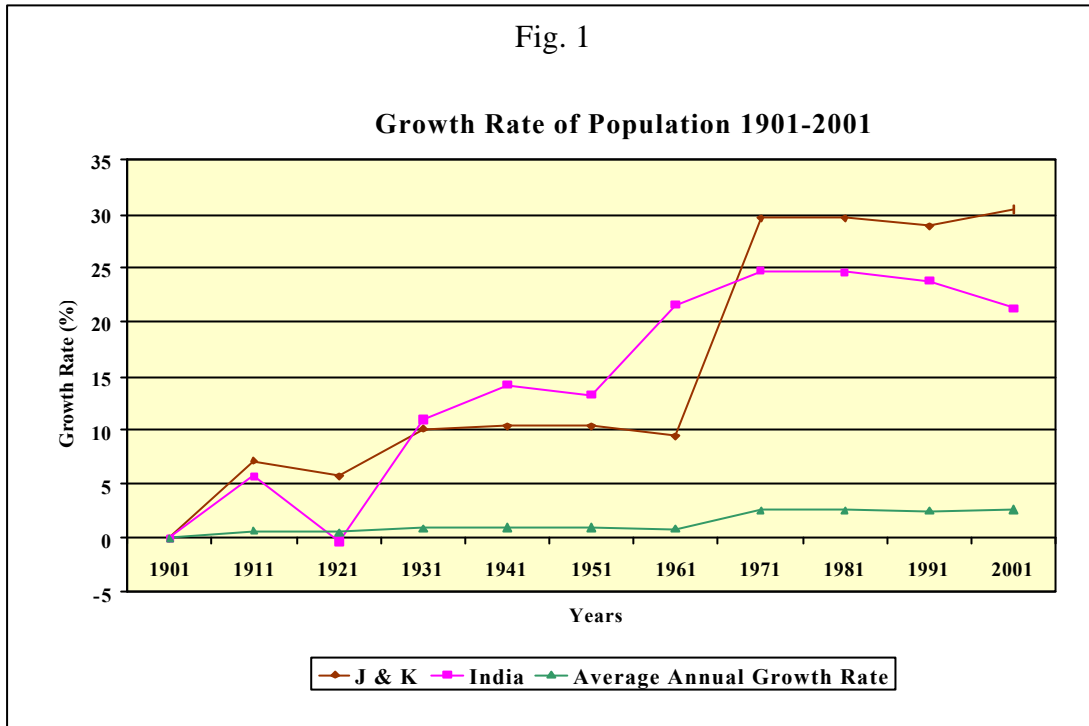
# There was no census in 1951. The figure given by the Census department is the authentic mean of 1941 and 1961 population.

\* The 1991 census was not held in J&K. The population of India includes the projected population of J&K as on 1.3.1991 made by the Standing Committee of Experts on population projections (Oct.1989). The projected population of J & K excludes the population of area under occupation of Pakistan and China.

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2 Includes 78,114 sq. km under occupation of Pakistan; 5180 sq. km. handed over to China by Pakistan; 37,555 sq. km. under occupation of China in Leh district.

Fig. 1



The beginning of the century, i.e., the decade 1901-1911 also witnessed breakouts of cholera three times in the Kashmir division, followed by pneumonia, both of which took a heavy toll of life. It also witnessed three floods and eight earthquakes. In Jammu division also, plague, enteric fever and famine remained active throughout this period. The following decade also witnessed four dangerous epidemics like influenza, cholera and smallpox in Kashmir and plague and smallpox in Jammu. During the decade 1921-31, there was a severe famine in the Jammu division followed by cholera, small pox and plague in the state. The census year 1931 marks a watershed in the demographic history of the state with a discernible change between the decades since 1931. This can be attributed to the fact that the general population itself has grown rapidly through natural increase; this growth has occurred in all regions and affected almost all population groups in the towns and villages. Table II.4 and Figure2 reveal the district-wise growth of population between 1951 and 2001.

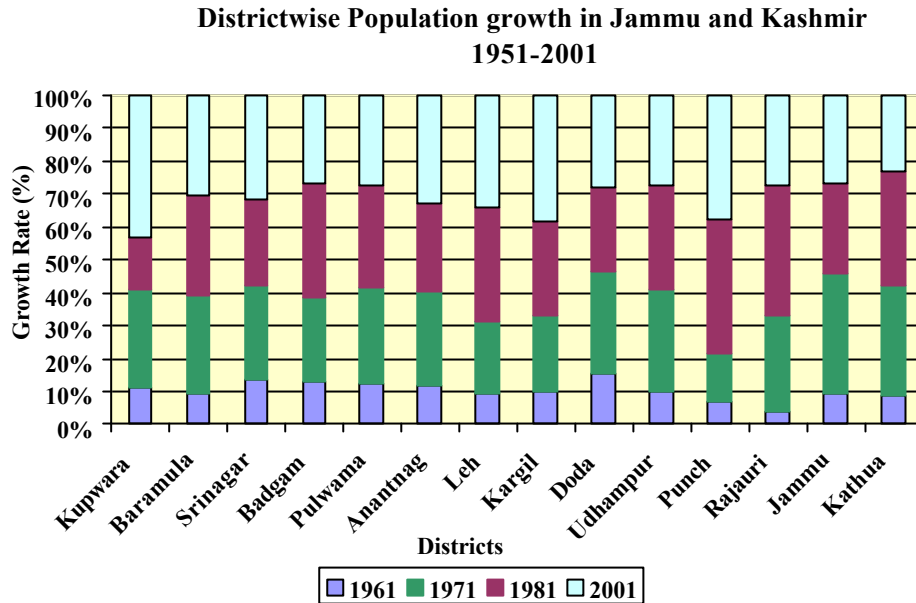
**Table II.4**  
**District wise Population Growth in Jammu and Kashmir**

S. No.	Districts	1951	1961	1971	1981	2001
1	Kupwara	187076 (--)	204073 (0.87)	257824 (2.37)	328743 (1.28)	640013 (3.39)
2	Baramulla	359526 (--)	392192 (0.87)	512250 (2.71)	670142 (2.72)	1166722 (2.81)
3	Srinagar	390828 (--)	440135 (1.20)	564314 (2.52)	708328 (2.30)	1238530 (2.83)
4	Badgam	189881 (--)	213918 (1.20)	269033 (2.32)	367262 (3.16)	593768 (2.43)
5	Pulwama	223444 (--)	247659 (1.03)	314158 (2.41)	404078 (2.55)	632295 (2.26)
6	Anantnag	362209 (--)	401461 (1.03)	518122 (2.58)	656351 (2.39)	1170013 (2.93)
7	Leh	40484 (--)	43587 (0.74)	51891 (1.76)	68380 (2.80)	117637 (2.75)
8	Kargil	41856 (--)	45064 (0.74)	53400 (1.71)	65992 (2.14)	115227 (2.83)
9	Doda	229876 (--)	262473 (1.33)	342220 (2.69)	425262 (2.20)	690474 (2.45)
10	Udhampur	238197 (--)	260396 (0.90)	342715 (2.79)	453636 (2.84)	738965 (2.47)
11	Punch	147489 (--)	154532 (0.47)	170787 (1.01)	224197 (2.76)	371561 (2.56)
12	Rajauri	177789 (--)	171529 (0.36)	217373 (2.40)	302500 (3.36)	478595 (2.32)
13	Jammu	469557 (--)	513151 (0.89)	724822 (3.51)	943395 (2.67)	1571911 (2.59)
14	Kathua	195640 (--)	210806 (0.75)	277723 (2.80)	369123 (2.89)	544206 (1.96)
	Jammu & Kashmir	3253852 (--)	3560976 (0.91)	4616632 (2.63)	5987389 (2.63)	10069917 (2.63)

Source: Census of India., 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 2001

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate Average Annual Growth Rate.

Fig. 2



Source: Census of India, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 2001

During 1981-2001, the average annual population growth in all the districts was more than 2 per cent. The districts of Kupwara, Baramulla, Srinagar, Anantnag, Leh and Kargil had average growth rates above the state average of 2.63 per cent. But it is interesting to note that, in as many as eight districts, viz., Badgam, Pulwama, Leh, Poonch, Rajauri, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua, the growth rate recorded between 1981 and 2001 was lower than the one recorded between 1971 and 1981. During 1951-1961 only 5 districts had an annual growth rate of population of more than 1 per cent. However, there was an increase in all the districts during the next decade, which continued thereafter. Except in the districts of Leh, Kargil and Poonch the growth rate was quite high in the 1961 - 1971 decade.

Population growth is contributed by rural-urban composition and their growth rates. Table II.5 presents the average annual growth rate for the period 1901-2001.

The highest annual growth rate in respect of rural population was recorded in 1971-1981 at 5.53 per cent. The decadal growth rate was also as high as 71.37 per cent. The district-wise distribution shows that the maximum number of districts had more than 2 per cent growth rate. The eight districts in this category in 1961-71 increased to twelve in 1971-81, and between 1981 and 2001 the number was ten.

**Table II.5**  
**Rural Population Growth in Jammu and Kashmir 1901- 2001**

Year	Population	Absolute Change	Decadal Variation	Average Annual Growth Rate
1901	1980614	0	0	0
1911	2024017	43403	2.19	0.22
1921	2156605	132588	6.55	0.64
1931	2352403	195798	9.08	0.87
1941	2560163	207760	8.83	0.85
1951	2796639	236476	9.24	0.89
1961	2967661	171022	6.12	0.60
1971	2758411	-209250	-7.05	0.73
1981	4726986	1968575	71.37	5.53
1991	No Census	No Census	No Census	No Census
2001	7564608	2837622	60.03*	2.38*

*Source:* Census of India 2001, J&K, Series-2, Paper-2 of 2001, Rural-Urban Distribution of Population.

*Note:* \* 2001 figures are based on the calculations of the 1981-2001 census.

**Table II.6**  
**District-wise Rural Population Growth in Jammu and Kashmir**

Districts	Population				
	1951	1961	1971	1981	2001
Kupwara	187076 (--)	204073 (0.87)	252799 (2.16)	319055 (2.35)	614678 (3.37)
Baramulla	326998 (--)	334828 (0.24)	451032 (3.02)	580376 (2.55)	969048 (2.60)
Srinagar	140104 (--)	148282 (0.57)	152919 (0.31)	138133 (1.02)	253357 (3.08)
Badgam	189881 (--)	210687 (1.05)	257175 (2.01)	315377 (2.06)	558599 (2.90)
Pulwama	213255 (--)	236086 (1.02)	291275 (2.12)	367799 (2.36)	579185 (2.30)
Anantnag	340210 (--)	367461 (0.77)	466771 (2.42)	586065 (2.30)	1001528 (2.71)
Leh	36938 (--)	39867 (0.76)	46372 (1.52)	59662 (2.55)	90124 (2.08)
Kargil	41856 (--)	45064 (0.74)	51010 (1.25)	62465 (2.05)	105283 (2.64)
Doda	222630 (--)	246983 (1.04)	322684 (2.71)	400088 (2.17)	638665 (2.37)
Udhampur	224522 (--)	243979 (0.83)	314296 (2.56)	410389 (2.70)	620744 (2.09)
Punch	138087 (--)	144336 (0.44)	156984 (0.84)	210026 (2.95)	348119 (2.56)
Rajauri	174467 (--)	165369 (0.54)	208976 (2.37)	286667 (3.21)	445171 (2.22)
Jammu	375079 (--)	385375 (0.27)	533480 (3.31)	663751 (2.21)	873237 (1.38)
Kathua	185536 (--)	195271 (0.51)	252638 (2.61)	327133 (2.62)	466870 (1.79)
Jammu & Kashmir	1796639 (--)	2967661 (5.14)	3758411 (2.39)	4726986 (2.32)	7564608 (2.38)

*Source:* Census of India 1981, 2001

*Note:* Figures in parentheses indicate Average Annual Growth Rate.

As can be observed from Table II.6, the growth of the rural population in the districts has increased steadily over the period. During 1981-2001 the rate of growth of rural population was quite high. Kupwara and Srinagar district had more than 3 per cent average annual growth rate. All other districts, except Jammu and Kathua, had more than 2 per cent growth rate during the same period.

#### Demographic Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

The growth of population may be due to both natural growth and migration. The difference between birth rate (BR) and death rate (DR) gives the estimate of natural growth rate (NGR). These rates are measured per thousand populations. Table II.7 and Figure 3 presents such data available for rural and urban sectors at four points of time, viz., 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1998.

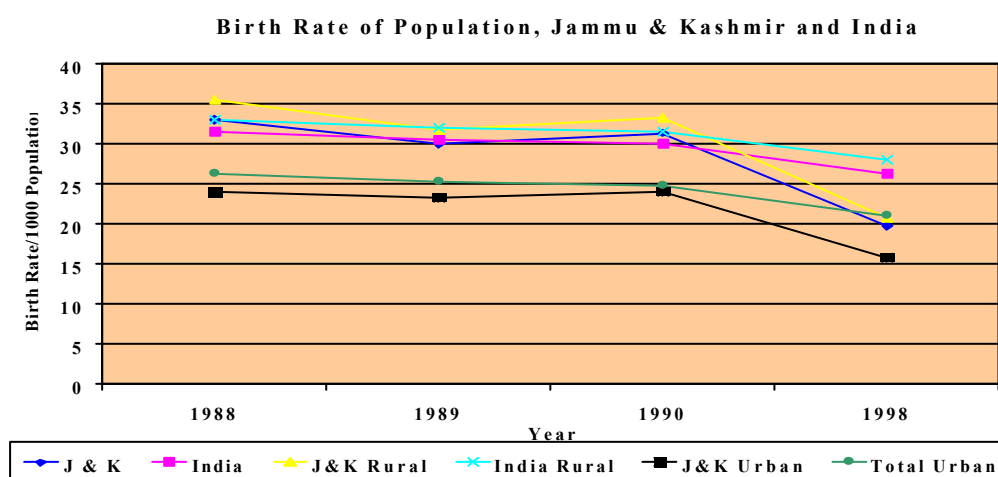
**Table II.7**  
**Birth Rate and Death Rate of Population in Jammu and Kashmir 1988-1998**

T/R/U	1988		1989		1990		1998		1988		1989		1990		1998	
	Birth rate/1000 Population						Death Rate / 1000 Population									
	J & K	Ind*	J & K	Ind	J & K	Ind	J & K	Ind	J & K	Ind	J & K	Ind	J & K	Ind	J & K	Ind
Total	33.1	31.5	30.1	30.6	31.4	30.2	19.8	26.4	8.4	11.0	7.6	10.3	7.9	9.7	5.4	9.0
Rural	35.5	33.1	31.8	32.2	33.3	31.7	20.8	28.0	9.1	12.0	7.9	11.1	N.A	10.5	5.6	9.7
Urban	24.0	26.3	23.3	25.2	24.1	24.7	15.8	21.0	6.0	7.7	6.4	7.2	N.A	6.8	4.4	6.6

Note: Ind\* is India.

Source: Health Information of India 1997 and 1998, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence.

**Fig. 3**



Source: Health Information of India 1997 and 1998, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence.

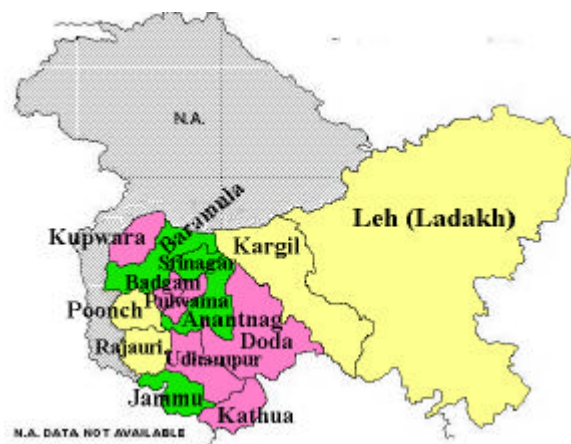


It is seen from the table that both birth and death rates have declined in the state. From 33.1-births/1000 populations in 1988 the number declined to 19.8-births/1000 populations in 1998. Similarly, death rates have declined from 8.4/1000 populations to 5.4/1000 populations. In the rural areas birth rate is considerably higher than in the urban areas. But the pace of decline in the rural birth rate values accelerated between 1990 and 1998 i.e., from 33.3 to 20.8-birth/1000 population respectively. The difference in the rural and urban death rate values also became reduced between 1988 and 1998 from 11.58/1000 population in 1988 between the rural and urban areas, to as low as 5 in 1998. This means that health care facilities have reached the villages. Moreover, the most encouraging fact is that both the birth and death rates in the state remained quite below the national average.

### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR: A DISTRICT PROFILE

The distribution of population reveals striking variation at the district level. According to 2001 figures the accentuation of population is mostly found in the districts of Baramulla, Srinagar, Anantnag and Jammu (Table II.4). Figure 4 shows the concentration of population in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Fig. 4**  
**District -wise Distribution of Population 2001**



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#### Distribution of Population



Source: Census of India, 2001

The distribution of population since 1951 shows almost the same trend. The aforementioned four districts had the maximum share of population with the maximum proportion in Jammu district. In 1951, seven districts had 5-10 per cent of the state population. Due to the decline in the share of population in Rajauri district, in 1961 and 1971, six districts remained in the category of having 5-10 per cent of the state's population. In Poonch district, due to the impact of militancy, concentration of people has shown decline from 4.53 per cent in 1951 to 3.69 per cent in 2001. In Leh and Kargil district only a little more than one per cent of the population is found. Undulating topography and harsh climate has restrained people from settling there.

**Table II.8**  
**District-wise Distribution of Population in Jammu and Kashmir**

Districts	1951	1961	1971	1981	2001
Kupwara	5.75	5.73	5.58	5.49	6.36
Baramulla	11.05	11.01	11.10	11.19	11.59
Srinagar	12.01	12.36	12.22	11.83	12.30
Badgam	5.84	6.01	5.83	6.13	5.90
Pulwama	6.87	6.95	6.80	6.75	6.28
Anantnag	11.13	11.27	11.22	10.96	11.62
Leh	1.24	1.22	1.12	1.14	1.17
Kargil	1.29	1.27	1.16	1.10	1.14
Doda	7.06	7.37	7.41	7.10	6.86
Udhampur	7.32	7.31	7.42	7.58	7.34
Poonch	4.53	4.34	3.70	3.74	3.69
Rajauri	5.46	4.82	4.71	5.05	4.75
Jammu	14.43	14.41	15.70	15.76	15.61
Kathua	6.01	5.92	6.02	6.17	5.40
Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Source:* Calculated from the census data of 1971, 1981 and 2001.

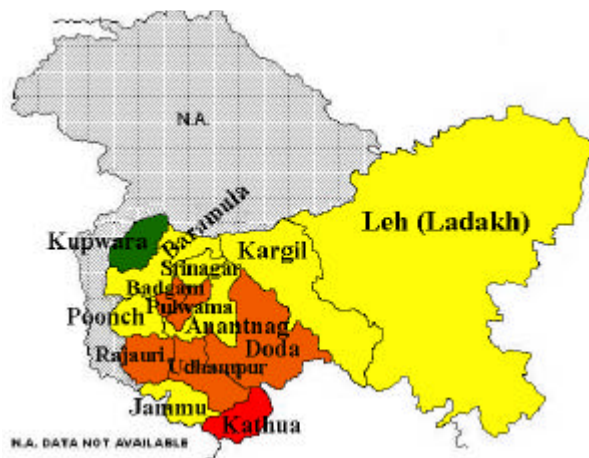
The concentration of population is related to the growth of population as well. There is also a great deal of variation in the rate of growth of population in terms of spatial dimension. A large number of districts experienced an average annual growth rate ranging between 2.50 per cent to 3 per cent in 2001 (Table II.9). Most of these districts form a pocket surrounding Srinagar district. Figure 5 depicts the concentration of population according to the variations in population growth.

**Table II.9**  
**Inter-district variations in average annual population growth rate**  
**in Jammu and Kashmir, 2001**

Average Annual Growth Rate	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
> 3.00	1	Kupwara
2.50 – 3.00	7	Baramulla, Srinagar, Anantnag, Leh, Kargil, Poonch, Jammu
2.00 – 2.50	5	Badgam, Pulwama, Doda, Udhampur, Rajauri
< 2.00	1	Kathua

Source: Compiled from Table II.8

**Fig. 5**



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**Average Annual Growth Rate**



Source: Table II. 9

**POPULATION STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

The age structure of the population is one of the most important demographic characteristics. Fertility, mortality and migration of a given population affect and in turn are affected by the age structure. An analysis of the age structure throws light on the future trends of population growth, i.e., places with a greater proportion of the older age groups have a low rate of natural increase, while places with a greater proportion in the younger age groups have a high rate of natural increase.

**Table II. 10**  
**Age-group-wise distribution of Rural and**  
**Urban Population in Jammu and Kashmir**

Age-Group	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1971			1981		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
All Ages	T	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	R	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	U	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 — 14	T	42.90	41.55	44.43	40.99	39.77	42.36
	R	43.18	41.87	44.67	42.00	40.75	43.40
	U	41.65	40.16	43.38	37.21	36.15	38.43
15 — 19	T	8.56	8.74	8.35	10.39	10.51	10.26
	R	8.13	8.35	7.88	9.97	10.19	9.73
	U	10.41	10.39	10.42	11.97	11.70	12.27
20 — 24	T	7.76	7.71	7.81	8.37	8.38	8.36
	R	7.49	7.34	7.64	7.94	7.89	7.98
	U	8.96	9.31	8.55	10.00	10.18	9.79
25 — 29	T	7.78	7.44	8.16	7.62	7.40	7.85
	R	7.72	7.31	8.18	7.38	7.15	7.65
	U	8.03	7.99	8.08	8.48	8.36	8.62
30 — 39	T	13.01	12.79	13.25	12.19	12.08	12.31
	R	13.03	12.79	13.30	12.00	11.85	12.17
	U	12.92	12.82	13.04	12.95	13.04	12.85
40 — 49	T	9.11	9.60	8.55	9.10	9.38	8.79
	R	9.12	9.59	8.58	9.00	9.25	8.72
	U	9.08	9.61	8.46	9.48	9.86	9.05
50 — 59	T	5.34	5.94	4.65	5.57	6.04	5.04
	R	5.42	6.06	0.00	5.62	6.10	5.08
	U	4.95	5.40	0.20	5.38	5.83	4.87
60 +	T	5.55	6.22	0.82	5.75	6.42	5.01
	R	5.91	6.67	5.86	6.09	6.84	5.25
	U	3.99	4.30	22.40	4.51	4.86	4.11
Age Not Stated	T	0.00	0.01	0.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	R	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	0.01	0.02	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of India 1971 and 1981

The economic consequences of the age structure are important because the young  $\frac{3}{4}$  old distribution directly affects the distribution of the community resources particularly in terms of education and retirement benefits. The age-sex structure is generally represented in the form of a pyramid. A glance at Table II.10 shows that the area has had a fairly stable population, as was indicated by the heavy base and narrow top. More than 40 per cent of the population is in the age group of 0 -14 and 57 per cent of the population is in the three age groups of 0-14, 15-19 and 60 and above, both in 1971 and 1981. The remaining 43 per cent are in the productive age group. This indicates that the burden of dependency is high. During 1971-81, the growth in the 0-14 age group was 24 per cent (Table II.11) and 57.49 per cent

in the 15-19 age group. This high growth shows that employment opportunity in the potential sectors needs to be created for this growing population.

**Table II.11**  
**Age group-wise Growth rate of the Population in Jammu and Kashmir**

Age-Group	1971			1981			1971-81		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
All Ages	4616632	2458315	2158317	5987389	3164660	2822729	29.69	28.73	30.78
0-14	1980438	1021405	959033	2454303	1258555	1195748	23.93	23.22	24.68
15-19	395028	214782	180246	622120	332629	289491	57.49	54.87	60.61
20-24	358192	189613	168579	501095	265145	235950	39.90	39.83	39.96
25-29	359051	182944	176107	455958	234284	221674	26.99	28.06	25.87
30-39	600524	314510	286014	729876	382306	347570	21.54	21.56	21.52
40-49	420558	235948	184610	545098	296922	248176	29.61	25.84	34.43
50-59	246357	145977	100380	333489	191246	142243	35.37	31.01	41.70
60+	256287	153002	17599	344565	203065	141500	34.44	32.72	704.02
Age Not Stated	197	134	14428	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Source: Census of India, Jammu and Kashmir, 1971 and 1981.

## SEX RATIO AND ITS VARIATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A distinctive feature of the population in India relates to imbalance in sex ratio, which remains mostly tilted towards men. Table II.12 shows the sex ratio in Jammu and Kashmir since 1951. The figures show that though there has been a marginal increase in the sex ratio over the period, it is still below the national average. In 2001, eight districts had sex ratio above the state average and only Pulwama with 938 females per 1000 males was above the national average.

**Table II. 12**  
**Sex Ratio in Jammu & Kashmir 1951-2001**

Districts	<i>(Females per 1000 males)</i>				
	1951	1961	1971	1981	2001
Kupwara	874	882	841	858	929
Baramulla	858	853	851	870	909
Srinagar	846	852	852	873	871
Badgam	838	840	845	880	918
Pulwama	843	848	850	896	938
Anantnag	853	867	847	888	922
Leh	1011	1010	1002	886	805
Kargil	970	935	949	853	901
Doda	904	901	886	904	905
Udhampur	907	912	908	906	871
Punch	905	902	903	889	916
Rajauri	911	900	900	906	891
Jammu	870	886	920	918	881
Kathua	896	905	921	917	907
Jammu & Kashmir	873	878	878	892	900
India	946	941	930	934	933

Source: Census of India, 1981 and 2001

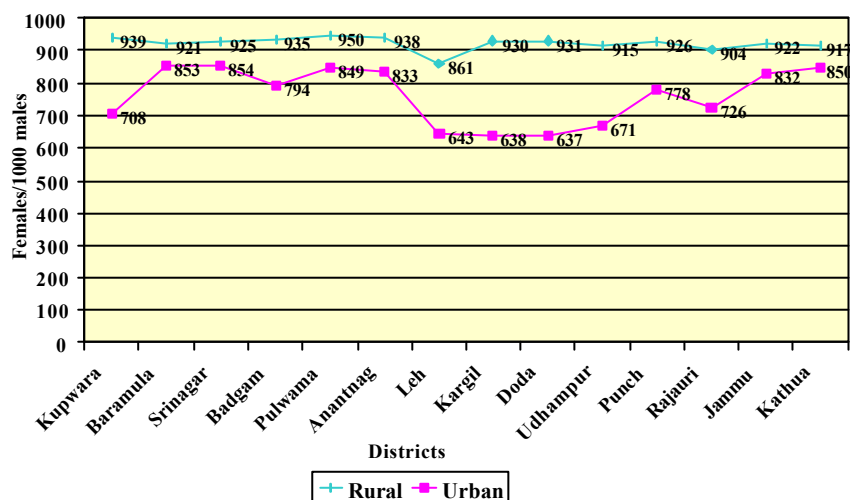
**Table II. 13**  
**Rural and Urban Sex Ratio 2001**

*(Females per 1000 males)*

Districts	Rural	Urban
Kupwara	939	708
Baramulla	921	853
Srinagar	925	854
Badgam	935	794
Pulwama	950	849
Anantnag	938	833
Leh	861	643
Kargil	930	638
Doda	931	637
Udhampur	915	671
Punch	926	778
Rajauri	904	726
Jammu	922	832
Kathua	917	850
Jammu & Kashmir	927	822

Source: Census of India 2001

**Fig. 6**  
**Rural and Urban Sex Ratio, 2001**



Source: Census of India, 2001

It is not just that the sex ratio for the state as a whole is 900; the difference between the rural and urban sex ratio is also quite high. Table II.13 and Figure 6 show the differences between the rural and urban sex ratio in the districts. The maximum difference is noticed in Doda and Kargil districts where the difference is as high as almost 300 females between the rural and urban areas. As many as eight districts in 2001 had a sex ratio lower than the state average. It is very important

to note that the districts having influence of the urban agglomerations of Srinagar and Jammu have a better sex ratio compared to other districts. In other districts, it can be assumed that male members have migrated to cities where employment opportunities are better compared to the villages. Figure 6 reveals that the sex ratio for all the districts is better in the rural areas. Jammu, Kathua, Baramulla and Srinagar have little difference between the rural and urban sex ratio. Except in Leh, the rural sex ratio in all the districts of the state is above the total state sex ratio.

## LITERACY

According to the 2001 census, 54.46 per cent of the population is literate in Jammu and Kashmir. The national literacy rate for the same period is 65.38 per cent. Jammu and Kashmir ranks thirty-three among the states and UTs of India, and is followed only by Jharkhand (54.13 per cent) and Bihar (47.53 per cent). Table II.14 shows the changing pattern of literacy in Jammu and Kashmir since 1981.

**Table II.14**  
**Literacy Rate in Jammu and Kashmir**

Total/Rural/Urban	Persons		Males		Females	
	1981	2001	1981	2001	1981	2001
Total	30.64	54.46	41.46	65.75	18.37	41.82
Rural	25.01	48.22	36.35	60.34	12.19	35.09
Urban	51.12	72.17	59.87	80.30	41.05	62.22

*Source:* Census of India, 2001, Jammu & Kashmir.

It is depicted by the table that literacy rate in the state has made substantial progress but still lags far behind the national average. The literacy rate among the males in rural areas has increased from 36.35 per cent in 1981 to 60.34 per cent in 2001. Similarly, the literacy rate among the female is higher in rural areas where an almost three-fold increase was recorded as against the urban areas. The literacy rate of rural and urban areas of the constituent districts is given in Table II.15.

Among the rural areas, Jammu district tops the table with 71.95 per cent literacy followed by Kathua with 62.64 per cent. Surprisingly, Srinagar district falls at the bottom. This is due to the impact of the militancy. All the districts affected by militancy have a low literacy rate. The districts of Rajauri and Poonch have topped the urban literacy rate while Badgam remains at the bottom with 57.11 per cent in urban areas. Out of the 14 districts, six districts have a higher literacy rate than the state average of 54.46 per cent.

**Table II.15**  
**District-wise Literacy Rate in Rural and Urban areas**

Districts	Total/Rural/Urban	1981			2001		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kupwara	T	16.82	27.07	4.88	40.80	53.55	26.83
	R	16.32	26.53	4.43	39.84	52.54	26.10
	U	33.45	44.63	20.16	62.88	73.82	46.81
Baramulla	T	20.62	30.24	9.57	44.57	56.39	31.42
	R	17.51	27.15	6.44	41.00	53.06	27.79
Srinagar	U	40.73	50.23	29.82	61.24	71.38	49.14
	T	33.90	41.97	24.66	59.18	68.85	47.97
	R	14.24	22.98	4.35	36.06	47.32	23.73
	U	38.66	46.53	29.62	65.09	74.16	54.40
Badgam	T	17.86	26.51	8.02	40.94	52.51	28.14
Pulwama	R	14.63	23.05	5.07	38.09	49.46	25.78
	U	37.49	47.41	26.09	57.11	72.83	46.87
	T	20.47	30.56	9.21	47.76	59.24	35.40
	R	19.12	29.19	7.88	45.78	57.09	33.77
	U	34.10	44.53	22.55	63.57	75.59	49.24
Anantnag	T	22.93	33.58	10.94	44.10	55.56	31.51
Leh (Ladakh)	R	20.75	31.51	8.62	41.04	52.37	28.80
	U	41.14	50.88	30.23	61.50	72.62	47.93
	T	25.17	36.76	12.09	62.24	71.98	50.03
	R	22.30	33.84	9.63	56.47	66.73	44.56
	U	44.79	54.83	31.09	81.64	87.24	72.47
Kargil	T	18.86	32.26	3.14	58.21	73.58	40.96
	R	17.59	30.69	2.33	55.88	71.58	38.92
	U	41.31	58.57	18.54	81.22	90.18	66.54
Doda	T	18.50	28.59	7.34	46.92	63.56	28.36
	R	16.20	26.30	5.07	43.68	60.60	25.39
Udhampur	U	55.08	63.80	44.75	83.69	91.75	70.61
	T	23.52	32.55	13.55	54.16	66.43	39.89
	R	19.47	28.79	9.20	47.59	60.41	33.49
	U	61.96	67.87	55.31	86.35	91.93	77.77
Poonch	T	23.39	34.20	11.24	51.07	65.41	35.30
	R	21.03	32.19	8.47	48.31	63.13	32.22
Rajauri	U	58.46	64.17	52.08	88.84	94.15	81.91
	T	24.73	34.16	14.32	57.65	69.64	44.14
	R	22.81	32.23	12.47	55.33	67.61	41.76
	U	59.49	67.50	49.75	86.72	92.67	78.38
Jammu	T	42.86	52.60	32.24	77.30	84.92	68.75
	R	35.74	46.62	24.05	71.95	81.42	61.85
	U	59.75	66.45	52.19	83.79	88.94	77.64
Kathua	T	31.91	41.67	21.25	65.29	75.73	53.92
	R	29.12	39.01	18.37	62.64	73.71	50.71
	U	53.56	62.10	44.00	80.73	87.05	73.38

Source: Census of India, 2001



## DENSITY OF POPULATION

The population density of the state reflects the variation in population growth.

**Table II.16**  
**Population Density in Jammu and Kashmir**

Districts	Area (sq. kms)	Population		Density	
		1981	2001	1981	2001
Kupwara	2379.0	328743	640013	138	269
Baramulla	4588.0	670142	1166722	146	254
Srinagar	2228.0	708328	1238530	318	556
Badgam	1371.0	367262	593768	268	433
Pulwama	1398.0	404078	632295	289	452
Anantnag	3984.0	656351	1170013	165	294
Leh*	45110.0	68380	117637	2	3
Kargil	14036.0	65992	115227	5	8
Doda	11691.0	425262	690474	36	59
Udhampur	4550.0	453636	738965	100	162
Punch	1674.0	224197	371561	134	222
Rajauri	2630.0	302500	478595	115	182
Jammu	3097.0	943395	1571911	305	508
Kathua	2651.0	369123	544206	139	205
Jammu & Kashmir	222236.0	5987389	10069917	27	99
India	3287263	685184692	1027015247	208	324

Source: Census of India 1981 and 2001.

\*Area of Leh (Ladakh) district in Jammu and Kashmir excludes area under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan.

All figures are provisional.

The district-wise density figures show that between 1981 and 2001 all the districts recorded an increase in population density. Srinagar and Jammu district has the highest population density followed by Pulwama and Badgam. Agglomeration of people depends on certain characteristics such as economic conditions, spatial linkages, efficacy of public and private transport and location. Conditions in the four districts are favourable for population concentration while on the other hand Leh, Kargil and Doda have very little population. The physiographic condition of these areas prohibited population concentration. Moreover, the state's total geographical area of 222,236 sq km. an area of 78,114 sq. km. is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. Apart from this, 37,555 sq. km is under illegal occupation of China in Leh district of Ladakh region.<sup>3</sup> Of the remaining area of 101,387 sq. km., 58.3 per cent falls in the Ladakh region with the result that Leh has lowest density of 3 persons per sq. km, followed by Kargil district with 8 persons per sq. km. as per the 2001 census.

<sup>3</sup> Census of India 2001, Jammu & Kashmir Series-2, Paper-2 of 2001 Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, p.ix.

## DEMOGRAPHY AND DEVELOPMENT IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The concept of Human Resources Development could be elucidated in a number of ways. In a general sense, it is the process of increasing knowledge, skills and the capacities of all the people in a society. Human resources are an asset, required not only for exploiting the natural resources and for improving the productive capacity of the people, but for enhancing their own welfare. It can become a liability if not properly managed/ contained.

The following is an attempt is made to analyze the human resource development scenario in Jammu and Kashmir. Table II.17 provides some selected indicators. Its analysis shows that poor level of social and economic development is one of the major causes of poor human resource development.

**Table II. 17**  
**Development Scenario in Jammu and Kashmir as Compared to India**

Dimension and Variables	India	Jammu and Kashmir	
		Level	Rank
<i>Population Structure and Distribution</i>			
Population Density, 2001 (Persons per sq. km)	324	99	31
<i>Status of Women</i>			
Sex Ratio, 2001 (Females per 1000 males)	933	900	26
Female Literacy Rate, 2001	54.16	41.82	33
<i>Agriculture</i>			
Net Sown Area 1996-97 (Hectare)	142819	733	16
Net Sown Area Irrigated 1996-97 (Hectare)	55143	313	16
Value of agriculture production, 1995 (Rupees per capita)	N.A	1125	N.A
<i>Industrialization and Urbanization</i>			
Proportion of Urban Population, 2001 (Per Cent)	27.78	24.88	20
Industries per lakh of population, 1999	13	4	19
Per Capita Electricity Consumption (1997-98 (Kwh)	349.1	223.7	20
<i>Social Development</i>			
Population below Poverty line, 1993-94 (Per Cent)	35.97	25.17	23
Work Participation rate, 2001 (Per Cent)			
Literacy Rate, 2001 (Per Cent)	65.38	54.46	33

Sources: Census of India, 2001 and Statistical Abstract of India, 1999.

Jammu and Kashmir is one of those states in the country where both the demographic situation and level of socio-economic development remains far from satisfactory. During the decade 1991-2001, the decadal growth rate in the state was 30.46 per cent and average annual growth rate 2.69 per cent per year. This growth rate was the eighth highest in the country, next only to the four Union territories (Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Chandigarh) and small states of Nagaland, Sikkim and Manipur. This growth in the state can be largely due to the prevailing high fertility.

According to 1997-98 information, the state ranks seventeenth in terms of per capita Net State Domestic Product. In terms of industries per lakh population, the state ranks nineteenth and in terms of literacy its rank is thirty-three. In terms of Net Sown Area irrigated, it ranks sixteen.

It shows that the situation in respect of socio-economic progress is no better in the state. It is important to note that both social and economic development and demographic situation are actually multi-dimensional processes and each dimension of development as well as demographic change has its own specific determinants.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The population growth rate in the state has been consistently high. The population recorded in the 2001 census (10069917) was higher than the projected population of 2001 with figures based on the 1971 census (Annex 3). The population is expected to grow to 12031825 in 2015 and to 13809601 in 2025. It is necessary to estimate the probable future size of the state so that associated factors having implications on its development and the quality of life are understood. The additions to population put tremendous pressure on the social and economic front. The challenges of population growth are felt in different sectors. The following paragraphs bring out some of these challenges.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMY**

An increasing population in the face of already scarce resources and land can only result in diminishing returns in the absence of increase in other factors such as capital, better-trained labour and technological innovation. Higher level of the necessary investment is necessary to achieve a given average output. More capital will be required to support, even at the subsistence level, an increased number of mouths to feed. This includes factory buildings, machines and other tools; social overheads such as roads and school buildings, irrigation projects, residential and

office construction and investment in human beings. This is essential if there is to be no decline in the people's standard of living. More than a decade of militancy has damaged developmental infrastructure in the state. It is, therefore, essential that demographic challenges be kept to the minimum so that necessary infrastructure is reinstated, to stabilize economy. It has therefore, to receive highest priority in development planning.

## **DEPENDENT POPULATION**

A rising population decreases the ability of the state to save, as the dependency ratio is high. A major part of the population consists of young persons between ages of 0 and 14 years and old people within the age bracket 60 and over, the so-called non-productive ages. It calls for a major effort in producing food and other consumer goods for these non-productive dependants.

## **HEALTH**

The rate of growth of the population has important implications for the health services. With the large number of women (805194 females in 1981<sup>4</sup>) in the age group of 20-39 the fertility level would remain at its present high level and the population will increase. It needs to be mentioned here that in the 2001 census, 47 per cent of the total population consisted of females. During 1989 the number of beds/1000 population was only 5. This indicates the general magnitude of the problem, which means that increased number of hospital beds will be needed to maintain the same bed/1000 population ratio. A similar problem is faced in respect of doctors, medical assistants and nurses. The cost of such an expansion therefore is naturally very high. Moreover, the demand for medical services depends on the age composition as well as the size of the population. In the state, more than 5 per cent of the population is above the age group of 60 years. Therefore, in order to ensure that the standard of health remains good, an investment in preventive and related social services including housing and education will be essential.

## **EDUCATION**

With the decadal growth rate of 21.34 per cent between 1991-2001 it can be assumed that there is a large addition to school going age population, which calls for more investment. More than 50 per cent of the population forms the school going age-group. With the existing facilities for education it will be difficult to

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4 1981 census data has been quoted as 2001 age-sex data was not available.

accommodate them unless necessary expansion is undertaken in a planned manner. Moreover, demand for university education has also been stimulated by the larger number of children of white-collar parents seeking advanced degrees and the growing market demand for more skilled workers. It will be necessary to make adequate investment in the education sector.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- ❑ The recommendations of the National Population Policy, 2000 should be adopted by the state government, as it is an essential requirement for promoting sustainable development with more equitable distribution. The State Population Commission of J&K should formulate specific strategies towards this direction.
- ❑ Promote collaborative arrangements with private sector health professionals, NGOs and the public sector, to increase awareness about population stabilization and aid the government in the provision and outreach of basic reproductive and child health care and basic education.
- ❑ The local government institutions i.e., the panchayats and municipalities should be motivated to promote small family norms by achieving reductions in infant mortality and birth rates and promote literacy with completion of middle-level schooling.