



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME VI

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

PART IV

REPORT ON
HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

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THE 1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

Part	I	General Report on the Census.
	I A	General Report including appendix to table A giving the constitution of each urban area for 1961.
	I B	Report on Vital Statistics of the decade.
	I C	General Report (Subsidiary Tables).
Part	II	State Census Tables (including Union Tables for the State) on population.
	II A	General Population Tables (A-Series) for the State and Primary Census Abstract, including appendix to table A-IV.
	II B	Economic Tables (B-Series, Tables I-IX) for the State down to District and all Cities and Town-groups of and above 100,000 population.
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Part	VIII	Administration Report.
	VIII A	Enumeration.
	VIII B	Tabulation.
		} Not for sale.
Part	IX	Maps for Atlas Volume based on Census and Official Statistics.
Part	X	Special Report on Srinagar City with a brief note on Jammu City.

Note : In addition to Central Publications mentioned above, there will also be State Census publications, viz., one District Census Handbook for each of the nine districts.

ERRATA

Page	Particulars	For	Read
9	17th line from top of right hand column ...	Tenure status of Sample Census Houses used as dwellings	Tenure status of Sample Census Households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings
241	Heading ...	Appendix II	Appendix
280	27th line from top of left hand column ...	Soil geology and crops for material of Wall	Examination of Soil geology and crops for material of Wall
iii	Heading of column 12 ...	Schools and other educational institutions including classes, coaching and shop classes	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes
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lxxxii	Under column 4 against Major Group 21 (No Power)	1	..
xcviii	Under column 1 (last line)	Minor Group	Minor Group 287
cxix	Under column 1 (last line)	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 230
cxl	Under column 8 against Major Group 33 (Coal, Wood and Bagasse)	1	..
clv	Under column 10 against Division 2 and 3 (Liquid Fuel)	1	..
clxxxvi	Heading of column 12	Major Group 207	Minor Group 207
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PREFACE

The collection and tabulation of housing statistics has entailed considerable labour both in the field as also in the Tabulation Office. It is, however, no small compensation to find that we have succeeded in producing the report which, it is hoped, will for the first time give a fairly precise idea of the housing position obtaining in the State and of certain ancillary matters such as the tenure status of households, the size of employment potential in the industrial sector, the type of fuel used for industrial production and the nature of products manufactured or repaired. While it goes without saying that the housing survey of 1961 is by far more elaborate and detailed than any such survey carried out in the past, a distinguishing feature of this survey is that it has not been confined to dwellings alone but has been extended to all structures irrespective of the purpose for which they are being used. This has naturally enlarged the scope of the survey and accounts, among other reasons, for the voluminous size of the Report and the Tables accompanying it.

I must acknowledge the valuable guidance which I received from time to time and particu-

larly during the house numbering stages from Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India. His advice proved of immense help and enabled us to complete this arduous job strictly according to the time schedule prescribed in this behalf. Equally valuable was the help received from Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General, India, who personally visited some of the rural areas and gave instructions on spot to the house numberers.

The tables were scrutinised in the Central Tabulation Unit at Delhi by Shri G. V. Badhe and Shri K. D. Ballal. I am grateful to them for the assistance and advice which they furnished promptly every time.

Shri S. P. Arora, Tabulation Officer, was associated with the tabulation of housing data, right from the beginning upto the date of printing of the Report. He has had to work very hard throughout this period and had on many occasions to stay on in the office for long hours. Most of the proof reading was done by Shri B. L. Bhan and Shri B. L. Tikku, Statistical Assistants of this office. I am grateful to them for the co-operation which they extended to me.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

The year 1961 will be remembered as a landmark in the history of Indian Census, as it was this year when, for the first time, a comprehensive and elaborate scheme for collection of housing statistics was conceived and implemented. It is true that an attempt was made in the last census held in this State in 1941 to collect some data about living accommodation, broad particulars of non-residential buildings and shops and the materials employed in the construction of roofs and walls of houses in different parts of the State. No data, whatever, indicating the incidence of factories and workshops, the fuels used, the average number of persons employed or even whether the houses were owned or occupied on rent was collected, not to speak of classifying the industries by divisions, major and minor groups. The scheme for the census of houses adopted in 1961 is by far an elaborate one and has been evolved after prolonged discussions in the Census conferences held in 1958, 1959 and 1960 and after conducting pre-tests on the basis of Draft Houselist Schedule which had to be amended suitably in the light of the results obtained. The Houselist Schedule of which a copy will be found at the end of this report contains a large number of questions designed for collection of information regarding the material employed in the construction of walls and roofs, the sex-wise and the total population of each household, the living accommodation available for residential purposes as also data indicating whether the premises in the occupation of a household are owned by it or are charged to rent. These statistics are likely to be of great use to the National Building Organization in connection with the housing schemes included in the Five Year Plans. The Houselist also gives valuable information regarding different kinds of establishments, factories and workshops, the name of the product manufactured or repairs or services undertaken, average number of persons employed from day to day and the kind of fuel or power used if machinery is employed for manufac-

turing purposes. All this data will, it is hoped, prove of great value for the economic and industrial development of the country. So far as is known, an exhaustive survey of housing has not, on this scale, been attempted by any country in the past and it is, therefore, that the effort has also been commended by world organizations like ECAFE, etc.

Census of houses is the first requisite of every normal census and forms the corner-stone for all future operations connected with enumeration and collection of social and economic data of the population. The housing census was, this time, combined with the houselisting operation so as to ensure the inclusion of every house, occupied or unoccupied, in the houselist. The housenumbering and houselisting operations were finalized several months before the actual census was taken and even so far as these two activities are concerned, an interval of two to three weeks was allowed to elapse between the completion of housenumbering and the commencement of the houselisting work. It may be remarked here that in 1941 also, notwithstanding the limited scope of the survey then carried out, the houselists were prepared in October—November, 1940, but the data collected could hardly be regarded of much value in view of the following observations made by the then Census Commissioner :-

“In due course, the houselists were received and scrutinized. It was realized that most of them were defective in one respect or other, but it was decided to make best of them. It was too much to expect such forms to be filled in without defect at the first attempt by an unpaid agency consisting of many persons of a low standard of literacy, but there were many defects which could have been avoided with little more care on the part of supervisors and those local census officers responsible for the control of work.....

"It was found that in many cases the population column had not correctly been cast and entered, residential and non-residential houses had been mixed up, shops had not been correctly described and classified and houses had not all been classified as pucca or kucha. In these circumstances, a great deal of discretion had to be given to the Tabulation Officer or the tables could not have been compiled at all."

It is not claimed that the houselists prepared in 1961 were altogether free from discrepancies, but the mistakes were of very minor character and, by and large, almost the whole field staff including the supervisory agency had identified itself with the nature of work and succeeded in collecting the correct and factual data.

One important reason for undertaking the house-numbering and houselisting operations several months before the actual census was that the workload would have been much too heavy if the collection of housing statistics and enumeration were combined. Another reason for the splitting up of these operations was the inaccessibility of snowbound areas which remain cut off from the rest of the State during February-March, the months traditionally prescribed for the main Census. But by far the most important reason for the houselisting operation being completed before the actual census was the emphasis laid on the collection of accurate housing data which involved a comprehensive survey of each building in respect of its structural divisions and the uses to which the census houses were put by the occupants concerned.

The housenumberers and houselisters employed for the collection of housing statistics consisted of officials of different administrative departments of the State Government, particularly Patwaris, School Teachers, Foresters, Medical Compounders, Village Level Workers and the like. Training for house-numbering was imparted, in the first instance, to the District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents in meetings organized at each district headquarter. Printed copies of instructions in English were distributed in advance and discussed at great length

in these meetings. Later on, the supervisors and enumerators assembled at central places in different tehsils and were given training according to instructions printed in Urdu, copies of which were supplied before the training camps were organized. Side by side, practical demonstrations were also given in a neighbouring village of each centre so as to dispel misunderstandings and doubts, if any.

Before dealing with the definition adopted for the numbering of buildings and other allied questions, it is necessary to give a broad outline of the geographical location of the State and the natural divisions into which it stands divided on the basis of its varying topographies, heights, climatic conditions, rainfall and temperature, etc.

The State is situated between 23° to 34° 35' N and 74° 8' to 75° 25' E and the height of its various parts ranges from 1000 feet to 28,250 feet. For this reason, the climate of the State varies from the arctic cold of Ladakh to the tropical heat of Jammu. The climate of Kashmir valley itself is temperate for the greater part of the year.

The average rainfall in the valley and district Ladakh for the last nine years has been over 29" or 736.6 millimeters as against 43" or 1092.2 millimeters for the State as a whole. In Ladakh, the average rainfall has been 15.33" or 389.382 millimeters. The highest average rainfall in the State was recorded at Ramnagar, district Udhampur at 83.6" or 2123.44 millimeters and the lowest at Leh at 5.49" or 139.446 millimeters.

The maximum temperature of 45.7 centigrades was recorded at Jammu in July, 1960 and the lowest at Leh at -18.4 centigrades in January of the same year.

It rains actually in summer only when the eastern depression enters the region. The western depressions during the winter season starting from the Mediterranean Sea and reaching Kashmir after crossing the Persian Gulf control the weather conditions from December to March. They have their cold fronts with strong south-east winds and cold waves are, therefore, expected during this

period. The skies are frequently clouded due to the heights attracting the rain-bearing clouds from the south with the cyclonic condition accompanying and when the clouds burst, thunder and lightning are peculiarly felt especially in March.

The track of extra tropical secondary depressions is however different. They do not get a fresh supply of moisture until they travel southwards and over the Arabian Sea and then moving north-eastwards reach Kashmir as late as February. When these two depressions develop simultaneously over Kashmir, there are double chances of getting precipitations.

In Srinagar city, the snowfalls are generally 8" to 12" deep in winter and at Sonamarg, the terminus of the valley, three times this depth.

Geologists have classified the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Western Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas. The State is an agglomeration of a variety of physiographical entities interspersed between mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, passes, glaciers, etc. The diversity of physical characteristics is so pronounced that it is not possible to demarcate the natural divisions with such precision as to ensure the homogeneity of the characteristics of all parts of each such division. Subject to overlappings of this kind here and there, the State may be divided into the following four natural divisions :-

(i) **The Sub-Montane and Semi-Mountainous region :-**

This region extends to partly plain and partly kandi areas skirting the great mountain ranges of the Himalayan Series. It includes the tehsils of Kathua and Hiranagar of district Kathua, the entire district of Jammu and tehsil Nowshera of district Poonch. The average rainfall in this region is over 48" or 1219.2 millimeters. The maximum temperature as recorded in 1960 stood at 45.7 centigrades and the minimum at 2.5 centigrades.

(ii) **The Outer Hills :-**

This consists of the region of low-lying hills bordered in the north by Pir Panjal ranges which abound in the south in low mountains giving them

the name of Siwalik (Sawalak). This part of the State territory includes the tehsil of Bashohli, the district of Poonch except tehsil Nowshera and the districts of Udhampur and Doda. The average rainfall stands at 60" or 1524.0 millimeters. The region includes such areas as Ramban, Reasi, etc., where the mercury touches even 43° centigrades. In most other parts, the temperature is as low as in the Jhelum Valley.

(iii) **The Jhelum Valley :-**

This comprises the flat area extending from south-east to north-west and includes not only the valley of Kashmir, but also all its enclaves and smaller valleys formed by numerous rivulets. It is bounded in the south by Pir Panjal and in the north and north-east by the Central Himalayan range, separating the Indus valley. The average rainfall is 33" or 833.25 millimeters. The maximum and minimum temperature recorded in Srinagar in July, 1960 and January, 1960 stood at 35.4 centigrades and -9.4 centigrades respectively.

(iv) **The Indus Valley or the Tibetan and Semi-Tibetan tract :-**

This region consists mainly of the valley formed by great Indus river which has its origin in the Manasarwar lake in Tibet. The river passes through the entire frontier province running from south-east to north-west. It is bounded by the Central range of the Himalayas in the south and by the Karakoram mountains in the north. Practically, the whole area is rainless, dry and barren, the average rainfall being 15.33" or 389.382 millimeters only. The maximum temperature in August, 1960 was 31.1 centigrades at Leh. In winter, it was as low as -18.4 centigrades.

Despite this complex topographical background and the consequent disparities in the patterns of houses, no difficulty was felt in applying the concepts and definitions prescribed for the house-numbering and houselisting operations. Following are the definitions adopted :-

(i) **Building :-**

A building was defined as the entire structure on the ground with the modification that large or long

buildings along a street or lane comprising portions partitioned or sold which had distinct and separate main exits on the road and belonged to separate owners or occupiers were treated as separate buildings and allotted independent numbers. Likewise, series of houses which were joined each to each by common walls on either side giving the entire structure the look of one building were, if such houses belonged to different owners and had been built at different times, also treated as separate houses. Further, all structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, such as the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., were regarded as parts of one building and allotted only one building number.

(ii) **Census House :-**

A census house was defined as a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with separate entrance. Buildings having a number of flats or blocks each with a separate entrance of its own and independent of the other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard which lead to a main gate were treated as separate census houses. Additional buildings standing in an enclosed or open compound were also treated as one or more separate census houses depending upon whether or not the various parts into which the building was partitioned by walls were independent of each other in respect of accessibility.

(iii) **Household :-**

A household was defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

It was pointed out that a census house might be occupied by more than one household or conversely a number of census houses might be in the residential use of one household only. Similarly, explanation in respect of inter-relationship between a building, house and household was brought home to the field staff by drawing attention to the structural variations of houses in the villages where

demonstrations were given. The numberers were made to understand that it was possible that a building may comprise only one census house and may be occupied by only one household in which case all the three would be represented by the building number only. Buildings which consisted of only one census house but were inhabited by more than one household were to be assigned the building and the household numbers only, the census house and the building being co-extensive.

For implementing the housing scheme as also for the main census, the administrative divisions of the State were adopted in so far as districts and tehsils are concerned. Each tehsil was further subdivided into a number of zones on the basis of topography and density of population, care being taken not to split up or merge together two administrative units such as Patwar Halqas or villages. Every zone was split up into a number of circles, each consisting of about six blocks on an average. In the rural sector, a block was to constitute of 150 households or a population of 750 and in the urban areas the corresponding size of the block was restricted to 120 households inhabited, on an average, by about 600 people. In demarcating a block, care was taken to retain the entity of each village/mohalla ward and no block which consisted partly of one village and partly of another was set up anywhere in the State. Where the population of a village/mohalla conformed to the maximum scale prescribed or was approximately of that size, the village/mohalla was treated as an independent block. In cases, however, where the population was fairly large, the village/mohalla was split up into a number of blocks each being demarcated by roads, lanes, nallahs, kuhls, bridges and other distinct barriers. Villages or mohallas the population or the number of households of each of which was by far less than the prescribed scale were combined together and constituted into a block of the prescribed scale with the proviso that the numbering of the houses was to be conducted separately for each village/mohalla and was not to be carried over from one village/mohalla to another. In district Ladakh and certain other areas, where the density of population is extremely small, it was not possible in many cases to follow the prescribed scale and a

block had to be constituted of a much lesser population.

In this connection and in order to facilitate a proper understanding of the various forms in which village settlements are to be found in Jammu and Kashmir, the following paragraph giving the classification of villages in India from the Chapter on 'Forms of Villages' appearing in Memoir No. 8 of 1961 brought out by the Anthropological Survey of India would seem to be relevant :-

"The inhabitants of a village may be farmers or traders or artisans or scholars or priests; and a village can be classified according to the occupation of the majority of its inhabitants. Villagers may, moreover, belong to a single tribe, or may differ from one another in caste or religious persuasion; and this may give us another means of classification of types. But one of the most useful and objective means is furnished by the physical form taken by a village. From this point of view, the following different orders can be distinguished in India. Each type has a fairly wide range of variation, so that instances may not be rare when it becomes difficult to determine if a particular example should be placed in one category or another".

These orders are :

(1) Shapeless Cluster or agglomerate with streets not forming an integral part of the design. These may be of the (i) massive or (ii) dispersed type, in which the village is reckoned to consist of an assemblage of discrete clusters of comparatively small size.

It may be noted here that in villages belonging to this order there may be a tortuous or irregular road; but this grows according to local requirements, not as part of the original design.

(2) Linear Cluster or assemblage with a regular open space or straight street provided between parallel rows of houses.

(3) Square or Rectangular Cluster or agglomerate with straight streets running parallel or at right angles to one another.

(4) Villages formed of Isolated Homesteads, a number of which are treated together as a mauza for convenience of collection of rent or taxes.

Judging from this criterion, all the villages in the non-hilly areas of the State fall in order (1) namely 'shapeless cluster' as indicated in the accompanying diagram. Villages of this pattern consist of a single shapeless cluster of houses or several smaller clusters situated at varying distances from each other.

Villages in district Ladakh particularly and all other hilly areas of the State consist of houses built at fairly long distances on small flat projections of mountains and slopes where facilities for cultivation, grazing and drinking water are available. These fall in order (4), namely, villages formed of Isolated Homesteads. The pattern of a village of this kind is also indicated in a separate diagram.

Villages of order (2) are mostly found in the towns and of order (3) in the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar. Diagrams indicating the alignments of the houses of these categories will also be found along with other diagrams referred to above.

In view of this diversity of the village patterns and the variation in the density of the population, we could not invariably adhere to the rural and urban scale of population to be assigned to a house-numberer or houselister, particularly in district Ladakh and other kandi areas of the State.

Separate series of code numbers were allotted to districts, tehsils, villages, buildings, census houses and households as also to the towns in a district and the mohallas/wards of each urban area. With a view to ensuring that no structure was left unnumbered and to facilitate the verification of numbering and listing of houses, buildings in the various streets were numbered continuously by taking the streets from north-west to south-east. Where rows of houses stood on either side of a street, numbering was continued with one consecutive serial on one side of the road and after its completion the buildings on the other side were numbered in continuation of the number allotted to the last building in the first row. In cities, the

numbering of houses was generally carried out on the basis of the axis of the street and not necessarily from north-west to south-east. Such of the buildings as were still under construction were also allotted numbers as also those which were constructed during the interval between the housenumbering and the houselisting operations.

It is pertinent to remark here that except for the temporary numbering of buildings carried out on the eve of each decennial census, the numbering of houses was never attempted in the past either by any local body or by any other organization. In a number of urban areas such as Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua and Anantnag, etc., even wards and mohallas had never been demarcated. It was also noticed in Srinagar city that while the demarcation of wards and mohallas was known, in some cases the boundary line passed over the roofs of buildings and the two units were not separated by any roads, lanes, nallahs, etc. To overcome the difficulty, the assistance of the National Sample Survey Organization and the local bodies concerned was availed of in demarcating the wards and mohallas by making slight adjustments so as to carve out each block and ward and eliminate the possibility of any overlappings with its neighbouring unit.

The failure of the local bodies to number the buildings in the urban areas was brought to the notice of the State Government who appreciated the desirability of numbering of the buildings and issued instructions for permanent numbering of all structures on tin plates to be fixed on the door of each building. As a result, all houses in the principal urban areas of Srinagar, Jammu, Anantnag, Udhampur, Kathua, Sopore and Baramulla were allotted permanent numbers which have been maintained by the owners properly so far.

In the rural areas, house numbers were painted in colour on the main entrance of each building and consisted of the code number of the concerned district, tehsil, village, building and the number of census houses into which the building stood divided on structural basis. The same procedure was followed in the urban areas also with the modification that the code number of the district

was followed by the number of the town concerned instead of that of the tehsil. Except for the number of the town, which was recorded in Roman numerals, the code numbers of districts, tehsils, villages, etc., were all given in Arabic numbers.

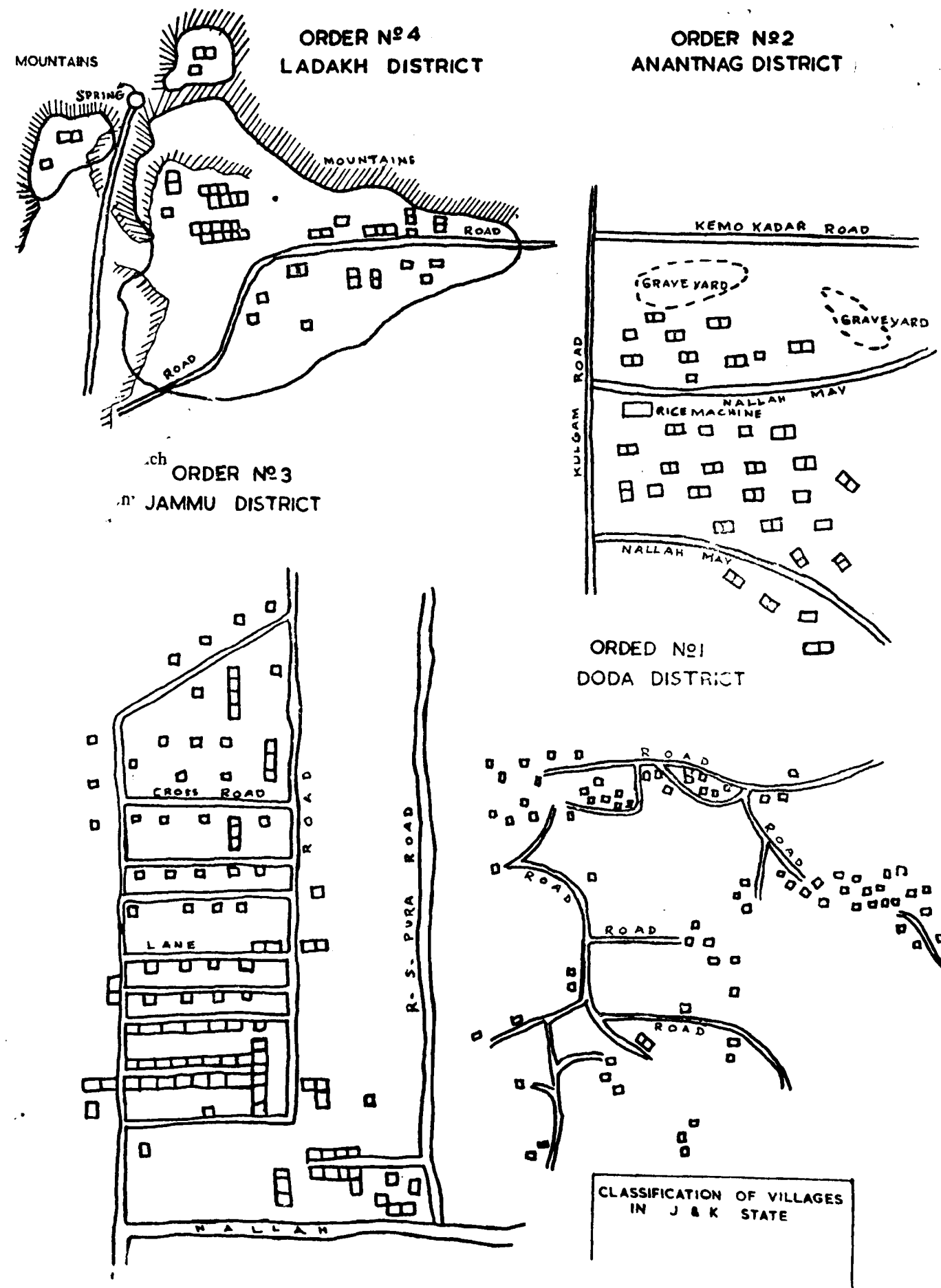
Housenumbering was taken up first and was followed after an interval of two to three weeks by the houselisting operation. This was necessary in order to ensure that the numbering had been done according to instructions and that mistakes, if any committed in housenumbering, were not carried over to the houselists. During this interval, the supervisory staff moved from house to house to ascertain whether the housenumberer had allotted numbers in the prescribed manner and whether further, these numbers correctly depicted the structural divisions of each building. Each supervisor was required to furnish a certificate to the effect that he had verified the housenumbering work in all the blocks of his circle and that mistakes, if any in numbering the buildings, had been set right. The Census Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendents carried out extensive tours in all parts of the State to check the housenumbering on spot. Errors noticed were communicated immediately to the District Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents of other areas to avoid similar mistakes being committed.

Before housenumbering was taken up and while it was in progress, the Registrar General and the Deputy Registrar General visited the State and inspected a number of localities both in Jammu as well as in Kashmir. The guidance given by them was of great value and enabled the field staff to number the buildings strictly in accordance with the prescribed instructions.

Once the housenumbering was carried out according to instructions, houselisting proceeded smoothly which however could not be anticipated if the two activities had been taken up simultaneously.

The following areas were categorized as snow-bound :-

District Anantnag, Tehsil Anantnag = 3 villages



District Baramulla,	Tehsil Sopore	= 27 villages
District Baramulla,	Tehsil Handwara	= 7 villages
District Baramulla,	Tehsil Karnah	= 48 villages
District Ladakh,	Tehsil Leh	= 111 villages
District Ladakh,	Tehsil Kargil	= 129 villages
District Doda,	Tehsil Ramban	= 37 villages
District Doda,	Tehsil Doda	= 25 villages
District Doda,	Tehsil Kishtwar	= 54 villages
District Doda,	Tehsil Bhaderwah	= 95 villages
District Udhampur,	Tehsil Reasi	= 29 villages
District Kathua,	Tehsil Bashohli	= 33 villages
District Poonch,	Tehsil Haveli	= 19 villages
District Poonch,	Tehsil Mendhar	= 7 villages
District Poonch,	Tehsil Rajouri	= 25 villages

Housenumbering and houselisting were carried out in these areas on the dates mentioned below :-

Housenumbering	= 1.6.1960 to 15.6.1960
Houselisting	= 1.7.1960 to 15.7.1960

In accessible areas, the two operations were undertaken from 5.10.1960 to 25.10.1960 and 16.11.1960 to 30.11.1960 respectively, except that due to an unexpected outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form in Kashmir, the preparation of houselists of the districts of Kashmir Province had to be postponed by ten days.

Notional maps of the blocks assigned to each housenumberer were also got prepared by them indicating the boundaries, the lay-out of roads and streets, the location of houses, important institutions, rivers, hills, cultivated and fallow areas and other prominent features.

It took some time to settle the question whether or not the building structures used or occupied by the army were to be numbered. According to the instructions received from Registrar General, India, the defence houses were neither to be numbered nor listed. Since, however, a defence house had to be defined, discussions were held by the Registrar General with higher army authorities and as a result

circular instructions were received from the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, vide their No. F. 21 (1) /69/D/Coord dated 5.9.1960 to the effect that houses, messes, barracks of combatant services personnel in operational areas such as the State of Jammu and Kashmir would have to be censused as part of the appropriate village/town/ward in the most convenient manner. The word convenient was further interpreted in this circular as meaning that services personnel residing in their own unit lines or barracks or in an exclusive perimeter of their own should be enumerated by a services authority. The census of services personnel living outside this perimeter was allowed to be conducted by the civilian census authorities.

In actual effect, all army structures whether used for defence or other purposes, if situated within the units were excluded from housenumbering and houselisting operations. Such of the buildings in non-military areas which were in the occupation of the army personnel for residential purposes, etc., were numbered and brought on the houselist, as was done in the case of other civilian building.

Difficulties encountered in taking Census

As a result of the wide publicity given through press, radio, public meetings and other means of the forthcoming Census and the important role it would play in the future economic reconstruction of the country, people from all parts of the State extended fullest co-operation and assisted the field staff in the collection of correct data both of housing statistics as also of the main Census. No administrative difficulties were, therefore, experienced, by the houselisters and housenumberers who were supplied all the data asked for and were given free access to the premises to carry out inspections.

Cases of confusion of concepts.

There were, however, some sporadic cases of confusion of concepts, but clarifications were issued in time and the possibility of wrong numbers being assigned to buildings or incorrect entries being made in the houselists was eliminated. Following are some of the typical cases in which the housenumberers and houselisters were not sure about the correct procedure to be followed :-

Some confusion was noticed regarding the concept of building number. It was stressed that all structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to one person should be allotted only one building number. Some of the enumerators however also assigned this number to such of the buildings of the owner which were situated outside the compound of his residential premises and could be reached by going round a lane or a village road. They were advised that in such cases, the building outside the compound was to be assigned a separate number.

In the rural areas of Kashmir, there are many houses with a square or rectangular hole constructed in a corner of the floor of the second storey through which the first floor can be reached. It was made clear that the rooms on the two floors connected by holes should be treated as one single Census House.

Rents are not normally charged in the rural areas of Kashmir for the residential accommodation in the occupation of a tenant. According to the past tradition, families of small sizes possessing surplus residential accommodation permit and even persuade houseless families to occupy a portion of the building for residential use. No agreements are executed nor is any rent charged from such tenants. A question arose whether in cases of this kind the entry to be made in column 14 of the houselist should be owned or rented, as such households live in buildings neither owned by them nor charged to rent. The houselisters were advised to treat such accommodation as rented and to record a note in the remarks column that rent was not being charged. Instructions were also issued that the same procedure should be followed with regard to Government buildings in the residential occupation of Government servants from whom no rent was charged.

Quality of data collected

The quality of houselisting work was, on the whole, quite satisfactory, although there can be no gain-saying the fact that some of the houselisters had, due to negligence, committed minor mistakes which could have conveniently been avoided. In district Ladakh and tehsil Bhaderwah etc., for

instance, it was found that the houselisters had been content by writing the word *mud or clay* in the column for material of roof of all dwellings. It is a matter of common knowledge that roofs cannot be built of clay alone and even in Ladakh and other hilly areas, beams constitute the base of every roof. The mistake was however corrected on the advice of the district officers concerned.

Houselists from the snowbound areas were received in October and November, 1960. As a result of the preliminary scrutiny conducted soon after, the discrepancies traced in the lists of some of the tehsils were referred to the concerned Charge Superintendent for reconciliation. This created a sense of alertness among the Charge Superintendents and other supervisory staff who addressed themselves to the main enumeration taken up about two months after with greater care and attention.

Scrutiny of Houselists

Following were the typical mistakes committed by the houselisters :-

(a) In many cases, the code numbers of the districts were noted against the tehsils and those of the tehsils against the districts concerned. This happened particularly in tehsil Karnah, district Baramulla and tehsil Leh, district Ladakh.

(b) Some of the houselists such as those relating to tehsils Handwara and Karnah of district Baramulla had been filled up on the schedules meant for training. These were got copied out on the proper houselist form.

(c) Some houselisters had confused the Census House No. with the Household No. and had, as a result, recorded the household numbers instead of Census House numbers in three successive lines under column No. 3, though only one household occupied the building, as recorded in columns 12 to 18.

(d) While filling up column 4, the exact purpose for which Census House was used was not elaborated. The houselisters had employed generic expressions like *shop* etc., without giving the

details of the particular commercial activity. Similarly, in many cases, the kind of fuel used was not clearly stated.

Apart from these discrepancies, it was found that the totals given in respect of columns 15—17 were wrong in many cases. Further, the Houselist Abstract was not also filled with adequate care. The number of Census households was not recorded after actual counting from the houselist. Instead, the opening and the closing building numbers only were noted.

While almost all the discrepancies were set right by correspondence, it became necessary to conduct verification on spot in only one case. This happened in Baramulla Town where two small mohallas had been constituted into one block and placed in charge of one houselist only. The houselist had recorded the buildings of both the mohallas in one list and had not given any indication how the two lists of the two mohallas could be separated.

Details of Tabulation.

In January, 1961, a small section consisting of five compilers was set up in the main Census Office for conducting preliminary scrutiny of the houselists. This took about a month's time. The lists were then arranged village-wise in the consecutive order of their code numbers zone by zone and for the tehsil as a whole. The houselists pertaining to each zone were bound together in one bundle on the top of which the following abstract was pasted :-

Name of District Code No.
 Name of Tehsil..... Code No.....
 Zone No.....
 No. of villages from code No.to
 No. of sheets from serial No.....to Sl. No.....

The notional maps were taken out from the lists and stitched together in serial order of all the villages of each tehsil.

The tabulation work was taken up next and for this purpose, two teams each manned by four sorters and one compiler-checker were set up in

the beginning. As the work gained momentum and the sorters and compilers acquired sufficient experience, the size of the staff was enlarged and fixed at 16 sorters, 3 compiler-checkers and 1 supervisor.

Tabulation was conducted strictly in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Registrar General and it was not felt necessary to make any deviation from the same.

Tables prepared on full count & sample basis.

For tabulating the data incorporated in the houselists, the following five principal tables, two on full count and the remaining three on sample basis were prepared, as indicated against each :-

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| E. I (full count) | ... Census Houses and the uses to which they are put. |
| E. II (20% Sample) | ... Tenure Status of Sample Census houses used as dwellings. |
| E. III (full count) | ... Census houses used as factories, and workshops classified by industry, power and no-power used and size of employment. |
| E. IV (20% Sample) | ... Distribution of Sample households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof. |
| E. V (20% sample) | ... Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. |

Each of these tables was prepared for :-

- the rural areas of each tehsil,
- every town with a population of 50,000 and above; and
- urban areas of a tehsil.

In addition, a special table was also prepared for the city of Jammu which is an extremely congested area.

All the tables have been prepared by the method of abstraction of entries in the houselist and not by the process employed in the General Population and Household Economic Tables of preparing slips and collecting the requisite data by sorting them.

To facilitate the preparation of Tables E. II, E. IV and E. V, twelve rubber stamps each of the size of $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ bearing the word *sample* were got prepared. After taking up a random number from the first five households of the first houselist, every fifth household was stamped in red ink with the rubber stamp partly in column 11 and mostly in column 12. The residual households left at the end of a houselist were taken into account for determining the next sample in the following houselist on the assumption as if the households in the two lists were continuous.

The samples were marked separately for the rural areas of a tehsil and for each town or city with a population of 50,000 or over and for other urban areas in a district.

It is hoped that the stamping of the samples will prove of great value for future surveys which may be based on 20% sample or of a divisible thereof.

Coding of the entries in the houselists was taken up next. For this purpose, the data required for Tables E. I, E. II and E. IV was first coded and the entries relevant for compilation of tables E. III and E. V were taken up after the abstraction of information needed for the other three tables. Two batches of experienced sorters were placed incharge of the coding work. While the compiler-checkers were required to conduct 100% check of the coding entries, the following norms were prescribed for others:-

Supervisor	50 % of the entries
Tabulation Assistant	30 % of the entries
Statistical Assistant	20-25 % of the entries

Pencils of different colours were used for the coding of the entries in the various columns of houselist, as indicated below :-

Column 4	Red pencil for Table I Blue pencil for Table II
Column 9	Green pencil
Column 10	Green pencil
Column 14	Blue pencil

Entries in columns 6, 7 and 8 which relate to Table E. III were coded in inks of different colours, as detailed below:-

Col. 6	Red for industrial minor-group
Col. 7	Yellow
Col. 8	Blue

The following abbreviations were used for coding entries required for Tables I, II, III and IV :-

Table E-I

Dwellings	...	A
Shop-cum-dwellings	...	B
Workshop-cum-dwellings	...	C
Hotels, hostels, sarais, dharamsalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	...	D
Shops excluding eating houses	...	E
Business houses and offices	...	F
Factories, workshops and worksheds	...	H
Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes.	...	J
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	...	K
Places of entertainment and community gathering	...	L
Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc.	...	M
Others	...	N
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	...	O

E-II

Column 4 of the Houselist	...	
Dwellings	...	D
Shop-cum-dwellings	...	S
Workshop-cum-dwellings	...	W
Others	...	O

Column 14 of the Houselist

Owned	...	O
Rented	...	R

Table E. III

Col. 6 of the houselist, viz., the name of the product or nature of repairing or servicing undertaken was coded in 3 digit industrial code (minor group number) according to the Standard Industrial Classification. In the case of column 7, viz., the size of employment, the following abbreviations were used :-

1 Person	A
2-5 Persons	B
6-9 Persons	C
10-19 Persons	D
20-49 Persons	E
50-99 Persons	F
100 and above	G

Column 8 viz., kind of fuel or power employed was coded in the following manner :-

Electricity	I
Liquid fuel	II
Coal, wood and bagasse	III
Others	IV
No Power	V

Table E. IV

Col. No. 9 viz., the material of wall.

Arabic numerals were, as indicated below adopted as codes to signify the different materials used in the construction of walls :-

Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	...	1
Timber	...	2
Mud	...	3
Unburnt bricks	...	4
Burnt bricks	...	5
C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	...	6
Stones	...	7
Cement concrete	...	8
All other material	...	9

Col. No. 10, Material of roof.

In this case, following alphabetical letters were used for different substances :-

Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	A
Tiles, slate, shingle	B
Corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets	C
Asbestos cement sheets	D
Brick and lime	E
Concrete and stone slabs	F
All other material	G

Frequency tables were prepared for tables I, II, III, IV by using the tally mark methods. One mark was noted for every posting and when a code number occurred for the fifth time, a line was put across the mark. The adoption of this method facilitated the checking of entries by the supervisory staff.

Data was compiled separately for the rural and urban areas of each tehsil. For Tables I and II, compilation sheets were got prepared. Similar sheets required for Tables III, IV and V were prepared in manuscript by the compilers themselves.

CHAPTER II

USES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Table E. I gives the number of census houses found vacant or occupied at the time of houselisting as also the broad particulars of how the latter were being used. The data has been compiled upto tehsil level separately for rural and urban areas and for all towns with a population of 50,000 or more.

Occupied census houses were classified into the following 12 categories on the basis of the uses to which they were being put :-

1. Dwellings.
2. Shop-cum-dwellings.
3. Workshop-cum-dwellings.
4. Hotels, hostels, sarais, dharamsalas, tourist homes and inspection houses.
5. Shops excluding eating houses.
6. Business houses and offices
7. Factories, workshops and worksheds.
8. Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes.
9. Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.
10. Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar).
11. Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc.
12. Others.

Concepts of the terms used :-

A dwelling was defined as an occupied census house used for residential purposes.

All houseboats, dongas and barges provided with residential accommodation were treated as dwellings. Tents, choldaris and temporary sheds built and dismantled every year by nomads etc., were not classed as dwellings.

Census houses which were partly used as dwellings and partly as shops were placed in a separate category namely shop-cum-dwellings.

Dwellings with one or more rooms but constituting only one census house were categorized as workshop-cum-dwellings if used partly for residential purposes and partly for production, repairing or servicing of goods or manufacturing and sale of goods.

A shop was defined as a census house where articles were being sold for cash or for credit. Census houses used as shops were divided into two categories, namely restaurants, sweetmeat shops, etc., and shops excluding eating houses.

Small Shikaras which move from place to place for sale of vegetables, fruits and flowers, etc., were not treated as shops, as they could not be categorized as census houses.

A business house was defined as a census house where transactions in money or other articles were taking place such as a bank or the business premises of an *arthi*, etc.

A census house where some kind of production, repairing or servicing was done or where goods or articles were being manufactured and sold was treated as a workshop. Such of the workshops which were found registered under the Indian Factories Act were classed as factories.

It may be remarked here that the definition of a factory as given in the Indian Factories Act and in the Jammu and Kashmir Factories Act of 1942 is at considerable variance. According to the State Act, every workshop run on power and manned by at least ten persons or run without the aid of power and employing twenty or more persons is a factory. In filling up the houselists, however, the classification of workshops and factories was regulated according to the provisions of the Indian Act.

Exhaustive lists giving the description and the particulars of census which fall in each of the above categories will be found at the end of this chapter.

Subsidiary Tables :-

The data given in Table E. I was further utilized for abstraction of information indicating :-

- (a) distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses; and
- (b) proportion of 1,000 census houses in the rural/urban areas to 1,000 houses in the

district/tehsil.

Two Subsidiary Tables E.I. 1 and E.I. 2 giving the above information have accordingly been prepared and are given at the end of the report.

The following statement shows the relative distribution of 1,000 census houses of Jammu and Kashmir by vacant and different types of occupied census houses when compared with other States :-

Name of State	Vacant census houses	Total occupied census houses	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, sarais
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	59	941	787	4	11	1
2. Assam	20	980	908	21	2	2
3. Bihar	30	970	765	13	20	1
4. Delhi	32	968	763	17	3	3
5. Gujarat	110	890	704	4	4	2
6. Jammu and Kashmir	105	895	472	3	11	1
7. Himachal Pradesh	129	871	479	7	38	3
8. Kerala	85	915	811	3	1	1
9. Madhya Pradesh	49	951	668	7	36	2
10. Madras	68	932	841	7	14	2
11. Mysore	81	919	725	4	9	2
12. Maharashtra	72	928	654	7	15	1
13. Manipur	20	980	711	7	1	3
14. Orissa	35	965	826	5	58	3
15. Punjab	77	923	657	5	2	3
16. Pondicherry	47	953	817	5	7	7
17. Rajasthan	113	887	721	4	3	2
18. Tripura	17	983	911	9	3	2
19. Uttar Pradesh	33	967	635	3	3	1
20. West Bengal	28	972	786	7	3	1

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses	Factories, workshops	Schools and other educational institutions	Restaurants	Places of entertainment	Public health and medical institutions	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13	2	6	4	2	11	1	99
8	4	2	9	1	1	2	20
15	4	8	5	1	10	1	127
80	9	14	3	3	2	2	69
32	5	11	5	3	2	1	117
25	4	21	5	2	15	1	335
7	3	40	3	1	13	1	266
42	6	16	5	18	1	2	9
11	1	9	3	0	12	1	201
20	4	10	4	4	1	1	24
24	5	8	5	3	1	1	132
18	5	14	5	2	18	2	189
25	3	67	11	1	21	1	129
11	3	3	6	N	3	1	46
37	3	11	3	2	1	1	198
39	5	12	5	1	3	1	51
34	2	5	3	1	1	1	110
20	5	7	7	5	1	3	10
21	2	9	2	0	4	1	286
19	4	13	4	1	1	2	131

State-Vacant Census Houses

The statement shows that the proportion of vacant census houses in Jammu and Kashmir is exceeded only by Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujerat, but is much larger when compared with all other States and Union Territories. One reason which accounts for this high incidence is that when the houselisting operation was in progress, the houses of graziers, who generally move during summer to pastures at high altitudes in the mountainous regions of the valley, were found unoccupied. Likewise, most of the huts usually occupied by tourists at Gulmarg, Pahalgam, etc., as also the

houseboats in and around Srinagar had been vacated by the time the houselisting operation was started.

Occupied Census Houses

The distribution of occupied census houses according to their uses as indicated in the above statement shows that in Jammu and Kashmir, only 54.3% census houses are used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. Of the remaining 45.7%, as many as 37.4% fall in the category of *other* occupied census houses. In other words, the proportion of hotels, shops, business houses, factories and workshops, educa-

tional and medical institutions, restaurants and places of entertainment collectively constitute only 8.3% of occupied houses.

Dwellings

Among all the States, Jammu and Kashmir has the lowest proportion of dwellings which stands at 52.7% of the occupied census houses as against 94% and 93%, the corresponding proportions of Tripura and Assam respectively. As will be seen from the subjoined statement, the low incidence of dwellings in Jammu and Kashmir is not indicative of any congestion or over-crowdedness. In fact, the average population per dwelling in the State is quite in keeping with the corresponding averages of the contiguous States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh :-

State	Average per dwelling	Population for all kinds of dwellings.
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.2	5.1
2. Assam	5.5	5.3
3. Bihar	6.9	6.6
4. Gujerat	5.3	5.3
5. Jammu and Kashmir	5.7	5.6
6. Kerala	6.1	6.1
7. Madhya Pradesh	5.4	5.0
8. Madras	5.1	5.0
9. Maharashtra	5.4	5.2
10. Mysore	5.7	5.6
11. Orissa	5.7	5.3
12. Punjab	5.8	5.7
13. Rajasthan	5.3	5.3
14. Uttar Pradesh	5.9	5.8
15. West Bengal	4.0	4.0

Union Territories.

1. Andaman and Nicobar	5.6	5.4
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.4	5.6
3. Delhi	7.0	6.8
4. Himachal Pradesh	5.6	5.1
5. Manipur	5.5	5.4
6. Nagaland	4.6	4.6
7. Pondicherry	5.3	5.2
8. Tripura	6.3	6.2

The low proportion of dwellings is, however, due mainly to the fact that an exceedingly large number of occupied census houses has been categorized as *others*. The latter consist, among others, of kuthars or wooden godowns for storage of foodgrains, which are found in the premises of every household in the rural sector of Kashmir and some parts of Jammu province. A comprehensive list of the uses to which these houses are being put will be found at the appropriate place.

Shop-cum-dwellings

Shop-cum-dwellings have also been returned in largest proportion from Assam at 21 in a thousand census houses and least in Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh with a proportion of only 3 per thousand. The corresponding proportions obtaining in the contiguous States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh stand at 5 and 7 respectively.

Workshop-cum-dwellings

Himachal Pradesh comes at the top in respect of larger incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings which works out to 38 in a thousand census houses. The least proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings is found in Manipur and Kerala with one in a thousand only. Jammu and Kashmir has a proportion of 11 as against 2 of Punjab and Assam and 3 of Delhi.

Hotels, Sarais, etc.

The highest proportion of hotels, hostels, sarais, etc., standing at 7 in a thousand is claimed by Pondicherry. The next highest has been returned from Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Punjab at 3 per thousand census houses. In Jammu and Kashmir, some of the hotels have been erroneously included in restaurants, resulting in their proportion being only one per thousand, the same as obtaining in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Shops excluding eating houses

As should have been expected, the highest proportion of shops excluding eating houses has been returned from Delhi at 80 in a thousand census houses. The corresponding proportion of Jammu and Kashmir stands at 25 as against 7 and 37 of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab respectively.

Business Houses.

The largest proportion of business houses etc., has also been returned from Delhi with 9 in a thousand. In Jammu and Kashmir, only 4 in a thousand census houses function as business houses, the same as obtaining in Assam, Bihar and Madras. In the adjoining States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, these proportions stand at 3 per thousand only.

Factories and Workshops.

In so far as factories and workshops are concerned, it is clear from the definition given at the beginning of this chapter that all manufacturing concerns of varying sizes, whether engaged in production or servicing or repairing or in production and sale of goods have been classed as workshops. Further, the data has not been collected separately in respect of factories. It is, therefore, only natural that in an under-developed State like Jammu and Kashmir, the proportion of factories and workshops per thousand census houses should have been as high as 21. In actual effect, most of these workshops consist of water mills in the rural areas, those engaged in crushing of oil seeds and making of garments, repairing of footwear and production of traditional handicrafts, etc.

The largest proportion of factories and workshops in a thousand census houses has been returned from Manipur. Himachal Pradesh comes next with 40 in a thousand and Jammu and Kashmir occupies the third position.

Educational Institutions.

Census houses used as schools and other educational institutions are also in largest proportion in Manipur with 11 in a thousand. The proportion of such census houses in Jammu and Kashmir is 5, the same as returned from Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra and Pondicherry. Here again, it is necessary to clarify that there is a wide gap between the number of census houses used as schools and educational institutions and actual number of such institutions functioning in the various parts of the State. Reasons for this will be

found in the district-wise analysis of census houses used as educational institutions.

Restaurants.

The largest proportion of restaurants etc., has been returned from Kerala at 18 in a thousand. The next lower-proportion is claimed by Tripura (5 per thousand). Jammu and Kashmir with 2 in a thousand is at par with Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab.

Places of Entertainment.

The proportion of census houses used as places of entertainment stands at 15 in a thousand in Jammu and Kashmir against the largest proportion of 21 from Manipur and next largest of 18 from Maharashtra.

Public Health and Medical Institutions.

The proportion of public health and medical institutions in 16 out of 20 States given in the statement stands at one per thousand, the only exceptions being Assam, Delhi, Kerala and Tripura. Jammu and Kashmir falls in line with the majority of the states.

Others.

The number of census houses not falling in any of the categories mentioned above is the largest in Jammu and Kashmir being in the proportion of 335 in a thousand. These include, among others, kuthars (wooden godowns for storage of foodgrains), cowsheds, bath-rooms, latrines, kitchens, tonga-sheds, dewankhanas and motor garages, etc.

Rural and Urban Vacant Census Houses.

The subjoined table gives the distribution of one thousand census houses as between the rural and urban areas of each state in respect of vacant census houses, those used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and as workshop-cum-dwellings :-

Name of State	Census Houses Used As							
	Vacant Census Houses		Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	822	178	847	153	673	327	878	122
Assam	749	251	925	75	715	285	616	384
Bihar	823	177	914	86	781	219	888	112
Delhi	213	787	115	885	58	942	69	931
Gujarat	732	268	736	264	717	283	573	427
Jammu and Kashmir	795	205	846	154	698	302	899	101
Himachal Pradesh	967	33	954	46	863	137	934	66
Kerala	835	165	866	134	860	140	750	250
Madhya Pradesh	815	185	852	148	701	299	883	117
Madras	788	212	768	232	710	290	521	479
Mysore	743	257	788	212	644	356	685	315
Maharashtra	786	214	727	273	593	407	749	251
Manipur	806	194	927	73	536	464	328	672
Orissa	851	149	935	65	678	322	957	43
Punjab	738	262	785	215	653	347	568	432
Pondicherry	737	263	801	199	721	279	700	300
Rajasthan	812	188	832	168	664	336	816	184
Tripura	820	180	937	63	754	246	725	275
Uttar Pradesh	779	221	878	122	681	319	641	359
West Bengal	692	308	807	193	397	603	494	506

Vacant Census Houses

The above statement shows that of every 5 vacant census houses in the State, about 4 have been returned from rural sector. It is also evident that Himachal Pradesh is conspicuous for very low incidence of vacant urban census houses. In other States, except Delhi which extends mostly to urban

areas only, the proportion of urban vacant census houses ranges from 149 of Orissa to 268 of Gujarat.

Census Houses used as Dwellings

Rural areas naturally claim a much higher proportion of census houses used as dwellings for the obvious reason that the country being essentially an

agricultural one, bulk of the population in every State is concentrated in non-urban areas. At any rate, the proportion of dwellings in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir is almost the same as that of Andhra Pradesh and much larger than those of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

Census Houses used as Shop-cum-dwellings.

The proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings is also larger than that of urban in all the States except Delhi. Jammu and Kashmir is more or less at par with Madhya Pradesh and Madras. The larger incidence of rural shop-cum-dwellings in the State is to be accounted for by the economic backwardness of the people who cannot afford to set up independent shops and therefore utilize a part of their dwellings for transaction of commercial activities.

Workshop-cum-dwellings.

The proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir is fairly large being nine times that of urban areas. This high incidence is due mostly to the fact that many people employ their dwellings both as residences as also for household industries such as oil-pressing, cotton and woollen cloth weaving, tailoring, manufacturing of kangris and willow baskets, blacksmithy and the like. The highest proportion of rural workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from Orissa at 957 per thousand.

In the following paragraphs, an attempt has been made to give a district and tehsil-wise analysis of the data in Table E. I and the two subsidiary tables E. I. 1 and E. I. 2 in respect of the rural and urban sectors of each district and tehsil.

Districts

General—The subjoined statement shows the proportion per thousand census houses of those found vacant in the various districts of the State :-

1. Anantnag District	57
2. Srinagar District	71
3. Baramulla District	77
4. Jammu District	95
5. Udhampur District	150

6. Ladakh District	152
7. Kathua District	153
8. Poonch District	162
9. Doda District	198

It is apparent from the above that the least number of vacant census houses has been reported from non-hilly areas of the State, viz., district Jammu and three Kashmir valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla. As will be seen later on, even in hilly districts such as Kathua and Poonch, the proportions of vacant census houses in plain areas like tehsils of Hiranagar and Nowshera are much smaller than those of other tehsils of the same districts mostly extending to hilly areas.

Comparison of vacant census houses of rural areas between district and district.

Table E. I. 2 which shows, among other things, the interse proportion of rural and urban vacant census houses, indicates that except for the districts of Srinagar and Jammu, the rural sector claims a much larger proportion of vacant census houses in all the districts of the State. The higher incidence of vacant census houses in the urban areas of these two districts is due exclusively to the inclusion in these districts of the municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu which claim a larger proportion of such houses when compared with the other constituent units of the district concerned.

In any case, it is apparent from the Subsidiary Table that the rural sector of district Ladakh claims the highest proportion of vacant census houses when compared with similar proportions of other districts. This is because, unlike other districts where the number of urban areas varies from 3 to 9, there is only one small town in the whole of district Ladakh, with a population of 3617. It is, therefore, only natural that about 98% vacant houses of the district have been returned from its rural sector.

The next largest proportion of vacant rural census houses is claimed by Poonch. The main reason for this high incidence is that displaced persons from border areas have, for considerations of security, settled in the urban areas leaving very few houses vacant in the towns. This is also true of district

Comparison of vacant census houses of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil within the same district.

Anantnag District—In Anantnag district the proportion of vacant census houses in tehsil Anantnag is the largest and exceeds the corresponding over-all proportion of the district. This is because the tehsil includes, among other urban areas, the town of Pahalgam where most of the shops, huts, etc., are closed in October when the houselists were prepared. The disparity between the proportions of the other two tehsils is not of any sizeable magnitude.

The tehsil-wise proportions of vacant rural census houses, as indicated in Table E. I. 2, show that Pulwama has the highest proportion of such houses and Anantnag the lowest, Kulgam being intermediate between the two. This is as it should be, in view of the fact that Anantnag includes three large-size towns, Kulgam two and Pulwama only one.

Srinagar District—Like district Anantnag, the proportion of vacant census houses in district Srinagar is also less than that of the State. The proportion shown against Srinagar tehsil, which is inclusive of the municipality and other urban areas would have been by far less than 96 per thousand if the figure had been worked out for the rural sector of the tehsil only. Table E. I. 2 shows that of every 1,000 vacant census houses in tehsil Srinagar, as many as 841 have been returned from Srinagar municipality and Badamibagh cantonment put together and only 159 in a thousand from the rural areas.

It is significant to note that the proportions of vacant census houses in the tehsils of Pulwama (district Anantnag), Badgam and Ganderbal (district Srinagar) which are contiguous and constitute a compact region are more or less equal, suggesting that the economic and housing conditions of the three tehsils are almost uniform.

Of the three tehsils comprising the district, Ganderbal has no urban area at all, Badgam includes a small notified area and Srinagar is dominated by the municipality and the Badamibagh cantonment. The highest and the next highest proportions of vacant rural census houses have, therefore, been

Kathua. Doda district, however, includes, among others, three urban areas which are situated on the National Highway and where houses are very much in demand. The other urban areas are developing fast and two of these are situated on plateaus of hill-tops where house building is expensive and building material scarce.

The high incidence of vacant census houses in the rural sector of Udhampur district is explained by the fact that the most important urban area of the district is also the Corps Headquarter, as a result of which houses in the town are always in demand. Further, due to the constant flow of pilgrims visiting Vaishno Devi shrine, very few houses remain vacant in yet another important town of the district. The remaining urban areas have much less population.

District Baramulla and Anantnag have a large number of urban areas and the pace of development in some of these is very fast. The number of vacant census houses in these areas is, therefore, limited giving rise to the high incidence of rural vacant census houses.

Following is a detailed list of the various categories of rural census houses which were found vacant in different parts of the State during the course of houselisting operation :-

1. Watermills.
2. Cowsheds.
3. Residential houses of Gujjars and Bakerwals who move to high altitudes for cattle grazing in summer.
4. Tourist huts in forest areas.
5. Gumpas.
6. Houses available for being let out on rent.
7. Closed shops.
8. Shops available for being rented out.
9. Houses newly constructed but not occupied.
10. Houses under construction.
11. Temples and Sarais.
12. Vacant accommodation in Government houses.

returned from the tehsils of Ganderbal and Badgam, tehsil Srinagar claiming a comparatively very small proportion.

Baramulla District— The size of vacant houses in the various constituent tehsils of district Baramulla ranges from 46 per thousand of Sonawari to 219 of Karnah. In this district, the fluctuations in the incidence of vacant census houses are partly due to varying topographies and partly to the splitting up of some of the tehsils which extended beyond the cease-fire line before 1947. It is for this reason that the proportion of unoccupied census houses in the tehsils of Sonawari and Sopore are 46 and 73 in a thousand respectively. The corresponding ratios for tehsils of Karnah and Uri, both of which are hilly and have been truncated by the cease-fire line resulting in large-scale migrations and desertion of houses, stand respectively at 219 and 168. The tehsils of Baramulla and Handwara which are partly hilly and partly plain naturally hold intermediate positions between these extremes.

Since, however, there are no urban areas in the tehsils of Handwara and Karnah, all the vacant census houses in these two tehsils fall in the rural sector, as indicated in subsidiary table E. I. 2. Among the remaining four tehsils, Uri which includes a small town with a population of 441 has the highest proportion of vacant rural census houses. Sopore and Baramulla each include two towns only, but there is a great disparity in the proportions of census houses which were found vacant in the rural sectors of the two tehsils. This is because most of the huts, restaurants, hotels and other census houses in the notified area of Gulmarg, tehsil Baramulla were found vacant at the time of houselisting. Sonawari includes four small notified areas and the proportion per thousand census houses of those found vacant in the rural sector is commensurate with the corresponding proportion of tehsil Sopore.

Jammu District— As in the case of Srinagar district, the proportion of vacant census houses in Jammu district and in its constituent tehsils excluding the municipality is less than that of the State. The tehsils of Ranbirsinghpore and Akhnoor have almost equal proportions but the comparatively higher incidence of vacant census houses in tehsil Samba is

explained by the fact that the tehsil extends to certain hilly areas also.

As in the case of district Srinagar, the lowest proportion of vacant rural census houses has been returned from tehsil Jammu for the simple reason that most such houses fall in the urban sector, which includes the municipality and the cantonment. The tehsils of Samba and R S. Pora have almost equal proportions of unoccupied rural census houses, notwithstanding the fact that the former includes only one urban area, as against three in the latter. The rural areas of tehsil Akhnoor, however, claim a small proportion of vacant census houses when compared with Samba and Ranbirsinghpura

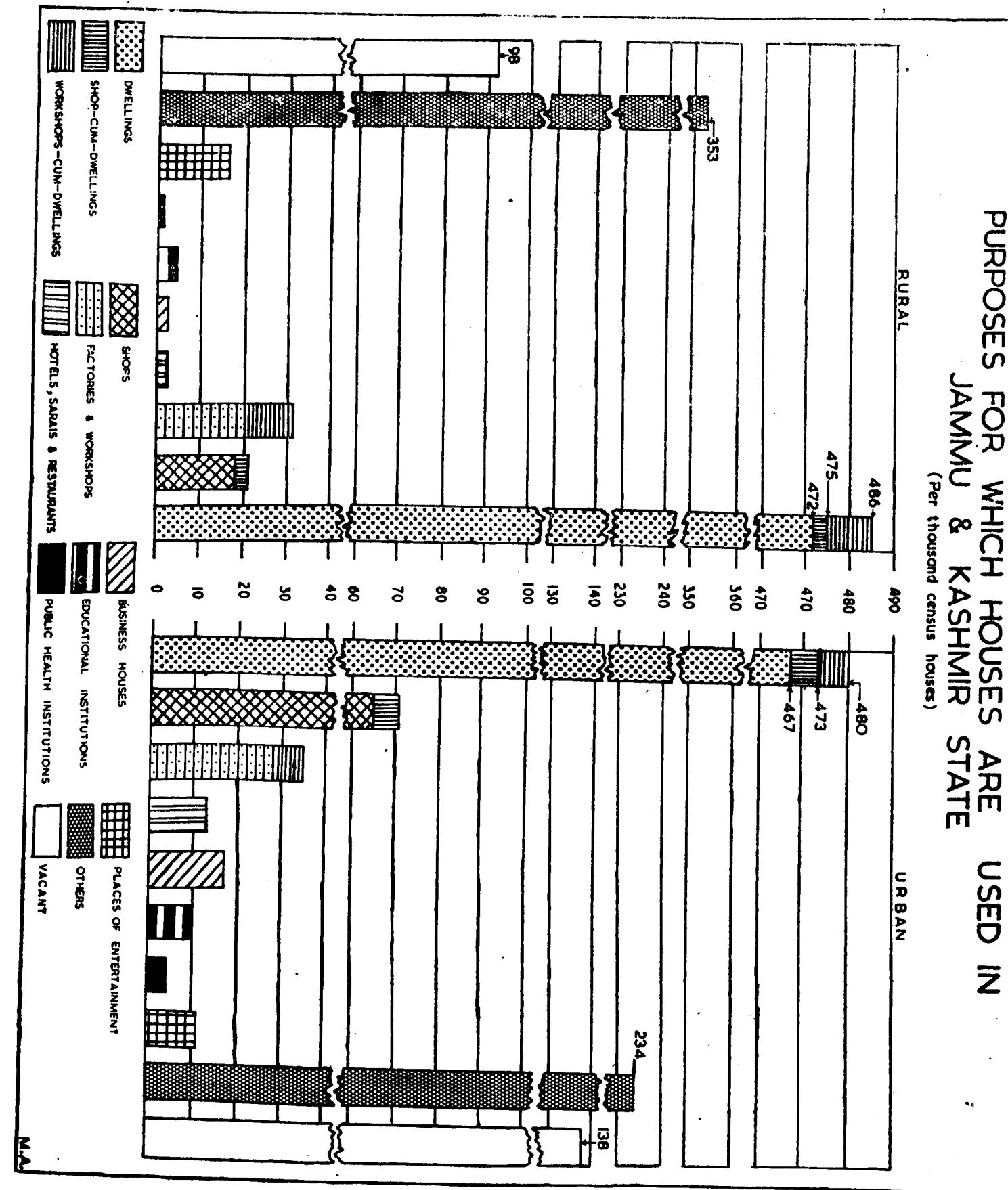
Udhampur District-- The incidence of vacant census houses in district Udhampur and tehsil Udhampur is almost in equal proportion, being 150 and 152 respectively. Tehsil Ramnagar which is entirely hilly and includes only one small town has a larger proportion of vacant census houses (161) than tehsil Reasi (136).

The proportion of rural census houses found vacant in the tehsils of Udhampur and Reasi do not disclose any significant disparity. The incidence of such houses in tehsil Ramnagar is, however larger for the obvious reason that the number of vacant census houses in the urban sector of the tehsil, which comprises one small town, is exceedingly low.

Ladakh District—The disparity in the proportions of the vacant rural census houses of the two tehsils of Leh and Kargil is explained by the absence of any urban areas in tehsil Kargil, as indicated in Table E. I. 2

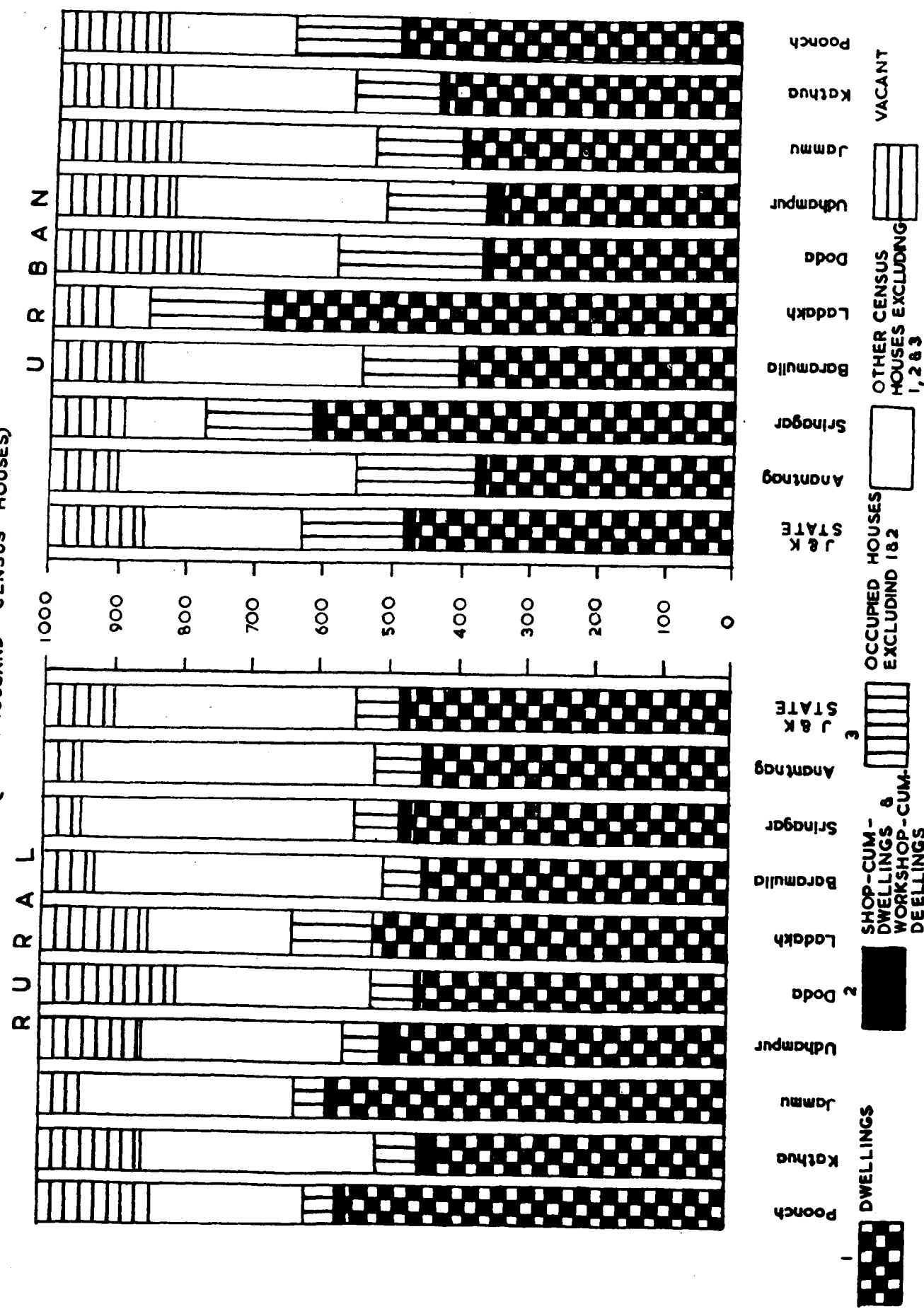
Kathua District—Kathua district and Kathua tehsil have returned equal proportion of vacant census houses viz., 153 per thousand in each case. The disparity between the tehsils of Bashohli (186) and Hiranagar (96) is, as already stated, due to different topographies and climatic conditions obtaining in these two tehsils.

The proportions per thousand census houses of those found vacant in the rural sectors of the three tehsils of the district are at considerable variance. The highest proportion of such houses has been returned from tehsil Bashohli and the least from



PURPOSES FOR WHICH HOUSES ARE USED (DISTRICT-WISE)

(PER THOUSAND CENSUS HOUSES)



Kathua. These proportions are commensurate with the sizes of urban areas falling in each tehsil. Kathua includes two towns, one of which is the largest in the district. Bashohli town is the smallest by size and population among all the three tehsils.

Poonch District— Of the four tehsils constituting Poonch district, Haveli has returned the largest proportion of vacant census houses, viz., 286 per thousand. Like the tehsils of Karnah and Uri of Baramulla district, Haveli has also been bifurcated by the cease-fire line and not a few of its houses are lying vacant as a result of migrations in the areas close to the cease-fire line. The same reasons hold good for large incidence of vacant houses (167) in tehsil Mendhar.

The tehsils of Rajouri and Nowshehra have returned lesser vacant census houses than the average of the district, though there is a huge disparity in their relative proportions. Most of the area covered by tehsil Nowshehra is plain and levelled and every available enclosure in this tehsil has been occupied by the refugees from tehsil Bhimber. Rajouri is comparatively hilly and the number of immigrants in this tehsil is not large.

Of the four tehsils constituting district Poonch, there is no urban area in tehsil Mendhar and all its vacant census houses fall in the rural sector. In so far as the other three tehsils are concerned, the proportions of vacant rural census houses vary from 88 % of Haveli to 93.4% of Rajouri. Haveli includes largest urban area in the district and Nowshehra the smallest. The proportions of urban vacant census houses in the three tehsils, therefore vary according to the sizes of the towns falling in them and this explains the disparity in the proportions of rural vacant census houses.

Doda District— Among the tehsils of district Doda, Ramban and Bhaderwah have returned larger proportions of vacant houses (276) and (210) than Doda and Kishtwar (153) and (159). The main reason accounting for this disparity is the double housing accommodation available in low-level areas and higher altitudes to some of the households in Ramban and Bhaderwah which are occupied by them in winter and summer according to the

availability of grazing facilities.

Table E. I. 2 shows that tehsils Bhaderwah and Kishtwar have respectively the highest and the lowest proportions of vacant rural census houses. Tehsil Doda has almost the same proportion as Kishtwar, but that of Ramban is a little larger than the former two tehsils.

It is significant to note that although the tehsils of Bhaderwah and Kishtwar each include only one town with almost equal population, there is a huge disparity in the incidence of vacant census houses in rural sectors of the three thesils. The disparity is explained by a study of the comparative figures of different occupied census houses in the two tehsils, as indicated in Table E. I. Bhaderwah town is economically the most advanced urban area in the whole district and Kishtwar, which is situated in difficult mountainous region at the farthest end of the district, is a backward area. The number of factories and workshops, hotels, restaurants, places of entertainment, educational and medical institutions, business houses, shops, etc, and even the dwellings in Bhaderwah town is by far larger in each case than the similar occupied houses in Kishtwar.

Ramban includes three towns, all situated on the National Highway where houses are invariably in demand. Reasons given in respect of Kishtwar hold more or less good in the case of tehsil Doda which is also a backward area.

Dwellings.

Before dealing with the incidence of various types of occupied census houses in different districts of the State, it will be of interest to trace the growth of all kinds of dwelling census houses (dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings) in its various natural regions from 1941 onwards when the last census was taken. As stated in Chapter I, an attempt was made in 1941 also to collect certain broad housing statistics through houselists which were got filled up about five months before the main census was taken. The subjoined statement gives the total number of dwellings of all kinds in each of the regions in 1961 and 1941 and the rate at which their number has been increasing during last 20 years:-

Name of Region	Number of Dwellings of All Kinds		Percentage Increase or Decrease (+, —)
	1961	1941	
1. Sub-Montane and Semi-Mountainous Tract	1,37,596	1,20,355	+14.3
2. Outer Hills	1,66,038	1,41,591	+17.2
3. Jhelum Valley	3,15,807	2,61,417	+20.8
4. Indus Valley	18,729	16,217	+15.5

The above figures have been worked out from the houselists of only such areas of each region which fall on this side of the cease-fire line.

Reasons for comparatively larger increase in the number of houses in Jhelum Valley region are not far to seek. Except for a few border areas of district Baramulla, this region suffered very little as a result of the tribal raids of 1947. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Sub-Montane Tract, the Outer Hills and even Indus Valley were of a

much larger size. Among the latter three regions, the Outer Hills suffered least except so far as certain parts of tehsil Reasi of district Udhampur are concerned. This explains the variation in the growth of houses of the three regions.

The houselist population of these regions shows that there has been very little change, if any, in the average number of persons per house during the two decades, as indicated below :-

Name of Region	Houselist Population		Average Decennial Growth Percentage	No. of Persons Per House	
	1961	1941		1961	1941
1. Sub-Montane Areas	7,05,390	5,84,618	11.3	5.1	4.8
2. Outer Hills	8,77,716	7,22,860	10.7	5.3	5.1
3. Jhelum Valley	18,71,211	15,36,654	10.9	5.9	5.9
4. Indus Valley	83,461	73,319	6.95	4.4	4.5

According to this statement, there has been some over-crowdedness in the Sub-Montane Areas and Outer Hills. This is because the percentage increase in the number of dwellings in these regions has not been commensurate with the increase in the

population.

Districts—The subjoined statement giving the average number of persons per house for each of the administrative districts confirms the above results:-

Name of District	Houselist Population		No. of Persons Per House	
	1961	1941	1961	1941
1. Anantnag	6,51,576	5,18,139	5.8	5.5
2. Srinagar	6,22,632	4,77,998	6.2	5.9
3. Baramulla	5,97,003	5,40,517	5.8	6.2

Name Of District	Houselist	Population	No. Of Persons Per House	Per
	1961	1941		
4. Ladakh	83,461	73,319	4.4	4.5
5. Doda	2,72,584	1,95,314	5.8	5.6
6. Udhampur	2,50,461	1,98,335	4.9	4.6
7. Jammu	5,37,874	4,16,463	5.2	4.9
8. Kathua	2,08,386	1,84,993	5.0	4.7
9. Poonch	3,13,801	3,12,373	5.3	5.3

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district

The average of 472 dwellings per thousand census houses for the whole State is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar (515), Ladakh (525), Jammu (516) and Poonch (547). The disparity between Srinagar district and the other two districts of the valley, namely Anantnag (432) and Baramulla (436) is explained by the fact that over 46% population of Srinagar district is concentrated in its urban areas, as against over 7% and 8.1% of Anantnag and Baramulla respectively. The proportion of occupied census houses falling under the category *others* which mostly represent kuthars or wooden godowns owned by rural households is, therefore, much less in district Srinagar than in the other two districts, as indicated by column 16 of Table E. I. 1. Consequently, the proportion of dwellings in Srinagar is bound to be larger than those of the districts of Anantnag and Baramulla.

District Srinagar has the lowest proportion of rural dwellings when compared not only with Anantnag and Baramulla but with all other districts of the State. This is because, about 49% urban population of the State is claimed by this district alone. Anantnag and Baramulla claim only 7.8% and 9.6% of the urban population respectively and it is, therefore, only natural that the rural dwellings of these districts claim very high proportions.

It is a known fact that district Ladakh is economically the most backward area in the State. Building material except stone is scarce and if at all

available can be had at prohibitive rates. Further, the extent of cultivable area is also extremely small and the question of constructing wooden kuthars, as is the practice all over in the rural sector of the valley, does not arise. The number of occupied census houses falling in the category *others* is, therefore, the lowest in Ladakh among all the districts of the State, resulting in the proportion of its dwellings being high.

There being only one urban area, viz., the town of Leh in the entire district, the high proportion of rural dwellings does not call for any explanation. Even as it is, this proportion exceeds those of Anantnag, Doda and Poonch by one percent or so only.

The districts of Jammu and Srinagar are at par in respect of the proportion of dwellings per thousand census houses. The reasons for high incidence of dwellings in Srinagar do not, however, hold good in the case of Jammu partly because the concentration of a large proportion of population in the urban sector has, in this case, no bearing on the proportion of dwellings and partly for the reason that census houses falling in the category *others* in district Jammu claim a higher proportion than that of Srinagar for similar census houses. On the other hand, the average number of persons occupying a dwelling in Srinagar is the largest among all the districts of the State including Jammu.

It will, however, be seen from Table E. I. 1 that the proportions of dwellings per hundred occupied census houses in the four districts, namely Jammu,

Udhampur, Doda and Kathua stand at 57, 55, 55 and 50 respectively. The corresponding proportions of census houses falling in the category *others* of these four districts come to 34, 35, 35 and 39. Obviously, district Jammu where the incidence of dwellings is the largest claims the least number of *other* occupied census houses when compared with Udhampur, Doda and Kathua. That is mainly because the number of kuthars (wooden godowns) and cowsheds which constitute the bulk of *other* occupied census houses is the smallest in district Jammu among all the four districts mentioned above.

For the same reasons as given above in the case of district Srinagar, the proportion of rural dwellings in district Jammu is the next smallest among all other districts of the State. The district claims over 22% urban population of the whole State, as against which the urban population of Doda, Udhampur, and Kathua put together is only about 8.3%. The proportions of rural dwellings of the latter three districts are, therefore, naturally very high, but there is very little disparity among them.

In district Poonch, no less than 65% occupied census houses are used as dwellings. The percentage of occupied houses falling under the category *other* is also as high as 27%. In other words, the aggregate percentage of census houses of all other categories does not exceed 8%. This is as it should be, as the district is a backward area and the actual number of census houses, used as hotels, restaurants, eating houses, medical institutions, business houses and offices, shop-cum-dwellings, etc., is, when compared with the occupied census houses, exceedingly small.

The proportion of rural dwellings in Poonch is almost the same as those of Anantnag, Doda and Udhampur. While the size of urban population in Doda and Udhampur is more or less the same as in Poonch, Anantnag claims almost as much urban population as Doda, Udhampur and Poonch put together. It has, however, already been stated elsewhere that most of the dwellings in Pahalgam town, district Anantnag were vacant at the time of houselisting and if this had not been so, the proportion of rural dwellings in district Anantnag would not have been as high, as indicated in Table E. I. 2.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil within the same district.

Tehsils : General—In so far as tehsils are concerned, Leh tops the list in respect of higher proportion of dwellings to total census houses with 66 in a thousand and tehsil Kishtwar, district Doda comes at the bottom with a corresponding proportion of 373. This is because, in tehsil Leh the proportion of census houses categorized as *others* is lowest in the State being only 14 per thousand.

Tehsils of Anantnag District—The district average of 432 dwellings per thousand census houses is exceeded by tehsil Kulgam only due to the proportion of vacant census houses in this tehsil being least when compared with the other two tehsils of the district. The incidence of dwellings in tehsils Anantnag and Pulwama is almost the same (425 and 423 per thousand respectively).

It is apparent that the proportion of occupied census houses excluding dwellings and those categorized as *other* to the total number of occupied census houses is nine hundred per thousand in all the three tehsils, as will be evident from the sub-joined statement:-

Name of tehsil	Proportion of dwellings per thousand occupied census houses	Proportion of census houses categorized as <i>other</i> per thousand census houses
1. Anantnag	460	440
2. Kulgam	470	430
3. Pulwama	440	460

Obviously, the variations in the proportions of *others* census houses of the three tehsils are set off by the difference in those of their dwellings.

For the same reasons as given in the case of vacant census houses, the proportions of rural dwellings in the tehsils of district Anantnag vary according to the number and size of urban areas falling in each tehsil. Tehsil Anantnag, which includes three towns, has the lowest proportion of rural dwellings as compared with Kulgam and Pulwama. Similarly, the proportion of Kulgam is larger than that of Anantnag and less than that of Pulwama for the

obvious reason that the number of urban areas falling in it stands at two as against three and one of the other two tehsils.

Tehsils of Srinagar District—In Srinagar district, tehsil Srinagar has the highest proportion of dwellings and this is due mainly to the inclusion of municipality and other urban areas in this tehsil which, as already stated, are inhabited by about 46% of the district population. The result is that the number of census houses categorized as *others* is very small in this tehsil when compared with Badgam and Ganderbal. In the latter two tehsils, the proportions of vacant census houses, dwellings and *others* do not disclose any significant disparity.

In district Srinagar, the maximum proportion of rural dwellings has been returned from tehsil Ganderbal which does not include any urban area. The position of tehsil Badgam is no better, there being only one small notified area in the tehsil, with the result that about 99% dwellings are claimed by the rural sector. On the other hand, tehsil Srinagar is dominated by urban areas and the proportion of rural dwellings is very small, not only when compared with Ganderbal and Badgam, but also in relation to the district proportion of such census houses.

Tehsils of Baramulla District—Tehsil Karnah comes at the top in respect of the high proportion of dwellings which stand at 513 in a thousand. Both Karnah as also tehsil Uri which has the next largest proportion of dwellings claim very few census houses in the category *others* when compared with the remaining four tehsils. Baramulla, Sopore and Handwara are more or less at par.

In Baramulla district, two of the six tehsils have no urban areas and all their dwellings fall in the rural sector. Among the remaining four tehsils, Uri has the highest and Sonawari the lowest proportions of rural dwellings, Baramulla and Sopore, which are intermediate between these two tehsils, claiming approximately equal proportions. The reasons given above with respect to the districts of Anantnag and Srinagar hold good for the varying proportions of rural dwellings of the two tehsils. Baramulla and

Sopore each include two large-size towns, Uri only one and Sonawari as many as four towns.

Tehsils of Ladakh District—The disparity between the two tehsils of Leh and Kargil is fairly large and while the proportion of dwellings in the case of the former exceeds the district proportion, that of tehsil Kargil is much less. This is because—

- there is a huge disparity in the proportion of occupied census houses of the two tehsils categorized as *others* which stand at over 39% in the case of Kargil, as against less than 2% of tehsil Leh,
- except for shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings & factories & workshops, the number of all other occupied census houses in tehsil Kargil is by far large than the corresponding number of similar houses in Leh.

While the district of Ladakh as a whole constitutes the most backward part of the State, comparatively speaking living standards in Kargil are some what better than those obtaining in Leh. That is why a larger number of hotels, sarais, etc., shops business houses, places of entertainment and *other* occupied census houses of Kargil by far out-number those in Leh.

It is not possible to make any comparison of the proportions of rural dwellings as between the tehsils of Leh and Kargil, as the latter does not include any urban area at all.

Tehsils of Doda District—The highest and lowest proportions of dwellings in Doda district have been returned from tehsils Ramban and Kishtwar at 488 and 373 per thousand respectively. The principal reason responsible for these fluctuations is the low proportion (160 per thousand) of census houses categorized as *others* in tehsil Ramban as against the corresponding proportion of 392 of Kishtwar. The same reason holds good in respect of the tehsils of Bhandarwah and Doda also.

The disparity in the proportions of rural dwellings in the four tehsils of district Doda is too small to need any explanation. These proportions vary from 93.1% of tehsil Bhandarwah to 94.7% of Kishtwar tehsil.

Tehsils of Udhampur District— The distribution of occupied census houses according to their uses shows that dwellings and census houses categorized as *others* claim the following percentages in the three tehsils of the district :-

Name of tehsil	Proportion of dwellings per thousand occupied census houses.	Proportion of census houses categorized as <i>others</i> per thousand census houses.
1. Ramnagar	500	370
2. Udhampur	530	360
3. Reasi	610	290

In this case also, the high proportion of dwellings in tehsil Reasi is due to comparatively low proportion of census houses categorized as *others*. In the other two tehsils of Ramnagar and Udhampur, census houses categorized as *others* are almost in equal proportion, but the interse disparity in the proportions of dwellings is due mainly to the incidence of a larger number of workshop-cum-dwellings in tehsil Ramnagar.

The variation in the proportions of rural dwellings in the tehsils of district Udhampur arises from the disparity in the number and size of their urban areas. Tehsil Udhampur, which includes one of the largest towns of the State, has the lowest proportion of rural dwellings as compared with Ramnagar and Reasi. Further, tehsil Ramnagar claims only one urban area as against two of Reasi, which accounts for the variation in the proportions of their rural dwellings.

Tehsils of Jammu District— Tehsil Akhnoor has returned the highest proportion of dwellings in this district at 606 per thousand. This is explained by the low incidence of census houses categorized as *others*.

It is significant to note that unlike tehsil Srinagar, tehsil Jammu including the municipality has the least proportion of dwellings when compared with the other tehsils of this district. This is not because of any large proportion of census houses being classed as *others* but due to the fact that census

houses put to other uses have, with the exception of one or two categories, been returned in largest proportions in this tehsil.

The highest proportion of dwellings in tehsil Akhnoor is explained by the large-scale settlement of displaced persons and the merger with this tehsil of Niabat Chhamb previously belonging to tehsil Bhimber. Ranbirsinghpura is a very fertile area and displaced persons have settled in this tehsil also on the evacuee lands.

The proportion of rural dwellings in tehsil Jammu which includes the municipality and the cantonment is naturally the lowest when compared with the other three tehsils of the district. Similarly the proportion of rural dwellings in tehsil R.S. Pora is much less than those of Samba and Akhnoor for the reason that the former includes as many as three towns as against only one falling in each of the latter.

Tehsils of Kathua District— Tehsil Hiranagar has the largest proportion of dwellings as also of census houses categorized as *others*, viz., 453 and 381 in a thousand. This is because in this tehsil—

- the proportion of occupied to vacant census houses is the highest in the district ; and
- except for schools and educational institutions, the proportion of census houses of other categories is the least among all the tehsils.

Tehsil Bashohli has the least proportion of dwellings as also of census houses categorized as *others* (405 and 305 respectively). The proportion of census houses used as workshop-cum-dwellings and factories, workshops and worksheds is, however, the largest and this explains the low proportion of dwellings. In tehsil Kathua, over 60% occupied census houses are used as dwellings. Of the remaining census houses, about 40% have been placed in the category of *others* and 10% are employed as shops excluding eating houses, factories, workshops and worksheds and places of entertainment and community gathering.

As in the case of vacant census houses, the proportions of rural dwellings in the various tehsils of the district vary according to the number and size

of the urban areas falling in each tehsil. For this reason, Kathua which includes two towns, and of them of a large-size, has the lowest proportion of such census houses and Bashohli the highest.

Tehsils of Poonch District— In this district, Rajouri comes at the top with 624 dwellings per thousand census houses, though the proportion of *others* census houses of this tehsil is not the least in the district. The corresponding proportions of tehsils Haveli, Mendhar and Nowshehra are also at considerable variance being 513, 468 and 582 respectively. These disparities are explained partly by larger incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings and factories, workshops and worksheds and partly due to smaller proportions of census houses being classed under *others* in tehsil Rajouri when compared with Mendhar and Nowshehra. Haveli has, however, returned the largest proportion of shops, educational institutions and places of entertainment and community gathering. In the other two tehsils tehsil of Mendhar and Nowshehra, census houses categorized as *others* have been returned in comparatively much larger proportions. The disparity in the relative proportions of dwellings of these two tehsils is due to the corresponding varying proportions of occupied to vacant census houses.

Tehsil Mendhar has no urban area and all its dwellings have been returned from the rural sector only. Among the other three tehsils, Haveli which includes the largest town in the district has the lowest proportion of rural dwellings. In so far as the other two tehsils are concerned, the proportion of rural dwellings in Nowshehra is less than that of Rajouri. This is because displaced persons from across the cease-fire line have settled in much larger numbers in the urban sector of Nowshehra when compared with Rajouri.

Shop-cum-dwellings.

State— On the whole, the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings to the total number of census houses in the State is three in a thousand. Of these, about 70% have been returned from the rural sector and 30% from the urban.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

The State proportion is exceeded by four of the

nine districts, namely Srinagar, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua. Except Srinagar and Ladakh districts, where census houses used in urban areas as shop-cum-dwellings have been returned in higher proportions than in the concerned rural sector, the position obtaining in all other districts is just the reverse. It is significant to note that the proportion of rural census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings in Srinagar district is the lowest in the State, notwithstanding the fact that one of its tehsils, namely Ganderbal has no urban area at all and all census houses used in this tehsil as shop-cum-dwellings fall in the rural sector only. The anomaly is explained by the large proportion of shop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of Srinagar tehsil (including municipality).

There are no shop-cum-dwellings at all in tehsil Kargil of Ladakh District and the district proportions both for rural and urban are the same as for tehsil Leh. In view of the distinct geographical character of Ladakh region, shops are mostly found in the town of Leh in small buildings which are partly used for residential purposes and partly for conducting commercial activities. The corresponding proportion of dwellings used also for marketing of goods in the rural sector is comparatively small.

In so far as the remaining seven districts are concerned, the incidence of rural shop-cum-dwellings varies from 719 per thousand of Jammu district to 911 of district Kathua. The disparities are mainly due to varying number of urban areas falling in each district and are also determined, to some extent, by the size of industrial and commercial activities of the area concerned.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil within the same district.

All the shop-cum-dwellings in tehsils Badgam, Ganderbal, Handwara, Karnah, Kargil and Mendhar have been returned from the rural sector only. This is because there are no urban areas in these tehsils except a newly set-up small township of Natipora-Hyderpora in tehsil Badgam, where also no shop-cum-dwellings exist.

Among other tehsils, the highest proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings has been reported from

tehsil Bashohli with 982 per thousand. Tehsil Akhnoor comes next with 980 per thousand and the tehsils of Uri, Kishtwar and Hiranagar rank third with 950 in each case. The least proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings is found in tehsil Jammu with 530 per thousand.

Tehsils of Anantnag District— In district Anantnag, Pulwama has returned the highest and lowest proportions of rural and urban shop-cum-dwellings respectively. This is, as it should be, considering the fact that this tehsil includes only one town as against three of Anantnag and two of Kulgam. The disparity between the proportions of rural and urban census houses of tehsils Anantnag and Kulgam is explained by the inclusion in tehsil Anantnag of much bigger urban areas than those falling in Kulgam.

Tehsils of Srinagar District— All the shop-cum-dwellings in two of the three tehsils of district Srinagar, namely Badgam and Ganderbal fall in the rural sector. There is no urban area in Ganderbal tehsil and Badgam includes only a small notified area, which is essentially a residential sector and where no shop-cum-dwellings exist. Tehsil Srinagar is dominated by urban areas and the proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings is exceedingly small.

Tehsils of Baramulla District— Apart from the tehsils of Handwara and Karnah, where all shop-cum-dwellings fall in the rural sector, the highest proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings in district Baramulla has been returned from tehsil Uri. For the same reasons as given in respect of the tehsils of Anantnag district, the proportion of urban shop-cum-dwellings in Uri, which includes only one small town is lowest when compared with the other three tehsils namely Baramulla, Sopore and Sonawari. The proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings of tehsil Baramulla is the same as that of the district as a whole. The corresponding proportions of Sopore and Uri are, however, at great variance, the former being less than the district proportion and the latter much larger than it. The disparity is explained by the fact that the urban areas of Sopore are commercially important and claim a substantial slice of the number of shop-cum-dwellings of the tehsil. Uri includes a small town area with very few shop-cum-dwellings.

The disparity between the proportions of rural shop-cum-dwellings of tehsils Sopore and Sonawari is not large and is, in any case, accounted for by the number of urban areas falling in Sonawari when compared with Sopore.

Tehsils of Ladakh District— Of the two tehsils constituting district Ladakh, Kargil extends to rural areas only, but there is no shop-cum-dwelling in this tehsil.

Tehsils of Doda District— In this district, Kishtwar and Ramban have respectively the highest and the lowest proportions of rural shop-cum-dwellings. Ramban includes half the urban areas of the district, all of which are situated on the National Highway, where most of the residential houses are also being used as shops. On the other hand, Kishtwar town is situated at the terminus of the district road and the living conditions are not so satisfactory as in Banihal, Ramban and Batote. There being very few shop-cum-dwellings in this town, the proportion of the rural sector is high.

Tehsil Bhaderwah which is also situated in the interior of the district has a slightly lesser proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings than Kishtwar. The difference is set off by the larger number of shops, business houses and restaurants in tehsil Bhaderwah.

Tehsil Doda is situated in the mountainous areas on either side of river Chenab. The district road passes through the tehsil, dividing it into two halves. Shop-cum-dwellings are visible on either side of the road at different places as also in the interior. The urban area of the tehsil consists of only one town which is partly situated on the top of a hill and partly at its foot on the district road. In view of the distance involved between the two parts, there are a number of shop-cum-dwellings in Doda town as a whole, resulting in low proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings when compared with Bhaderwah and Kishtwar.

Tehsils of Udhampur District— Among the tehsils of Udhampur district, the highest proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings has been reported from the tehsils of Udhampur. This tehsil is not as hilly as Ramnagar and the incidence of shops in its rural sector, is, therefore, larger than that obtaining in



SHOP-CUM-DWELLING

(A boat-owner drying washed Numdahs on the roof of the boat).



SHOP-CUM-DWELLING

(A boat-owner using his boat partly for residence and partly for sale of fodder).



SHOP-CUM-DWELLING

(A cargo boat (bahz) which is used partly for transport of building material and partly for residence.



SHOP-CUM-DWELLING

(A Doonga owner carrying a large family to Moghul Gardens and other beauty spots around Dal Lake. Part of the boat is used by the owner for his own residence).

Ramnagar. Reasi is, to a large extent, topographically comparable with Udhampur which accounts for more or less similar proportions of shop-cum-dwellings in the rural sectors of the two tehsils.

Tehsils of Jammu District— Among the tehsils of district Jammu, as many as 98% shop-cum-dwellings of tehsil Akhnoor fall in its rural sector as against 53% of tehsil Jammu. The latter includes the largest urban area in the district, which claim a fairly good proportion of census houses of this category. The disparity between the proportions of rural shop-cum-dwellings of the other three tehsils is not large. At any rate, there are a number of shop-cum-dwellings in Samba town, which is reputed for Calico printing and cotton weaving. The proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings in this tehsil is, therefore, the lowest when compared with Ranbirsinghpura and Akhnoor. Ranbirsinghpura includes three towns as against only one of Akhnoor and hence the disparity between the proportions of the two tehsils.

Tehsils of Kathua District— The highest proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings in district Kathua has been reported from tehsil Bashohli and the lowest from tehsil Kathua. This is because, most of the rural dwellings in the tehsil are employed for commercial activities, particularly the sale of basketry and other goods made locally. The same reasons hold good, to some extent, in the case of the rural sector of tehsil Hiranagar, where residential houses are used for the sale of bamboo products. It is, therefore, that the proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings in this tehsil is larger than in Kathua.

Tehsils of Poonch District— All the shop-cum-dwellings in tehsil Mendhar, which does not include any urban area, fall in the rural sector only. Among the remaining three tehsils, Rajouri has the highest proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings and Haveli the least. The disparities are explained by the fact that Rajouri town is very old and business is being conducted in regular shops and not in residential houses except in very few cases. Tehsil Haveli includes the largest urban area of the district, which is inhabited, among others, by a large number of displaced persons who use their residential premises for commercial activities also. In view of

this, the proportion of rural shop-cum-dwellings in the tehsil is very low, when compared with the other tehsils of the district.

Workshop-cum-Dwellings:-

In the State, as a whole, not more than 11 out of every thousand residential census houses are used as workshop-cum-dwellings. Of these, about 10 are found in the rural sector and a little more than one in the urban areas.

The State proportion is exceeded by the districts of Kathua, Udhampur and Srinagar only. Among these, Kathua and Udhampur are more or less at par with 22 and 21 workshop-cum-dwellings per thousand census houses respectively. Numerically, however, the largest number of workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from district Anantnag.

Taking the two sectors together, it is apparent that workshop-cum-dwellings are to be found in the least proportion in the four districts of Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda and Jammu. There is not much disparity in the proportions of districts Anantnag, Srinagar and Poonch in which workshop-cum-dwellings vary from 10 to 13 per thousand.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district:-

Table E. I. 2 shows that the incidence of census houses used as workshop-cum-dwellings is by far more pronounced in the rural sector of each and every district of the State, though some of the districts are distinguishable from others in so far as the degree of this incidence is concerned. This preponderance is accounted for by the existence of traditional manufacturing concerns such as crushing of oil-seeds, production of rice, atta, flour, etc., weaving of woollen and cotton cloth, pottery, tailoring, bakery products and manufacturing and repairing of shoes and chappals, etc. There are hardly any villages in the State where at least some of these industries are not carried on in the dwellings used as workshops. The subjoined statement indicates the proportions of rural workshop-cum-dwellings of the various districts arranged in descending order of their size :-

Name of district	Proportion per thousand Workshop-cum-dwellings of those returned from rural sector.
1. Kathua	975
2. Poonch	967
3. Udhampur	954
4. Anantnag	927
5. Baramulla	913
6. Doda	906
7. Jammu	861
8. Ladakh	750
9. Srinagar	727

The low proportion of rural workshop-cum-dwellings of district Ladakh is of no material significance as the total number of such census houses in the entire districts stands at 8 only, of which 6 fall in the rural sector.

The statement shows that Srinagar and Ladakh are the only districts which have much lower proportions of rural workshop-cum-dwellings when compared with that of the State as a whole, standing at 899 per thousand. As regards Srinagar district, over 26% workshop-cum-dwellings have been returned from the municipality alone, which claims 44% of the district population.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil within the same district.

Among the tehsils, Ramnagar (district Udhampur) has the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings at 37 per thousand census houses and Kargil (district Ladakh) has no such census houses at all.

Tehsils of Anantnag District—In Anantnag district, the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings has been reported from tehsil Pulwama with 16 per thousand census houses. Of these, about 99% are in the rural sector as against over 92% and 82%, the corresponding proportions of the tehsils of Kulgam and Anantnag. This is as it should be, in view of the fact that Anantnag tehsil includes the largest number of urban areas and Pulwama the least.

Tehsils of Srinagar District—Among the tehsils of Srinagar district, the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from

Badgam at 18 per thousand which even exceeds the district proportion of 13 per thousand. All these workshop-cum-dwellings fall in the rural sector only, as there is only one small urban area in this tehsil, where no such census houses exist. This is also true of tehsil Ganderbal, which extends to the rural sector only. Tehsil Srinagar is mostly dominated by urban areas and the proportion of rural workshop-cum-dwellings is, therefore, as low as 14% only.

Tehsils of Baramulla District—In this district two tehsils namely Handwara and Karnah do not include any urban areas at all. Taking both the sectors together, the incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings in Karnah is the least, being less than one per thousand census houses. The highest proportion of 8 per thousand census houses is claimed by tehsils Baramulla and Sonawari.

As for the rural sector, Sopore has the highest proportion of about 95% workshop-cum-dwellings and Sonawari the least, the corresponding proportion being less than 73%. The tehsil and the district of Baramulla have almost equal proportions of rural workshop-cum-dwellings. In Uri, the incidence of rural census houses of this type is not as large as in tehsil Baramulla, but it is more pronounced than in tehsil Sonawari.

These fluctuations are obviously attributable to the number and size of the urban areas falling in each of the constituent tehsils. Sopore and Baramulla each include two large-size towns and Sonawari extends to four notified areas. In tehsil Uri, there is only one small township which came into existence sometime in 1948.

Tehsils of Ladakh District—It is hardly necessary to make any comparison of the incidence of rural workshop-cum-dwellings between the two tehsils of district Ladakh, one of which does not include any urban area at all.

Tehsils of Doda District—The highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in district Doda is claimed by tehsil Ramban with 9 per thousand census houses against the district proportion of 6. Except tehsil Bhaderwah, the corresponding proportions in the other two tehsils are less than the



WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLING

district proportion, the least being returned from Doda at 2 per thousand.

In the rural sector, however, Kishtwar claims the highest proportion of about 99% workshop-cum-dwellings. Doda ranks next with 98% and Ramban comes last of all, the corresponding proportion being over 83% only. The disparities in these proportions are accounted for by the variation in the number of urban areas falling in each tehsil. Ramban includes the three towns of Banihal, Ramban and Batote, as against which only one town falls in each of the three tehsils. Even as it is, considering the number of towns falling in tehsils Ramban and Bhaderwah, it is apparent that the incidence of workshop-cum-dwelling in the rural sector of Bhaderwah is not as high as it should have been when compared with Ramban.

It is also clear that except for Bhaderwah tehsil in which the proportion of rural workshop-cum-dwellings is almost the same as that of the district as a whole, there is a huge disparity in the proportions of other tehsils which are either much in excess of the district proportion or by far below it.

Tehsils of Udhampur District— Udhampur district has the next highest proportion of 21 workshop-cum-dwellings per thousand census houses in the state. This is exceeded by tehsil Ramnagar where the corresponding proportion stands at 37 per thousand. In the other two tehsils, the proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings ranges between 12 and 17 per thousand census houses.

Considering the rural sector alone, the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from tehsil Udhampur at 97% and lowest from Reasi at about 93% only. Ramnagar claims less than 96% notwithstanding the overall high proportion of such census houses in the tehsil as a whole. The least incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings in tehsil Reasi is explained by the existence of two urban areas, Reasi and Katra, as against only one falling in each of the other two tehsils.

Tehsils of Jammu District— Among the tehsils of Jammu district, Akhnoor has the highest propor-

tion of 31 workshop-cum-dwellings per thousand census houses as against the district proportion of only 7. Tehsils Jammu and Ranbirsinghpura are at par with 5 per thousand census houses in each case, but tehsil Samba has a much higher proportion of 11 per thousand.

In the rural sector also, Tehsil Akhnoor comes at the top with over 97% workshop-cum-dwellings. The tehsils of Jammu and Ranbirsinghpura disclose a great variation, the relative proportions being about 68% and over 89% respectively. In Samba, the corresponding proportion stands at about 94%.

As in other districts, the variation in the strength of rural workshop-cum-dwellings of the various tehsils of Jammu district is accounted for by the number and size of the urban areas falling in these tehsils. Jammu tehsil includes the municipality and the cantonment which explains the very low proportion of rural workshop-cum-dwellings. In Ranbirsinghpura tehsil also, there are three towns, two of which have come into existence after 1947. All the three are very small by size and are not even collectively comparable with the municipality. The other two tehsils include only one town and their *inter se* proportion do not also disclose much variation.

Tehsils of Kathua District— As already stated, Kathua district claims the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings among all the districts of the State. These are mostly reflected in tehsil Bashohli which claims a proportion of 35 workshop-cum-dwellings per thousand census houses. The corresponding proportions of the other two tehsils are not only by far less than that of Bashohli, but also very much below the district proportion.

In the rural sector also, Bashohli comes at the top with over 99% workshop-cum-dwellings as against 92% and less than 95% of tehsils Kathua and Hiranagar. Tehsil Kathua includes two towns as against only one falling in each of the other two tehsils. Even as it is, the incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural sector of tehsil Bashohli is proportionately much greater when compared with the other two tehsils.

Tehsils of Poonch District— Except for the tehsil of Haveli, where the proportion of workshop-

cum-dwellings stands at 4 per thousand census houses only, the corresponding proportions in the other three tehsils of Mendhar, Rajouri and Nowshehra exceed that of the district as a whole, which stands at 10 per thousand census houses.

Tehsil Mendhar has no urban area. In so far as the other three tehsils are concerned, the highest proportion of rural workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from Rajouri and the least from Haveli. The number of towns falling in the three tehsils Haveli, Rajouri and Nowshehra is the same, being one in each case, but the town of Poonch which is included in tehsil Haveli is by far the largest urban area in the district which explains the corresponding less incidence of rural workshop-cum-dwellings in this tehsil. As regards Rajouri and Nowshehra, the disparity in the proportions of rural workshop-cum-dwellings is not large and in any case, it is explained by the relatively rural character of the whole of tehsil Rajouri as compared to Nowshehra.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist Houses, and Inspection Houses.

General— The proportion of census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, etc., stands at 1.6 in a thousand census houses in the State as a whole. Except for the districts of Anantnag, Baramulla and Poonch, this proportion is exceeded by each of the remaining six districts. Among the latter, Srinagar, Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur and Kathua have returned a uniform proportion of 2 per thousand, whereas the corresponding proportion of district Jammu stands at 3.

If the houselisting operation had been carried out earlier in summer, the number and, therefore, the proportion of census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, etc., would have been highest in district Srinagar, where as many as 338 house boats which provide boarding and lodging arrangements were reported vacant at the time of houselisting. Even as it is, some of the occupied houseboats have, during the course of enumeration, been treated as dwellings and not included in this category. Another mistake which seems to have crept in so far as the classification of the census

houses of this category is concerned is that some of the hotels in Srinagar city have been erroneously included with restaurants which has resulted in the inflation of the proportion of census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops, etc., in the district as a whole, as indicated in Table E. I. 1.

Almost all the census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in district Srinagar have been returned from the municipality. These comprise houseboats, hotels, boarding houses, tourist centres, bhawans, musafir khanas and sarais, etc.

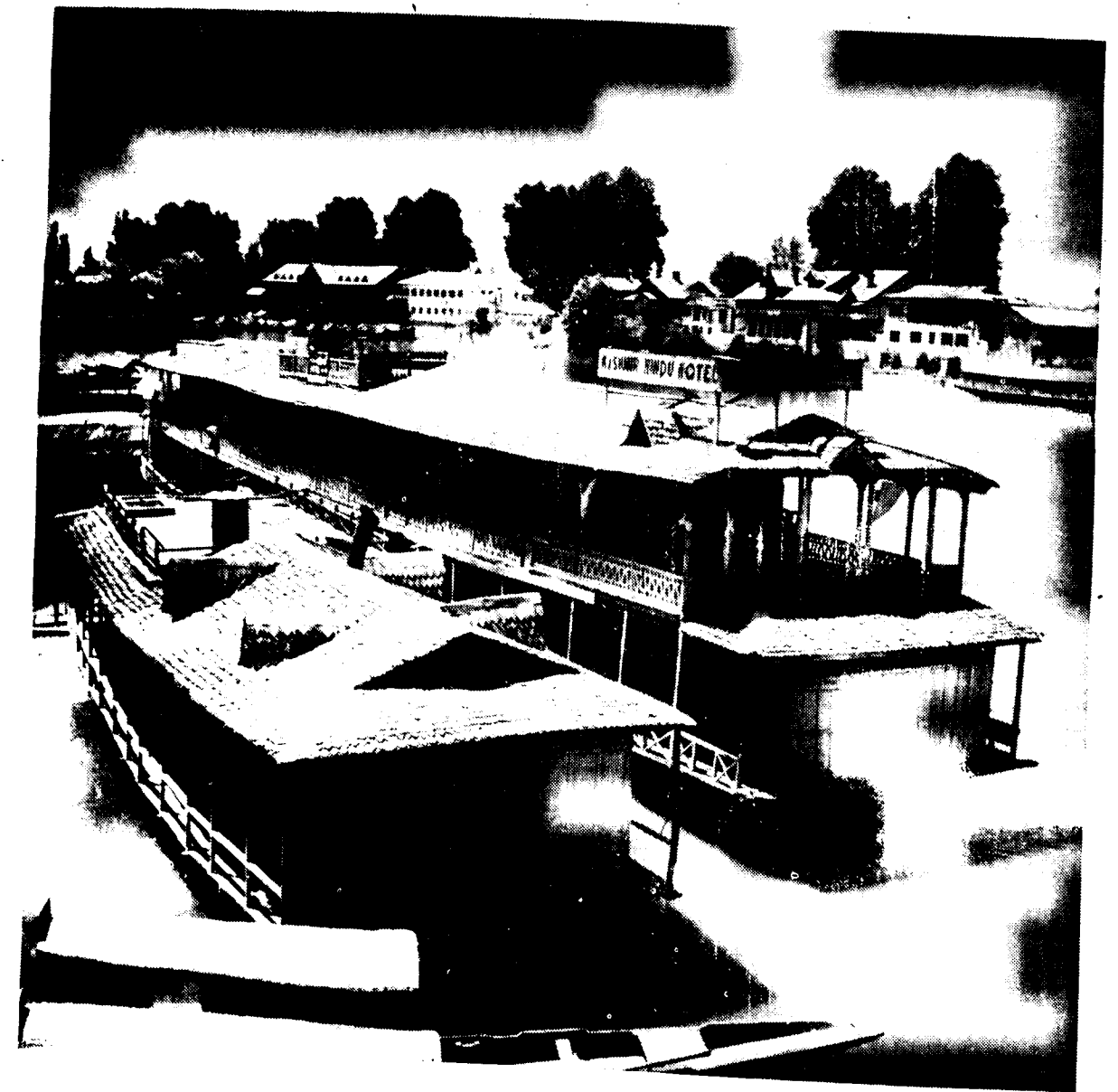
Jammu being the headquarter of the State during winter, the number of hotels, rest houses and tourist centres is steadily on the increase. The jurisdiction of the city is extending fast and new hotels are springing up both within and in the suburbs of the city. An important reason for the high proportion of hotels, sarais, etc., in district Jammu is that in several hotels, almost every room has an independent entrance and has, as such, been treated as a separate census house.

The total number of census houses of all categories in district Ladakh being limited, it is only natural that those used as hotels, sarais, etc., though only few in number, should claim a high proportion.

The high proportion of census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in district Doda is explained by the fact that the Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar National Highway passes through the district. As this part of the road gets frequently blocked due to difficult terrain, heavy snowfalls, landslides, etc., the State Government have, for the convenience of the tourists and other people constructed a large number of dak bungalows and rest houses. In addition, private hotels have not only been set up on the National Highway, but also in the interior of the district which is rich in forest produce.

District Udhampur includes, among other areas, the important shrines of Vaishno Devi and Sudh Mahadev which attract hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from all over India. This accounts for the higher incidence of urban census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in this district.

District Kathua is on the border of the State



A House-boat used as a 'Hotel'.

and at least one of its towns is situated on the National Highway. Like Doda and Udhampur districts, there are a number of dak bungalows, dharamsalas and sarais in this district for the convenience of the tourists, forest lessees, etc.

The proportion of census houses used as sarais, hotels, etc., in the three districts of Anantnag, Baramulla and Poonch stand at one per thousand in each case. Of these, Baramulla and Poonch are bordered by the cease-fire line and there are no sight-seeing places in these districts to attract tourist traffic. Further, because Anantnag is not far away from Srinagar very few tourists, if any, break their journeys at any station of this district on the National Highway. There are, however, some dak-bungalows and hotels, etc., in the interior such as at Pahalgam, Kokarnag, Verinag, etc.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

About 42% of the total number of census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, etc., in the State as a whole fall in its rural sector. The following statement gives the district-wise percentages of rural census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., etc., when compared with the total number of such census houses in each district :—

Districts	Percentages
1. Ladakh	95
2. Kathua	67
3. Baramulla	56
4. Anantnag	49
5. Udhampur	47
6. Doda	45
7. Srinagar	43
8. Poonch	38
9. Jammu	16

The fact that the rural sector of Ladakh district claims the highest proportion of these census houses is explained by the existence of only one small town in this district. As for Kathua, the larger incidence of hotels, sarais, etc., in the rural sector is due to the location of most of its urban areas in the interior where only a limited number of hotels, sarais, etc., exist.

District Baramulla is the largest district in the valley by area and is fairly rich in forests. The famous hill station of Gulmarg and the Tangmarg Sanatorium are also situated in this District. This explains the high proportion of rural census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc.

Anantnag, Srinagar, Doda, Udhampur and Poonch are more or less at par, the corresponding proportions varying between 38 per thousand of Poonch to 49 per thousand of Anantnag.

Jammu is the only district in the State where the proportion of rural census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., is extremely low being 16 per thousand only, the least among all the districts of the State. The disparity is explained by the fact that except for the few villages in the hilly areas, the rural sector is low-level and plain and forms a ring round the urban areas. People do not therefore, stop in any of these villages with the result that there are few hotels, dak bungalows, sarais, etc., and similar other institutions.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil.

There are five tehsils in the State which do not include any urban areas and all hotels, sarais, etc., in these have been returned from their rural sector only. Among other tehsils, Bashohli where nine out of every ten census houses of this category have been returned from the rural sector claims the highest proportion.

Tehsils of Anantnag District— A reference to Table E. I will show that rural census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in the three tehsils constituting district Anantnag have been returned in the following proportions :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural to total number of census houses in the tehsil used as hotels, sarais, etc.
1. Tehsil Anantnag	34%
2. Tehsil Kulgam	81%
3. Tehsil Pulwama	86%

It is apparent that the disparity between the proportions of tehsils Kulgam and Pulwama is not

large, but that of Anantnag is comparatively by far low. The disparity is explained by the incidence of larger number and bigger size of the urban areas in tehsil Anantnag when compared with those of Kulgam and Pulwama. Further, the two tehsils include, among others, several villages which are not only larger in size than many other urban areas, but whose characteristics are not as rural as of other villages. As a result, not a few hotels, sarais, etc., exist in these villages which account for the high proportion of rural census houses of this category.

Tehsils of Srinagar District—Of the three tehsils constituting the district, Ganderbal has no urban area and the small notified area of Natipora-Hyderpora falling in Badgam does not include any census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc. The tehsil of Srinagar is dominated by urban areas only and its rural sector consists of villages very near Srinagar city. Because of this, the proportion of rural census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in Srinagar tehsil is lowest in the State, being 6% only of the total number of such houses in the tehsil.

Tehsils of Baramulla District—Of the four tehsils of district Baramulla which alone include urban areas, the highest proportion of rural census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., has been returned from Sonawari at 60%. This should not, however, be construed to signify the existence of a large number of such census houses as there are in all only five hotels, sarais, etc., in the tehsil, of which three fall in the rural and two in the urban sector. The next high proportion of such census houses has been returned from tehsil Sopore where 54% hotels, sarais etc., belong to the rural sector. The tehsil extends to far flung rural areas such as Gurez, Tilel, etc., which are situated in difficult mountainous regions accessible only during a part of the year. For this reason, the proportion of census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., is fairly large. Tehsil Uri being contiguous to the cease-fire line, a number of villages on Baramulla Uri road have, because of army movements, acquired greater importance resulting in the establishment of not a few hotels, etc. Except for a few villages on Srinagar-Baramulla road, there are no rural areas in tehsil Baramulla situated on motorable or jeepable roads. The

number of rural sarais, hotels, etc., in this tehsil is, therefore, exceedingly small.

The subjoined statement gives the proportions of rural census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in different tehsils of the district :-

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural to total number of census houses in the tehsil used as hotels, sarais, etc.	
1. Baramulla	12%	
2. Sopore	54%	
3. Handwara	100%	
4. Sonawari	60%	
5. Uri	29%	
6. Karnah	20%	

Tehsils of Ladakh District—Of the 14 census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in tehsil Leh, 11 fall in the rural sector, giving a proportion of 79%. Tehsil Kargil does not include any urban area and all its census houses of this category fall in the rural sector.

Tehsils of Doda District—The rural sectors of Kishtwar and Bhandarwah tehsils have a uniform proportion (75%) of census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc. In comparison with these, the corresponding proportions of the tehsils of Ramban and Doda which stand at 22% and 30% respectively are by far low. The former includes three towns, each of which is conspicuous for too many hotels, rest houses and dak bungalows, etc. The rural areas of tehsil Doda are situated in the difficult hilly region where, due to their uneconomic working, practically no hotels, etc., exist.

Tehsils of Udhampur District—There is large disparity in the proportions of hotels, dharamsalas, etc., functioning in the rural sectors of the three tehsils Ramnagar, Udhampur and Reasi of district Udhampur. Of the total number of such census houses in each of three tehsils, the proportion of those returned from the rural sector of tehsil Ramnagar is as high as 74% as against 31% only, the corresponding proportion of tehsil Reasi. In Udhampur tehsil, only 54% hotels, sarais belong to the rural areas. These variations are explained by the disparity in the number and size of urban areas

falling in the three tehsils. Numerically, the largest number of hotels, dharamsalas, etc., has been returned from tehsil Reasi and the least from Ramnagar tehsil. For that reason and because the number of hotels, sarais in Ramnagar town is small, the rural proportion of Ramnagar when compared with other tehsils appears too high.

Tehsils of Jammu District—Among the tehsils of district Jammu, the highest rural proportion of sarais, hotels, etc. is claimed by tehsil Samba at 79% of the aggregate number of such census houses in the tehsil and the least by tehsil Jammu at 9% only. In this district also, factors such as the topography and the location of the tehsils and the varying number and size of urban areas falling in each account for fluctuation in the proportion of rural census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc. Tehsil Akhnoor which is mostly hilly, for instance, has only 15% hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, etc., in the rural sector notwithstanding the fact that the total number of these census houses in this tehsil is the largest when compared with Samba and Ranbirsinghpura in which the corresponding rural proportions stand at 22% and 16% respectively.

The largest urban area of the district falls in tehsil Jammu which includes the municipality and the cantonment. Samba and Akhnoor, on the other hand, include only one town each, but the number of urban areas in Ranbirsinghpura tehsil stands at 3. This explains the low proportion of only 9% hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, etc. in the rural areas of tehsil Jammu. The towns of Akhnoor and Samba are situated on Jammu-Poonch road and the National Highway respectively and the number of urban hotels, sarais, etc., in these tehsils, is therefore larger when compared with R. S. Pora which is situated on the International border.

Tehsils of Kathua District—The rural sectors of tehsil Kathua and Hiranagar do not disclose much disparity in so far as the proportion of hotels, sarais, etc., is concerned. In tehsil Bashohli, however, the corresponding proportion is as high as 89% as against 47% and 54% of Hiranagar and Kathua. Numerically, the total number of such census houses is almost the same in the tehsils of Bashohli and Kathua and by far less in Hiranagar

tehsil. Bashohli is situated in difficult mountainous region and includes only one small town as against two urban areas, one of which is of a fairly large size, of tehsil Kathua. It is for this reason that the urban areas of tehsil Kathua claim a much larger number of hotels, sarais, etc. than its rural sector when compared with tehsil Bashohli.

Tehsils of Poonch District—Tehsil Mendhar of district Poonch does not include any urban area and all census houses of this tehsil used as hotels, sarais, etc., fall in the rural sector. In the other three tehsils, of Haveli, Rajouri and Nowshehra, the incidence of hotels, sarais, etc. in the rural areas is much less than the corresponding urban proportion, being 6%, 31% and 43% respectively mainly because either the tehsils consist of difficult mountainous areas where few hotels, sarais, etc., exist or because the rural sector is mostly situated in the close vicinity of the cease-fire line. That is why Haveli and Nowshehra have the least number of hotels, etc., in the rural areas when compared with Rajouri.

Shops excluding Eating Houses.

State—The proportion of shops excluding eating houses is almost the same in Jammu and Kashmir as in Mysore. Following are the proportions in which census houses categorized as shops excluding eating houses have been returned from the province of Jammu, the three-valley districts and Ladakh :-

Jammu Province	31%
Kashmir Valley	68%
Ladakh District	1%

Numerically, the largest number of shops has been reported from district Anantnag, but the proportion of shops to total number of census houses is highest in district Srinagar with 38 per thousand. District Ladakh has the least number as also the least proportion of shops in the State.

While it is not possible to determine precisely the causes accounting for the huge disparity in the number and proportions of census houses used as shops in Jammu province and the Valley, the following factors appear to be intimately connected with these variations :-

(1) Kashmir abounds in handicrafts which provide employment to large sections of the people who market the products in shops set up in important commercial centres.

(2) Kashmir being situated at a greater distance from the markets of other States and being less accessible in winter, marketing of important goods affords brighter economic prospects than the districts of Jammu which do not remain cut off from the rest of the country at any time during the year.

(3) The population of the valley districts exceeds that of Jammu province by about 3.28 lakhs and it is, therefore, only natural that census houses used as shops should claim a greater proportion in the valley than those of Jammu.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

The largest number of shops excluding eating houses in the rural sector has been returned from district Anantnag and the least from Ladakh. Broadly speaking, the incidence of such census houses varies according to the size of the population, though this criterion does not strictly hold good in all cases. Anantnag district contains the largest population and Ladakh the least and this explains the incidence of the largest and the least number of such census houses in these two districts.

The subjoined statement gives comparative proportions of rural shops excluding eating houses in the various districts of the State as compared with the aggregate number of all such shops in the two sectors of each district put together :-

Name of district	Percentage
1. Anantnag	82
2. Kathua	73
3. Baramulla	72
4. Ladakh	71
5. Poonch	63
6. Doda	50
7. Udhampur	47
8. Srinagar	36
9. Jammu	40

The statement shows that the rural sectors of Srinagar and Jammu districts claim the lowest

proportions of shops other than eating houses. This is because unlike other districts the urban areas in these two districts are of a fairly large size due to the inclusion of the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar. The two contiguous districts of Doda and Udhampur are more or less at par, the main reason being that while Doda includes larger number of urban areas, the size of those falling in Udhampur is comparatively bigger.

Among the valley districts, there is not much disparity between Anantnag and Baramulla, but the proportion of Srinagar is, for reasons already given above, comparatively very low. Baramulla includes larger number of urban areas as compared with Anantnag, as a result of which the proportion of rural shops in Anantnag is greater than that of Baramulla.

In Ladakh district, there is only one small town and hence the higher incidence of rural shops.

District Kathua includes only a very small number of urban areas as compared with Jammu and this explains the disparity in the corresponding proportions of shops in the rural sectors of the two districts. In Poonch district, the number of urban areas is almost equally low, but as the district headquarter is at a distance of 153 miles from the neighbouring districts, there are numerous shops in the various villages situated on the Akh-noor-Sunderbani-Nowshehra-Rajouri-Poonch road.

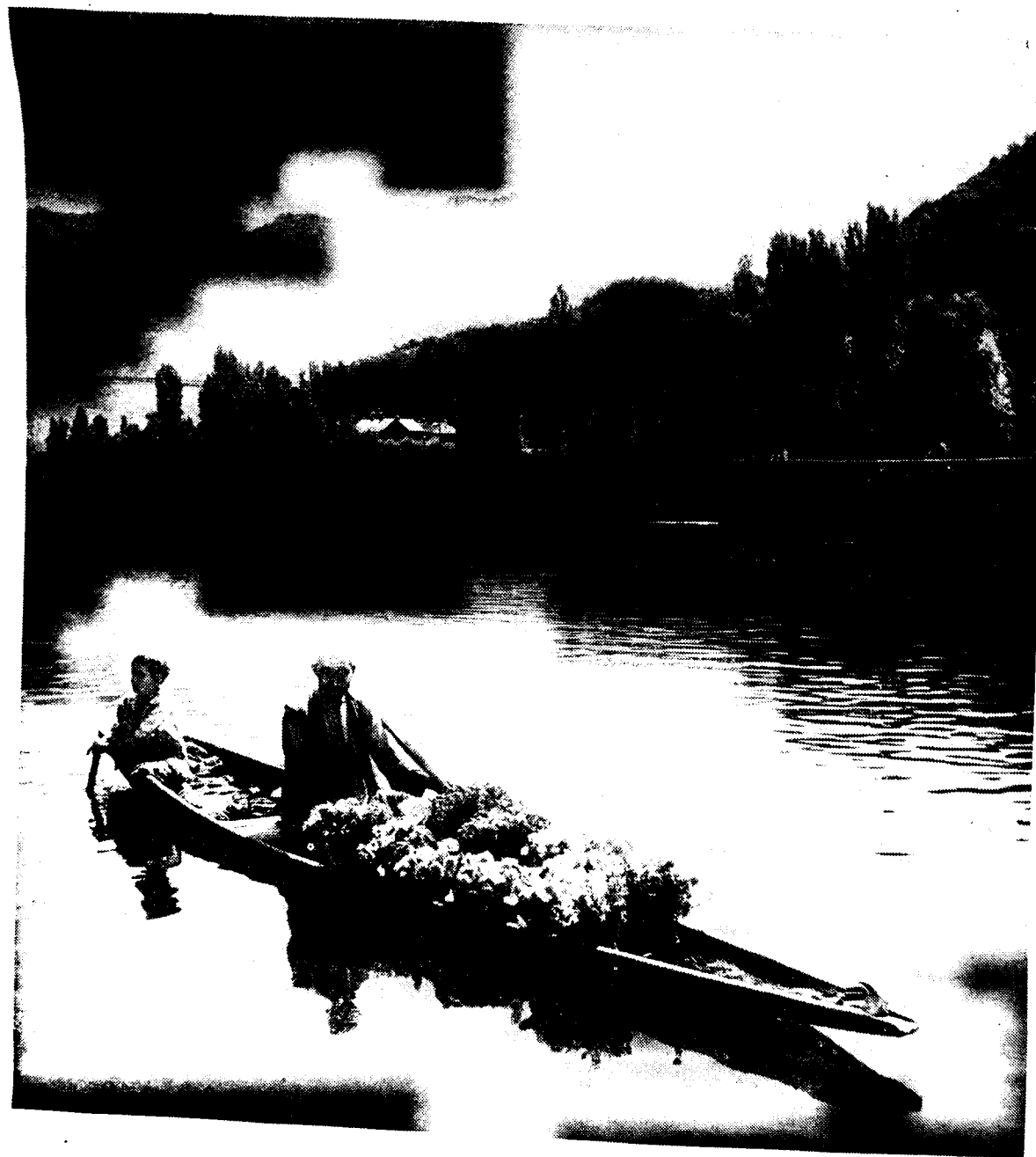
Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil & tehsil.

Tehsils of Anantnag District— Among the tehsils of district Anantnag, the largest number of rural shops excluding eating houses has been returned from Anantnag and the least from Kulgam, though the relative proportions of rural shops to the total number of shops in the two tehsils does not disclose any significant disparity. Tehsil Pulwama is, however, distinguishable for its high proportion of 96% as against 76% and 78% of Anantnag and Kulgam respectively. The small variation between Anantnag and Kulgam is explained by the number of urban areas in the two tehsils and this also accounts for the high incidence of rural shops in Pulwama which includes only one town.



SHOP

(A fisherman catching and selling fish in Dal Lake).



A MOBILE SHOP

(A boat-owner selling flowers to visitors occupying houseboats in Dal Lake).



Rural Shops and temporary stalls put up during festivals.

An important reason for the high incidence of rural census houses used as shops in the tehsils of the district is that the State Government have, of late, built a net work of roads connecting the interior parts of the tehsils which could be previously reached only on foot or by a pony. Shops have been set up at numerous places on these roads for the facility of the local inhabitants and visitors.

Tehsils of Srinagar District— Of the three tehsils constituting district Srinagar, there is no urban area in Ganderbal and all the shops in this tehsil fall in the rural sector only. As regards the other two tehsils, Badgam includes only a small township and this explains the high incidence of 99% shops in the rural sector of this tehsil as against only 11%, the corresponding proportion of Srinagar. Ganderbal is the smallest tehsil by size, number of villages, dwellings of all kinds and population and that is why the number of rural shops in this tehsil is even less than the corresponding number of Srinagar, not to speak of Badgam. Tehsil Srinagar is dominated by urban areas including municipality and the proportion of rural shops is as low as 11%.

Tehsils of Baramulla District— All the census houses used as shops other than eating houses in the two tehsils of Handwara and Karnah fall in the rural sector only due to the absence of any urban area.

Among other tehsils, Baramulla claims the largest number of shops and Uri the least. Here again, the disparity is accounted for by the sizes of the tehsils, their population and the number and size of urban areas falling in each.

Following are the proportions of rural shops in the four tehsils when compared with the total number of such shops in each :—

Baramulla	64%
Sopore	52%
Sonawari	71%
Uri	82%

But for the small town of Uri which has come into existence after partition, the whole of tehsil Uri extends to rural areas only which account

for the high proportion of rural shops, as indicated above.

Among the other three tehsils, the largest number of towns falls in Sonawari, whereas Baramulla and Sopore claim only two urban areas each. The towns of Sonawari tehsil are, however, of a very small size and of recent birth with the result that the proportion of rural shops by far exceeds that of its urban areas. Sopore and Baramulla, on the other hand, are fairly big towns and the former is an important commercial centre. As the houselisting operation was carried out in October, by which time the visitors had already left the State, most of the shops in the hill-station of Gulmarg town which falls in tehsil Baramulla had already closed. That is why the rural sector of Baramulla has returned a higher proportion of shops when compared with Sopore.

Tehsils of Ladakh District— There is only one small urban area in the whole of district Ladakh which falls in tehsil Leh. Kargil tehsil extends to rural areas only and all the shops other than eating houses in this tehsil fall in the rural sector.

Among all the tehsils of the State, the lowest proportion of rural shops other than eating houses has been returned from tehsil Leh at 11% of the total number of such census houses in the tehsil. Several reasons are responsible for the huge disparity in the proportions of such census houses in the rural sectors of the two tehsils. Principal among these are :—

(1) While the whole of district Ladakh is mountainous, making inter-communication difficult, if not impossible, the rural sector of Kargil tehsil is comparatively more accessible and shops are found here and there in this tehsil.

(2) The density of population of the two tehsils also discloses a marked disparity. Before partition, the area of tehsil Leh was more than four times that of Kargil, although its population was comparatively much less. Kargil tehsil has since been reduced to 5825 square miles only and the density of population which was previously 7 per sq. mile as against 1 of Leh has since registered a further increase and stands at 8 per



A MOBILE SHOP

(A boat-owner selling earthenware to the occupants of House-boats, Doongas, etc. in Dal Lake)

sq. mile while that of Leh has remained unchanged.

(3) Most of the shops are found either in Leh town or in village Kargil and are conspicuous by their absence in the rural sector of the two tehsils. Kargil was once a town and has since been declassified and converted into a village. It retains all the urban characteristics of Leh and includes a fairly large number of shops which now fall in the rural sector.

Tehsils of Doda District — The largest number and the highest proportion of rural shops (59%) in district Doda has been returned from tehsil Bhaderwah. Tehsil Doda has the next largest number of such shops, but their proportion stands at only 45% of the aggregate number of such shops as against 53% of Kishtwar. The lowest proportion is claimed by tehsil Ramban at 41%.

Ramban includes the largest number of urban areas and the incidence of rural shops is, therefore, much less than that of urban. Tehsil Doda is situated on either side of the district road leading from Batote to Kishtwar, but the remaining part of its rural sector is cradled in the most difficult mountainous areas where few shops have been set up due to their uneconomic working. Unlike Doda, the rural sector of Kishtwar claims a larger proportion of shops than its urban areas. It is a fairly big tehsil and extends to about 40 miles in the west, 45 miles in the north and over 100 miles in the east. Shops have been set up here and there on the Doda-Kishtwar road, Kishtwar-Dessu road and Kishtwar-Paddar road.

Tehsil Bhaderwah is the most fertile area in the district and shops are found in fairly large numbers in most of its villages. This explains the higher incidence of rural census houses used as shops other than eating houses.

Tehsils of Udhampur District — The largest number of rural shops has been returned from tehsil Udhampur and least from tehsil Ramnagar. Comparing the proportion of rural shops to the total number of such census houses in each tehsil, Ramnagar and Udhampur claim the highest and lowest proportions of 96% and 37% shops

respectively.

Tehsil Udhampur is not as hilly as Ramnagar and Reasi and enjoys an additional advantage of being situated on either side of the Srinagar-Jammu-Pathankot National Highway. This explains the greater incidence of shops in the rural sector of this tehsil when compared with the other two tehsils. Tehsil Reasi, on the other hand, is partly plain and partly mountainous and the shops are more or less evenly distributed between the rural and urban sectors, the corresponding proportions being 47% and 53% respectively. Ramnagar is entirely hilly and shops are visible only in a few places of its rural areas.

Tehsils of Jammu District — Among the tehsils of district Jammu, the tehsils of Akhnoor and Jammu claim respectively the least and the largest number of rural shops other than eating houses. There is not much disparity between Akhnoor and Samba due, among other reasons, to the fact that both these tehsils include a portion of mountainous areas where the number of shops is comparatively small. Ranbirsinghpore and Jammu are, on the other hand, both situated in plain areas and the incidence of rural shops in these two tehsils is larger when compared with Samba and Akhnoor.

The highest proportion of rural shops other than eating houses when compared with the total number of such census houses is however claimed by the tehsils of Akhnoor and Ranbirsinghpore at 68% in each case, notwithstanding the huge disparity between the actual number of such census houses in the two tehsils. Ranbirsinghpore includes three urban areas as against only one of Akhnoor and the total number of census houses used as shops other than eating houses in the former is much larger than the corresponding number of Akhnoor. The rural sector of Samba does not also disclose much disparity on proportionate basis when compared with Ranbirsinghpore and Akhnoor but in any case the lower incidence of such census houses in Samba is explained by the location of Samba town on the National Highway and the large number of shops returned from this area. The lowest proportion of rural shops is claimed

by tehsil Jammu at 22% and this is because the tehsil is dominated by the two urban areas namely the Municipality and Cantonment.

Tehsil of Kathua District — Judging by the number of census houses used as shops other than eating houses, the rural sector of tehsil Bashohli claims the largest number of such census houses and that of Hiranagar the smallest. The proportion of rural to total number of shops other than eating houses is however least in Kathua and highest in Bashohli, Hiranagar being intermediate between the two. Kathua tehsil includes two towns, as against only one falling in Bashohli and Hiranagar. The low incidence of rural shops in tehsil Hiranagar is explained by the geographical location of the major part of its rural sector, which is contiguous to the Indo-Pak border where investment is shy and commercial activity is consequently very limited.

Following are the proportions of shops other than eating houses in the rural sectors of the three tehsils when compared with the total number of such census houses in each :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural to total number of census houses used as shops other than eating houses, in the tehsil.
1. Bashohli	87 %
2. Kathua	58 %
3. Hiranagar	76 %

Tehsils of Poonch District — All census houses used as shops other than eating houses in tehsil Mendhar fall in the rural sector. Of the other three tehsils, Nowshehra which has the least number of rural shops, claims the highest proportion of 75% and Haveli the lowest, at 42%. Haveli includes the important town of Poonch, which is much bigger than any other urban area of the district and contains a fairly large number of shops. This explains the disparity between Haveli and the other two tehsils. Nowshehra tehsil is situated mostly in the plains and except for the few shops in the new township of Nowshehra, all others exist in the rural areas particularly on the Sunderbani-Nowshehra-Poonch

road. Rajouri is, on the other hand, a bigger town and contains numerous shops, the proportion for the rural sector being only 54%.

Business Houses & Offices.

There are, all told, 5,185 business houses and offices etc., in the State, of which over 66% have been returned from the urban areas and about 34% from the rural sector.

The State average of four business houses and offices in a thousand census houses is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar and Jammu only, the corresponding proportion in each of these districts being seven. The city of Jammu being the headquarter of State Government during winter (November to April), a large number of secretariat and other Government offices were present in Jammu in early November, when houselists were prepared. This and the fact that Jammu city abounds in wholesale dealers and distributors of consumer goods for all the mountainous areas of the province and even Kashmir accounts for the larger incidence in this city of such business houses as banks, beopar mandals, warehouses and offices of brokers, etc. Srinagar, on the other hand, is important both for the numerous handicrafts which are manufactured and marketed in the district and also as a hill station. As a result and because Srinagar city is also the headquarter of the Government in summer, the number of business houses, banks, offices and the like is fairly large.

Baramulla, Doda, Udhampur and Kathua come next with a proportion of three per thousand. The least proportions have been reported from district Anantnag, Ladakh and Poonch with two business houses in a thousand census houses in each case.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

The rural sectors of district Anantnag, Baramulla and Ladakh alone claim a higher proportion of business houses and offices etc., than the corresponding urban sector. Anantnag and Baramulla have equal proportions of such census houses at 56% in each case, as against 63% of Ladakh.

Among the other six districts, Kathua claims a greater incidence of rural business houses and offices at 49% of such census houses. There is not much disparity in the proportions of districts Srinagar, Doda, Udhampur and Poonch which range between 24% of Doda to 32% of Poonch. The lowest proportion of rural business houses has, however, been returned from district Jammu at 17%.

Anantnag and Baramulla districts are important fruit growing areas and also rich in forest produce. Besides the Government offices, there is also a large number of business houses and offices functioning in the rural sector of these two districts. This is not, however, true of districts Ladakh and the proportion, though high, is not in view of the small number of such census houses of any material significance.

In view of the high incidence of urban business houses and offices in the districts of Srinagar and Jammu, it is only natural that the corresponding rural proportions of such census houses in the two districts should be fairly low.

The rural sector of district Doda does not claim even one fourth of the total number of census houses used as business houses and offices in the district as a whole. This is because the district is entirely hilly, and but for offices of forest lessees, there are no other business houses functioning in such areas. This is also true, but not with equal emphasis, in respect of the district of Udhampur which is comparatively less hilly accounting for the relatively higher proportion of rural business houses and offices. District Kathua is partly situated in hilly areas and partly in plains and the proportion of rural and urban business houses and offices is more or less the same. There are some important handicraft establishments and commercial concerns found in its tehsils which account for the high incidence of rural business houses and offices.

Poonch district, when compared with Kathua, is more hilly and only a small sector of the district is plain. There are comparatively few business houses and offices in the rural areas of

the district and these again include the offices of forest lessees, etc.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Tehsils of Anantnag District— The largest number of rural business houses and offices in district Anantnag has been returned from tehsil Pulwama and the least from Kulgam. Except for tehsil Anantnag, which includes the largest number of urban areas, the rural proportion of business houses exceeds the corresponding urban proportion both in Kulgam and Pulwama, as indicated below:—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural business houses to total number of such census houses in the tehsil.
1. Tehsil Anantnag	38 %
2. Tehsil Kulgam	51 %
3. Tehsil Pulwama	89 %

This is in keeping with the number and the size of urban areas falling in each of the three tehsils. The high incidence of rural business houses and offices in tehsil Pulwama is explained by the fact that there is only one small town in this tehsil and even the tehsil headquarter falls in the rural sector with the result that almost all Government offices concentrated in village Pulwama have been classed as rural. There are very few business houses and offices in the rural sector of tehsil Kulgam except those engaged in the export of fruits and forest produce.

Tehsils of Srinagar District— All census houses used as offices and business houses in tehsil Ganderbal fall in the rural sector due to the absence of any urban area. There are very few urban business houses and offices in the small township of Natipora-Hyderpora of tehsil Badgam.

The number of offices and business houses in the two tehsils of Badgam and Ganderbal is the same, notwithstanding the huge disparity in their size and population. This is because Badgam is mostly hilly and Ganderbal is situated on either side of Srinagar-Kargil-Ladakh National Highway. The incidence of these census houses is not,

therefore, as pronounced in Badgam as in Ganderbal. Consistently with the size of its rural sector, tehsil Srinagar has the least number of rural business houses and offices among all the tehsils of the district.

Tehsils of Baramulla District— Of the four tehsils, Baramulla, Sopore, Sonawari and Uri, which alone include urban areas, the first three have lesser proportions of rural business houses when compared with the urban sector, as indicated below:—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural business houses to total No. of such census houses
1. Baramulla	38 %
2. Sopore	43 %
3. Handwara	100 %
4. Sonawari	37 %
5. Uri	73 %
6. Karnah	100 %

The disparity is explained by the larger number and bigger size of towns falling in Sopore, Baramulla and Sonawari when compared with Uri which includes only one small town.

The subjoined statement gives the proportions of rural business houses and offices in the various tehsils to the aggregate number of such census houses in the district as a whole:—

Sopore	20%
Baramulla	21%
Handwara	38%
Sonawari	9%
Uri	6%
Karnah	6%

Handwara is the biggest tehsil in the district both by size and population and extends to rural areas only. It is richer in fruit and forest produce than Baramulla and Sopore. This explains the larger incidence of rural business houses in this tehsil.

Sopore and Baramulla are more or less at par and so are Uri and Karnah. The first two tehsils are important as fruit-growing areas and a number of beopar mandals and offices of

fruit dealers and others exist in the rural sectors of the two tehsils. The rural areas of Uri and Karnah consist of difficult mountainous regions. Karnah is neither a fruit-growing area nor important for forest produce due to its inaccessibility.

Tehsil Sonawari is situated on the Srinagar-Bandipur-Gurez road and is the principal area supplying fish to Srinagar city. There are several Govt. offices in its rural sector in connexion with the execution of developmental plans.

Tehsils of Ladakh District— About 63% of the total number of business houses in district Ladakh fall in its rural sector. Of these, tehsil Leh claims only 13% and all the remaining 87% fall in the rural sector of tehsil Kargil which does not include any urban area. The number of rural business houses in tehsil Leh is the least in the whole State mainly because of its inaccessibility and economic backwardness.

It is clear from Table E. I. that the proportion of rural business houses, offices etc., in tehsil Leh to total number of such houses stands at 18%.

Tehsils of Doda District— There is not a single tehsil in district Doda in which the proportion of rural business houses and offices compared with the corresponding urban sector, is not much less, as indicated below:—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural business houses to total number of such houses in the tehsil.
1. Ramban	10%
2. Doda	19%
3. Kishtwar	45%
4. Bhaderwah	30%

Ramban includes the largest number of towns when compared with any of the other three tehsils. Kishtwar is the biggest tehsil in the district and the incidence of business houses in its rural sector is, therefore, most pronounced. The low incidence of rural business houses in Doda tehsil in comparison with Bhaderwah is explained by the fact that Doda town is the headquarter of a large number of district and tehsil offices of the

Government, resulting in larger incidence of urban business houses in this tehsil.

Taking the district as a whole, the proportions in which rural business houses and offices have been returned from the various tehsils stand as under :—

Ramban	11%
Doda	25%
Kishtwar	35%
Bhaderwah	29%

Tehsils of Udhampur District— Like district Doda, the incidence of rural business houses and offices in the tehsils of district Udhampur is not as pronounced as of those in the urban sector. Following are the tehsil-wise proportions of rural census houses used as offices and business houses when compared with the total number of such houses in each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural business houses to total No. of such houses in the tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	41%
2. Udhampur	22%
3. Reasi	34%

Actually, the number of rural business houses and offices in the two tehsils of Udhampur and Reasi is almost the same and the disparity in their respective proportions, as indicated above, is due to large variation between the total number of such census houses in the two tehsils. The least number of rural business houses are to be found in tehsil Ramnagar because of its entirely hilly character as a result of which such census houses consist only of a few Government offices and business houses belonging to forest lessees, etc.

The extent in which rural census houses used as offices and business houses in the district have been returned from the constituent tehsils are given below:—

Ramnagar	22%
Udhampur	40%
Reasi	38%

While these statistics point to the greater incidence of urban business houses and offices in tehsil

Ramnagar, their actual number when compared with similar census houses of the other two tehsils particularly Udhampur is extremely small.

Tehsils of Jammu District— Only 17% business houses and offices in district Jammu fall in the rural sector. These are shared by the constituent tehsils in the following proportions :—

Jammu	44%
Samba	14%
Ranbirsinghpura	26%
Akhnoor	16%

Tehsil Jammu claims the largest number of rural census houses used as offices and business houses. The number of such census houses in Samba and Akhnoor is more or less the same.

Ranbirsinghpura and Jammu includes very few hilly areas when compared with Akhnoor and Samba. This explains the disparity in the number and proportions of the rural business houses and offices of the tehsils.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural business houses and offices to the total number of such census houses in each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural business houses and offices to total No. of such houses in the tehsil.
1. Jammu	9%
2. Samba	42%
3. Ranbirsinghpura	50%
4. Akhnoor	43%

These proportions do not disclose much disparity so far as Samba, Ranbirsinghpura and Akhnoor are concerned. The rural sector of Jammu tehsil constitutes the suburbs of Jammu Municipality and is smallest by size when compared with similar areas of the other three tehsils. The tehsil is dominated by urban areas and the total number of business houses and offices in its urban sector is by far larger than that of the other three tehsils put together.

There are very few census houses of this category in the two new towns of Bishna and Arnia

of Ranbirsinghpura tehsil, which account for slightly higher proportions of rural business houses of this tehsil as compared with Samba, etc.

Tehsils of Kathua District— Except for tehsil Bashohli which has the largest number of rural business houses and offices, the number of such census houses in the other two tehsils is by far less than those of the corresponding urban sectors. This is because Bashohli is distinguishable from other two tehsils for its rich forests and as a wool growing area. A number of private houses connected with these industries are functioning in its rural sector, which together with offices owned by the State Government exceed the number of similar census houses in Kathua and Hiranagar. Unlike Hiranagar, which consists almost entirely of plain areas, the means of communication to various parts of Bashohli are difficult resulting in the sporadic growth of rural business houses and offices at different places. Kathua tehsil is partly hilly and mostly plain and though the number of rural business houses in this tehsil is only slightly less than that of Bashohli, there is a great disparity in their relative proportions when compared with the total number of such census houses in each tehsil, as indicated below :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural business houses to total No. of such census houses in the tehsil.
1. Bashohli	70%
2. Kathua	41%
3. Hiranagar	36%

Following are the proportions in which rural business houses and offices in the district as a whole have been returned from the relative tehsils :—

Bashohli	44%
Kathua	42%
Hiranagar	14%

Poonch District— All business houses and offices in tehsil Mendhar fall in rural sector due to the absence of any urban area in the tehsil. The number of rural census houses in Haveli and Nowshehra is more or less the same, but there is

a huge disparity in their *inter se* proportions when compared with the total number of business houses and offices in the two tehsils. Rajouri has a larger number of census houses used as offices and business houses than those of the rural and urban sectors of both Haveli and Nowshehra. Like several other areas of the State, Rajouri is also important for forest produce and a good number of offices of lease-holders are functioning in its rural sector.

The subjoined statement gives the proportions of rural business houses and offices of each tehsil in relation to the total number of such houses:—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural business houses and offices to total No. of such houses.
1. Haveli	14%
2. Rajouri	21%
3. Nowshehra	50%

The proportions in which rural census houses of the district are shared by the various tehsils are indicated below:—

Haveli	16%
Mendhar	39%
Nowshehra	18%
Rajouri	27%

Factories, Workshops & Worksheds

As already stated, Jammu and Kashmir occupies the third position among the States of India on the basis of the proportion per thousand census houses of factories, workshops and worksheds. This is mainly because of the preponderance of such of the workshops and worksheds and water-mills or ghraths, oil ghanis, handloom weaving and other commonplace industrial establishments as are engaged in the repairing or servicing of different kinds of goods. The number of factories, which is not available separately, is however exceedingly small when compared with workshops, etc. If a comparison of the proportion per thousand census houses of factories alone had been made with similar proportions of other States, Jammu and Kashmir would have occupied a position by far below the one it claims collectively for factories, workshops and worksheds.

As will be seen by a reference to table E-III, the rural sector of the State abounds in water-mills (ghraths), which claim a very high proportion of all such occupied census houses as are being used as workshop-cum-dwellings and factories and workshops, etc. It is also apparent from this table that in the rural sector of the State as a whole, watermills are housed in 45% census houses of the two categories mentioned above. The incidence of these workshops however varies according to the topographies of the areas concerned, the proportion being fairly high in mountainous regions and comparatively low in the plains. It is therefore that we find from table E-III that the proportion of the watermills in tehsils Leh, Kargil, Karnah, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramnagar, Haveli, Rajouri etc. is above 80% against less than 50%, the corresponding proportions for Srinagar, Badgam, Pulwama, Kulgam, Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsinghpura, Hiranagar, etc.

Table E. I shows that the largest number of factories, workshops, etc. has been returned from district Srinagar and the least from the districts of Kathua and Poonch. Except Srinagar which abounds in handicrafts and the three comparatively backward districts of Ladakh, Kathua and Poonch, the incidence of census houses used as factories, workshops, etc. in other districts ranges between 10 to 14% of the total number of such census houses in the State, as indicated by the sub-joined table :—

Name of district	Incidence of the total No. of factories, workshops, worksheds, etc. in the State
1. Anantnag	14%
2. Srinagar	16%
3. Baramulla	11%
4. Ladakh	9%
5. Doda	13%
6. Udhampur	11%
7. Jammu	10%
8. Kathua	8%
9. Poonch	8%

These statistics indicate that census houses occupied by factories, workshops, etc. in the State

as a whole stand equally divided between the districts of Jammu Province and of Kashmir Valley including Ladakh. Baramulla, Udhampur and Jammu are more or less at par and so are the contiguous districts of Anantnag and Doda.

The State proportion of 21 factories, workshops, etc. per thousand census houses is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar, Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur and Kathua only. Ladakh has the highest proportion of 68 per thousand and Baramulla and Jammu the least, both being at par with 14 per thousand census houses.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

The incidence of factories, workshops, etc. in the rural and urban sectors of the State is in the proportion of 79 to 21. Following are the district-wise proportions of rural factories and workshops when compared with the total number of such census houses in each district :—

Name of district	Proportion of rural factories and workshops to total No. of such census houses in each district.
1. Anantnag	82%
2. Srinagar	42%
3. Baramulla	86%
4. Ladakh	97%
5. Doda	93%
6. Udhampur	97%
7. Jammu	51%
8. Kathua	93%
9. Poonch	94%

It is apparent from these figures that by and large, most of the census houses used as factories, workshops, worksheds, etc. in five districts, namely, Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch belong to the rural sector. As there are practically no major industries in the rural areas of the State, these workshops and factories generally consist of commonplace manufacturing concerns, such as watermills, handloom weaving, production of edible fats and oils and the like. In Anantnag and Baramulla districts, the incidence of rural workshops and factories is not, however, so

pronounced as in the five districts mentioned above. Srinagar is the only district in the State where rural factories, workshops, etc., claim a lesser proportion than those in the urban sector. In Jammu district, the rural and urban proportions are more or less equal.

The main reason for the high incidence of rural workshops and factories in most of the districts of the State is that except for the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar, urban areas in other districts have yet to be industrialized. The districts of Jammu and Srinagar where the incidence of rural workshops and factories is not as pronounced as elsewhere, include the largest urban sectors which besides being easily accessible provide several facilities for running new industries.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils of the State, the largest number (2715) of census houses used as factories and workshops, etc., in the rural and urban sectors put together has been returned from Srinagar and the least (132) from tehsil Karnah.

In so far as the rural sector is concerned, tehsil Anantnag has the largest number of workshops and factories and Sonawari the smallest in the State.

Anantnag district—The proportions in which rural census houses used as factories and workshops have been returned from various tehsils of district Anantnag when compared with the total number of such houses in each tehsil stands as under :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural factories to total No. of such houses.
1. Anantnag	71%
2. Kulgam	89%
3. Pulwama	95%

The main reason for these disparities is the variation in the number of urban areas falling in each tehsil. Practically, the same commonplace industries are to be found in the rural areas of all the three tehsils and the number of census houses occupied by these varies according to the topography and the size of the rural areas. The subjoined

statement gives the proportions in which rural census houses used as factories, etc., in the district have been returned from the constituent tehsils :—

Anantnag	39%
Kulgam	33%
Pulwama	28%

Tehsil Anantnag is more hilly and mountainous when compared with Kulgam and Pulwama and the number and proportion of water-mills in this tehsil are larger than those of the other two tehsils. Similarly, Kulgam tehsil is more hilly than Pulwama. This explains the variation in the percentages indicated above.

It is also clear from table EI that rural factories, workshops, etc., of tehsils Anantnag and Kulgam constitute 1.4% of the total number of occupied rural houses. The corresponding proportion of tehsil Pulwama however stands at 1.2% only.

Srinagar district—Tehsil Badgam has the next largest number of rural census houses used as factories and workshops in the State. Like the tehsils of district Anantnag, tehsil Badgam is one of the biggest tehsils of the State and the huge disparity between the number of rural workshops and factories of this tehsil when compared with Srinagar or Ganderbal whose rural sectors are comparatively very small is, therefore, understandable. Tehsil Srinagar is dominated by urban areas and the incidence of rural workshops and factories is, therefore, very low. In Ganderbal tehsil, all census houses used as factories and workshops fall in the rural sector due to the absence of any urban area.

The rural areas of Srinagar tehsil being contiguous to the municipality include some workshops and factories engaged in urban industries which are not to be found in Badgam and Ganderbal.

The proportions in which rural workshops and factories in the district have been returned from the various tehsils are given in the following statement :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of rural factories and workshops to total No. of such houses.
1. Badgam	69%
2. Srinagar	13%
3. Ganderbal	18%

The number of water-mills occupying different categories of census houses in Badgam stands at 614 as against 85 of Srinagar and 173 of Ganderbal as a result of which the proportion of rural factories and workshops to total number of occupied census houses in the former stands at 1.6% as against 1.2% of Srinagar and Ganderbal. Apart from the variation in the sizes of the rural sectors of the three tehsils, the larger incidence of water-mills in Badgam is due to its relatively mountainous character.

Baramulla district—The over-all proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds in district Baramulla is 14 per thousand census houses against the State proportion of 21, which is exceeded only by the two border tehsils of Uri and Karnah whose population is lowest when compared with the other four tehsils of the district. While it is true that the proportion of factories and workshops, etc., to the total number of census houses in each of these two tehsils is much higher than others, the following table, which gives the tehsilwise percentages of such census houses in the district, will show that the largest number of manufacturing concerns has been turned from the tehsils of Handwara, Baramulla and Sopore :—

Baramulla	26%
Sopore	20%
Handwara	33%
Sonawari	6%
Uri	11%
Karnah	4%

It is clear that the number of workshops and factories in tehsil Handwara is the largest among all the tehsils of the district. This is because the tehsil is biggest by size and does not include any urban area. The main reason for the high incidence of workshops and factories in the tehsil however is that it is more mountainous by character than Sopore, Baramulla and Sonawari and the number of water-mills in this tehsil is therefore fairly large, being more than the corresponding number of the other three tehsils put together.

The size of tehsil Sonawari is comparatively very small and the tehsil consists mostly of plain and low level areas. It is therefore that the number of census houses occupied by workshops and factories

in this tehsil is very small and that of water-mills is only 23 as against 678 of Handwara. The fact that the tehsil includes as many as four urban areas has also a bearing on the low incidence of census houses occupied by workshops and factories in its rural sector.

Tehsils Uri and Karnah are both hilly and small by size with the difference however that the former is situated on the Baramulla-Uri-Muzaffarabad road and is more easily accessible than Karnah, which is cradled in the most difficult hilly areas and remains cut off from the rest of the State for several months in the year. For this reason there is a huge disparity between the numbers of their rural workshops and factories. Further, Uri is relatively larger in size and is not economically as backward as Karnah.

In so far as Baramulla and Sopore are concerned, each includes two urban areas and there is not much disparity in the incidence of workshops and factories falling in their respective rural sectors as indicated below :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise rural proportion of workshops and factories in the district	Proportion of rural workshops and factories to total No. of such census houses in each tehsil
1. Baramulla	24%	77%
2. Sopore	17%	73%
3. Handwara	38%	100%
4. Sonawari	3%	54%
5. Uri	13%	96%
6. Karnah	5%	100%

The proportions of rural factories and workshops to total number of rural occupied houses in each of the tehsils stand as under :—

Baramulla	1.3%
Sopore	1 %
Handwara	1.3%
Sonawari	0.4%
Uri	2.7%
Karnah	2.2%

The huge disparity in the proportions of tehsils Uri and Karnah, when compared with those of Baramulla, Sopore, etc., is explained by the fact that the former tehsils are entirely hilly and abound in water-mills. Sopore and Baramulla include large plain areas and the incidence of water-mills in these tehsils is not so pronounced.

Ladakh district—Tehsil Leh which is more hilly and by far larger in area than Kargil has a greater number of census houses in the occupation of workshops, factories, etc., whether on the whole or in the rural sector. There being no urban area in Kargil, all census houses of this category fall in the rural sector.

The rural workshops and factories in the district are shared by the two tehsils of Leh and Kargil in the proportions of 62 to 38 respectively.

Doda district—The State proportion of factories and workshops per thousand census houses is exceeded both by the district as a whole as also by each of its constituent tehsils. It ranges, so far as tehsils are concerned, between 25 per thousand of Ramban to 46 of Bhaderwah. Kishtwar which is the biggest tehsil in district Doda and entirely mountainous has the largest number of workshops and factories consisting mostly of water-mills among all the tehsils of the district. Almost all the workshops and factories in Doda tehsil have been returned from the rural areas.

Broadly speaking, the entire district is hilly and except for such of the workshops which produce essential commodities and articles of day to day consumption, there are hardly any other industries in its rural sector. In all these areas, the same common-place industries like water-mills, crushing of oilseeds, repairs and manufacturing of shoes and handloom weaving of woollen fabrics are met with, with the only difference that their incidence varies according to the size and geographical character of each area.

The subjoined statement gives the proportions of rural workshops and factories in each tehsil when compared with the number of such census houses in the district and with the total number in the tehsil concerned :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of rural workshops and factories in the district.	Proportions of rural workshops to total No. of such houses in the tehsil.
1. Ramban	18%	91%
2. Doda	20%	99%
3. Kishtwar	35%	94%
4. Bhaderwah	27%	90%

The statement shows that there is not much disparity among the tehsils in so far as the proportion of rural to total number of workshops and factories in each tehsil is concerned.

Udhampur District—In this district also, the State proportion of factories and workshops per thousand census houses is exceeded by the district as a whole as also by its constituent tehsils.

Tehsil Udhampur has the largest number (rural and urban put together) of workshops and factories among all the tehsils of the district. As Udhampur and Reasi include bigger urban sectors, and because Ramnagar is more hilly than either of these and has a larger number of water-mills, the incidence of rural workshops and factories in these two tehsils is uniform. In Ramnagar tehsil, however, which includes only a small town, almost all the workshops and factories belong to the rural sector.

The statement given below indicates the tehsil-wise proportions of rural workshops and factories in relation to the total number in the district and when compared with all census houses of this category falling in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of rural factories & workshops in the district.	Proportions of rural factories and workshops to total No. of workshops & factories.
1. Ramnagar	35%	99%
2. Udhampur	35%	96%
3. Reasi	30%	96%

Jammu district— Except for Jammu Municipality, the district proportion nor that of any of its constituent tehsils has a higher proportion of factories and workshops than that of the State as a whole. In so far as the rural sector is concerned, the incidence of census houses is, when compared with several other tehsils of the State, fairly low.

There are in all 1442 rural workshops and factories in the district. The subjoined statement gives the proportions in which these have been returned from the various tehsils, as also of rural workshops and factories in each tehsil when compared with the total number of such census houses in the tehsils concerned:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural workshops and factories in the district.	Proportion of rural workshops and factories to total No. of such houses.
1. Jammu	40%	34%
2. Samba	17%	78%
3. Ranbirsinghpore	18%	65%
4. Akhnoor	25%	83%

Jammu tehsil (rural), though smaller in size when compared with the other tehsils of the district, has the largest number of census houses occupied by factories and workshops. This is partly because of a net-work of water-mills operating on the banks of river Tawi as also because of the establishment of an industrial estate where a fairly large number of factories and workshops has been functioning for the last few years. Samba and Akhnoor are both partly hilly and partly plain and each includes only one town. Akhnoor is inhabited however, among others, by a larger number of refugees, many of whom have started industrial production on a small scale. Tehsil Akhnoor is mostly hilly and a large majority of its workshops and factories fall in the rural sector. This is also true, though not to the same extent, of tehsil Samba. There is practically no disparity in the incidence of rural workshops and factories in the tehsils of Samba and Ranbirsinghpore, notwithstanding the fact that the latter includes

three towns. Ranbirsinghpore and Jammu mostly consist of plain areas only, but the number of industries in the former is exceedingly small due to its being situated on the Pakistan border.

Kathua district— Hiranagar is the only tehsil in district Kathua in which the proportion of factories and workshops per thousand census houses does not exceed either the State or the district proportion. The highest proportion and the largest number of factories and workshops has been returned from tehsil Bashohli. One reason accounting for this high incidence in Bashohli is the size of the population and the number of occupied census houses which are the largest among all the tehsils of the district. Apart from this, however, the tehsil is entirely hilly and the number of its water-mills is more than three times the corresponding number of the rural sectors of Kathua and Hiranagar put together. The following statement gives the proportions of rural workshops and factories of each tehsil when compared with the total number of occupied census houses in the rural sector :—

Bashohli	3.1%
Kathua	2.3%
Hiranagar	1.8%

It may also be noted here that the rural areas of tehsil Bashohli are distinguishable from the other two tehsils for some special industries, such as basket weaving, spinning, etc., which also claim a certain proportion of the occupied census houses. The proportions of rural workshops and factories when compared with the total number of such census houses in each tehsil and the district are indicated below :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural workshops and factories in the district.	Proportion of rural workshops and factories to total No. of such houses in the tehsil.
1. Bashohli	56%	97%
2. Kathua	25%	84%
3. Hiranagar	19%	95%

Poonch district— The proportion of workshops and factories in district Poonch as a whole and in

two of its tehsils Haveli and Nowshehra is less than that of the State. Mendhar is at par with the State proportion, but the proportion of Rajouri is slightly higher.

The largest number of factories and workshops has been returned from Rajouri and the least from Nowshehra. The latter has come into existence after 1947 and as the areas included in this tehsil have suffered heavily due to tribal raids, the incidence of factories and workshops is comparatively low. Rajouri has suffered only in a small degree when compared with Haveli, Mendhar and Nowshehra. This and the fact that the tehsil is not economically so backward explain the larger incidence of rural factories and workshops.

Tables E-I and E-III show that the proportion of watermills in tehsil Nowshehra, when compared with the number of census houses used as workshop-cum-dwellings and workshops and factories, is as low as 24.4% as against 76.6% of Haveli and 65.2% of Rajouri. The corresponding proportion of tehsil Mendhar stands at 44.6%. These disparities are explained by the varying topographies of the rural sectors of the four tehsils. Nowshehra is mostly plain, while the others are dominated by hilly areas.

The proportions of rural workshops and factories when compared with the total number of such census houses in each tehsil and the district stand as under :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural workshops and factories in the district.	Proportion of rural workshops and factories to total No. of workshops and factories in the tehsil.
1. Haveli	19%	83%
2. Mendhar	35%	100%
3. Rajouri	38%	96%
4. Nowshehra	8%	91%

Rajouri is the biggest tehsil in the district both by size and population. Mendhar and Haveli rank second and third respectively and Nowshehra comes last of all. The proportions of rural workshops and

factories as shown in col. 2 above are therefore consistent with the size of the rural population of each tehsil.

Schools and other Educational Institutions.

The proportion per thousand census houses of schools and other educational institutions in Jammu and Kashmir State is, as already stated, the same as obtaining in Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore and Maharashtra. There are in all 6,406 census houses occupied by schools, etc., of which 68.5% have been returned from the rural and 31.5% from the urban sector. Following are the district-wise proportions of the census houses of this category :—

Name of district	Proportion of census houses used as schools and other educational institutions to the total number of such houses in the State.
1. Anantnag	16%
2. Srinagar	14%
3. Baramulla	17%
4. Ladakh	4%
5. Doda	7%
6. Udhampur	7%
7. Jammu	22%
8. Kathua	7%
9. Poonch	6%

These variations are no index to the number of educational institutions in a district, as the buildings in the occupation of schools and other educational institutions consist, in many cases, of a number of independent census houses, even though all of these are occupied by only one institution. At any rate, it is evident that census houses in which schools and other educational institutions are accommodated are almost equally distributed between the districts of Jammu province on the one hand and those of Kashmir province and Ladakh on the other. The actual number of schools in all the nine districts of the State is, however, very different from the number of census houses in their occupation.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

The number of rural census houses occupied by educational institutions of various districts varies

from 221 of Ladakh to 925 of Baramulla. Except Anantnag and Jammu where census houses of this category number 817 and 662 respectively, in no other district the number exceeds 438. The rural sector of district Srinagar being much smaller (1186 Sq. miles) when compared with those of Anantnag and Baramulla (2072 and 2510 Sq. miles) the number of rural census houses in the occupation of educational institutions in this district is comparatively very small. Ladakh, Doda and Udhampur claim much larger rural areas (37750, 4367 and 1727 Sq. miles) but the incidence of census houses occupied by schools, etc., in these districts is even lesser than that of Srinagar. This is because the rural population of these districts is by far smaller than that of Srinagar. Considering the size of rural part of district Kathua (1020 Sq. miles) which is definitely smaller than any of the districts referred to above, the incidence of rural census houses occupied by educational institutions cannot be regarded low. District Poonch, however, includes a much larger rural sector (1680 Sq. miles) but the number of its houses accommodating educational institutions is, when compared with Srinagar and Kathua etc., fairly small. The district is mostly hilly and each of its tehsils borders the cease-fire line. It is economically backward and the growth of educational institutions is not as pronounced as elsewhere.

Following are the districtwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by schools and other educational institutions in the State as also of such census houses in each district when compared with the total number in its rural and urban sectors :—

Name of district	Districtwise proportions of rural census houses in the State occupied by schools, etc.	Proportion of rural census houses of the State occupied by schools etc., to total No. of such houses in each district.
1. Anantnag	19%	81%
2. Srinagar	10%	49%
3. Baramulla	21%	84%
4. Ladakh	5%	98%

5. Doda	8%	74%
6. Udhampur	8%	70%
7. Jammu	15%	47%
8. Kathua	8%	83%
9. Poonch	6%	71%

The statement shows that 50% rural houses in the State occupied by educational institutions have been returned from the three valley districts and 65% from these and district Jammu put together. Each of these districts claims much larger rural populations than any of the remaining districts. The fact, however, remains that Kathua district is at par with Doda and Udhampur, notwithstanding the huge disparity of its population with those of these two districts. Another significant fact which transpires from this statement is that although the rural population of district Poonch is the next largest in Jammu province the number of its rural census houses in the occupation of educational institutions is the least. Even allowing for the structural variation of the buildings, the incidence of such institutions in Poonch seems to be very low.

It is also clear that except for the districts of Srinagar and Jammu which include largest urban areas, majority of census houses occupied by schools and other educational institutions have in all other districts been returned from the rural sector.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils, the largest number of rural census houses in the occupation of educational institutions has been returned from Anantnag and the least from Karnah. Anantnag ranks among the biggest tehsils of the State, claiming very large population when compared with Karnah which consists only of few villages with comparatively very small population. Among the tehsils of Valley districts, all others except Srinagar, Ganderbal, Sonawari, Uri and Karnah have a fairly large number of rural census houses occupied by schools. The tehsils of Jammu province do not, however, disclose disparities of such magnitude, the number of houses of this category in these tehsils ranging from 42 of Haveli to 193 of Jammu.

Anantnag District— The proportion of educational institutions in district Anantnag as a whole and in its constituent tehsils is less than the State proportion and stands at 4 per thousand census houses. Numerically, however, the largest number of census houses occupied by educational institutions in the State has been returned from tehsil Anantnag. This is in keeping with the size of its rural population which is the highest among all the tehsils of the State. Kulgam claims much larger rural population than that of Pulwama but there is no disparity in the number of census houses used as schools, etc., in the two tehsils.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district when compared with both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural schools, etc. in the district.	Proportion of rural schools, etc., to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	38%	74%
2. Kulgam	31%	80%
3. Pulwama	31%	94%

Reasons for the varying proportions of rural census houses when compared with the total number of such houses in each tehsil are obvious. Anantnag includes three, Kulgam two and Pulwama only one urban area.

Srinagar District— The over-all proportion of schools and other educational institutions per thousand census houses in the district is the same as that of the State as a whole. This proportion is exceeded by tehsil Srinagar including municipality, but if Srinagar Municipality is left out of account, the proportion would be reduced from six to four as against three per thousand census houses of tehsils Badgam and Ganderbal.

Among the tehsils of district Srinagar, Ganderbal extends to rural areas only and Badgam includes only one small residential town. Tehsil Srinagar has the least rural population and that of Badgam

is more than three times that of Srinagar. Consistently with the size of its population, Ganderbal has a slightly larger number of rural census houses occupied by schools than Srinagar. In fact, the *inter se* proportions of rural census houses of this category of all the 3 tehsils are in keeping with the variation in the sizes of their population. Following are the proportions (tehsilwise) of rural census houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses used as schools, etc., in the district.	Proportion of rural schools, etc., to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Badgam	60%	91%
2. Srinagar	20%	16%
3. Ganderbal	20%	100%

Of all the tehsils in the State, Srinagar includes the largest urban areas and this explains the disparity of its rural census houses occupied by schools, etc., when compared with Badgam.

Baramulla District— District and tehsil Baramulla have both the same proportions of census houses occupied by educational institutions as that of the State. Sopore, Uri and Karnah have higher proportions, but those of Handwara and Sonawari are lower.

Tehsils Handwara and Karnah which do not include any urban areas and have the highest and the smallest population in the district respectively, claim the largest and the least number of rural census houses occupied by educational institutions.

The small variation in the number of rural census houses of this category between Baramulla and Sopore is also due to the respective sizes of rural population of the two tehsils. This is also true of Sonawari, Uri and Karnah.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by schools, etc.,

in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses used as schools etc. in the district.	Proportion of rural schools to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	21%	79%
2. Sopore	26%	73%
3. Handwara	33%	100%
4. Sonawari	8%	72%
5. Uri	7%	93%
6. Karnah	5%	100%

Ladakh District— District Ladakh and tehsil Kargil have higher proportions of census houses in the occupation of schools than that of the State. The corresponding proportion of tehsil Leh is however low.

It appears that there has either been some mistake in the classification of the census houses in the rural sector of tehsil Leh, or some of the educational institutions were closed at the time of the preparation of houselists. According to the information made available by the State Government, the number of schools functioning in tehsil Leh is 86 and as these must be dispersed over long distances and situated in far-flung villages, it is inconceivable that these could be accommodated in 65 census houses only.

Kargil does not include any urban area and all its census houses in the occupation of schools, etc. fall in the rural sector. The total number of rural houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district is shared by the two tehsils of Leh and Kargil in the proportion of 26 to 74.

Considering all aspects, it is evident that the number of educational institutions in tehsil Leh is quite incommensurate with the size of its population.

Doda District— The proportion of census houses in the occupation of educational institutions in the tehsils of district Doda is generally the same as that of the State as a whole. The

proportion of tehsil Kishtwar is however only four per thousand, the same as for the district. Among the tehsils, the largest number of census houses used for educational institutions has been returned from tehsil Kishtwar and the least from tehsil Doda.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by schools in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of census houses occupied by educational institutions, etc., in the district.	Proportion of rural schools to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramban	19%	56%
2. Doda	23%	72%
3. Kishtwar	31%	86%
4. Bhaderwah	27%	82%

Tehsil Ramban is obviously distinguishable from the other three tehsils for its low incidence of rural educational institutions both in the district as a whole and in relation to the proportion of such houses in the entire tehsil. There is not much difference in the rural population of Ramban and Kishtwar, but the disparity between the number of their rural census houses occupied by schools, etc., is fairly large. Bhaderwah has a slightly larger population than Doda which accounts for the higher proportion of rural census houses occupied by schools in the former.

Udhampur District— Like district Doda, two of the tehsils of Udhampur district have the same proportions of census houses in the occupation of educational institutions as that of the State, whereas the district as a whole and the other tehsil, namely Reasi, have lesser proportion. Numerically, tehsil Udhampur has largest number of such census houses and tehsil Reasi the least, although the latter has the highest population among all the three tehsils of the district.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by schools, etc.,

in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of Tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of schools in the district.	Proportion of rural schools to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	40%	80%
2. Udhampur	36%	66%
3. Reasi	24%	63%

A comparison of the above proportions with the tehsilwise rural population shows that the former vary inversely with the size of the population. Reasi and Ramnagar, which have respectively the largest and the smallest rural population, claim the least and the highest number of rural census houses in the occupation of educational institutions.

Jammu District— In Jammu District, the State proportion is exceeded not only by the district itself, but by most of the constituent tehsils. Even Lumbisringhpura, which has the lowest proportion, is at par with the State. The high proportion of Jammu tehsil however is, as indicated in the case of census houses of other categories, due to the inclusion of the municipal census houses used for housing educational institutions.

Tehsil Jammu, which has the largest rural population in the district, has also the highest number of rural census houses occupied by schools. Samba has the least rural population in the district, but the incidence of census houses in the occupation of schools is larger than in R. S. Pora and Akhnur. This is set off by the corresponding number of the urban houses in the tehsil, which is least in the entire district.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of Tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of schools in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of schools in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	29%	24%
2. Samba	28%	85%
3. R. S. Pora	21%	68%
4. Akhnur	22%	75%

Jammu tehsil is obviously distinguishable for its very large number of rural census houses in the occupation of schools, even though these constitute only 24% of the total number of such houses in the tehsil.

Kathua District— District and tehsil Kathua have the same proportion of census houses in the occupation of educational institutions as that of the State. tehsil Hiranagar has however a much higher proportion of 8 per thousand, while tehsil Bashohli ranks among the tehsils of the State in which this proportion has been reported to be the least. As will be evident by a reference to table E. I. numerically also, Hiranagar has the largest and Bashohli the smallest number of census houses occupied by schools, etc. As in other districts, variations in the proportions of these census houses and even the numerical fluctuations are not to be construed as corresponding to the number of educational institutions. In district Kathua, tehsil Bashohli has as many as 89 Government owned schools of different grades as against 76 of Kathua and 83 of Hiranagar. Further, there may also be, in addition, other educational institutions sponsored by social organizations, etc.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of schools in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of schools in each tehsil.
1. Bashohli	30%	87%
2. Kathua	30%	77%
3. Hiranagar	40%	74%

The largest number of rural census houses occupied by schools has been returned from Hiranagar, though Bashohli claims the highest population in the district. The population of rural sectors of Kathua and Hiranagar is approximately equal, but there is a wide disparity in the number of houses in the occupation of schools in the two tehsils. In the case of Bashohli, this is explained by the different patterns of buildings in mountainous areas where heavy snowfalls take place and houses are so built that a single census house is subdivided into a number of smaller apartments. The same cannot be said in respect of Kathua.

Poonch District— District Poonch and its two tehsils, Mendhar and Rajouri, have returned lesser proportions of census houses in the occupation of educational institutions than that of the State. Of the other two tehsils, Haveli has a slightly higher proportion (6 per thousand) and Nowshehra is at par with the State. In so far as the census houses in the occupation of schools in the various tehsils are concerned, Haveli has returned the highest number and Nowshehra the least.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses used as schools, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural schools in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of schools in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	15%	34%
2. Mendhar	33%	100%
3. Rajouri	27%	78%
4. Nowshehra	25%	87%

Rajouri has the largest rural population in the district and Nowshehra the smallest, Mendhar ranking second and Haveli third. This shows that the incidence of rural houses occupied by educational institutions has no bearing on the population of the tehsil concerned. Further, except Nowshehra and a few small areas of the other tehsils the structural pattern of the buildings is the same as in the Valley districts as a result of which there cannot be much disparity

in the number of institutions and the houses occupied by them.

Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops & Eating Places.

In so far as the proportion of census houses of this category is concerned, the State is at par with Punjab, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Except for the districts of Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua, the proportion in other six districts of the State is much less being either one or below one per thousand census houses. As already stated while discussing the incidence of hotels, sarais, etc., the number of restaurants in district Srinagar has been inflated by including some of the hotels of the city in this category.

It is necessary to remark here that all restaurants and eating places which are also used by the owners or the management and workers for residential purposes have been included in the category of shop-cum-dwellings. Similarly, census houses which are used both for the manufacturing and sale of sweetmeats have been categorized under workshops. In the circumstances, neither the proportion nor the number of census houses shown under the category *restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places* can be taken as an index of the size of such establishments in any part of the State.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

Except for the districts of Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua, the incidence of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in the rural sector of the various districts is fairly low. There is no such census house in Ladakh and even in Doda, the number does not exceed three. As already stated above, some of these census houses have already been included with shop-cum-dwellings or workshops, etc., and this may, among other reasons, account for the very low incidence of such houses in the district.

Even as between Srinagar and Jammu, there is a huge disparity, the number of houses of this category in the former being more than twice that of latter. Following are the proportions in which restaurants, eating places, etc., in the rural sector of the State have been returned from the various

districts. The statement also gives the percentages of rural to total number of census houses occupied by restaurants, etc., in each district :—

Name of district	Districtwise proportion of rural restaurants in the State.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each district.
1. Anantnag	10%	67%
2. Srinagar	40%	28%
3. Baramulla	7%	70%
4. Ladakh	—	—
5. Doda	—	4%
6. Udhampur	6%	75%
7. Jammu	20%	33%
8. Kathua	14%	67%
9. Poonch	3%	42%

These figures indicate that the rural sector of districts Anantnag, Baramulla, Udhampur and Kathua have a predominant number of census houses in the occupation of restaurants and sweetmeat shops than their corresponding urban areas. In Doda and Ladakh, either such houses do not exist at all or their number is negligible.

The high incidence of rural restaurants, tea shops and eating places in district Anantnag is explained by the fact that there is a huge number of health resorts in non-urban areas of the district which are visited by people both from within and outside the State for recreation. Among these may be mentioned Achhabal, Kokarnag, Verinag, Aishmuqam, Ahrabal, Tral and numerous other places.

In Srinagar district, the incidence of rural restaurants and eating places is fairly low, when compared with its urban sector, but nevertheless their number is largest among all the districts of the State. These census houses are found in and around the Mughal Gardens such as Chashma Shahi, Nishat, Shalamar, Nasim etc. In addition, the number of such houses in village Cherar which attracts hundreds of pilgrims every day from all parts of the Valley is also fairly large. Badgam, the seat of the chief religious leader of Shias of Kashmir also abounds in such shops due to constant influx of visitors.

Eating houses are also visible at a number of places on Srinagar-Sonamarg road which falls in the rural area of district Srinagar.

Baramulla has the least number of restaurants and eating houses among all the valley districts. Those falling in the rural sector are mostly located at Handwara, Baramulla-Uri road, Kupwara which is the junction of roads leading to Karnah and Lolab valley and Tangmarg, a health sanatorium.

The absence of any census houses occupied by restaurants in the rural sector of district Ladakh is explained by the fact that the number of visitors to the district because of its difficult access is very limited. Furthermore, the journey from Srinagar to Kargil and Kargil to Leh being fairly tough and long, people do not usually halt at any place in their anxiety to reach their destination in time.

Like district Ladakh, Doda is almost entirely mountainous and difficult of access. Some of the census houses occupied by eating places, etc., which are also used for residential purposes have, however, been included with shop-cum-dwellings.

Like district Baramulla, the number of rural census houses occupied by restaurants etc. in district Udhampur is fairly small. These are found mostly on the Udhampur-Jammu road and Jammu-Dumail-Katra road, or in village Sudh Mahadev, a famous Hindu shrine.

Though the incidence of rural census houses in the occupation of eating places in Jammu district is very small, their actual number is, however, the largest when compared with any other district of Jammu province. Restaurants and sweetmeat shops etc., are mostly found in such of the areas which have sprung up in the outskirts of Jammu city such as the industrial estate, etc. In addition, they also exist in the villages on Jammu-Udhampur road, Jammu-Samba National Highway and Jammu-Akhnoor roads.

Of the total number of census houses in the occupation of restaurants and eating places in Kathua district, 2/3rds have been returned from its rural sector alone. Most of these are situated on Lakhempur-Bashohli road and in the extension area of Kathua proper which has not yet been merged

with the urban sector. Some shops are also to be found on the Samba-Lakhenpur and Chakdiala-Hiranagar roads.

All the eating houses and restaurants in the rural sector of district Poonch whose number with the exception of Ladakh and Doda is the least in the State are found either in Sunderbani, an outgrown village of tehsil Nowshehra or on the one-hundred-mile long Sunderbani-Nowshehra-Rajouri-Poonch road. The district is mostly inaccessible and its rural areas are not generally visited by people other than the local inhabitants or Government servants.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils of the State, Badgam has an exceptionally large number of rural census houses occupied by restaurants and other eating places. There are seven tehsils namely Karnah, Leh, Kargil, Doda, Kishtwar, Bhaderwah and Heveli, where no such houses exist. In other tehsils, the number ranges between 2 of Rajouri to 86 of Ranbirsinghpura.

Anantnag District— In district Anantnag, the tehsils of Anantnag and Kulgam claim respectively the largest and the least number of rural census houses which function as restaurants or other eating places. Anantnag is a very big tehsil and includes, among others, several places of site-seeing and recreation. The disparity between Pulwama and Kulgam is, however, explained by the fact that villages Pulwama, Tral and Awantipora, though belonging to the rural sector, are developing fast on urban lines. Further, Pulwama is the headquarter of the tehsil and several Government offices are concentrated at this place. Tral is one of the biggest villages in the valley and is a central marketing place for the surrounding rural areas which lie in the eastern enclaves of the tehsil. Awantipora has been the tehsil headquarter for a pretty long period and being the junction of the roads leading to Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama, Tral, etc., contains several eating houses and restaurants.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural restaurants, etc., in the districts and in relation to both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural restaurants in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil
1. Anantnag	50%	51%
2. Kulgam	20%	100%
3. Pulwama	30%	100%

It is clear from the above that except for tehsil Anantnag, all the census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops, tea shops, etc., in the other tehsils belong to their respective rural sectors only.

Srinagar District— As stated earlier, the number of rural census houses in the occupation of restaurants and eating places in tehsil Badgam is enormous when compared with the other tehsils of the State. This is because of numerous eating places and restaurants in the villages situated on the road from Srinagar to Cherar, which attracts a perennial flow of pilgrims from all parts of Kashmir. Besides the village Cherar which itself abounds in such shops, a large number of eating places and tea shops etc. also exist in Pakherpora, another village of the tehsil almost as important as Cherar as a place of Muslim pilgrimage. Village Badgam which is both the tehsil head-quarter and the religious centre of the Shias of Kashmir also includes, among others, several census houses used as restaurants and eating places.

In tehsil Srinagar, the number of such houses is the least and includes only such of the restaurants as have been set up in and around the Mughal Gardens and Hazratbal and Khrew the famous places of Muslim and Hindu pilgrimage.

As regards Ganderbal, eating places exist not only at Sonamarg, a reputed hill-station, but also in the various villages on the Srinagar-Sonamarg road particularly at Ganderbal, Nunnar, Kangan, etc.

For these reasons and also because Badgam has the largest rural population in district Srinagar, the incidence of rural restaurants and eating places in this tehsil is much too high when compared with others.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural restaurants etc., in the district and in both

the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural restaurants in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Badgam	73%	100%
2. Srinagar	9%	8%
3. Ganderbal	18%	100%

Baramulla District— No rural census houses in the occupation of restaurants, etc., exist in tehsil Karnah. In the remaining five tehsils, the number of such houses varies from five of Uri to eighteen of Baramulla. Tehsils Baramulla, Sopore and Handwara have more or less equal number of rural houses in the occupation of restaurants, tea shops and other eating places. The corresponding number of Sonawari and Uri is comparatively much less on account of the size of their rural sectors being very small.

Rural eating houses and restaurants etc., in tehsil Baramulla are mostly located on Baramulla-Uri road, Tangmarg, Pattan and other important villages. Those returned from Sopore are found in the villages of Gurez valley, which is reached after crossing Rajdhani Pass at 11,600 feet. All the restaurants and eating houses of Handwara fall in the rural sector and are located in Handwara, Kupwara, Trehgam, Langet, Chowkibal, etc. Eating places in the rural areas of Sonawari and Uri are found in villages situated around the Wullar Lake and on the Baramulla-Uri road respectively.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by restaurants, etc. in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural restaurants in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	29%	90%
2. Sopore	26%	53%
3. Handwara	25%	100%
4. Sonawari	12%	53%
5. Uri	8%	63%
6. Karnah	...	...

Ladakh District— There is only one urban census house in the whole of district Ladakh

occupied by a restaurant. No such houses exist in the rural sector of either of the two tehsils Leh or Kargil. Reasons for this have already been given while discussing the incidence of census houses of this category in the rural sectors of the various districts of the State.

Doda District— There are no restaurants or eating places in the rural areas of any of the tehsils of district Doda except tehsil Ramban which also does not claim more than three such census houses. Like Ladakh, the entire district is hilly and inaccessible as a result of which the economic working of eating places is not feasible.

Udhampur District— The tehsils of Ramnagar and Reasi have more or less equal number of rural houses occupied by restaurants, sweetmeat shops, but the corresponding number of tehsil Udhampur is fairly large. This is because most part of the rural sector of Reasi and the whole of Ramnagar are hilly, whereas the major part of Udhampur consists of plain areas situated on the Srinagar-Jammu-Pathankot National Highway.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by restaurants, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural restaurants in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such census houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	13%	88%
2. Udhampur	76%	74%
3. Reasi	11%	75%

These figures show that the rural sectors of the three tehsils have more or less an equal incidence of restaurants and eating places, when compared with their urban areas though Ramnagar, which is entirely hilly, claims a slightly higher proportion.

Jammu District— Tehsil Ranbirsinghpura of district Jammu has the next largest number of rural census houses in the State in the occupation of restaurants, sweetmeat shops, etc. Tehsils Jammu and Akhnoor have comparatively much smaller number of such houses. The rural sector of the former is in the close vicinity of the municipality and very few people prefer to eat in the rural shops. Akhnoor is almost entirely hilly and eating houses cannot work economically. Ranbirsinghpura, on the other hand, consists

entirely of plain areas and displaced persons, who have settled on evacuee lands, have set up sweetmeat shops and other eating shops in the various villages where they have been rehabilitated. Samba is situated on Jammu-Pathankot National Highway and eating houses exist in most of the villages on this road.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses occupied by restaurants etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural restaurants in the district	Proportion of rural to total number of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	12%	7%
2. Samba	27%	67%
3. Ranbirsinghpura	52%	72%
4. Akhnoor	9%	64%

It is evident from the above that the large majority of restaurants or eating places of Jammu tehsil fall in its urban sector, whereas in all other tehsils the incidence of such houses is most pronounced in the rural areas.

Kathua District— The actual number of rural census houses in the occupation of restaurants, sweetmeat shops, tea shops, etc., of the three tehsils of district Kathua is, except for small variation, almost equal, notwithstanding the difficult topography of Bashohli and parts of tehsil Kathua. Hiranagar which is almost entirely plain has the largest number of such houses and Kathua the least.

The eating houses, tea and sweetmeat shops in the rural areas of Bashohli are mostly located on the Lakhenpur-Bashohli road and in Billawar. Those returned from Kathua are situated on Chakdiala-Kathua road and in the extension area of Kathua town. In Hiranagar, eating houses have been set up on the road connecting Chakdiala with Hiranagar town and in certain other villages of the tehsil.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural census houses in the occupation of restaurants, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of rural restaurants in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Bashohli	34%	70%
2. Kathua	30%	51%
3. Hiranagar	36%	84%

In passing, it may be remarked that tehsil Kathua includes two urban areas as against only one in each of the other two tehsils which explains the disparity in the incidence of rural houses of each tehsil, when compared with its urban sector.

Poonch District— Tehsil Haveli has no restaurants or eating houses in its rural areas. The incidence of such houses in Rajouri is also negligible. All the census houses occupied by restaurants and eating shops in Mendhar which are more than twice the corresponding number of Nowshehra fall in its rural sector, there being no urban area in this tehsil.

Except for certain parts of tehsil Nowshehra, the whole of the district is hilly and this explains the small incidence of restaurants and eating places in the rural areas of the various tehsils. The eating shops in Mendhar and Nowshehra are mostly found in Surankote, a well-populated village on Rajouri-Bhimbergalli-Poonch road and in the villages situated on the Sunderbani-Nowshehra-Rajouri road.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural restaurants in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of rural restaurants in the district.	Proportions of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	—	—
2. Mendhar	63%	100%
3. Rajouri	8%	13%
4. Nowshehra	29%	54%

It is apparent that majority of census houses occupied by restaurants and eating places of tehsils Haveli and Rajouri exist in their respective urban sectors, there being practically no such houses in their rural areas.

Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar)

Jammu and Kashmir ranks third among all the States in respect of the incidence of census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering, which constitute 1.5% of the total number of census houses in the State. This high incidence is due mainly to the existence of a very large number of religious institutions such as mosques, khanqahs, temples, gurdawaras, gumpas, imam-baras, matam-sarais, ibadat-gahs and

puja ghars, as also panchayat ghars and cinema houses. The number of census houses used as places of entertainment is, however, comparatively very small. As will be seen by a reference to Table E.I, there are in all 19,869 census houses used as places of entertainment community gathering, of which 89% fall in the rural and 11% in the urban sectors. The proportions in which the total number of these houses in the State have been returned from the various districts are indicated below :—

Name of district	Proportions
1. Anantnag	23%
2. Srinagar	15%
3. Baramulla	20%
4. Ladakh	5%
5. Doda	8%
6. Udhampur	6%
7. Jammu	10%
8. Kathua	6%
9. Poonch	7%

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

The largest number of rural census houses used as places of entertainment, community gathering and panchayat ghars has been returned from district Anantnag and the least from Udhampur. The number of such houses in each of the three-valley districts is by far larger than the corresponding number of any of the five districts of Jammu province of Ladakh. Srinagar has less than half the number of census houses of this category when compared with Anantnag, but the disparity between Baramulla and Anantnag is not large. This is partly because of varying size of the urban sectors of different districts as a result of which Srinagar has the largest number of urban places of community gathering, etc., in the whole State. Further, Anantnag has the highest population among all the districts of the State and the number of religious places in this district is naturally very large. The fact, however, remains that the incidence of these houses in district Jammu is by far less than in the valley districts, although the disparity between their relative populations is comparatively small. This is, among other reasons, due to the fact that the number of religious institutions in Muslim majority areas is very large, there being hardly any village which does not own at least one mosque, if not more. For the same reason, the number of such houses in district Jammu is

even lesser than that of Doda though the population of the former is almost twice that of Doda.

Following are the districtwise proportions of rural census houses used as places of entertainment etc., in the State and in relation to the total number of rural and urban houses of this category in each district :—

Name of district	Districtwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the State.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each district
1. Anantnag	24%	94%
2. Srinagar	12%	73%
3. Baramulla	22%	95%
4. Ladakh	6%	98%
5. Doda	8%	92%
6. Udhampur	6%	89%
7. Jammu	8%	74%
8. Kathua	7%	96%
9. Poonch	7%	94%

It is clear from the above that except for the districts of Srinagar and Jammu, the incidence of rural census houses used as places of community gathering in all other districts of the State is very high, ranging from 89% of Udhampur to 98% of Ladakh. Another significant fact is that the number of houses of this category in Kashmir valley is much larger than that of all other six districts of the State put together.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil.

The number of rural houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering in the various tehsils of the State ranges from 145 of Nowshehra to 1621 of Anantnag. It is evident from Table E.I. that the number of such houses generally varies according to the population of each tehsil, the only other factor responsible for larger incidence being the preponderance of Muslim population. It is, therefore, that by and large almost every tehsil in Kashmir has a much larger number of houses used as places of community gathering etc., than those of any other district, the only exception being Sonawari, Uri and Karnah whose population is comparatively very small. The tehsils of Leh and Kargil, for instance, are respectively dominated by Buddhists and Muslims and although the disparity between their populations is very small, Kargil has over 150%

more census houses used as places of community gathering, etc., than Leh. Ramban, though predominantly Muslim, has suffered during the raids but for which the number of its census houses used as places of community gathering, would have been much larger than that of Bhaderwah. It is for this reason that although the population of Ramban and Kishtwar is more or less equal, there is a huge disparity in the number of their respective census houses used as places of community gathering, etc.

Anantnag District— Except for a small variation in the tehsils of Kulgam and Pulwama, the proportion of census houses used as places of entertainment in district Anantnag and of its constituent tehsils is 18 per thousand.

The variation in the number of rural houses of this category in the various tehsils of the district is directly proportional to the disparity in their respective populations.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural houses used as places of entertainment, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	38%	91%
2. Kulgam	33%	95%
3. Pulwama	29%	98%

The variation in the tehsilwise proportions of rural to total number of houses is not of any sizeable magnitude and being very high in all cases indicates that they are generally concentrated in the rural sector.

Srinagar District— Srinagar district has the same proportion of census houses occupied by places of entertainment as that of the State. As regards tehsils except for Srinagar, the proportion per thousand census houses is higher in each tehsil than the State proportion. The high proportion of Ganderbal tehsil is due only to the total number of census houses being much smaller, when compared with the other two tehsils of the district. Badgam tehsil has the next largest proportion notwithstanding the fact that the number of census houses is also fairly large.

In this case also, the large disparity between the rural houses used as places of community

gathering, etc., in the various tehsils arises from their varying populations. The rural population of Srinagar and Ganderbal is less than 30% and 39% of Badgam respectively and the proportion of their rural census houses used as places of community gathering when compared with that of Badgam are also more or less the same.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural houses used as places of entertainment etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the district	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Badgam	60%	99%
2. Srinagar	15%	30%
3. Ganderbal	25%	100%

Baramulla District— Like district Anantnag, the proportion of census houses in district Baramulla and its constituent tehsils which are used for community gathering and entertainment is either higher than the State proportion or at par with it. Tehsil Uri has returned the highest proportion of 23 per thousand census houses and tehsils Sopore and Sonawari the lowest being 15 per thousand in each case.

Handwara and Karnah tehsils which have largest and the smallest rural population in district Baramulla have also the highest and the least number of census houses used as places of community gathering, etc. Sopore has a slightly larger population than Baramulla, but the number of its houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering is comparatively less. This is because Sopore includes the Gurez Valley and Tilel where the density of population is very low and the number of community gathering places very small. In the other three tehsils, the number of such houses is more or less proportionate to their rural population.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	21%	92%
2. Sopore	20%	93%

3. Handwara	40%	100%
4. Sonawari	8%	87%
5. Uri	8%	99%
6. Karnah	3%	100%

Ladakh District— Ladakh district claims the highest proportion of census houses used as places of entertainment. Numerically, however, the number of such census houses in this district is the lowest in the State and the high proportion is, therefore, due to the total number of census houses being comparatively small.

It has already been stated that the number of census houses used as places of community gathering in Kargil is by far larger than that of Leh, the other constituent tehsil of district Ladakh. Kargil does not include any urban area and all its places of entertainment and community gathering fall in the rural sector.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural places of entertainment, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the district	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil
1. Leh	28%	92%
2. Kargil	72%	100%

Doda District— The proportion of census houses used as places of entertainment in district Doda and its two tehsils namely Kishtwar and Bhaderwah exceeds the State proportion. The corresponding proportions of tehsils Ramban and Doda are however low, being 13 and 14 per thousand respectively.

Among the tehsils, Kishtwar which has the highest population has also the largest number of rural census houses used as places of entertainment, etc. Doda and Ramban have almost equal number of such houses, though the disparity between their rural population is large. This is also true of Doda and Bhaderwah in which, notwithstanding more or less equal rural population, the number of houses used as places of entertainment, etc. is at considerable variance. The larger incidence of places of entertainment in tehsil Bhaderwah is due to a very large number of temples which are found in almost every village of the tehsil.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural houses used as places of entertainment etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil
1. Ramban	20%	88%
2. Doda	20%	96%
3. Kishtwar	34%	93%
4. Bhaderwah	26%	85%

Udhampur District— The district proportion of census houses used as places of entertainment, etc., in Udhampur is, with the exception of Jammu district, the lowest in the State. The corresponding proportions of tehsils of Udhampur and Reasi are still lower. Ramnagar is the only tehsil where the State proportion is exceeded.

In so far as the tehsils are concerned, Reasi has the largest rural population and Ramnagar the least, but the incidence of houses used as places of community gathering and entertainment, etc., is largest in Ramnagar and least in Udhampur. Ramnagar has been the strong-hold of Rajputs for a pretty long period during which temples which survive to this day were built in every part of the tehsil. Reasi has also suffered heavily during the tribal raids of 1947 resulting in the demolition of most of the places used for community gathering.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural houses used as places of entertainment in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil
1. Ramnagar	48%	94%
2. Udhampur	21%	81%
3. Reasi	31%	90%

Jammu District— Jammu district has returned the lowest proportion of census houses used as places of community gathering in the State. Even so far as its tehsils are concerned, the maximum proportion stands at 10 per thousand census houses.

Tehsil Jammu which has the largest rural population has also the highest number of census houses used as places of community gathering and entertainment. The disparity in the populations of Ranbir-singhpura and Akhnoor is not large, but the former has a greater number of places of community gathering than Akhnoor. The number of such houses in

Samba and Akhnoor is, however, more or less equal, notwithstanding the fact that the disparity between their rural populations is of a sizeable order.

The whole of Jammu district is predominantly non-Muslim and the incidence of places of community gathering, etc., is not as pronounced as in the valley districts. Ranbirsinghpore has the next largest population as also the next highest number of houses used for community gathering etc., and while the disparity in the incidence of such houses between Samba and Ranbirsinghpore is due to their varying sizes of population, the low incidence of such houses in Akhnoor is due exclusively to the damages suffered by the tehsil in consequence of the raids of 1947.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural places of entertainment etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	35%	57%
2. Samba	21%	94%
3. Ranbirsinghpore	24%	89%
4. Akhnoor	20%	83%

The low incidence of places of entertainment and public gathering in tehsil Jammu in relation to the total number of such houses in the tehsil is due to a fairly large number of such houses having been returned from the urban sector.

Kathua District— The proportion for the district of Kathua as a whole and two of its tehsils namely Bashohli and Hiranagar is less than that of the State. Kathua is the only tehsil which has 17 per thousand census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering. Numerically, however, Bashohli has the largest number of such houses and Hiranagar the least.

There is a great disparity between the number of such houses in the tehsils of Kathua and Hiranagar, although their rural population is almost equal. No reasons are forthcoming for the disparity between Kathua and Hiranagar, but it is presumed that the variation is mostly due to dharamsalas, etc., put up by the social organisations as a measure of relief for the displaced persons.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural houses used as places of entertainment etc., in the

district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil
1. Bashohli	44%	99%
2. Kathua	35%	93%
3. Hiranagar	21%	96%

Poonch District— Except for tehsil Haveli, the district and the tehsil proportions of census houses used as places of entertainment in district Poonch are lower than the State proportion. The highest number of census houses used as places of entertainment has been returned from tehsil Rajouri which has also the largest population in the district. Except for tehsil Nowshehra, all the other three tehsils of the district are mostly inhabited by Muslims. Even as it is, Mendhar which has the next lowest population among the tehsils has a lesser number of census houses used as places of community gathering, etc., than Haveli. Both are situated close to the cease-fire line, but Mendhar has a lower density and being more hilly and inaccessible, the number of houses of this category is not as large as that of Haveli.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural houses used as places of entertainment, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of rural places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	29%	88%
2. Mendhar	27%	100%
3. Rajouri	32%	95%
4. Nowshehra	12%	92%

Public Health & Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, etc.

Jammu and Kashmir State is at par with most of the other States in respect of proportion of census houses in the occupation of public health and medical institutions.

According to the information supplied by the State Public Health Department, there are in all 379 Government owned medical institutions of different categories in Jammu and Kashmir. Besides there is a very large number of Hakims, Vaidas and allopathic doctors practising in almost all parts of the State. Generally speaking, the Hakims and

even private practitioners do not maintain rate and independent census houses for ion of the patients. At any rate, the of such institutions is not estimated at more of that owned by the Government. On umption, the total number of medical ns both Government owned and others in the neighbourhood of 500. Since the mber of census houses occupied by public d medical institutions stands at 1529, it that on an average each institution is dated in three census houses, though this n may vary from district to district depend- the area being urban of rural as also the l patterns of buildings in each district.

E. I. shows that the number of census occupied by public health and medical ns in the urban areas of the State exceeds e rural sector, the corresponding propor- ag 52 to 48. This, as has been explained in owing paragraphs, is due to the larger : of census houses occupied by medical ns in the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu t together exceed 31% of the total number houses of this category in the State.

Comparison of the data of rural areas district and district.

number of rural census houses occupied by alth and medical institutions in the various of the State varies from 12 of Ladakh to Srinagar. The rural sectors of the valley claim much larger number of such houses other district of the State except Jammu as nearly as many houses as Anantnag. parities are due mainly to the large number ns and Vaidas functioning throughout the d Jammu district respectively.

Following are the district-wise proportions of usus houses occupied by medical institu- the State and in both the sectors of trict:—

district	Districtwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the State	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil
Anantnag	17%	63%
Srinagar	20%	31%
Baramulla	18%	75%
Kashmir	2%	86%
Udhampur	5%	51%
Jammu	7%	54%

7. Jammu	17%	38%
8. Kathua	7%	60%
9. Roonch	7%	65%

It is apparent from these statistics that the number of houses occupied by medical institutions etc., in the districts of Ladakh, Doda and Poonch is not proportionate with their rural population when compared with similar proportions of other districts of the State. All the three districts are backward and consist either wholly or mostly of mountainous regions with a very low density of population. Even among the valley districts, Srinagar which has the least rural population has the largest number of houses in the occupation of medical institutions while Anantnag, notwithstanding its greater population has the smallest number of such houses. The structural pattern of buildings being uniform in all the three districts, it may well be inferred that the number of medical institutions in the three districts is not commensurate with the size of their rural population.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils, Srinagar and Karnah have the largest and the least number of rural census houses occupied by public health and medical institutions in the State. Most of the tehsils of Kashmir valley have a much larger number of rural houses occupied by medical institutions when compared with that of Jammu province. The main reason for these variations is the size of rural population which, so far as the tehsils of district Anantnag, two tehsils of Srinagar and three of Baramulla are concerned, is by far larger when compared with all other tehsils of the State.

Anantnag District— The proportion of census houses in the occupation of medical institutions in the district as a whole as also in each of its tehsils is the same as that of the State, viz., one per thousand. The tehsilwise proportions of the total number of 201 census houses of this category in the district stand as under:—

Anantnag	48%
Kulgam	28%
Pulwama	24%

Although there is not much disparity in the number of census houses occupied by medical institutions in the rural sector of the tehsils of district Anantnag, these are not related to the size of their population. Anantnag which has

the highest population has the lowest number of such houses. The main reason accounting for these disparities seems to be larger incidence of urban medical institutions in the tehsils having greater population.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	31%	41%
2. Kulgam	35%	79%
3. Pulwama	34%	88%

Srinagar District— In this district, the proportion of census houses occupied by medical institutions stands at two per thousand. The proportions of individual tehsils are at par with that of the State except Srinagar which claims 4 per thousand census houses

The number of rural houses occupied by medical institutions, etc., in tehsil Srinagar is the largest though its population is the lowest when compared with the other two tehsils. The disparity is due to proportionately greater number of Government institutions as also larger incidence of consultation rooms of Hakims and other private practitioners in the rural areas surrounding Srinagar city which are developing fast on urban lines. Badgam has much larger population than Ganderbal and the number of its houses occupied by public health and medical institutions, therefore, exceeds that of Ganderbal.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Badgam	34%	96%
2. Srinagar	50%	18%
3. Ganderbal	16%	100%

Baramulla District— The proportion of census houses occupied by medical institutions in district Baramulla and each of its tehsils is the same

as that of the State except tehsil Karnah where it is less than .5 per thousand. The percentages in which census houses of this category have been returned from the various tehsils of the district are given below:—

Baramulla	25%
Sopore	28%
Handwara	22%
Sonawari	14%
Uri	9%
Karnah	2%

The variation in the proportions of Baramulla and Sopore is in keeping with the disparity in the size of the population of the two tehsils. Tehsil Handwara, which has however much larger population than any other tehsil of the district, including Baramulla and Sopore, has a lower proportion of census houses occupied by medical institutions. This is because of the absence of any urban area in the tehsil, which in other cases generally claim a much larger number of medical institutions than a rural area of the same size.

Having regard to the fact that Sonawari includes four as against only one urban area of Uri, the proportions of the two tehsils are not incommensurate with the size of their populations. It is however a fact that tehsil Karnah has an exceedingly small number of medical institutions which is very much disproportionate with its population.

Following are the tehsilwise rural proportions of medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	26%	79%
2. Sopore	26%	69%
3. Handwara	29%	100%
4. Sonawari	9%	14%
5. Uri	8%	67%
6. Karnah	2%	100%

Ladakh District— The proportion of census houses used by medical institutions in district Ladakh is below .5 per thousand in each of the two tehsils of Leh and Kargil, but stands at one per thousand for the district as a whole.

Tehsil Kargil has a larger number of houses

occupied by medical institutions than Leh, though the disparity is very small. Kargil is comparatively easily accessible than tehsil Leh and hence the variation.

Doda District— In district Doda and three of its tehsils, namely, Ramban, Kishtwar, and Bhaderwah, the proportion of census houses occupied by medical institutions is less than one per thousand. Tehsil Kishtwar has, however, returned a proportion of below .005.

As for the incidence of census houses of this category in the rural sector of the district, tehsils Ramban and Kishtwar have more or less equal population and the number of houses of this category is also almost equal. This holds good in the case of tehsils Doda and Bhaderwah also.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramban	18%	27%
2. Doda	33%	81%
3. Kishtwar	21%	57%
4. Bhaderwah	28%	52%

Udhampur District— Like district Anantnag, the proportion of census houses occupied by medical institutions in Udhampur district and in each of its constituent tehsils is the same as that of the State. This uniformity does not however hold good so far as the number of census houses returned from each tehsil is concerned. The following table will show that the largest proportion of census houses of this category is claimed by tehsil Udhampur and the lowest by tehsil Ramnagar:—

Tehsil Ramnagar	20%
Tehsil Udhampur	48%
Tehsil Reasi	32%

In district Udhampur, tehsil Reasi has the largest rural population, but not the maximum number of census houses in the occupation of medical and public health institutions when compared with other tehsils. The number of such houses in Ramnagar is smallest and conforms to the disparity of its population with Reasi.

Udhampur has lesser population than Reasi, but the number of its houses occupied by medical institutions is largest in the district. This is mainly due to the fact that most of the villages of the tehsil are situated on the National Highway, where a larger number of census houses are occupied by medical institutions.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	25%	70%
2. Udhampur	42%	48%
3. Reasi	33%	52%

Jammu District— Besides Srinagar, the only other district of the State in which the proportion of census houses in the occupation of medical institutions exceeds the State proportion in Jammu. As regards tehsils except Jammu, the proportion of all other tehsils are the same as that of the State as a whole.

The rural population of tehsils Jammu and Ranbirsinghpore are the largest and the next largest respectively among all the tehsils of district Jammu and so are the numbers of their census houses occupied by medical institutions. It is, however, clear that the proportion of such houses in Ranbirsinghpore when compared with its population is less than that of Jammu. This is because while, on the one hand, medical institutions which functioned before 1947 in areas now completely depopulated have not been revived so far, the increase in the number of such institutions has not been commensurate with the population of other villages which has gone up from 100-300% as a result of the rehabilitation of large number of displaced persons.

Similarly, while the disparity between the rural populations of Samba and Akhnoor is large, the number of census houses occupied by public health institutions in the two tehsils is equal. Like Ranbirsinghpore, the population of most of the villages of tehsil Akhnoor has also registered extraordinary increases as a result of the large influx of displaced persons from across the cease-fire line, but the number of new medical institutions has been comparatively small.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	38%	23%
2. Samba	19%	68%
3. Ranbirsinghpura	24%	59%
4. Akhnoor	19%	79%

Kathua District— Kathua district and its constituent tehsils have returned a proportion of one per thousand census houses occupied by medical institutions.

Tehsil Bashohli includes the largest rural population of district Kathua and the number of its houses occupied by public health institutions is also highest when compared with the other two tehsils. Kathua and Hiranagar have almost equal proportion, the disparity between the number of their houses accommodating medical institutions being small.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the district	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Bashohli	47%	72%
2. Kathua	29%	47%
3. Hiranagar	24%	62%

Poonch District— In Poonch, as in several other districts, the district and the tehsil proportion of census houses occupied by medical institutions is the same as that of the State.

Among the tehsils of district Poonch, Rajouri has the largest rural population and Nowshera the least, but the maximum number of houses occupied by medical and public health institutions has been returned from Mendhar which has the next largest population in the district. Mendhar is very close to the cease-fire line and includes, among others, medical institutions owned by the army. The rural sector of Haveli has by far less population than that of Rajouri, but the number

of its houses accommodating public health and medical institutions is slightly larger. In this case also, the larger incidence is due to army medical institutions as also for reasons given in respect of Ranbirsinghpura and Akhnoor.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	24%	46%
2. Mendhar	38%	100%
3. Rajouri	22%	58%
4. Nowshera	16%	62%

'Others'

Among all the States of India, Jammu and Kashmir has returned the highest proportion of *other* census houses which could not be classified under any of the first eleven categories given in Table E. I. As already stated, these represent mostly the wooden kuthars or godowns erected by each household in front of its dwelling for storing foodgrains, etc. For this reason, the incidence of houses of this category in the rural sector of the State is as high as 89% as against only 11% the corresponding proportion of urban areas. Except for an infinitely small number of houses, almost every dwelling in the urban areas of valley districts and certain parts of district Doda has a separate latrine erected at a short distance from the residential house. In addition, every mosque in Kashmir has a bath house attached to it, which consists of a number of census houses each with an independent entrance.

As will be seen from the following statement giving the percentages in which census houses of this category in the State as a whole have been returned from the various districts, Anantnag and Ladakh which have respectively the highest and the lowest population in the State have also the largest and the least number of such houses.

Name of district	Percentage of <i>other</i> census houses in each district to the total No. in the State.
1. Anantnag	24%
2. Srinagar	13%
3. Baramulla	22%
4. Ladakh	2%

5. Doda	7%
6. Udampur	7%
7. Jammu	13%
8. Kathua	7%
9. Poonch	5%

The disparity in the proportions of valley districts and those of Jammu province is mainly due to the varying climatic conditions, as a result of which the designs and the structures of the buildings are altogether different. Most of the districts in Jammu province include large low-level areas where the temperature in summer is fairly high and snowfalls are unknown. In the valley districts, whose height ranges from 5,000 to 7,500 feet above sea-level, heavy snowfalls are common and the roofs are usually built in slope to facilitate snow clearance. The doors and windows of all houses are kept closed for two to three months continuously and the latrines which are not generally equipped with flush system are built in the compound of the house. In striking contrast with this, no separate census houses used as latrines are found in low-level areas of Jammu province where one of the corners of the top-most roof is utilised for the purpose.

The statement however shows that the number of *other* census houses in the districts of Srinagar and Jammu is approximately the same, notwithstanding the huge disparity between the popula-

tion of the two districts. This is explained by the fact that the number of *other* urban census houses in Jammu is larger than that of district Srinagar. The common pattern of the buildings in district Jammu and other low-level areas is quite different from that of hilly regions in that the ground floor in the former usually consists of a number of rooms each of which has an independent entrance. On the other hand, the large majority of buildings in Kashmir and other mountainous areas have only one independent entrance leading to almost all the rooms in a building.

The proportions of *other* census houses in districts Doda, Udampur, Kathua and Poonch which are partly hilly and partly low-level are more or less the same.

The disparity between the proportions of Srinagar and the other two valley districts is accounted for by the fact that people living in Srinagar Municipality and other urban areas which fall in district Srinagar are mostly non-agriculturists and do not have any kuthars or godowns apart from their dwellings.

The following statement gives the broad particulars of different kinds of census houses classed as *others* and the approximate number of each type in the various districts of the State and in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu :—

Approximate number per 1000 census houses of various categories of *other* census houses.

Uses to which census houses classified as <i>others</i> are put	Districts							Cities			
	Anantnag	Srinagar	Baramulla	Ladakh	Doda	Udampur	Jammu	Kathua	Poonch	Srinagar	Jammu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Kuthars	275	105	275	30	83	..	21	67	55	..	..
2. Cowsheds	50	21	83	40	133	175	92	150	107	3	20
3. Bathrooms	35	36	21	..	28	14	10	6	10	33	9
4. Latrines	35	63	25	125	11	15	7	12	6	33	9
5. Kitchens	10	6	4	1	8	30	15	25	6	6	23
6. Dewankhanas	4	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
7. Tongasheds	8	24	..	..	..	..	24	10	..	12	29
8. Motorgarages	2	15	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	5	23
9. Drawing-rooms or baithaks	..	9	..	..	..	..	50	35	22	6	43
10. Stock and store-rooms	..	6	..	..	..	60	30	16	15	5	29
11. Warehouses	..	3	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	8	34
12. Busakhana	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Godowns	..	..	..	..	14	..	20	..	..	..	45
14. Halls	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	9
15. Waiting-rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	14
Total <i>other</i> census houses	419	297	413	205	277	294	306	333	223	117	287

A kuthar is a structure exclusively made of wood which is built in the compound of almost every rural house for storing foodgrains. It measures, on an average, 6'×4'×6'.

Cowsheds are not generally built separately, the normal practice being to accommodate the cattle in the ground floor of the residential house. Usually, these sheds have an opening in the roof which is used by the owners as an entrance into the cowshed during snowfalls and inclement weather. In some cases, however, cowsheds are built either at some distance away from the residential house or these constitute independent census houses in the same building.

Census houses used as bathrooms are not generally found in residential houses. In urban areas, however, a number of bathrooms are usually built in the premises of mosques and religious institutions to enable the devotees to perform ablutions, etc. In rural areas, bath rooms are found on the banks of streams and nallahs or around springs.

Separate latrines at a distance of 15 to 20 yards from the residential house exist in all urban areas. In rural areas, people do not as a rule build any latrines either within or outside their dwellings and generally relieve themselves in the open fields.

Such of the households as suffer from acute shortage of accommodation have no kitchens and use a part of the space contiguous to one of the external walls of the building for cooking meals, etc. One side of the kitchen is open and two are built of kuchha bricks, the fourth being the main wall of the building. The roof is covered by wooden planks or thatches as a protection against rain and snow.

Kitchens are also separately built in the premises of residential houses owned by people economically well-off as also in the residential buildings rented out by the Government.

It has been a tradition among the well-to-do families and those observing strict *Purdha* to provide in each building or in its compound a separate and independent room, which is used to accommodate male visitors from outside, who call at the house from time to time in connection with business or some other matter. These census houses which are called Dewankhanas are also used for serving dinners and lunches to male population on the occasions of marriages, deaths, etc.

By and large, no separate sheds for tongas exist

in the rural areas. The owners leave the tonga in the open and tether the horse in a corner of the cattle-shed. In the urban areas, however, cattle-sheds are very rare and, therefore, a shed to accommodate the horse and the tonga is a necessity.

Barring a stray shed here and there in the rural areas, motor garages are found in the urban parts of the State only. Most of these have been returned from the cities of Srinagar and Jammu.

Drawing rooms and baithaks are also generally found in cities and towns and very rarely, if ever in the rural areas. Baithak and Dewankhana, referred to above are the names given to drawing rooms by the people in Jammu and Kashmir respectively.

Stock and store-rooms and godowns are generally attached to commercial establishments whether owned by the Government or belonging to private individual. These are also mostly found in the urban areas.

There are not many ware-houses in any part of the State except the cities of Jammu and Srinagar. These are both owned by the Government and private persons particularly whole-sale dealers.

Busa-khanas are found in Ladakh district. This is a sort of godown for stocking grass, etc.

Halls are attached to educational institutions, boarding houses, dak bungalows, etc. In addition, spacious halls known as Janj-ghars which are rented out by social organisations for marriage celebrations are also found in various parts of Jammu province.

Waiting rooms are provided in Government buildings and also at places where Government buses are scheduled to halt.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between district and district.

As is evident from Table E. I, district Anantnag has the largest number of *other* rural census houses and Ladakh the least among all the districts of the State. Another significant fact which transpires from this table is that the incidence of such houses in the valley districts is very much large when compared with other districts of the State except Jammu where the number of such houses is slightly less than that of Srinagar. Detailed reasons have already been given for these disparities in the preceding paragraphs.

The subjoined table gives the proportions in which rural census houses in the state falling

in the category *others* have been returned from the various districts and their percentages in relation to the total number of such houses in each district.

Name of district	Proportion of rural miscellaneous houses in the districts to the total number in the State.	Proportion of rural to total No of such houses in each district.
1. Anantnag	25%	94%
2. Srinagar	12%	85%
3. Baramulla	23%	92%
4. Ladakh	2%	99%
5. Doda	7%	94%
6. Udhampur	7%	90%
7. Jammu	11%	72%
8. Kathua	7%	94%
9. Poonch	6%	94%

It is evident from this statement that except for the districts of Srinagar and Jammu, the incidence of census houses used for miscellaneous purposes is very high and more or less equal in the rural sector of all other districts of the State. Ladakh includes only one town of a very small size as a result of which the proportion of its rural census houses of this category is the highest in the State. In Srinagar and Jammu, on the other hand, the size of urban sectors is fairly large and consequently the incidence of other rural houses is not as pronounced as is in Ladakh. District Srinagar however claims a higher proportion of census houses of this category than Jammu due to the variation in the structural patterns of the buildings.

Comparison of the data of rural areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils, the largest number of other rural census houses has been returned from the tehsils of the valley particularly Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama, Badgam, Baramulla, Sopore and Handwara. The number of such houses in tehsil Jammu though very large does not constitute even 40% of those of any of the valley tehsils mentioned above. Reasons for this disparity have already been discussed at some length and need not be reiterated here. The smallest number of such houses has been returned from tehsil Leh where few census houses are used for miscellaneous purposes

Anantnag District— In district Anantnag, the State proportion is exceeded both by the district as a whole as also by each of its constituent tehsils. Among the latter, Pulwama claims the highest proportion of 438 and Anantnag the lowest at 406 per thousand.

The tehsils of this district are distinguishable from most other tehsils of the State for the very high incidence of other census houses in their rural sectors. This is because of there being almost as many godowns or kuthars as the dwellings in each of the three tehsils. The number of cowsheds and latrines is also fairly large.

The incidence of other census houses in the tehsils of district Anantnag is more or less uniform. Anantnag being the only tehsil in which, because of its rural population being highest in the district, the number of such houses is somewhat larger.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of other rural houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of other rural houses in the district	Proportion of other rural houses to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	36%	88%
2. Kulgam	32%	96%
3. Pulwama	32%	98%

As tehsil Anantnag includes a much larger urban area, the incidence of other rural census houses in this tehsil is less pronounced than in Kulgam and Pulwama.

Srinagar District— The proportion of other census houses in district and tehsil Srinagar is less than that of the State. As regards Ganderbal and Badgam of which one is entirely rural and the other includes a small notified area, the corresponding proportions are much higher than that of the State.

In this district, Badgam which has the highest population has the largest number of other rural census houses consisting mostly of Kuthars, cowsheds, latrines and bath rooms. Tehsil Srinagar has the smallest number of such houses because of its rural population being lowest in the district. Another reason for the low incidence of these houses in tehsil Srinagar is that many villages

situated in the outskirts of the city are tending towards urbanization and the practice of building separate godowns for storing foodgrains is being discontinued by the people.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural miscellaneous houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of other rural houses in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of other houses in each tehsil.
1. Badgam	64%	99%
2. Srinagar	14%	46%
3. Ganderbal	22%	100%

Baramulla District— Except for the tehsils of Uri and Karnah which are bordered by the cease-fire line, the district proportion as also of the other four tehsils exceeds that of the State. Majority of these consist of kuthars, cowsheds, bath rooms and latrines. The highest proportion has been returned from tehsil Handwara, which like Badgam is the most populated tehsil in the district. The low incidence of other census houses in the tehsils of Uri and Karnah is accounted for by the backwardness of these areas and the inability of the inhabitants to build separate census houses for stocking of food grains, etc.

Numerically also, Handwara has the largest number of other census houses, all of which fall in the rural sector because of there being no urban area in the tehsil. The number of similar houses in Baramulla is slightly larger than that of Sopore, but in the other tehsils, the incidence of houses of this category varies according to the population, though the interse disparity is not proportionate to the corresponding size of the population.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural miscellaneous houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of other rural houses in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of other houses in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	24%	92%
2. Sopore	23%	87%
3. Handwara	38%	100%

4. Sonawari	10%	80%
5. Uri	4%	99%
6. Karnah	1%	100%

There is no urban area in tehsils Handwara and Karnah.

Ladakh District— The proportion of other census houses in district Ladakh is less than that of the State. Tehsil Leh has the least proportion among all the tehsils in Jammu and Kashmir, being 14 per thousand, but the same is not true of Kargil where the corresponding proportion exceeds that of the State.

The large disparity between the number of other census houses in the two tehsils is explained by the overwhelmingly large number of latrines, busakhanas, kuthhars and cowsheds in Kargil when compared with Leh.

Doda District— Except for the tehsil of Kishtwar, the proportion of other census houses in district Doda as a whole and in its remaining three tehsils is less than that of the State. Tehsil Ramban being mostly a low-level area has the lowest proportion and tehsil Kishtwar, which is entirely mountainous, claims the highest proportion of other census houses.

Numerically, Kishtwar has the largest number of other rural census houses and Ramban the smallest. All the four tehsils are dominated by Muslims and the number of bathrooms attached to mosques is, therefore, fairly large. The housing pattern in Kishtwar is the same as in the valley districts which is not however true of Ramban, because of its being situated at a much lower level. The rural sector of Kishtwar tehsil does not only include the bathrooms of mosques but also kuthars, godowns, cowsheds and latrines, which are built at some distance from the main dwelling. In tehsil Bhaderwah, the disparity between Muslims and non-Muslims is not as large as in Doda and for that reason the incidence of other census houses in Doda is more pronounced notwithstanding its comparatively lesser population.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of other rural census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural miscellaneous houses in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramban	14%	87%

2. Doda	25%	96%
3. Kishtwar	46%	96%
4. Bhaderwah	15%	97%

Udhampur District— The proportion of other census houses in district Udhampur and each of its constituent tehsils is less than that of the State. The tehsils of Udhampur and Ramnagar are at par, but Reasi has returned a much lower proportion. As in other cases, these variations are accounted for by different topographies and climates of the tehsils concerned.

There is very little disparity in the number of other rural census houses between Ramnagar and Udhampur, but Reasi which has the largest rural population in the district has the smallest number of such houses. These consist mostly of cowsheds, kitchens, latrines and stores which have been built away from the main house, but in the same premises.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of other rural census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural miscellaneous houses in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	34%	93%
2. Udhampur	38%	85%
3. Reasi	28%	94%

Jammu District— In the district as a whole and in tehsils Jammu and Akhnoor as also in Municipality, the proportion of other census houses is less than the State proportion. The tehsils of Samba and Ranbirsinghpura have slightly higher proportions.

The largest number of census houses of this category has been returned from tehsil Jammu both in so far as the rural and urban sectors are concerned. There is more or less a uniform disparity in the number of such houses between Jammu and Ranbirsinghpura on the one hand and Samba and Akhnoor on the other. Tehsil Ranbirsinghpura includes large fertile areas as a result of which fodder is available in abundance and cattle-rearing is very common. The number of cowsheds is, therefore, fairly large, when compared with Samba and Akhnoor. The rural sector of Jammu tehsil, though inhabited mostly by people engaged in cultivation, also includes areas where

businessmen and industrialists of Jammu city have built residential houses, motor garages, kitchens and storerooms etc.

Following are the proportions of other census houses in the rural sector of the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural other census houses in the district.	Proportion of rural to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	30%	48%
2. Samba	23%	95%
3. Ranbirsinghpura	28%	87%
4. Akhnoor	19%	97%

It is apparent that Jammu is the only tehsil in which the proportion of other rural census houses is less than that of the urban sector.

Kathua District— The proportion of other census houses of district Kathua is very near that of the State and so is that of tehsil Kathua. Hiranagar and Bashohli have respectively higher and lower proportions when compared with the State proportion of 335 per thousand. Bashohli being mostly hilly, the incidence on a proportionate basis of other census houses in this tehsil is not so large as in the other two tehsils. Numerically, however, the position is just the reverse. Bashohli claims the largest number of other census houses and Hiranagar the least. These variations are explained both by the topographic and climatic conditions of the tehsils as also by the total number of census houses claimed by each.

Broadly speaking, other rural census houses in the tehsils consist of cowsheds, kuthars, tongasheds and latrines etc.

Following are the rural proportions of other census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural miscellaneous houses in the district.	Proportion of rural to total number of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Bashohli	42%	97%
2. Kathua	28%	90%
3. Hiranagar	30%	94%

Poonch District— Neither the proportion of district Poonch as a whole nor of any of its tehsils exceeds that of the State is so far as other census

houses are concerned. Among the tehsils, Mendhar claims the highest proportion at 303 per thousand and Haveli the least, viz., 118. Numerically also, the largest number of other census houses consisting mostly of Kuthars and cowsheds has been returned from Mendhar and the smallest from tehsil Haveli.

There is not much disparity between the rural populations of tehsils Haveli and Nowshehra, but the number of other rural census houses in Haveli is only 30% of the corresponding number of Nowshehra. Similarly, even though the population of Rajouri is largest in the district, tehsil Mendhar claims a much greater number of other census houses than Rajouri.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of rural miscellaneous houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of rural miscellaneous houses in the district.	Proportion of rural to total number of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	7%	56%
2. Mendhar	44%	100%
3. Rajouri	27%	97%
4. Nowshehra	22%	96%

Comparison of vacant census houses of urban areas between district and district.

As stated elsewhere, vacant census houses in the State have been returned in the proportion of 4 : 1 from the rural and urban sectors respectively. The corresponding proportions of the individual districts as indicated in Table E-1.2, are at considerable variance with the State proportion. In all districts except Srinagar and Jammu the proportion of vacant census houses of urban sectors is by far less. As for Srinagar and Jammu, the incidence of vacant census houses is much more pronounced in the urban areas than in the rural. The maximum proportion of urban vacant census houses has been returned from District Jammu at 56.3% of the total number of such houses as against the lowest proportion of 2.2% of District Ladakh.

These disparities are in conformity with the varying sizes of urban areas falling in the different districts of the State. While the number of urban areas in district Jammu is more than twice that of Srinagar, their aggregate population is less than half of the urban sector of the latter. Nevertheless, the

proportion of vacant urban census houses in District Jammu is larger than that of Srinagar. This disparity is reflected mainly in the proportions of vacant houses of the Municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu. This is accounted for by the fact that the annual move of the State Government offices from Srinagar to Jammu synchronized with the houselisting operation, and most of the office buildings and residential houses which are occupied in Jammu by the Secretariat and other administrative departments had not been yet occupied and were placed in the category of vacant houses.

The proportion of urban vacant houses in districts Anantnag and Baramulla are commensurate with the sizes of their urban population. This is not however true of Srinagar district for the reason that many people from the rural areas of Anantnag and Baramulla move to plains in October and November in search of employment.

The number of vacant houses in the urban sector of Ladakh district is very small but fairly high in view of the small size of its urban population. In this district also many shops and houses are closed or vacated with the advent of autumn as the people cannot due to the early closure of the roads postpone their departure until winter actually sets in.

There is not much disparity in the proportions of urban vacant houses of the two contiguous districts of Doda and Kathua. Poonch has a slightly lower proportion but that of Udhampur is by far higher.

Following are the main categories of urban houses which were found vacant at the time of houselisting:—

- (1) Closed shops.
- (2) Dharamshalas.
- (3) Forts.
- (4) Gumpas.
- (5) Houses available for being let out on rent.
- (6) Houses of State Government servants who move from Srinagar to Jammu for autumn and winter.
- (7) Houses newly constructed but unoccupied.
- (8) Houses under construction.
- (9) Houseboats available for being let out on rent.
- (10) Motor Garages.
- (11) Moving offices of Secretariat and administrative departments.
- (12) Shops available for being rented out.
- (13) Temples and sarias.
- (14) Vacant accommodation in Government Offices.

Comparison of vacant Census houses of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Of the 27 tehsils of the State which alone include urban areas, the tehsils of Jammu and Uri have returned the largest and the smallest number of urban vacant houses, the former constituting about 77% and the latter 2% of all such houses in each of the two tehsils. The proportion of vacant urban houses of tehsil Srinagar which claims the next largest number of such houses in the state is however over 84%. Obviously, the incidence of urban vacant houses in Srinagar tehsil is even more pronounced than in Jammu. This is mainly because:—

(a) a large number of houseboats were found vacant at the time of houselisting in Srinagar;

(b) numerous houses were being constructed in October and November so as to ensure their completion before the setting in of the winter;

(c) houses occupied only for the season by visitors, tourists and businessmen had been vacated, etc.

It will be seen from table E-1.2 that the proportions of urban vacant houses of all other tehsils are by far low ranging from 2% of Bashohli to 45.5% of Baramulla tehsil.

Anantnag District— The proportions of urban vacant houses in the district as a whole is just over 13% as against 18.4% of Anantnag and 3.5% of Pulwama tehsils. Kulgam is more or less at par with the district proportion.

The disparity in the proportions of the three tehsils is consistent with the variation in the number of their urban areas. The fact however remains that these proportions do not strictly conform to the sizes of urban population falling in each tehsil.

Most of the huts, hotels and shops in Pahalgam town of tehsil Anantnag had already been closed when the houselisting operation was undertaken. That is why the incidence of vacant urban houses in Anantnag is by far more pronounced than in Pulwama. Similarly, many fruit dealers and forest lessees in Kulgam closed their business in early November.

Srinagar District— Except for the small notified town area of Natipora-Hyderpora in tehsil Badgam, all the urban areas of District Srinagar fall in tehsil Srinagar. This is why the proportion of vacant urban houses of Srinagar tehsil

is about 50 times larger than that of Badgam.

The vacant urban houses in Srinagar mostly consist of (a) closed shops, (b) houses available for being let out on rent, (c) houses of officials moving offices of State Government, (d) houses newly constructed but unoccupied, (e) houses under construction, (f) vacant houseboats, (g) motor garages, (h) shops to let, etc.

All the vacant houses in Natipora-Hyderpora consist of residential buildings, motor garages, kitchens and the like.

Baramulla District— In this District the proportion of vacant urban houses varies from 2% of Uri to 45.5% of Baramulla as against the district proportion of over 16%. The high incidence of vacant houses in tehsil Baramulla is, as in the case of tehsil Anantnag, explained by the closure at the time of houselisting of tourist huts, hotels, residential houses and shops etc. of Gulmarg town. The disparity between the vacant houses of Sopore and Sonawari is explained by the larger number of urban areas falling in Sonawari as compared with Sopore. Tehsil Uri includes only one small town but even as it is, the number of vacant urban houses is proportionately high. In this case also some of the shops and residential houses were found vacant at the time of houselisting due to the approaching winter.

Ladakh District— Of the two tehsils constituting the district, Leh alone includes one small town area. The census houses found vacant in this town comprise mostly closed shops and houses.

Doda District— The proportion of urban vacant houses in the district stands at 8% which is exceeded by the tehsils of Doda and Kishtwar alone.

Ramban has returned approximately the same proportion as that of the district but that of Bhaderwah is exceedingly low.

The number of vacant urban houses in Ramban and Kishtwar is almost equal as is also the size of their respective urban populations. The disparity between their proportions is therefore explained by the variation in the total number of vacant houses of both the sectors of each tehsil.

Tehsil Bhaderwah has slightly larger urban population than Ramban and Kishtwar, but the

number of vacant urban houses in this tehsil is comparatively very small. A comparison of the number of occupied houses of the towns of Kishtwar and Bhaderwah, as returned through houselists in 1961 and as given in the 1941 Census Report, shows that the number of houses in Kishtwar has increased during the last two decades by 262% as against 115% the corresponding increase in the number of houses of Bhaderwah town. As a result of this relative congestion, the number of vacant houses in Bhaderwah town is much smaller than in Kishtwar and Ramban.

As for Tehsil Doda, the actual number of vacant houses is not disproportionate with the size of its urban population which is the smallest among all the tehsils of the district. The high proportion of urban houses in the tehsil is explained by the total number of houses of this category in both the sectors of the tehsil which stands at 3497 only.

Udhampur District— Except for tehsil Ramnagar, which claims only over 6% vacant urban houses, the corresponding proportions for the district as a whole and the two tehsils of Udhampur and Ramnagar are much larger. As in other cases, the main reason for these fluctuating variations is the number and size of urban areas of each tehsil. An examination of the houselists shows that of the 788 and 645 vacant houses in Udhampur town and the urban areas of tehsil Reasi, the former include as many as 345 and the latter 422 vacant dwellings. The corresponding number of vacant houses in Ramnagar town stands at 89 only. Similarly, urban vacant houses in the tehsils of Udhampur and Reasi include among others 141 and 85 closed shops, closed houses and houses under construction as against 43 such houses of Ramnagar town.

Jammu District— The proportions of urban vacant houses of the tehsils of this district except tehsil Jammu are much less than the district proportion. Over 75% vacant houses of tehsil Jammu fall in its urban sector as against only 16% to 28% of the other three tehsils. This large disparity is explained by the variation in the size of the urban population of the four tehsils.

The fact however remains that vacant urban houses in the other three tehsils do not bear the same proportions to their respective urban populations as that of tehsil Jammu. Thus, Ranbirsinghpura,

which includes three towns with a population equal to three times that of Samba or Akhnoor towns, has the smallest number of vacant urban houses when compared with Akhnoor or Samba town. This low incidence is accounted for by the concentration of displaced persons in the town of Ranbirsinghpura with a small corresponding increase in the number of houses.

The towns of Samba and Akhnoor have more or less equal population and the variation between the number of vacant houses in the two towns is also small. The disparity between their respective proportions per thousand census houses is explained by the larger number of houses in tehsil Akhnoor.

Kathua District— The proportion per thousand census houses of those found vacant in the urban sector of district Kathua is exceeded by two of the three tehsils, Kathua and Hiranagar and is much smaller in so far as Bashohli is concerned.

Tehsil Bashohli has the smallest urban population among all the tehsils of the district but the total number of its vacant houses is by far larger than the number of similar houses of the rural and urban sectors of Kathua and Hiranagar put together. Except for a very small number of these houses, which belong to the town of Bashohli, all others have been returned from the rural sector of the tehsil. The population of the towns of Kathua and Lakhenpora which fall in tehsil Kathua is about four times that of Bashohli town, but the number of vacant houses in the former two towns put together is more than four times the number of similar houses of Bashohli town.

There is a large difference between the number of vacant urban houses of tehsils Bashohli and Hiranagar, although the difference between their urban populations is comparatively very small. Similarly, the proportion of vacant urban houses of Hiranagar to those of Kathua is not consistent with the disparity in their populations. These incongruities are explained by the very large number of vacant dwellings in Kathua town when compared with similar vacant houses of Hiranagar and Bashohli. The houselists show that the number of vacant dwellings in Kathua and Hiranagar stood at 513 and 207 respectively as against 98 of Bashohli town.

Poonch District— The proportion of vacant urban houses for the entire district and tehsil Rajouri is the same, viz., 66 per thousand. In the case of other two tehsils, these proportions

stand at 120 and 94 respectively. The population of Haveli town is about 2½ times that of Rajouri and five times that of Nowshehra. The number of vacant census houses in the towns of Rajouri and Nowshehra also bears the same proportions to those of Haveli as their respective populations. The larger incidence of vacant census houses in Rajouri town as compared with Nowshehra is however explained by the concentration of displaced persons in the latter. In any case, the total number of vacant houses in tehsil Rajouri is more than four times the corresponding number of Nowshehra tehsil, giving a lower proportion per thousand vacant houses in respect of the urban sector of Rajouri as compared with Nowshehra.

DWELLINGS

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

In the State as a whole, 154 out of every thousand dwellings have been returned from the urban sector. This proportion is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar and Jammu only, the corresponding proportions in all other districts being very small. The highest proportion has been returned from district Srinagar and the lowest from Ladakh at 424 and 52 per thousand houses used exclusively as dwellings.

These fluctuating proportions are obviously due to the disparity in the size of urban areas falling in various districts. As stated elsewhere in this report, over 46% population of district Srinagar is concentrated in its urban areas and there is nothing extraordinary in the proportion of its urban dwellings being as high as 42.4%. The subjoined statement shows that barring two or three districts, the number of urban dwellings in all the districts are generally directly proportional to their respective urban populations :—

Name of District	Proportion of dwellings in the urban sector.	Proportion of all types of dwellings in the urban sector.	Percentage of urban to total district population
Anantnag	6.5%	6.6%	7%
Srinagar	42.4%	42.2%	46.4%
Baramulla	8.9%	8.9%	8.1%
Ladakh	5.2%	5.2%	4.3%
Doda	6.2%	6.3%	6%

Udhampur	7.3%	7.4%	7%
Jammu	23.5%	23.4%	24%
Kathua	8.1%	7.7%	8%
Poonch	6.6%	6.5%	5.3%

The data given in the above statement shows that except for the districts of Srinagar, Ladakh and Poonch, the proportion of urban to total district population is more or less approximately the same as that of urban dwellings or of dwellings of all kinds. The disparity in the proportions of district Srinagar is due to shortage of dwellings in Srinagar city and consequent congestion of the population.

As for Ladakh, many residential houses in Leh town were found populated by very few persons, others having left for Srinagar and the plains due to the approaching winter.

In the case of Poonch, the disparity between the two sets of proportions is mainly reflected in Poonch municipality, where most of the families have been split up and live partly on this and partly on the other side of the cease-fire line and many others are engaged in different vocations away from Poonch leaving behind a small number of the members of their families. A more detailed explanation will be found in the paragraph dealing with the comparison of urban dwellings of various tehsils of district Poonch.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

The proportion of urban dwellings in the tehsils of the State varies from 13 per thousand of Uri to 821 of Srinagar. The only tehsil other than Srinagar in which the proportion of urban dwellings is very high is Jammu. Among other tehsils, the highest proportion has been returned from Sonawari at 183 per thousand.

Anantnag District— The incidence of urban dwellings in the three tehsils of district Anantnag is approximately proportional to the size of their respective urban populations as indicated below :—

Name of tehsil	Percentage of dwellings in the urban sector.	Percentage of urban to total district population
1. Anantnag	10.5%	11.8%
2. Kulgam	5.3%	5%
3. Pulwama	2.6%	3%

The high proportion of urban population of Anantnag tehsil when compared with its urban

dwellings is indicative of acute congestion. A reference to the houselist shows that there are only 2,512 dwellings in Anantnag town, which are occupied by 21,316 persons or, on an average, 8.5 persons per dwelling. Similarly, the corresponding proportions in the case of towns of Bijbehara and Pahalgam work out at 7 and 5.9 per dwelling respectively. The average per dwelling in Pahalgam should have been much higher if most of the residential houses occupied by tourists, etc. had not been closed when the houselisting was undertaken.

Srinagar District— Except for the small residential town of Natipora-Hyderpora in tehsil Badgam, all the urban dwellings of the district fall in tehsil Srinagar. This is why the tehsil claims about 99% urban dwellings of the district. Further, about 82.6% of the entire population of the tehsil is concentrated in its urban sector and is housed in 82.1% dwellings. In the case of Badgam, these proportions stand at 1.4% and 1.2% respectively.

Baramulla District— The highest proportion of urban dwellings among the tehsils of district Baramulla has been returned from Sonawari and the least from tehsil Uri. The proportions of urban dwellings in Baramulla and Sopore to the total number of such houses in each of the two tehsils are approximately equal, being 14.1% in the case of former and 14.6% in so far as Sopore is concerned. The corresponding proportions of the population of urban sectors of the two tehsils in relation to the total population in each case do not also disclose any significant disparity. The fact however remains that the proportion of urban dwellings is in both cases lower than the corresponding proportions of urban populations which stand at 15.6% in the case of Baramulla and 16% in respect of tehsil Sopore. The position obtaining in tehsil Sonawari is however different. In this case, the proportion of urban dwellings to the total number of such census houses works out at 18.3% as against 17.3%, the proportion of urban to total population of the entire tehsil.

The disparity is partly explained by the fact that a number of dwellings in Gulmarg town of tehsil Baramulla were found closed when the houselisting operations were carried out. For that reason and further because there is some congestion in the towns of Baramulla and Sopore because of growing industrial and commercial activity as also on account of the location of large number of Government offices at these places, the proportion of urban

dwellings in these tehsils is lower than that of the corresponding proportion of urban population. These considerations do not hold good in the case of urban areas of tehsil Sonawari where the proportion of urban dwellings is larger than that of the population inhabiting the urban sector. This is also true of tehsil Uri.

Ladakh District— Only one of the two tehsils of the district, namely Leh, includes an urban area which is fairly small. The proportion of the dwellings of this town when compared with those of the tehsil as a whole stands at 9.8% as against 9.2%, the proportion of the urban population to that of the entire tehsil.

Doda District— As in most other tehsils, the proportions of urban dwellings in the tehsils of district Doda generally correspond to the proportions of their respective urban populations in relation to that of the tehsil as a whole in each case. In tehsil Bhaderwah, the proportions of dwellings and population falling in the urban sector are equal, being 6.9% in each case. Even in the case of Kishtwar, the disparity between the proportions is very small, being 5.3% in respect of dwellings and 5.7% so far as the population is concerned. There is however some variation between the proportions of urban dwellings of tehsils Ramban and Doda when compared with the respective proportions of their populations. This is because the housing conditions in the towns of Doda and Ramban which are located on the hill slopes or plateaus of mountains are different from those obtaining in Kishtwar and Bhaderwah. The town of Bhaderwah is situated in a beautiful fertile valley and the large majority of its dwellings are permanently occupied by whole families. This is also true of Kishtwar but in so far as town Batote of tehsil Ramban which is a sanatorium is concerned, many dwellings built by people belonging to Jammu or other places outside the State remain occupied by the chowkidars only from October to April every year. The town of Doda is situated at the peak of a hill involving a difficult climb of two miles and the average population per dwelling is not therefore of the same size as in Bhaderwah and Kishtwar.

Udhampur District— Following are the proportions of urban dwellings and urban population of the three tehsils of district Udhampur when compared with the total number of dwellings and population of each tehsil :-

Name of tehsil	Percentage of dwellings in urban sector.	Percentage of urban to total district population.
Ramnagar	4.1%	3.5%
Udhampur	11.6%	11.7%
Reasi	5.2%	5%

It is apparent from the above statement that the disparity between the proportions of dwellings and population of the urban areas of Udhampur and Reasi is negligible. In the case of Ramnagar, the variation between the two proportions is explained by the very large number of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in Ramnagar town which by far exceed the corresponding number of similar houses in the urban areas of tehsils Udhampur and Reasi. If these are also taken into account there would be no disparity between the proportions of Urban dwellings and population of Ramnagar tehsil also.

Jammu District— The next highest proportion of urban dwellings in the State has been returned from tehsil Jammu at 44.5 per thousand census houses of this category. Among the other three tehsils, Ranbirsinghpura has the highest proportion of 11.3 per thousand as against 4.6 of Akhnoor, the lowest in the whole district.

The subjoined statement shows that except for tehsil Jammu, the proportions of urban dwellings and urban population to total dwellings and total population respectively in each tehsil are equal or approximately equal.

Name of tehsil	Proportion of urban dwellings to total dwellings.	Proportion of urban population to total population.
Jammu	44.5%	46.1%
Samba	5.2%	5.2%
Ranbirsinghpura	11.3%	11.3%
Akhnoor	4.6%	4.3%

The proportions of urban dwellings, as indicated above, would be further reduced to 44.4%, 4.9%, 11.2% and 4.5% if these are worked out for all kinds of dwellings put together. The obvious inference is that there is a certain amount of congestion in Jammu city and cantonment when compared with the urban areas of the other tehsils.

Kathua District— Like all other districts of the State, the proportions of urban dwelling in the

tehsils of Kathua district vary according to the sizes of their respective urban populations. Tehsil Kathua includes two towns with a population almost twice that of Bashohli and Hiranagar put together. For this reason, 17% of the dwellings in tehsil Kathua fall in its urban sector as against 3.5% and 5.4% of Bashohli and Hiranagar respectively. These proportions correspond to those of urban populations of the three tehsils in relation to the total population of each as indicated below :—

Bashohli	...	3%
Kathua	...	16.4%
Hiranagar	...	4.9%

The disparity between these two sets of percentages would be further reduced if the proportions are worked out in respect of all kinds of urban dwellings, namely, dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings put together, which work out to 3.2%, 16.8% and 5.4% for Bashohli, Kathua and Hiranagar respectively.

Poonch District— Among the tehsils of district Poonch, tehsil Haveli has the highest proportion of urban dwellings at 218 per thousand as against 41 of Rajouri, the smallest in the district. The corresponding proportion of Nowshehra town stands at 50 per thousand only. A comparison of these proportions with those of the urban population of each tehsil in relation to its entire population will show that there is a substantial disparity in the case of tehsil Haveli as indicated below :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of urban to total population of the tehsil.
Haveli	16.6%
Rajouri	3.6%
Nowshehra	4.5%

Even if the proportions of urban population are compared with those of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban sector with the total number of such houses in each tehsil, the disparity will not be narrowed down and will practically remain the same as in the case of dwellings alone.

Poonch town is the district headquarter and is situated at a distance of less than two miles from the cease-fire line. There is no other district headquarter or any town of class IV or above in the entire State which is so near the cease-fire line as the town of Poonch. Besides this, not many avenues of employment are locally available to the inhabitants who have managed to get themselves employed

in various Government departments and commercial concerns at Jammu and other parts of the State.

An examination of the houselists of Poonch town shows that no less than 622 dwellings, representing 25.4% of the total dwellings in the town, are housed by two or less than two persons only. This is because some of the families have been split up and live partly on this and partly on the other side of the cease-fire line, while the male members of many others are engaged in different occupation at places far away from Poonch.

The disparity in the case of Rajouri and Nowshetra towns is small and in these cases also the same reasons as given above hold good.

SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

As stated earlier, only 30% shop-cum-dwellings in the State have been returned from its urban sector. Except for the districts of Srinagar and Ladakh, the corresponding proportions of urban shop-cum-dwellings in most other districts are by far less than the State proportion. Table E. I. 2 shows that the proportions of these census houses in Jammu and Udhampur stand at 28.1% and 26.3% respectively and that among the remaining districts the highest proportion has been returned from Doda at 17.9% and the lowest from Kathua at 8.9%. In district Srinagar, the proportion of urban shop-cum-dwellings is the highest in the State being 62.7%. Ladakh ranks next with a proportion of 57.1%.

The high proportion of urban census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings in Ladakh has only statistical value as there are in all only 8 such houses in its entire urban sector consisting of one small town. In the case of Srinagar and other districts, however, the disparity in the proportions of urban shop-cum-dwellings generally varies according to the size of their urban populations and the extent of commercial activity.

The urban area of Srinagar district consisting mainly of Srinagar city is easily distinguishable from other urban areas of the State as an important commercial centre. There can be no denying the fact that commercial activities are carried on in Jammu city and certain other parts of Jammu district on a large scale. Table E. I. however, shows that the number of urban shops of all kinds including sweetmeat and eating shops, etc., of district Jammu is, judging by the population of these areas,

proportionately larger than the number of similar census houses of urban areas of Srinagar district.

Most of the urban areas of Udhampur district are widely known as commercial centres for sale of consumer goods and essential commodities, etc. Some of this business such as sale of ghee, eggs, milk and milk products etc., is carried on in residential houses giving a high proportion of urban shop-cum-dwellings.

As for district Doda, urban shop-cum-dwellings are by and large concentrated in the towns situated on the National Highway. These are engaged in catering business which attracts a fairly good number of tourists and passengers.

Baramulla district includes the largest number of urban areas compared to all other districts of the State. The proportions of urban shop-cum-dwellings in this district and in Anantnag should have been much larger if most of the residential houses in the towns of Gulmarg and Pahalgam had not been closed before the houselisting operation was undertaken.

Kathua is the next smallest district in the State and except for one of its towns, all others are situated in the interior. The number of shop-cum-dwellings in the urban sector of the district is, therefore, small.

District Poonch is a backward area and being bordered by the cease-fire line, the volume of business carried on in its residential houses is small.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils, the highest proportion of urban shop-cum-dwellings has been returned from Srinagar at 932 per thousand and the lowest from Badgam which has no urban shop-cum-dwelling at all.

Anantnag District— The proportion of urban shop-cum-dwellings of tehsil Anantnag is the highest among all the tehsils of the district. One reason for the disparity between the proportions of Anantnag and the other two tehsils is the number and size of urban areas falling in the former which by far exceed similar areas of each of the other two tehsils. A more relevant explanation is however that certain categories of shop-cum-dwellings such as sale of gabbas (floor covering) and wooden toys, etc., carried on in dwellings of Anantnag are

unknown in the urban areas of other tehsils. Further, the number of some of the common shop-cum-dwellings like those used for the sale of milk and milk products, vegetables, fruits, etc., is much larger in Anantnag town, where these commodities are more in demand than in any other urban part of the district.

Srinagar District— It is hardly necessary to make any tehsilwise comparison of urban shop-cum-dwellings in so far as this district is concerned. Tehsil Ganderbal has no urban area and there is no urban shop-cum-dwelling in tehsil Badgam.

Tehsil Srinagar, in which over 93% shop-cum-dwellings have been returned from the urban sector only, is dominated by the municipality of Srinagar. There is hardly any mohalla in the city which is not inhabited by two or three families of milk-sellers who carry on their sales within their residential houses. Many people engaged in the manufacturing of silken fabrics, shawls and ruffle cloth use one of the rooms of their residential houses for the sale of their goods. Vegetable sellers, fruit-sellers, grocers, etc., whose number is also fairly large, do not transact their business in regular shops but usually utilise one of the rooms of their houses for the sale of the commodities. The rural sector of this tehsil is very small by size and for that reason as also because of comparatively lesser commercial activity the number of rural shop-cum-dwellings is fairly small.

Baramulla District— In this district, Sonawari has the highest proportion of 286 urban shop-cum-dwellings per thousand as against the smallest of Uri which stands at 50 only. As stated earlier, the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings of Baramulla tehsil should have been very large if the residential houses in Gulmarg, many of which are also used for commercial purposes, had not been vacated before houselisting operation. The variation in the proportions of the tehsils does not however carry any material significance as the actual number of such census houses is very small being 13 in Baramulla, 16 in Sopore and 18 in Sonawari. There is no doubt that Sopore is commercially more important than any other town in the district and this may account for its slightly higher proportion than that of Baramulla. Sonawari includes four towns which have recently been urbanised and where regular shops have not as yet been set up. The town of Uri is situated very near the cease-fire line and there is only one shop-cum-dwelling in this area.

Ladakh District— The urban proportion of shop-cum-dwellings of the district as a whole is the same as that of tehsil Leh, as the other tehsil, namely, Kargil includes neither any urban area nor any rural or urban shop-cum-dwellings. While due to its difficult topography and economic backwardness, there could not be many shops and shop-cum-dwellings in the district as a whole, it is possible that the houselisters of tehsil Kargil may not have in certain cases correctly recorded the uses to which census houses were being put by the occupants.

Even in tehsil Leh, there are only 14 shop-cum-dwellings, 6 in the rural and 8 in the urban sector. This is why the proportion of urban shop-cum-dwellings in the tehsil is over 57%.

Doda District— Among the tehsils of district Doda, Ramban and Kishtwar have respectively the highest and the lowest proportions of urban shop-cum-dwellings which stand at 287 and 50. Tehsil Ramban includes three towns, all of which are situated on the Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar National Highway, where eatables and consumer goods are constantly in demand. The other three tehsils include only one town each, all of which are situated in the interior at a distance of 30 to 70 miles from the National Highway. Doda town is the district and tehsil headquarter and is the first town on the district road leading to Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, etc. The main town is situated on a plateau on the top of hill where many regular shops are not available and some people carry on commercial activities in the residential houses.

Table E.I. shows that there is not any sizeable disparity in the urban shop-cum-dwellings of tehsils Doda, Kishtwar and Bhaderwah which stand at 8, 2 and 4 respectively, as against 33 of Ramban. These variations are, therefore, more of an incidental nature than of any material significance.

Udhampur District— Among the tehsils of district Udhampur, the proportion of urban shop-cum-dwellings in Ramnagar by far exceeds the corresponding proportions of similar census houses of the other two tehsils. The actual number of shop-cum-dwellings in Ramnagar town is slightly less than the total number of similar houses of all the three towns of the other two tehsils put together. As stated previously also, Ramnagar town is situated in difficult mountainous areas and there are no means of communication between this town and the various parts of the rural areas

of the tehsil. People from Jammu, Udhampur and many other parts of the State have, therefore, set up business premises for sale of goods imported by them as also for purchasing commodities brought for sale by the villagers. These premises are also used by the occupants for residential purposes.

The towns of Udhampur, Katra and Reasi being situated either on the National Highway or on tarred roads do not suffer from any such disability. In these areas, the number of shop-cum-dwellings is therefore, when compared with Ramnagar, by far less.

Jammu District— The number of shop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of tehsils Samba, Ranbirsinghpore and Akhnoor is very small, not only when compared with the corresponding number of Jammu tehsil, but also in relation to their respective rural sectors. As is evident from Table E-I, the urban sector of Jammu tehsil claims about eleven times the aggregate number of the other three tehsils put together. The huge disparity is mainly due to the varying sizes of urban areas of different tehsils. Most of the shop-cum-dwellings of Jammu city which dominate the urban sector of tehsil Jammu consist of dwellings also used for sale of milk and milk products, vegetables, betels, food cereals, pulses, etc.

In view of the very small number of urban shop-cum-dwellings in the other three tehsils, the variation in their proportions is of statistical value only.

Kathua District— Tehsil Bashohli has the largest number of shop-cum-dwellings, among all the tehsils of district Kathua, but almost all of these have been returned from the rural sector. This is also true of the rural areas of Hiranagar tehsil, though the total number of shop-cum-dwellings in both the sectors of this tehsil is the smallest in the district. In tehsil Kathua, the corresponding proportion of urban shop-cum-dwellings is however fairly large, though the actual number of such census houses is only 24. Of these nine have been returned from the small Notified Area of Lakhempur where due to scarcity of residential houses most of the shopkeepers live in their business premises.

Poonch District— Tehsil Haveli of district Poonch has the smallest number of shop-cum-dwellings among all the tehsils of the district, but largest in so far as the urban sector alone

is concerned. The fact however remains that there are very few urban shop-cum-dwellings in all the three tehsils of the district. Those returned from Haveli and Nowshehra mostly represent houses in the occupation of displaced persons who use their dwellings for the sale of some of the essential commodities to earn their livelihood.

WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

In view of the large incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural sector of every district of the State, it is only natural that the corresponding proportions of the urban areas should be comparatively very low. It is, however, clear from Table E. I. 2 that some of the districts such as Srinagar and Jammu are distinguishable from others for comparatively very high proportions of urban workshop-cum-dwellings. As for Ladakh, the proportion of these census houses as given in the above table has statistical value only, there being only 2 workshop-cum-dwellings in Leh town, the only urban area of the district as against 6 returned from its entire rural sector.

Srinagar and Jammu districts include the largest urban areas which comprise, among others, the two municipalities and this explains the relatively higher incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings in these two districts. Srinagar city has been the home of many handicrafts for several centuries continuously and there is, therefore, nothing surprising to find that workshop-cum-dwellings in district Srinagar claim such a high proportion.

One important reason for the low incidence of census houses of this category in the urban areas of other districts is that while after their urbanisation, rural industries were gradually discarded, very few urban industries, if any, were introduced instead.

The least proportion of urban workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from the districts of Kathua, Poonch and Udhampur. Baramulla and Doda are more or less at par with 87 and 94 workshop-cum-dwellings per thousand respectively. Anantnag has, when compared with these two districts, a low proportion of dwellings, used also as workshops.

While comparing the relative proportions of

urban-workshop-cum-dwellings, the fact that the number and the size of such areas varies from district to district cannot be ignored. Even as it is, the district of Baramulla which includes four towns and five notified areas has a lesser proportion than Doda with six towns only. This disparity is explained by the fact that except for the two towns of Sopore and Baramulla and the notified area of Gulmarg, all other urban areas of district Baramulla are of recent birth. In Doda district, however, the towns are either fairly old and well-established or located on the National Highway where goods produced find an easy market.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

General—Among tehsils, Srinagar has the highest proportion of urban workshop-cum-dwellings representing 86% of the total number of such census houses in the district as a whole. This high incidence is accounted for by the inclusion in this tehsil of Srinagar municipality where one percent census houses (occupied and unoccupied) are used as workshop-cum-dwellings.

There are as many as 5 tehsils in the State which do not include any urban areas at all. Among others, the least proportion of urban workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from tehsil Bashohli at 6 per thousand. The town of Bashohli is a very small size and is situated in difficult mountainous areas.

Anantnag District— Three towns of Anantnag tehsil namely, Pahalgam, Anantnag and Bijbehara claim the highest proportion of 179 workshop-cum-dwellings per thousand against only 73 of the urban areas of the district as a whole. The tehsils of Kulgam and Pulwama include three towns in all, two falling in the former and one in the latter. As a result, the corresponding proportions of the urban workshop-cum-dwellings of these two tehsils disclose considerable disparity when compared with Anantnag. The inhabitants of Pampore town (tehsil Pulwama) depend mostly on agriculture, particularly cultivation of saffron and very few of them engage themselves in household industries. This is also true of Kulgam town, but in Shopian (tehsil Kulgam) the incidence of household industries is more pronounced than in Kulgam or Pampore. On the other hand, the towns of Anantnag and Bijbehara are reputed for some special handicrafts, such as manufacturing of gabbas, lattices, wooden toys and the like which are mostly manufactured

in residential census houses.

Srinagar District— There are no urban workshop-cum-dwellings in either of the two tehsils of Badgam and Ganderbal even though the former includes a small notified area also. Srinagar city which constitutes the main urban area of tehsil Srinagar abounds in handicrafts, most of which are carried on by the people in their dwellings. These include, among others, embroidery, shawl weaving, silk weaving, handloom woollen and cotton cloth, papier machie products, wood carving goods, turquoise articles, pottery, shoe-making, bakery, carpet weaving, namda manufacturing, gold, silver and blacksmithy and many more.

Baramulla District— The district consists of 6 tehsils, of which two, namely, Handwara and Karnah, do not include any urban areas. The high incidence of urban workshop-cum-dwellings in tehsil Uri (113 per thousand census houses) is not of any significance because of their actual number being only 6 in the whole tehsil.

The highest proportion of urban workshop-cum-dwellings among all the tehsils of the district has been returned from Sonawari which includes four townships of Sumbal, Hajin, Ajas and Palhalan. Further, most of these towns have not as yet shaken off their rural characteristics and such of their dwellings which also house workshops are generally used for making of kangris, willow works, oil pressing, weaving of woollen cloth on handlooms and production of atta, flour, etc., by water mills. This explains the large disparity between the proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings of the urban areas of tehsil Sonawari when compared with those of Baramulla and Sopore.

Both Baramulla and Sopore include equal number of towns. No workshop-cum-dwelling has, however, been returned from Sopore town and those shown as belonging to the urban sector of the tehsil have all been reported from Bandipur. It has already been stated elsewhere that Sopore is more of a commercial than an industrial town. Most of the workshop-cum-dwellings in Baramulla are used for weaving of woollen and cotton cloth on handlooms or as bakeries or for manufacturing wooden furniture, etc. Like the towns of Sonawari tehsil, Bandipur has also been recently urbanised and the workshop-cum-dwellings of this town include, among others, those used for manufacturing of kangris, willow works, pottery, cotton ginning and cleaning, etc.

Ladakh District— Reasons for the large proportion of urban workshop-cum-dwellings in tehsil Leh

have already been given above.

Doda District— Except for the towns of tehsils Ramban and Bhaderwah, one or two workshop-cum-dwellings only have been returned from the urban areas of the other two tehsils. Banihal, Ramban and Batote, the three towns of tehsil Ramban, are all situated on the National Highway where goods produced can be easily marketed. Bhaderwah is an old town and is economically well off, when compared with other urban areas of the district. The towns of Doda and Kishtwar rank among the backward urban areas of the State.

The most common industries carried on in the workshop-cum-dwellings of Ramban tehsil are blacksmithy, repairs of shoes and other footwear, tailoring and production of flour by village chakkies.

Udhampur District— Among the tehsils of district Udhampur, the largest number of urban workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from Ramnagar and the least from Udhampur. In fact, the total number of such census houses in all the three towns of Udhampur and Reasi tehsils put together is slightly more than the corresponding number of Ramnagar. Among the common industries found in the workshop-cum-dwellings of Ramnagar town are goldsmithy, tailoring, sweetmeat shops, blacksmithy and repairing of shoes, etc. Except for the manufacturing of leather goods, footwear and blacksmithy workshops which claim a good proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in Udhampur town, not more than one workshop-cum-dwelling is engaged in the repairing of shoes, pottery, tailoring, goldsmithy, etc. Katra town is, however, distinguishable from other urban areas for the very large number of workshop-cum-dwellings used for the making of sweetmeats, sold to the pilgrims visiting the shrine of Vaishno Devi. In Reasi, majority of workshop-cum-dwellings are used for manufacturing of footwear.

Jammu District— Tehsil Jammu which includes the municipality and the cantonment claims next highest proportion of urban workshop-cum-dwellings in the State at 321 per thousand census houses. The actual number of these dwellings is over three times than the total number of similar houses of Samba, Ranbirsinghpura and Akhnoor. The number of urban workshop-cum-dwellings in Samba and Ranbirsinghpura is almost equal, but their respective proportions when compared with the corresponding rural sectors disclose a large disparity. This is because Ranbirsinghpura includes three towns as against only one falling in Samba. Akhnoor has the

smallest number of workshop-cum-dwellings among all the urban areas of the district.

Principal among the industries carried on in the workshop-cum-dwellings of Jammu municipality are making of leather footwear, sweetmeats, wooden furniture, earthenware, goldsmithy, blacksmithy, production of cow-dung cakes, etc. Samba is reputed for weaving of cotton cloth on handlooms which is carried on in 18 out of its 22 workshop-cum-dwellings. There is only one workshop-cum-dwelling in Ranbirsinghpura town, but the number of such houses in Arnia is much larger and these are used mainly for weaving of cotton cloth on handlooms, pottery and blacksmithy. Of the six workshop-cum-dwellings in Bishna town, four are used for manufacturing of earthenware. The only important industries carried on in the workshop-cum-dwellings of Akhnoor town are making of sweetmeats, manufacturing of earthenware, blacksmithy and production of flour by water mills.

Kathua District— The highest proportion of urban workshop-cum-dwellings in district Kathua has been returned from tehsil Kathua at 80 per thousand. The tehsil includes two towns, Kathua—which is the district headquarter, and Lakhenpur—the new township on the State border. Hiranagar and Bashohli each include only one town of comparatively very small size.

The number of workshop-cum-dwellings in Bashohli town is very small and disproportionate with its population and the number of dwellings. This is because of the town being situated in a difficult mountainous region. At any rate, most of the workshop-cum-dwellings of the town consist of those used for production of earthenware or weaving of cloth on handlooms. The workshop-cum-dwellings of Kathua town whose number is largest among all the urban areas of the district, include, among others, weaving of cotton cloth on handlooms, manufacturing of leather footwear, pottery, blacksmithy and goldsmithy. The only important industry carried on in the workshop-cum-dwellings of Hiranagar town is handloom weaving of cotton cloth.

Poonch District— There is no town in tehsil Mendhar. While it is true that only one town falls in each of the other three tehsils, the fact remains that Poonch town is by far developed and economically very well off when compared with Rajouri and Nowshetra. Another reason for the larger incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings in

Poonch town is the huge influx of displaced persons who engage themselves in household industries carried on in the residential premises. This is also true of Nowshetra town where most of the displaced persons from tehsil Bhimber and other parts of district Mirpur have settled. Unlike Rajouri which is situated on a hillock, both Poonch and Nowshetra towns are situated in low level areas and the displaced persons have preferred to settle here due to availability of land for cultivation.

The houselists show that the same industries are carried on in the workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of the three tehsils. These consist mostly of tailoring, making of leather footwear, manufacturing of snuff and repairs of shoes, chappals, etc.

HOTELS, SARAI, DHARAMSALAS, ETC.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

The highest proportion of urban census houses which are used as hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, etc., has been returned from district Jammu at 84% of the total number of such houses in the district as against only 5% of Ladakh, the least among all the districts of the State. The next highest proportion is claimed by the urban areas of Poonch district. Anantnag, Srinagar, Doda and Udhampur are more or less at par, the corresponding proportions varying from 51% of Anantnag to 57% of Srinagar. In the case of Baramulla and Kathua districts these proportions stand at 44% and 33% respectively.

Jammu or the city of temples, by which name it is widely known on account of the very large number of its temples, etc., is also the capital of State Government from November to April every year. Because of this and also as a result of the execution of various developmental projects, the number of hotels in the city is increasing from year to year. Further, a large section of Kashmiri labour also moves down to Jammu during winter in search of employment. The State Government and the Auqaf Committee have built several sarais for their residence.

Dak Bungalows, Dharamsalas and Rest Houses are also found in other urban parts of the district.

Poonch is the only district far away from the National Highway. Unlike other districts, it is not possible to make a flying visit to Poonch and to return to Jammu the same day. Hotels, Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses etc., have, therefore,

been set up in all urban areas of the district and this accounts for their high incidence.

The town of Anantnag, which falls in district Anantnag, is, when compared with other urban areas except the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar, the most populated town in the State. Besides being the headquarter of a number of district and tehsil offices, it is the most important commercial centre in South Kashmir. For this reason, the number of census houses of the town which are used for providing board and lodging arrangements to visitors, litigants, businessmen and Government servants, is fairly large.

As already stated, the number of urban census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in district Srinagar would have been much larger than that indicated in Table E. I, if the houselisting operation had been carried out in summer and if some of the hotels and houseboats had not been mixed up with restaurants.

The high proportion of district Doda is explained by the location of most of its towns on the National Highway or the district road leading from Batote to Kishtwar, where passengers usually break journey and stay in the hotels or dak bungalows, etc. This is also true of district Udhampur which includes several towns and important shrines attracting visitors from far and wide.

Except for the notified area of Gulmarg and the town of Uri, all other urban areas of district Baramulla are situated at a short distance from Srinagar, making it unnecessary for a tourist or a passenger to break his journey at any such place. Gulmarg, however, abounds in hotels of different kinds but all these were found closed during houselisting operation when the tourist season had already run out. It is, therefore, that the number of hotels, sarais, etc., in the urban sector of district Baramulla is comparatively small.

Of the four urban areas falling in district Kathua, only the small notified area of Lakhenpur is situated on the National Highway, the other three being in the interior. One of these, namely, Bashohli is cradled in difficult mountainous regions. This explains the low incidence of urban houses used as hotels, sarais in this district.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils, the largest number of urban census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., has

been returned from tehsil Jammu and the next largest from tehsil Srinagar, though there is a huge disparity in their *inter se* proportions for reasons which have already been given above while comparing the urban data of one district with another. Judging by the proportion, in which sarais, hotels, etc., have been returned from the urban sector when compared with the aggregate number of such census houses in both the sectors of each district. Srinagar tehsil claims the maximum urban proportion of 94% among all the tehsils of the State, Jammu ranking next with 91%. There are some other tehsils also such as Anantnag, Baramulla, Doda, Akhnoor, Haveli and Rajouri in which the proportion of urban hotels, sarais, etc., exceeds the corresponding proportion of their respective rural sectors, but in view of the number of such houses being very small, these high proportions are not of much significance. The same cannot be said of the tehsils of Ramban and Reasi in which the number of urban hotels, sarais, etc., is much larger than those of their rural sectors.

Anantnag District— There are very few hotels, sarais, etc., in the urban areas of tehsils Kulgam and Pulwama. Further, in view of the varying number of these areas in the two tehsils, there is practically no disparity in the *inter se* proportions of their urban hotels, sarais, etc. Anantnag tehsil however claims a comparatively over-whelming number of urban hotels, sarais etc. Reasons for this high incidence have been already given in a previous paragraph.

Srinagar District— It is hardly necessary to make any tehsilwise comparison of the urban census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., in district Srinagar, as no such census houses exist in two of the three tehsils, of which the district is constituted. The high incidence of these census houses in Srinagar tehsil is reflected mainly in Srinagar municipality which abounds in hotels, houseboats, sarais, boarding houses and hostels, etc.

Baramulla District— The tehsils of Baramulla and Sopore have more or less equal number of urban hotels, sarais, etc., but the number of such census houses in tehsil Sonawari is negligible, notwithstanding the fact that it includes four urban areas as against only two falling in each of the former. The towns of Sonawari tehsil have been recently urbanised and besides being small in size, are situated only at a distance of 15 to 20 miles from Srinagar. Very few people, therefore, break their journeys in any of these towns with the result that there is practically no catering business in

most of these.

The town of Uri is situated very near the cease-fire line and the number of dwellings at this place is fairly small. Being the tehsil headquarter, the town is visited frequently by litigant public, who halt in petty hotels. This is why the number of hotels, etc., in this tehsil is much larger than in Sonawari.

The number of urban hotels, etc., in Baramulla tehsil should have been much larger if the Gulmarg season had not been over before the houselisting operation was undertaken. Even as it is, the tehsil has the largest number of such houses mostly returned from Baramulla town only. The town being the district and tehsil headquarter, there are a number of boarding houses and hostels, besides many hotels which attract a fairly good number of visitors.

Ladakh District— Like district Srinagar, it is unnecessary to compare the incidence of urban census houses used as hotels in the two tehsils of Leh and Kargil, as the latter does not include any town at all.

Doda District— Except for tehsil Ramban, which includes the largest number of urban areas, each claiming numerous hotels, dak bungalows, rest houses, etc., the number of such census houses in the urban areas of other three tehsils is not large. Even among these, Doda claims a great proportion than Kishtwar and Bhaderwah. This is because Doda town is the district headquarter and hotel business is comparatively a paying activity. Further, a part of the town is the junction of the roads leading to Bhaderwah, Kishtwar and the National Highway and many people touring the district break their journeys in this town. Kishtwar and Bhaderwah are both situated at the remote ends of the district and do not, therefore, attract much tourist traffic.

Udhampur District— The largest number of hotels, sarais, boarding houses, etc., in district Udhampur has been returned from tehsil Reasi which alone includes two towns as against only one falling in Ramnagar and Udhampur. The town of Katra of tehsil Reasi is adjacent to an important Hindu shrine of All-India fame, namely, Vaishno Devi which is visited by the pilgrims almost all the year round. The number of hotels, sarais, rest houses, dharamsalas, etc., in this town is, therefore, fairly large.

Udhampur town is not only a district headquarter

situated on the National Highway, but also the headquarter of the army and important business centre. This explains the disparity in the number of hotels, etc., of Udhampur and Ramnagar towns.

Jammu District— As already stated, tehsil Jammu has the largest number of urban hotels, dharamsalas, etc., when compared with other tehsils of the State. So far as the other three tehsils, Samba, Rambirsinghpura and Akhnoor are concerned, the number of hotels, sarais in each of these is very small. Rambirsinghpura tehsil includes three urban areas and this accounts for the higher proportion of urban hotels, sarais, etc., as compared with Samba. Tehsil Akhnoor includes only one urban area, but the corresponding proportion of urban hotels, sarais, etc., is larger than that of Rambirsinghpura. Akhnoor town is the junction of the routes leading to Poonch, Chhamb, Jammu, etc., and is also an important army station. This explains the greater incidence of urban census houses of this category in this town.

Kathua District— Tehsil Bashohli as a whole has the largest number of hotels, dharamsalas, etc., when compared with the other two tehsils of the district. The urban sector of this tehsil, however, claims a proportion of 11% only, as against 53% of Kathua and 46% of Hiranagar. As stated above, Bashohli town is situated in difficult hilly areas and the size of tourist traffic to this place is very limited. Kathua tehsil, on the other hand, includes two towns both of which contain a fairly large number of boarding and lodging houses for the convenience of visitors entering the State. The town of Hiranagar though situated in a low level area and being easily accessible does not attract many visitors due to its being located in the interior of the district.

Poonch District— Tehsil Mendhar has no urban area at all. As for the remaining three tehsils, the highest proportion of urban census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., has been returned from Haveli which also claims the largest number of such census houses. The disparity when compared with Rajouri and Nowshahra is explained by the fact that visitors from Jammu and other parts of the district itself cannot pay flying visits to Haveli and return the same day. This has resulted in the growth of hotels and other houses providing boarding and lodging arrangements. Rajouri town is also at a distance of about 100 miles from Jammu, but being hilly does not attract much touring traffic. Nowshahra being nearer to Jammu, the corresponding proportions of urban hotels,

sarais, etc., in this tehsil is comparatively small.

SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

The largest number of urban shops other than eating houses has been returned from district Srinagar and the smallest from Ladakh. Except for the valley districts and the district of Jammu, the number of urban shops in all other districts of the State is fairly low, ranging from 94 of Ladakh to 709 of Udhampur. The proportion of urban to total number of census houses used as shops is however highest in Jammu, the next highest being Srinagar.

While these fluctuations arise mainly due to the varying sizes of urban sectors falling in each district, the large disparity between the number of shops of valley districts and those of Jammu province (excluding Jammu district) is accounted for by the same causes as given in respect of the rural sector. Considering the size of Leh town, the only urban area of district Ladakh, and the difficult means of its communication, the number of urban shops in this district cannot be regarded low when compared with the corresponding number of its rural sector, which extends to the largest area of the State. There is not much disparity in the number of urban shops of the two contiguous districts of Doda and Udhampur. The towns of district Kathua are mostly situated in the interior and not far from the adjoining State of Punjab. The number of urban shops in the district is therefore the smallest among all the districts of Jammu Province. District Poonch is situated far away and is bordered on more than one side by the cease-fire line. The number of its urban shops is, therefore, neither as small as that of Kathua nor as large as of Doda and Udhampur.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

The incidence of urban shops other than eating houses varies from tehsil to tehsil, depending upon the number and size of the urban areas falling in each tehsil, the topography and the general economic condition of the people. No such census houses exist in five of the tehsils, namely, Ganderbal, Handwara, Karnah, Kargil and Mendhar which do not include any urban areas at all.

Among other tehsils, the largest number of

shops has been returned from Srinagar and the least from Ramnagar. The huge disparity between the number of urban shops returned from the tehsils of Srinagar and Jammu, when compared with those of other tehsils of the State is due to the inclusion in the former of the two municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu and other urban areas and satellite towns. The only tehsils besides Jammu and Srinagar in which urban shops claim a higher proportion than the rural are Leh, Ramban, Doda, Udhampur, Reasi and Haveli.

Anantnag District—As in the case of other categories of census houses, the proportions of urban shops in the tehsils of district Anantnag vary according to the size of their respective urban sectors. Anantnag which includes the largest urban area has the maximum number and the highest proportion of urban shops as compared with Pulwama which includes only one town and has the smallest number and lowest proportion of such census houses. As the number of urban and total shops in Anantnag tehsil exceed those of Kulgam by 61% and 48% respectively, the disparity in the *inter se* proportions of their urban shops is small. Pulwama, however, has a very small number of urban shops as compared with its rural sector and the urban areas of the other two tehsils. This is because Pampore town of tehsil Pulwama is at a distance of only five miles from Srinagar city and consequently there is little scope for economic working of commercial establishments at this place.

Srinagar District—Ganderbal tehsil has no urban area. The residential colony of notified area of Natipora-Hyderpora, tehsil Badgam has recently come into existence and is a satellite town of Srinagar city. The number of shops in this town is, therefore, exceedingly small. Tehsil Srinagar includes the municipality and the cantonment which abound in shops and commercial concerns of all kinds.

Baramulla District—The largest number of urban shops in district Baramulla has been returned from tehsil Sopore. This is because most of the shops in Gulmarg were closed at the time of the preparation of houselists. But for this, Baramulla would claim a larger number of commercial establishments, even though Sopore town is a reputed commercial centre.

The disparity in the incidence of urban shops of Sonawari and Uri is due to the variation in the number of towns in the two tehsils. Handwara

and Karnah tehsils do not include any urban areas.

Ladakh District—As already stated, urban shops exist in Leh town only. Even in the rural sector the number of shops is extremely small which accounts for the high urban proportion. In view, however, of the limited number of such establishments, this proportion though at par with that of Srinagar has a statistical value only.

Doda District—The incidence of urban shops is more or less the same in the tehsils of Ramban and Doda on the one hand and Kishtwar and Bhaderwah on the other. Ramban which claims the highest proportion of such census houses includes largest number of towns all of which are situated on the National Highway. Doda town is the district headquarter and junction of the roads leading to Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Batote and the National Highway. The proportion of urban shops in this town is, therefore, the next largest in the district. The towns of Kishtwar and Bhaderwah are far away in the interior and commercial activities do not thrive so much in these areas as in the towns of Ramban and Doda tehsils.

Udhampur District—The largest number of urban shops in district Udhampur has been returned from tehsil Udhampur which like Ramnagar includes only one town as against two of Reasi. Ramnagar town being situated in difficult mountainous areas, contains only six shops other than eating houses with a proportion of 4% only in the tehsil as a whole as against 63% of Udhampur and 53% of Reasi. Udhampur town is the headquarter of the civilian district authorities and also Corps Headquarter of the army. For this reason and also because it is the largest town on the National Highway, the number of its commercial establishments is large.

The high proportion of Reasi is due to the inclusion of two towns, one of which enjoys wide reputation being in the close vicinity of a Hindu pilgrimage of All-India fame.

Jammu District—Among the tehsils of district Jammu, Akhnoor has the least and Jammu the largest number of urban shops other than eating houses. The proportion of urban shops to the total number of shops in the tehsils of Ranbirsinghpura and Akhnoor is equal and not at much variance with that of Samba. Tehsil Jammu, on the other hand, has the highest proportion of such census houses which even exceeds the corresponding proportion of any of the other two tehsils put

together. Like Srinagar, this is because of the inclusion in the tehsil of the municipality of Jammu and the cantonment.

Ranbirsinghpura should have had a higher proportion of urban shops in view of the fact that the tehsil includes three urban areas as against only one of Samba and Akhnoor. The growth of commercial establishments in two of these towns which are of recent birth has been rather slow. Samba town is, on the other hand, situated on the National Highway where essential commodities and consumer goods can be easily marketed.

Kathua District—Tehsil Kathua has the largest number and highest proportion of urban shops other than eating houses when compared with Bashohli and Hiranagar. The tehsil includes two urban areas one of which is situated on the National Highway. The number of shops in Bashohli and Hiranagar is almost the same, but there is a substantial disparity between the relative proportions of urban shops of the two tehsils in relation to the total number of such houses in each. This is because Hiranagar is situated very near the international border and Bashohli is far away. The number of rural shops in the former is, therefore, much less than in Basohli.

Poonch District—Of the three tehsils of this district, which alone include urban areas, Haveli has the largest number and highest proportion of urban shops. The Poonch town being one of the biggest in Jammu province, numerous shops have been set up at this place by the permanent inhabitants and displaced persons. Rajouri is a fairly old town and the number and proportion of its shops exceed those of Nowshehra town which has come into existence after the tribal raids of 1947.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

As started earlier, the only districts in which the proportion of urban business houses and offices do not exceed the corresponding proportion of the rural sector are Anantnag, Baramulla and Ladakh. Anantnag and Baramulla are at par with 44% urban business houses and offices as against 37%, the corresponding proportion of Ladakh.

Urban business houses and offices in Jammu

district claim the highest proportion in the State constituting, as they do, 83% of the total number of such census houses in the district. The next highest proportion has been returned from the urban sector of Doda district. Srinagar, Udhampur and Poonch rank next, the corresponding proportions ranging between 68% and 73%. In Kathua district, the number of urban business houses and offices is slightly larger than that of its rural sector.

Numerically, the largest and the smallest number of business houses, etc., have been returned from Jammu and Ladakh districts. Except for the districts of Jammu and Srinagar, where the number of such census houses stands at 1112 and 932 respectively, in all other districts the corresponding number is much small and ranges between 28 of Ladakh to 311 of Baramulla.

While discussing the rural data, reasons for the preponderance of urban business houses and offices in the districts of Jammu and Srinagar have already been given above. The high proportions of such census houses in the districts of Doda, Udhampur and Poonch, when compared with Anantnag and Baramulla are due to the relatively very small number of business houses and offices etc., in the rural sectors of the first three districts.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils of the State, the largest and the next largest number of urban business houses and offices have been returned from the tehsils of Jammu and Srinagar which stand at 964 and 924 per thousand census houses respectively. Apart from tehsils, which do not include any urban areas, the least number of such houses has been returned from tehsil Badgam.

Anantnag District—The number of urban business houses and offices in tehsil Anantnag is almost twice the total number of such houses in the other two tehsils of the district put together. In Pulwama, the number of urban business houses, etc., is exceedingly small when compared with the houses of Anantnag and Kulgam, as also with those falling in its own rural sector.

Apart from the varying sizes of urban areas, which account for these fluctuations, the towns of tehsil Anantnag are by far more important administratively and commercially than the urban

areas falling in the other two tehsils. Besides the numerous district, tehsil and other subordinate offices which are concentrated in Anantnag town, number of business houses, banks, and private offices operating at this place is also fairly large. The notified area of Pahalgam, being a tourist resort, a number of offices have been set up by the State Government at this place for the convenience of the visitors. The urban areas of tehsils Kulgam and Pulwama do not have any such special features. Kulgam and Shopian, though less important as administrative and commercial centres, are distinguishable from Pampore town of tehsil Pulwama on account of the large number of offices of fruit exporters and forest lessees.

Following are the proportions in which urban census houses of the district, used as offices and business houses have been returned from its various constituent tehsils :-

Anantnag Tehsil	65%
Kulgam Tehsil	28%
Pulwama Tehsil	7%

The proportions of urban to total business houses in each tehsil stand as under :-

Anantnag Tehsil—62%, Kulgam Tehsil—49%, Pulwama Tehsil 11%.

Srinagar District— The two tehsils, Srinagar and Badgam of district Srinagar have the next largest and the least number of urban business houses and offices in the State. There is no urban area in Ganderbal, the third tehsil of the district. The notified area of Natipora-Hyderpora, tehsil Badgam is a small residential colony and there are only very few business houses functioning in this town. Tehsil Srinagar includes the municipality and the cantonment which abound in civil and military offices, banks, offices of insurance companies and of many other industrial and commercial establishments.

Baramulla District— The number of urban business houses and offices of the tehsils of district Baramulla varies from 8 of Uri to 133 of Baramulla. The largest number of Government offices is stationed in Baramulla town because of its being the district headquarter. It should have been still greater if the business houses and offices in Gulmarg had not been found closed at the time of the preparation of houselists. Sopore is also one of the big towns in the State and being important administratively and commercially, the number of

Government and private houses in the town is fairly large. The urban business houses of the tehsil also include those returned from Bandipur, another town of the same tehsil. Sonawari and Uri, on the other hand, are very small tehsils and the four notified areas falling in the former and the one town area included in the latter have come into existence after the splitting up of the State by the cease-fire line. In Uri town, there are practically no private business houses. This is also true of the urban areas of Sonawari tehsil, though not to the same extent.

Following are the proportions in which urban census houses of the district used as offices and business houses have been returned from the various tehsils :-

Baramulla	43%
Sopore	34%
Handwara	—
Sonawari	20%
Uri	3%
Karnah	—

The proportions of urban business houses to total number of such houses in each tehsil stand as under :-

1. Baramulla	62%
2. Sopore	57%
3. Sonawari	68%
4. Uri	27%

Ladakh District— There are in all 28 urban business houses and offices in district Ladakh falling in Leh town, the only urban area of the district. With the exception of a few, most of these consist of Government offices.

Doda District— No less than 76% business houses and offices in Doda district have been returned from the urban sector. These are shared by the various tehsils in the following proportions :-

Ramban	31%
Doda	34%
Kishtwar	13%
Bhaderwah	22%

It is significant that in spite of the disparity in the number of urban areas falling in the tehsils of Ramban and Doda, the proportion of urban business houses in Doda is larger, though slightly, than that of Ramban. This is because Doda town is the district and tehsil headquarter and most of the Government offices are concentrated at this place. Kishtwar and Bhaderwah also include only one urban area, with the difference that in Bhaderwah town, the number of Government offices and

private business houses particularly those of forest lessees, etc., is larger.

Following are the proportions of urban business houses to the total number of such houses in each tehsil :-

Name of tehsil	Proportion of urban business houses to total No. of such houses.
1. Ramban	90%
2. Doda	81%
3. Kishtwar	55%
4. Bhaderwah	70%

Udhampur District— In Udhampur district also, urban business houses and offices in each tehsil claim a higher proportion of such census houses when compared with the rural sector, as indicated below :-

Ramnagar	59%
Udhampur	78%
Reasi	66%

Udhampur is a very large town and is the head-quarter of the civil and military authorities. It is also important as a commercial centre. This explains the high incidence of urban business houses and offices in this tehsil when compared with Ramnagar and Reasi.

The disparity between the number and proportions of urban business houses and offices of Ramnagar and Reasi arises from the variation in the number of towns falling in each. Tehsil Reasi also includes the town of Katra, where besides the few Government offices, many private business houses also function. Ramnagar is a small town and there are not many offices other than those belonging to the Government.

The proportion in which the urban census houses used as business houses and offices are shared by the various tehsils of the district stand as under :-

Ramnagar	13%
Udhampur	57%
Reasi	30%

Jammu District— Business houses and offices in Jammu district have been returned in an overwhelming number from the urban areas of tehsil Jammu which constitute 87% of such census houses. Following are the proportions in which these have been returned from the various tehsils :-

Jammu	87%
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Samba	4%
Ranbirsinghpore	5%
Akhnoor	4%

Jammu includes the municipality and the cantonment which abound in Government and private offices as also business houses. The incidence of such census houses in Samba and Akhnoor is equal. In view, however, of as many as 3 urban areas being situated in tehsil Ranbirsinghpore, the number and proportion of urban business houses and offices in the tehsil should have been much larger than those of Samba and Akhnoor. There are however practically no such houses in Bishna and Arnia towns which are of recent birth.

The tehsilwise proportions of urban business houses and offices when compared with the total number of such census houses in each tehsil stand as under :-

1. Jammu	91%
2. Samba	58%
3. Ranbirsinghpore	50%
4. Akhnoor	57%

Kathua District— The incidence of urban business houses and offices in the three tehsils of district Kathua varies according to the number, size and location of the urban areas falling in each. Tehsil Kathua includes one town and one notified area both situated in the plains as against only one hilly town of Bashohli and one of Hiranagar situated in the plains. For this reason and because Kathua town is the district head-quarter and is very near the National Highway, the number of urban business houses in tehsil Kathua is by far larger than that of Bashohli and Hiranagar put together. Hiranagar has a slightly larger number of business houses and offices than Bashohli and this is explained by their varying topographies and accessibility.

Following are the proportions in which urban census houses used as offices and business houses are shared by the various tehsils of the district:-

Bashohli	18%
Kathua	58%
Hiranagar	24%

The proportions of urban to total number of business houses and offices in each of the tehsils stands as under :-

Bashohli	30%
Kathua	59%
Hiranagar	23%

Poonch District – Among the tehsils of Poonch district, the largest number of urban business houses and offices is claimed by Rajouri, although Haveli is the district headquarter and most of the Government offices are stationed there. Rajouri is centrally located between Nowshehra, Mendhar and Haveli, and is an important distributing centre. There are many private offices functioning in this town which are engaged in different commercial activities. The town of Poonch, on the other hand, has a larger number of Government offices, but is very close to the cease-fire line. In Nowshehra tehsil, the incidence of business houses in the rural and urban sectors is uniform, but their number when compared with Rajouri and Poonch is extremely small. This is because these census houses consist only of Government offices, there being no commercial establishments of a large scale employing any managerial or ministerial establishments.

Urban business houses and offices in the district have been returned from the various tehsils in the following proportions :—

Haveli	44%
Rajouri	48%
Nowshehra	8%

Following are the proportions of urban business houses and offices to the total number of such census houses in each tehsil :—

1. Haveli	86%
2. Rajouri	79%
3. Nowshehra	6%

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

As explained above, the urban factories and workshops of district Srinagar claim the highest proportion of such census houses in the State. Jammu is the only other district where the corresponding proportion, though not as high as that of Srinagar, is fairly large. The least proportion of urban factories and workshops, etc., has been returned from the districts of Ladakh and Udhampur. Ladakh is entirely hilly, inaccessible and deficient even in such of the raw materials which ensure economic working of the common-place industries in other urban areas. Udhampur is not comparatively as mountainous, but industrial bias in the

urban sector of the district is not so pronounced, as the tendency for the setting up of commercial entertainments. Doda, Kathua and Poonch have returned more or less uniform proportions of urban census houses used as factories and workshops, etc. Like Ladakh, Doda is entirely hilly and the disparity in their respective proportions of urban workshops and factories is explained by the large difference in the number of urban areas falling in the two districts. Kathua and Poonch are partly hilly and partly plain. The former is situated on either side of the National Highway which accounts for a slightly larger incidence of industrial concerns when compared with Rajouri.

The economic conditions obtaining in the districts of Anantnag and Baramulla being more or less alike, there is not much disparity in the proportions of factories and workshops of their respective urban areas. Further, the town of Anantnag is reputed for certain special industries such as Gubba manufacturing, wooden toys, lattice and the like which are not found in Baramulla.

Srinagar is the home of many handicrafts which have been in existence for centuries past. New industries are springing up with the implementation of developmental plans and the number of workshops, factories, worksheds, etc., is growing steadily. Jammu is very near the rail-head and though it is better known as a distributing centre for rural areas, it is gradually being industrialised.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils of the State, Srinagar has the largest number of urban workshops and factories, representing over 43% of all such census houses in the State. Apart from tehsils, which extend to rural areas only, the least number of urban workshops and factories has been returned from tehsil Badgam, district Srinagar.

Anantnag District— The largest number of urban workshops and factories in district Anantnag has been returned from tehsil Anantnag. This is both because it includes the largest urban areas in the district as also due to certain industries such as repairing and servicing of automobiles, embroidery and artwork, bookbinding, stone and marble carving, wood work, etc., being found in this tehsil alone. Another important reason for this disparity is the relative location of various

towns. The urban areas of tehsil Kulgam are situated in the interior of the tehsil, whereas those of Anantnag are either on the National Highway or on the Anantnag-Phalgam road which connects the National Highway with Pahalgam hill-station and the shrines of Mattan and Amarnath.

The proportions of urban to total number of factories, workshops etc., in each tehsil and of urban factories, workshops etc., of each tehsil to total number of such houses in the district are given below :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of urban workshops and factories in the district.	Proportion of urban workshops, etc. to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	75%	29%
2. Kulgam	19%	11%
3. Pulwama	6%	5%

Srinagar District— It is unnecessary to compare the incidence of urban workshops and factories in the three tehsils of Srinagar district, as one of these does not include any urban area and the number of such houses in the other is negligible.

The most common industries found in the urban workshops and factories of the tehsil are tailoring, goldsmithy, carpet weaving, embroidery, blacksmithy, making of brass and copper utensils, silk and wool weaving on handlooms and power-looms, tanning and manufacturing of leather footwear, bakery products, wood carving, papier machie, sawing, weaving of brocade on handlooms, pottery and many others.

Baramulla District— Among the urban areas of district Baramulla, those of tehsils Baramulla and Sopore claim a fairly large number of workshops and factories as compared with Sonawari and Uri.

The towns of Baramulla and Sopore rank among the biggest in the State and are fairly old. On the other hand, the four notified areas of Sonawari and the small township of Uri have come into existence only a few years ago and no industrial concerns other than those connected with day to day needs of the people have as yet been established. It is, therefore, that some of the industries such as repairing of cycles, radios, watches and clocks, production of confec-

tionery, manufacturing of soap and washing soda, nickel-plating and electroplating, which are found in the urban areas of tehsils Baramulla and Sopore are not traceable in the other two tehsils.

Another reason for the larger incidence of such census houses in Baramulla and Sopore is that they include two towns each as against only one falling in Uri.

Following are the proportions of urban to total number of workshops and factories, etc., in each tehsil and of urban factories, workshops, etc., of each tehsil to total number of such houses in the district :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of urban factories and workshops in the district.	Proportions of urban factories and workshops to total No. of factories and workshops in the tehsil.
1. Baramulla	42%	23%
2. Sopore	37%	27%
3. Handwara	—	—
4. Sonawari	18%	46%
5. Uri	3%	4%
6. Karnah	—	—

Ladakh District— District Ladakh has the highest proportion of factories and workshops per thousand census houses when compared with all other districts of the State. This is reflected mainly in tehsil Leh where the corresponding proportion is as large as 104 per thousand.

For similar reasons as given in respect of the tehsils of district Srinagar, comparison of urban workshops and factories between the two tehsils of the district is not possible. It is however clear that the incidence of urban workshops and factories in the district as a whole is as low as 3%.

Doda District— Among the tehsils of district Doda, the largest number of urban workshops and factories has been returned from Bhaderwah and the least, which is almost negligible from Doda. The industrial bias in the urban areas of tehsil Ramban which are mainly commercial towns, is not as pronounced as in Bhaderwah. Doda town is an administrative area, having come into prominence only for the last few years since the creation of the new district with its headquarters at this place. Kishtwar is at the

terminus of the district and is difficult of access due to its location on the plateau of a hill. Bhaderwah, as already stated, is economically more advanced and the incidence of industrial establishments is comparatively more marked in its urban areas. Further, some of the industries such as manufacturing of chiks and chhaj, flaying and processing of hides and skins and weaving of woollen fabrics found in Bhaderwah are very rare in the other three tehsils.

Following are the proportions of urban to total number of workshops and factories etc., in each tehsil and of urban factories, workshops, etc. of each tehsil to total number of such houses in the district :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of urban factories and workshops in the district	Proportions of urban factories and workshops to total No. of factories and workshops in the tehsil.
1. Ramban	26%	9%
2. Doda	2%	1%
3. Kishtwar	31%	6%
4. Bhaderwah	41%	3%

Udhampur District— Although the district is not as backward as Doda, Ladakh and Pooch, not more than 3% of its census houses used as factories and workshops etc., fall in its urban sector. At any rate, the incidence of urban workshops and factories in the three tehsils of the district varies according to the number, size, location and the topography of each urban area. The towns of Reasi and Ramnagar are both situated in difficult hilly areas and the number of workshops and factories located in these is very small. Udhampur, on the other hand, is a big town situated at a low level on the Srinagar-Jammu-Pathankot National Highway.

The subjoined statement gives the proportions in which urban factories and workshops in the district have been returned from the various tehsils as also of urban factories and workshops in each tehsil when compared with the total number of such houses in the tehsils concerned :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of urban factories and workshops in the district	Proportions of urban factories and workshops to total No. of factories and workshops in each tehsil
1. Ramnagar	13%	1%

2. Udhampur	52%	4%
3. Reasi	35%	3%

It is evident from the above that the *inter se* proportions of urban factories and workshops of the three tehsils when compared with similar census houses in the district as a whole and the total number of rural and urban census houses in each tehsil do not disclose any substantial variation

Jammu district— As already stated, the next largest number of urban workshops and factories in the State has been returned from Jammu tehsil. The corresponding number of similar houses in the other three tehsils of Jammu district is extremely small. Samba and Akhnoor have returned approximately equal number of urban workshops and factories, but the number of such census houses in Ranbirsinghpura is larger and almost equal to that of Samba and Akhnoor put together. These fluctuations are explained by the varying sizes of urban areas falling in the three tehsils as also because the whole of Ranbirsinghpura tehsil is situated at a low level and inter-communication between its rural and urban parts is much easier than between those of Akhnoor and Samba, which are both partly hilly.

Jammu tehsil includes the city and the cantonment. The former is the winter capital of the State Government and was, in pre-partition times known as the most important commercial centre of the whole State. It is gradually being industrialised though most of the new industries have been established in the rural areas of the tehsil.

Following are the important industries found in the urban census houses of the various tehsils:—

Production of aerated water and ice, vulcanising of tyres and tubes, printing and publishing of books and newspapers, production of butter, ghee, etc., manufacturing of arms and weapons, printing of cotton cloth, dying of yarn, making of hosiery goods, manufacturing of iron and steel furniture, sawing and planing of wood, tailoring, goldsmithy, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, manufacturing of leather footwear, manufacturing of sweetmeats, blacksmithy, manufacturing of wooden furniture, manufacturing of brass articles, manufacturing of soap and soda, manufacturing of perfumes, repairing of watches and clocks, etc., etc.

Following are the proportions in which urban workshops and factories in the district have been returned from the various tehsils, as also of urban

workshops and factories in each tehsil when compared with the total number of such houses in the tehsils concerned :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of urban factories and workshops in the district	No. of workshops and factories in each tehsil
1. Jammu	80%	66%
2. Samba	5%	22%
3. Ranbirsinghpura	10%	35%
4. Akhnoor	5%	17%

Kathua District— Among the tehsils of district Kathua, the largest number of urban factories and workshops has been returned from tehsil Kathua and the least from Hiranagar. Kathua is the district headquarter and has a much bigger population than any other urban area of the district. This and the fact that tehsil Kathua includes the notified area of Lakhenpur which is situated on the National Highway account for the large disparity in the number of urban factories and workshops of the three tehsils. There is a slight difference in the urban workshops and factories of Bashohli and Hiranagar, which is explained by the existence of some special cottage industries in Bashohli, such as embroidery and artwork on shawls, making of brassware, nickel and electroplating, etc. Common among the industries found in Kathua town are tailoring, blacksmithy, goldsmithy, making of sweetmeats, pottery and repairing of cycles, etc.

Following are the proportions of urban workshops and factories when compared with the number of such census houses in the district and with both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of urban workshops and factories in the district	Proportions of urban factories and workshops to total No. of factories and workshops in each tehsil
1. Bashohli	21%	3%
2. Kathua	65%	16%
3. Hiranagar	14%	5%

Poonch District— The number of urban work-

shops and factories in district Poonch as a whole is very small, being in all 124 as against the total number of 2083 such census houses. The largest number has been returned from Haveli, and the least from Nowshehra. Mendhar has no urban area. The town of Poonch which falls in tehsil Haveli, though not situated far away from the cease-fire line, is a fairly big urban area and has been the capital of Poonch Jagir for a pretty long period. Nevertheless, the growth of urban industries in this town has been rather slow when compared with other urban areas of this size. Rajouri town is situated on the plateau of a hill and the census houses occupied by workshops and factories are mostly engaged in the production of articles of day to day consumption. Nowshehra town is still in process of being built up and the incidence of workshops and factories is, therefore, very slow.

Following are the industries found in the urban areas of the district:—

Production of flour by village chakkies, goldsmithy, tailoring, repairing and making of leather footwear, production of aerated water, pottery, manufacturing of snuff, goldsmithy, blacksmithy, oil-pressing, etc.

The proportions of urban workshops and factories when compared with the total number of such census houses in the district and with both sectors of each tehsil stand as under :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of urban factories and workshops in the district	Proportions of urban factories and workshops to total No. of factories and workshops in each tehsil
1. Haveli	58%	17%
2. Rajouri	29%	4%
3. Nowshehra	13%	9%

SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

The largest number of urban census houses occupied by schools and other educational institutions has been returned from Jammu and the least from Ladakh. There is not much variation in the number of such census houses in districts Anantnag,

Baramulla, Doda, Udampur and Poonch which range from 115 of Poonch to 189 of Anantnag. Srinagar and Kathua districts have respectively the next highest and the next lowest number of urban census houses occupied by schools.

As in the rural sector, these disparities are not necessarily related to the actual number of educational institutions in the district. It would be equally incorrect to assume that the average accommodation provided to an institution varies from district to district. These fluctuations arise mainly from the structural variation of buildings and the status of each institution.

Following are the district-wise proportions of urban census houses occupied by schools and other educational institutions in the State and of urban to total number of such houses in each district :—

Name of district	Districtwise proportions of urban houses in the district.	Proportions of urban houses of the State occupied by schools, etc., to total No. of such houses in the distt.
1. Anantnag	9%	19%
2. Srinagar	23%	51%
3. Baramulla	8%	16%
4. Ladakh	—	2%
5. Doda	6%	26%
6. Udampur	7%	30%
7. Jammu	37%	53%
8. Kathua	4%	17%
9. Poonch	6%	29%

The high proportion of Jammu district when compared with that of Srinagar is neither an index of the relative strength of these institutions in the two districts, nor indicative of larger accommodation being available to each such institution in Jammu. The patterns of the buildings in the urban areas of the two districts are entirely different and while a school in Srinagar may be accommodated in one census house sub-divided into a number of inter-connected apartments, in Jammu a building in the occupation of an educational institution may comprise several census houses independent of one another. Actually, however, the number of educational institutions in Srinagar is by far larger due to the huge disparity in the population and area of

the municipalities and towns falling in the two districts

Judging by the sizes of urban population falling in each district, it will be seen that the number of census houses in the occupation of educational institutions in district Baramulla is smaller than what it should have been when compared with Anantnag. Similarly, there is a large disparity in the number of urban census houses of districts Doda and Kathua, although their urban population is more or less equal. This is also true of Udampur and Poonch. These disparities do not arise from the structural variation of buildings occupied by educational institutions, as the patterns obtaining in Anantnag and Baramulla or Udampur and Poonch, etc., are the same.

It is also clear that there is a small disparity in the proportions of urban to total census houses of districts Anantnag, Baramulla and Kathua on the one hand and of Doda, Udampur and Poonch on the other. Similarly, notwithstanding the larger number of urban census houses of district Jammu, the *inter se* proportions of Srinagar and Jammu are also approximately equal. Ladakh is the only district where the incidence of urban census houses used by schools, etc., is extremely low. This is because Leh town has a very small population, a large section of which consists of Government servants belonging to other parts of the State. The number of schools in the town is also very small.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Tehsil Jammu has the largest number of urban census houses in the occupation of educational institutions in the State. While the corresponding number in Srinagar tehsil is comparatively much less, the variation is accounted for by the structural patterns of buildings in which schools are housed. In other tehsils except Anantnag which has a somewhat larger number of urban census houses used as schools, the number ranges between four of Badgam to 88 of Sopore.

Anantnag District— The incidence of urban census houses in the occupation of educational institutions in the various tehsils of district Anantnag is more or less proportional to the number, size and population of the urban areas falling in each.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of census houses occupied by schools etc., in the

district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban schools in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of schools in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	58%	25%
2. Kulgam	34%	20%
3. Pulwama	8%	6%

It is obvious that majority of educational institutions are concentrated in the headquarter towns of Anantnag and Bijbehara. Even as it is, the above proportions are not in keeping with the size of urban population. Kulgam town, for instance, which has a population of more than 10,000 has over four times urban census houses occupied by schools than Pampore with a population of over 5,000 only. This is also true of Anantnag and Kulgam.

Srinagar District— Practically, all the urban census houses occupied by schools in district Srinagar have been returned from tehsil Srinagar, there being no urban area in Ganderbal and the number of such census houses in Badgam being only four. In Srinagar tehsil, no less than 84% census houses occupied by educational institutions belong to the urban areas as against the corresponding proportion of 2% only of Badgam.

Baramulla District— Tehsils Handwara and Karnah of district Baramulla do not include any urban areas and the number of such houses in Uri is also extremely small. Sopore has the largest urban population in the district and the number of its urban houses accommodating schools, etc., is also the highest.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban census houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban schools in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of schools in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	30%	21%
2. Sopore	50%	27%
3. Handwara	—	—
4. Sonawari	17%	28%
5. Uri	3%	7%
6. Karnah	—	—

Ladakh District— The total number of census houses occupied by educational institutions in Leh town is 5, representing 8% of the aggregate number of such houses in the tehsil.

Doda District— Among the tehsils of district Doda, Ramban has the largest number of urban census houses in the occupation of educational institutions, although Kishtwar and Bhaderwah claim greater urban populations than Ramban. Likewise, Doda has a larger number of houses occupied by schools than Baderwah and Kishtwar even though its urban population is the lowest in the district.

These disparities appear to be mostly due to the location of the towns. Ramban is situated on the National Highway, where educational facilities can be made available more easily than in Kishtwar and Bhaderwah which are cradled in mountainous areas far away in the interior. The fact however remains that the pattern of buildings in Doda and Ramban towns is different from those of the other four towns and while a single institution in the former may be occupying several census houses, in Banihal, Batote, Bhaderwah and Kishtwar, it is generally accommodated in only one such house.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban census houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of urban schools in the district	Proportion of urban to total No. of schools in each tehsil.
1. Ramban	45%	44%
2. Doda	25%	28%
3. Kishtwar	14%	14%
4. Bhaderwah	16%	18%

Udampur District— Udampur and Ramnagar tehsils have the largest and the least number of urban census houses occupied by schools and other educational institutions in district Udampur. This is as it should be in view of the very large population of Udampur town which is over 66% more than that of all the three towns of tehsils Ramnagar and Reasi put together. Udampur town being the district headquarter, educational institutions of all grades have been set up at this place. Similarly, the disparity between the number of such houses between Reasi and Ramnagar

is justified by the variation in their respective urban populations.

The structural pattern of buildings in all the urban areas of the district is uniform and this has, therefore, no bearing on the above variations.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban census houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of urban schools in the district.	Proportion of urban to total schools in each tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	23%	20%
2. Udampur	44%	34%
3. Reasi	33%	37%

Jammu District— It has already been stated that tehsil Jammu has the largest number of urban census houses in the State which are occupied by educational institutions. The number of such houses in the other three tehsils is extremely small. As in other cases, the disparity is generally due to the varying sizes of the urban sectors of the four tehsils. The town of Samba has however a smaller number of census houses occupied by schools than Akhnoor although it claims a larger urban population.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban census houses occupied by schools, etc., in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of urban schools in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of schools in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	80%	76%
2. Samba	4%	15%
3. Ranbirsinghpura	9%	32%
4. Akhnoor	7%	25%

Kathua District— There is not much difference in the number of census houses used by schools and other educational institutions in the urban sectors of Kathua and Hiranagar, although the population of the towns of tehsil Kathua is almost double that of Bashohli and Hiranagar put together, Bashohli which has the least urban population has also the smallest number of census houses in the occupation of educational institutions.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban census houses used by schools, etc. in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of urban schools in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of schools in each tehsil
1. Bashohli	21%	13%
2. Kathua	43%	23%
3. Hiranagar	36%	26%

Poonch District— The incidence of urban houses in the occupation of educational institutions in all the tehsils which include urban areas is at great variance Haveli has the largest number of such houses, which is about 150% more than the aggregate number of Rajouri and Nowshetra towns. Since, however, Poonch town is the district headquarter, educational institutions of varying standards have been set up at this place. The incidence of houses in the occupation of educational institutions in Rajouri and Nowshetra does not disclose any significant disparity.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban census houses used as schools, etc. in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Proportion of urban schools in the district	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	71%	66%
2. Mendhar	—	—
3. Rajouri	19%	22%
4. Nowshetra	10%	13%

RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

Srinagar district has the largest number of urban census houses in the occupation of restaurants and eating places which constitute over 60% of the total number of such houses in the entire State. It is hardly necessary to state that Srinagar is a reputed hill station and the number of visitors to this place from other States and from abroad is so large that tourism is a dominating factor for the economic development of the city.

In addition, it is also the summer capital of the State Government and people from various districts keep on pouring into the city every day.

Jammu has the next largest number of such houses among all the districts of the State, but fairly small when compared with Srinagar. In other districts, the number of urban houses occupied by restaurants, etc., ranges from one of Ladakh to seventy of Doda.

Jammu is the winter capital of the State Government and its population has more than doubled since 1941. Most of the eating houses in the urban areas of the district consist of sweetmeat shops, confectionary being an industry in which Jammu enjoys a wide reputation even outside the State. In the districts of Kashmir province, sweetmeat shops are not as common and the eating houses mostly consist of tea shops or such other establishments as are engaged in the sale of cooked meals. This is also true of the districts of Doda, Kathua and Poonch.

Following are the proportions in which restaurants, sweetmeat shops, etc., in the urban sector of the State and in both the sectors of each district have been returned from the urban areas of various districts :—

Name of district	Districtwise proportion of urban restaurants in the State.	Proportion of urban to total No. of restaurants in each district.
1. Anantnag	3%	33%
2. Srinagar	60%	72%
3. Baramulla	2%	30%
4. Ladakh	—	100%
5. Doda	5%	96%
6. Udampur	1%	25%
7. Jammu	23%	67%
8. Kathua	4%	33%
9. Poonch	2%	58%

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Tehsil Srinagar has the largest number of urban census houses used as restaurants, eating places, etc. Detailed reasons for this have already been given while discussing the incidence of such houses in the various districts of the State. In other tehsils, either there are no such houses at all as in Kulgam and Pulwama or the corresponding number is comparatively very small,

ranging from one of tehsil Leh to forty-three of tehsil Anantnag.

Anantnag District— As already stated, Anantnag is the only tehsil in district Anantnag where restaurants and eating shops exist in the urban areas. These are mostly concentrated in Anantnag town, which is the district and tehsil headquarter and a commercial centre.

Srinagar District— Except for one solitary urban census house used as a restaurant, all such houses in the district have been returned from Srinagar tehsil. Table E.I shows that tehsil Srinagar contains over 50% more urban houses used as eating houses, etc., than those of all other tehsils of the State put together.

Baramulla District— In this district also, the incidence of urban restaurants, etc. is very small, ranging from two of Baramulla to fifteen of Sopore. The low incidence of restaurants etc., in tehsil Baramulla is partly explained by the closure of Gulmarg at the time of the preparation of houselists and partly by the fact that most of the eating houses also provide residential accommodation to the visitors. Sopore is the only town on Srinagar-Sopore-Kupwara-Chowkibal-Karnah road and people usually halt here for taking tea, meals, etc. after having covered the long and tiresome journey from Karnah. Further, the town of Bandipur which is the last important station in the valley on Srinagar-Bandipur-Gurez road has also a number of eating places. Sonawari tehsil includes four urban areas and the number of its houses occupied by restaurants is therefore larger than that of Baramulla. Uri being the terminus of the Srinagar-Baramulla-Uri road and very near the cease-fire line, a few tea shops and eating houses have been set up in the town.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban restaurants in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil.	Tehsilwise proportion of urban restaurants in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	7%	10%
2. Sopore	56%	47%
3. Handwara	—	—
4. Sonawari	26%	47%
5. Uri	11%	37%
6. Karnah	—	—

Ladakh District— There is only one restaurant in Leh, the only urban area of the district. This is because the number of visitors to Leh is extremely small and even as it is, they stay in dak bungalow or with their friends and very seldom think of going to a restaurant.

Doda District— Ramban and Bhaderwah are the only two tehsils in district Doda where the number of urban census houses occupied by eating places and restaurants is pretty large when compared with the other two tehsils. The number of such houses in Doda and Kishtwar stands at 3 and 2 respectively.

Ramban includes three urban areas, all situated on the National Highway, where catering is a paying business. Bhaderwah, though situated in the interior is a fertile area. It has been the jagir of the Dogra rulers of Kashmir for a pretty long period and is as such economically more advanced than the other urban areas of the district. The towns of Doda and Kishtwar are almost inaccessible, both being situated on plateaus involving difficult up-hill journeys for miles together.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban restaurants in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil.	Tehsilwise proportion of urban restaurants in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramban	46%	91%
2. Doda	4%	100%
3. Kishtwar	3%	100%
4. Bhaderwah	47%	100%

Udhampur District— In this district also, restaurants and eating places are found mostly in the urban area of tehsil Udhampur only, the corresponding number in the other two tehsils being almost negligible. Because of its difficult topography, catering business in Ramnagar town is not a paying one. Further, not a few of the eating places and sweetmeat shops in the towns of Reasi are also used for residential or manufacturing purposes with the result that these have been included in shop-cum-dwellings and work-shop-cum-dwellings. Udhampur town is situated on the National Highway and has a much larger number of such houses due to heavy tourist traffic visiting Kashmir.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban

restaurants in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban restaurants in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	6%	12%
2. Udhampur	83%	26%
3. Reasi	11%	25%

Jammu District— The number of urban census houses accommodating restaurants, sweetmeat shops, etc. in the three tehsils of Samba, Ranbirsinghpura and Akhnoor ranges from 9 to 22 as against 269 of Jammu, the next largest among all the tehsils of the State. Tehsil Jammu includes the municipality and the contonment which abound in restaurants, sweetmeat shops etc. Samba town is on the National Highway and a number of tea shops have been set up both in the interior of the town as also in the block located on the main road. Ranbirsinghpura includes three towns and this explains the disparity between its census houses used as eating places etc., when compared with Samba or Akhnoor.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban restaurants in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban restaurants in the district	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	80%	93%
2. Samba	7%	33%
3. Ranbirsinghpura	10%	28%
4. Akhnoor	3%	36%

Kathua District— The number of urban census houses used as restaurants and eating places in the three tehsils of district Kathua is more or less in geometrical progression, Hiranagar claiming 8, Bashohli 17 and Kathua 34. In view of the fact that Kathua includes two towns, one being the district headquarter and the other near the border of the State on the National Highway, the disparity in the number of its restaurants when compared with the other two tehsils needs no explanation. Bashohli and Hiranagar are both small towns, but the former has a larger number of census houses occupied by restaurants and tea shops, etc. This is because Hiranagar town is very near Samba and Jammu and eating shops and restaurants do not attract many

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHARS)

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

As already stated, Srinagar and Jammu have the largest and the next largest number of urban census houses used as places of community gathering, entertainment, etc. Anantnag and Baramulla have comparatively lesser number of houses of this category, but by far larger than that of any of the remaining districts. Doda and Udhampur are more or less at par, whereas Poonch, Kathua and Ladakh have very few houses used as places of entertainment, etc.

These variations are accounted for by the size and population of urban areas, as also by the composition of different communities inhabiting such areas. Except for a few cinema halls and studios in important urban areas, there are no census houses used as places of entertainment in the other towns of the State. The number of Panchayat Ghars is not also very large, not only because one such house feeds a number of villages but also for the reason that Panchayats have not been set up in all parts of the State.

Srinagar district which is dominated by Muslims, has a fairly large number of religious institutions particularly mosques. For the same reason, district Jammu has the largest number of temples most of which are concentrated in Jammu city or the city of temples, the traditional name by which it is known. Like Srinagar city, the urban areas of districts Anantnag, Baramulla, Doda and Poonch, are also mostly inhabited by Muslims. Udhampur includes two important Hindu shrines and the number of temples in its urban areas is also fairly large.

Following are the districtwise proportions of urban census houses used as places of entertainment, etc. in the State and in relation to the total number of rural and urban houses of this category in each district:—

Name of district	Districtwise proportion of urban census houses used as places of entertainment, etc. in the State.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each district.
1. Anantnag	12%	6%
2. Srinagar	36%	27%

mers. Bashohli is, on the other hand, situated way in difficult mountainous areas and is ed after covering a tedious up-hill journey. e, therefore, usually like to halt at this place to relax and to eat and dine.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban restaurants in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban restaurants in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Bashohli	29%	30%
2. Kathua	58%	49%
3. Hiranagar	13%	16%

Poonch District— Of the three tehsils of district Poonch which alone includes urban areas, Rajouri has the largest number of census houses in the occupation of restaurants and tea shops, etc. and Newshehra the least. One reason for these disparities is that Poonch town which is situated very near the cease-fire line has a larger number of hotels, as people visiting the town cannot because of the long journey involved from Jammu and other parts of the district afford to return the same day. Rajouri, on the other hand, has a smaller number of hotels, etc., and the deficiency is made up by restaurants and tea shops. Newshehra is a very small town of recent birth and restaurants and eating places are still in the process of being set up.

Following are the proportions of urban restaurants in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban restaurants in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	36%	100%
2. Mendhar	—	—
3. Rajouri	46%	87%
4. Newshehra	18%	46%

It is clear from the above that there is no eating place or restaurant in the rural area of tehsil Haveli, nor any such urban house in Mendhar. Rajouri has a predominant number of restaurants, etc. in its urban sector, whereas in Newshehra, the number of rural and the urban houses is more or less equal.

3. Baramulla	9%	5%
4. Ladakh	1%	2%
5. Doda	6%	8%
6. Udhampur	6%	11%
7. Jammu	23%	26%
8. Kathua	3%	4%
9. Poonch	4%	6

It is obvious that except for Srinagar, Jammu and Anantnag, the incidence of urban census houses used as places of entertainment, etc. is very small in all the districts of the State.

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

Among the tehsils, Srinagar and Jammu alone have exceptionally large number of census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering, etc., the former constituting 36% and the latter 17% of the total number of such houses in the State. In other tehsils, the number is fairly small, ranging from 3 of Uri to 156 of Anantnag.

Anantnag District— Varying number of census houses used as places of entertainment, etc. have in proportion to the sizes of urban areas been returned from the different tehsils of the district. Tehsil Anantnag has twice the number of such houses when compared with Kulgam. Likewise, the number of houses in Kulgam is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that of Pulwama.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban houses used as places of entertainment, etc. in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	61%	9%
2. Kulgam	30%	5%
3. Pulwama	9%	2%

Srinagar District— There are in all 788 urban census houses in the district which are used as places of entertainment and community gathering. Of these, 776 have been returned from tehsil Srinagar and 12 from the solitary urban area of Badgam tehsil.

There is a large number of cinema halls, studios, clubs, reading rooms and above all religious

institutions in Srinagar city which also abounds in mosques, temples, gurdawaras, churches, etc.

Baramulla District— The number of houses used as places of community gathering, etc. is more or less equal in Baramulla and Sopore, but larger in Sonawari, notwithstanding the fact that the population of the urban area of Sonawari is much less than that of Baramulla or Sopore. This is because of the large number of religious institutions found in the four notified areas of Sonawari tehsil. Uri is the smallest town in the State and the number of its census houses used as places of community gathering is also the lowest.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban places of entertainment in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban places of entertainment in the district	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil
1. Baramulla	32%	8%
2. Sopore	31%	7%
3. Handwara	—	—
4. Sonawari	36%	13%
5. Uri	1%	1%
6. Karnah	—	—

Ladakh District— The incidence of urban census houses used as places of community gathering in Leh town, the only urban area is 8% of the total number of such houses in the State.

Doda District— The population of urban areas of Kishtwar, Bhaderwah and Ramban tehsils is more or less equal, but while the number of urban houses used as places of community gathering in Ramban and Kishtwar is almost the same, Bhaderwah has a slightly larger number. Doda town, on the other hand, has a fairly small number of census houses used as places of community gathering which is out of proportion with its population. These disparities arise partly from the fact that Bhaderwah has been the headquarter of a big jagir of the ruling family who have set up a large number of temples in the town. Further, Doda town is situated on a plateau and can be reached after an arduous two-mile up-hill journey. The number of census houses used as places of community gathering in this town is, therefore, limited due to difficulties of transporting building material.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban places of community gathering in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramban	29%	12%
2. Doda	9%	4%
3. Kishtwar	28%	7%
4. Bhaderwah	34%	—

Udhampur District— The urban population of tehsil Udhampur is 40% more than those of Ramnagar and Reasi put together. The corresponding disparity in the number of census houses used as places of community gathering is however much less, Udhampur having only about 50% and 33% more houses of this category than Ramnagar and Reasi respectively. Ramnagar town has the lowest population among the urban areas of the district, but the number of its places of community gathering is almost as large as that of Reasi and Katra put together. As already stated, Ramnagar was the headquarter of Bindral Rajas, who ruled over the tehsil and other adjoining areas before Maharaja Gulab Singh annexed them with the rest of the State. The Rajas took keen interest in setting up religious institutions throughout their territory, but for which the number of census houses used as places of community gathering in the town should have been small. The disparity in the number of such houses in Udhampur when compared with Ramnagar and Reasi is partly due to the fact that Reasi includes two towns as against only one of Udhampur and partly because there is a large number of temples on the Dumail-Katra-Vaishno Devi road.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban houses used as places of entertainment in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	28%	6%
2. Udhampur	41%	19%
3. Reasi	31%	10%

Jammu District— Among the tehsils of district

Jammu, the largest number of urban census houses used as places of community gathering has been returned from Jammu and the least from Samba. Samba, which has the smallest urban population in the district has the next largest number of such houses, although Ranbirsinghpore includes three urban areas whose population is three times that of Akhnoor town. Jammu is widely known as the city of temples because of too many Hindu shrines in every part of the city. In certain areas like Rughnath Mandir, over 25 temples are concentrated in one premises. Tehsil Ranbirsinghpore has suffered heavily due to raids and the incidence of its religious institutions is fairly low.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban places of community gathering in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	77%	43%
2. Samba	4%	6%
3. Ranbirsinghpore	8%	11%
4. Akhnoor	11%	17%

Kathua District— There are two urban areas in tehsil Kathua whose aggregate population is almost four times that of Bashohli town and over $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that of Hiranagar. The incidence of census houses used as places of entertainment does not however disclose such large disparity. Bashohli town has been the seat of the Billawaria rulers before annexation of the tehsil with the rest of the State. Like Bindral Rajas, they were enthusiastic in building temples in almost all inhabited areas. This is why Bashohli, notwithstanding its small population than that of Hiranagar, has a larger number of census houses used as places of community gathering.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban places of entertainment in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Bashohli	31%	3%
2. Kathua	53%	7%
3. Hiranagar	16%	4%

Poonch District— The number of urban census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering in the towns of three tehsils of district Poonch which alone include urban areas corresponds to the variation in their respective populations.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban places of entertainment in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportions of urban places of entertainment in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
Haveli	60%	12%
Rajouri	25%	5%
Nowshehra	15%	8%

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

As in the case of the rural sector, the largest number of urban census houses occupied by public health and medical institutions has also been returned from district Srinagar. The only other district of the State where the number of such houses, though by far less than that of Srinagar, is fairly large is Jammu. The least number of houses of this category has been returned from Ladakh.

Broadly speaking, these disparities are due to the varying size and population of urban areas prevailing in each district. Srinagar and Ladakh which have respectively the highest and the smallest urban population have the largest and the least number of houses occupied by medical institutions. This criterion does not however hold good in all cases. The population of the towns of Baramulla district is over 25% more than that of Anantnag, but the number of its houses occupied by medical institutions is only 57% of Anantnag, even though the structural pattern of buildings in both the districts is the same. Similarly, Poonch has the largest urban population when compared with Doda and Kathua, but the number of its houses occupied by medical institutions is lowest in the three districts.

Following are the districtwise proportions of urban medical institutions in the State and in both the sectors of each district :—

Name of tehsil	Districtwise proportion of urban medical institutions in the State.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each district.
1. Anantnag	10%	37%
2. Srinagar	41%	69%
3. Baramulla	5%	25%
4. Ladakh	—	14%
5. Doda	5%	49%
6. Udhampur	6%	46%
7. Jammu	25%	62%
8. Kathua	5%	40%
9. Poonch	3%	35%

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

As in the case of the rural sector, tehsil Srinagar has also the largest number of urban census houses occupied by medical institutions, the corresponding number of similar houses in tehsil Jammu being about half that of Srinagar. In other tehsils, the proportions are comparatively very low, the highest and the lowest returned from tehsils Anantnag and Leh being 57 and 2 respectively.

Anantnag District— The number of urban houses occupied by medical institutions in Anantnag tehsil is not only the largest in the district, but it exceeds by far the number of similar houses of tehsils Kulgam and Pulwama put together. The disparity is explained by the fact that there is a large number of mission hospitals and Unani and Vedic dispensaries, besides those run by the Government in two of its towns, Anantnag and Bijbehara. The variation in the number of urban houses occupied by medical institutions in tehsils Kulgam and Pulwama is consistent with the disparity in the sizes of their urban populations.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban medical institutions in the district and in relation to rural and urban sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban medical institutions in the district	Proportion of urban to total number of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	76%	59%
2. Kulgam	16%	21%
3. Pulwama	8%	12%

Srinagar District— Practically, all the urban

census houses used as medical institutions in district Srinagar have been returned from Srinagar tehsil, the only exception being tehsil Badgam where two such houses exist. Of the total number of these census houses, 82% have been returned from the urban sector of the tehsil.

Baramulla District— Among the tehsils of this district, Sopore has the largest number of census houses used by medical institutions. While this is justified by the size of its urban population, the disparity in the number of these houses as between Baramulla and Sopore does not conform to the corresponding variation in their respective populations. The main reason is that there were few medical institutions at Gulmarg when the houselists were prepared. Further, besides allopathic and other institutions, there are a number of hakims at Sopore. Sonawari has a fairly large number of urban houses occupied by medical institutions which is out of proportion with its population. Since, however, the tehsil as a whole has been selected by the Government for intensive development, the number of its medical institutions is also large.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	21%	21%
2. Sopore	37%	31%
3. Handwara	—	—
4. Sonawari	30%	52%
5. Uri	12%	33%
6. Karnah	—	—

Ladakh District— In this district, there are only two urban census houses occupied by medical institutions and these have been returned from tehsil Leh which alone includes a small urban area. These represent 33% of the total number of such houses in the two tehsils.

According to the State Public Health Department, the number of Government owned medical institutions in district Ladakh stood at 16 at the end of 1960 as against 14 census houses returned through houselists. It is possible that

during the year 1961 which could not be taken into account when the houselists were prepared.

Doda District— Of the four tehsils of district Doda, Ramban, Kishtwar and Bhaderwah have more or less equal urban population and that of Doda is about 3/4th of the average population of these tehsils. There is however a marked disparity in the incidence of houses occupied by medical institutions in these tehsils. Ramban has over three times the number of such houses in Kishtwar and about twice that of Bhaderwah, because all of its towns are situated on the National Highway, where the demand for medical aid is comparatively very large. On the other hand, very few private practitioners practise in Doda town due to its difficult accessibility. Bhaderwah town includes, among others, census houses used by vaidas for treatment of patients.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil.	Tehsilwise proportion of urban medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramban	50%	73%
2. Doda	8%	19%
3. Kishtwar	16%	43%
4. Bhaderwah	26%	48%

Udhampur District— Tehsil Udhampur includes the largest urban population in district Udhampur and the number of its houses in which medical institutions are accommodated is also the highest when compared with the other tehsils. The incidence of these houses in the towns of Ramnagar and Udhampur is in equal proportion with their urban populations. Reasi has however a larger number of such houses than Ramnagar for the obvious reason that it includes two towns, Katra and Reasi. Katra attracts a perennial flow of pilgrims visiting the shrine of Vaishno Devi due to which greater medical facilities have been provided by the Government.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil.	Tehsilwise proportion of urban medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
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2. Udampur	54%	52%
3. Reasi	33%	48%

Jammu District— The number of urban census houses occupied by medical institutions in tehsil Jammu is over four times the corresponding number of similar houses of the other three tehsils put together. This is as it should be, in view of the very large size of urban sector of tehsil Jammu, which includes the city and the cantonment. Similarly, the disparity between the tehsil of Ranbirsinghpura, when compared with Samba and Akhnoor, is accounted for by the large number of towns included in Ranbirsinghpura.

There are all kinds of medical institutions in Jammu city including allopathic hospitals, dispensaries, health units, vaccination centres and the like, as also a large number of census houses occupied by private practitioners, vaid and hakims. The cantonment which is also a part of the tehsil has a military hospital and other census houses where medical aid facilities are available. In the other tehsils, the number of medical institutions is fairly small.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil.	Tehsilwise proportion of urban medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Jammu	81%	77%
2. Samba	5%	32%
3. Ranbirsinghpura	11%	41%
4. Akhnoor	3%	21%

Kathua District— As in some other tehsils, the incidence of urban houses occupied by medical institutions in the tehsils of district Kathua is not proportional to their urban populations. The towns of Kathua tehsil claim four times population of Bashohli town but the number of houses occupied by medical institutions in the two tehsils are in the proportion of 9 to 5 only. This is also true of Hiranagar when compared with Bashohli. These variations are mostly due to consultation rooms of private practitioners which vary in number from town to town. Kathua and Hiranagar being more near to the National Highway than Bashohli, many people avail of medical assistance at Jammu.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban

medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Bashohli	28%	28%
2. Kathua	50%	53%
3. Hiranagar	22%	38%

Poonch District— The number of urban census houses occupied by medical institutions is the largest in Haveli which has the highest population and smallest in Nowshehra whose urban population is least in the district. The town of Poonch being situated at the remotest corner of the district and the State besides Government and private institutions, those owned by the army are functioning at this place.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban medical institutions in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil.	Tehsilwise proportion of urban medical institutions in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	60%	54%
2. Rajouri	25%	42%
3. Nowshehra	15%	38%

OTHERS

Comparison of the data of urban areas between district and district.

Except for district Jammu which claims 36% of the total number of *other* census houses in the State, the incidence of such houses in the urban sectors of valley districts and those of other four districts of Jammu province is at considerable variance. Detailed reasons for this disparity have already been given while comparing the data for rural areas and the same hold good in respect of the urban sector also.

Following are the districtwise proportions of urban census houses when compared with the total urban houses of this category in the State and rural and urban sectors of each district:—

Name of district	Districtwise proportion of urban miscellaneous census houses in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each district.
1. Anantnag	14%	6%

2. Srinagar	18%	15%
3. Baramulla	15%	8%
4. Ladakh	—	1%
5. Doda	3%	6%
6. Udampur	7%	10%
7. Jammu	36%	28%
8. Kathua	4%	6%
9. Poonch	3%	6%

Comparison of the data of urban areas between tehsil and tehsil.

Among the tehsils, Jammu has the largest number of *other* census houses and Uri the smallest in the State. The corresponding number of tehsil Srinagar is less than two thirds of the number of such houses in Jammu.

Anantnag District— Among the tehsils of district Anantnag, the largest number of census houses falling in the category *others* has been returned from Anantnag. The disparity between the number of such houses returned from Kulgam and Pulwama when compared with Anantnag is very large and out of proportion with their populations. Anantnag includes three large-size towns where, according to the pattern of urban dwellings, separate bathrooms, latrines, dewankhanas and kitchens are generally found. In some of these areas, cowsheds have also been built in the premises of the dwellings. The towns of the tehsils of Kulgam and Pulwama are not comparatively as urbanised and census houses used for bathrooms, kitchens and dewankhanas are rare.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of other urban census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of other urban census houses in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Anantnag	70%	12%
2. Kulgam	19%	4%
3. Pulwama	11%	2%

Srinagar District— Almost all urban *other* census houses of district Srinagar have been returned from Srinagar tehsil, the only exception being the notified area of tehsil Badgam which includes 458 such houses. In Srinagar city, most of these houses consist of bathrooms attached to mosques, dewankhanas, latrines, warehouses, motor garages, tonga sheds and store-rooms.

Baramulla District— Tehsil Sopore has the largest number of *other* urban census houses among all the tehsils of the district. The corresponding number in Baramulla is smaller and not proportionate with the size of its urban population.

Sopore is an important commercial centre and there is, among others, a large number of warehouses and store-rooms also in the town. Being situated on either side of river Jhelum, bathrooms have also been built on the banks of the river at several places.

The urban areas of tehsil Sonawari which have come into existence only of late, have not yet shaken off their rural characteristics. There is a wooden kuthar or godown in the premises of almost every dwelling, with the result that the actual number of *other* census houses in the tehsil is even larger than that of Baramulla.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of *other* urban census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil :—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban <i>other</i> census houses in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Baramulla	27%	8%
2. Sopore	42%	13%
3. Handwara	—	—
4. Sonawari	30%	20%
5. Uri	1%	1%
6. Karnah	—	—

Ladakh District— All the urban census houses of district Ladakh falling in the category *others* have been returned from its solitary town of Leh. These include mostly cowsheds, latrines and busha-khanas.

Doda District— The largest number of *other* urban census houses in district Doda has been returned from tehsil Ramban which includes three towns as against only one falling in each of the other three tehsils. The fact, however, remains that the number of such houses in tehsil Kishtwar is only slightly less than the aggregate number of all the three towns of Ramban put together. Similarly, while the population of Bhaderwah and Kishtwar towns is almost equal, there is a huge disparity in the incidence of *other* urban census houses in the two tehsils.

These variations are explained by the fact that the population in the urban areas of Ramban tehsil and Bhaderwah is mostly engaged in commercial activities, whereas Kishtwar town is dominated by agriculturists who own godowns and kuthars built in the premises of houses for storing foodgrains.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of *other* urban census houses in the district and in relation to the total number of such houses in each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of urban miscellaneous houses in the distt	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramban	35%	13%
2. Doda	26%	4%
3. Kishtwar	31%	4%
4. Bhaderwah	8%	3%

Udhampur District— Tehsil Udhampur which has the largest urban population among the tehsils of this district has also the highest number of *other* urban census houses. This is not however true of Ramnagar which though having lesser urban population than Reasi has a larger number of *other* urban census houses. In this case also, the main reason for the disparity is the rural character of Ramnagar town when compared with Katra and Reasi.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban *other* census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of <i>other</i> urban houses in the district.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Ramnagar	22%	7%
2. Udhampur	62%	15%
3. Reasi	16%	6%

Jammu District— It has already been stated earlier that Jammu tehsil claims the largest number of *other* urban census houses in the State as a whole. In the district itself, these constitute over 82% of the total number of such houses returned from the urban areas of all the four tehsils.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of *other* urban census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of <i>other</i> urban census houses in the distt.	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil
1. Jammu	82%	52%
2. Samba	3%	5%
3. Ranbirsingpora	10%	13%
4. Akhnoor	5%	3%

Kathua District—The incidence of *other* urban census houses in the tehsils of district Kathua varies, though disproportionately, according to the size of their urban population. Another reason for the disparity in the number of such houses is the existence in Kathua and Lakhenpur towns of such *other* houses as motor garages, store-rooms, waiting rooms, etc., which are not found in the towns of Bashohli and Hiranagar.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of *other* urban census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of <i>other</i> urban census houses in the distt.	Proportion of <i>other</i> urban houses to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Bashohli	19%	6%
2. Kathua	54%	10%
3. Hiranagar	27%	6%

Poonch District— Among the tehsils of district Poonch, Haveli has the largest number of *other* urban census houses. The corresponding number of such houses in Rajouri and Nowshehra is almost equal.

The huge disparity in the incidence of these census houses in the three tehsils is not proportionate to the variation in their respective urban population. Like other district headquarters, *other* census houses in Poonch town also include motor garages, bathrooms, tonga sheds, waiting rooms and baithaks, which are very rare in Rajouri and Nowshehra towns.

Following are the tehsilwise proportions of *other* urban census houses in the district and in both the sectors of each tehsil:—

Name of tehsil	Tehsilwise proportion of <i>other</i> urban houses in the district	Proportion of urban to total No. of such houses in each tehsil.
1. Haveli	75%	44%
2. Mendhar	—	—
3. Rajouri	12%	3%
3. Nowshehra	13%	4%

Comparison of the data between towns with population of 50,000 and over.

In Jammu and Kashmir, there are only two towns, namely, the cities of Srinagar and Jammu with a population of 50,000 and over. Srinagar is a much bigger city and its population is almost three times that of Jammu. Notwithstanding this huge disparity in the population, Srinagar city claims only 40% more census houses than Jammu. This is because most of the residential houses in Srinagar, though consisting of several storeys and of a large number of rooms constitute only one census house, whereas in Jammu buildings with lesser accommodation are subdivided into several census houses because of the different patterns of buildings. Srinagar experiences heavy snowfalls and severe cold during winter and most of the buildings, no matter what their size may be, have only one entrance leading to its various parts. Jammu is, on the other hand, situated at a much lower level and snowfalls are unknown there. The roofs of the buildings are flat and open. Further, there has been an extraordinary increase in the population of Jammu city due partly to the large-scale settlement of displaced persons and partly because of growing commercial and industrial activities. Even before 1941, the city which is situated on the slope of a hillock had a congested population, as there is very little building space available. Certain new areas of the rural sector have however, during the inter-census period, been merged with the city, but as all the Government offices including the Secretariat and commercial establishments are concentrated in the city itself, rented accommodation is very much in demand and this is provided by partitioning the already meagre built space. The result is that the number of census houses is larger than what it should have been according to the size of the population.

The distribution of census houses into various categories, as indicated by Table E. I, shows that the largest number of *other* census houses has been returned from Jammu city. Reasons for this will be found at the appropriate place.

Vacant Census Houses.

It is evident from subsidiary table E. I. 1 that the proportion of vacant census houses in Jammu Municipality stands at 188 in a thousand as against 103 of Srinagar. This is due mainly to the fact that a large number of new buildings were under construction in Jammu at the time of the preparation of houselists. Besides, most of the accommodation which is usually rented out to State employees who move annually with the Government from Srinagar to Jammu for the duration of the winter had not been occupied in October when the houselists were filled up.

Dwellings.

There is a large disparity in the incidence of census houses used as dwellings in the two cities. In Srinagar, over 60% census houses are used for residential purposes as against 39%, the corresponding proportion in Jammu. This is explained by the enormous difference in the population of the two cities, as a result of which the average population of a dwelling in Jammu is just over 5.5 persons as against more than 7 persons in Srinagar. The disparity between the number of dwellings of the two cities should have been still larger if most of the houseboats, hotels, Government huts etc., had, not been vacated in Srinagar before the houselisting operation was undertaken.

Shop-cum-Dwellings.

As in the case of dwellings, the number of shop-cum-dwellings in Srinagar city is much larger than that of Jammu. Apart from the fact that this disparity is a natural sequence of the variation in the size of the population of the two cities, the traditional pattern of the dwellings of a section of the people of Srinagar engaged in commercial activities is such that the same census house is being used both for conducting sales as also for residential purposes. Among these, mention may particularly be made of milk-sellers, vegetable-sellers, fruit sellers, etc., who are found in every mohalla of the city. This is not so much due to dearth of accommodation as because of the inconvenience in looking after two census houses simultaneously.

Workshop-cum-Dwellings.

The disparity between the number of occupied census houses of Srinagar and Jammu cities is not as pronounced in any category as in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings. Srinagar city claims almost ten times the number of such houses returned from

Jammu. This variation is accounted for to a large extent by the pattern of buildings in Srinagar occupied by people engaged in bakery, confectionary, tailoring, pottery, embroidery, manufacturing of shawls, carpets and numdhas, production of papier machie goods, goldsmithy, blacksmithy, wood carving and the like. Most of these industries are not found in Jammu, nor in any other part of the State.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas and Inspection Houses.

It has already been stated elsewhere that some census houses of Srinagar city providing board and lodging arrangements have not been correctly classified and have been erroneously merged with restaurants and eating places. Actually, the number of such houses in Srinagar is by far larger than in Jammu. Further, many hotels in Jammu consist of several census houses, whereas by and large only one census house is occupied by a hotel in Srinagar. Yet another explanation for the disparity between the number of these houses is that not a few houseboats which provide board and lodging arrangements to visitors were found vacant at the time of the preparation of houselists.

Shops excluding Eating Houses

The subjoined table gives the proportion of shops other than eating houses of the municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu when compared with the total number of such shops in the State as a whole, the urban areas and the concerned district and its urban sector :—

	State		District (Srinagar/Jammu)	
	Proportion of urban shops	Proportion to total No. of shops (rural & urban)	Proportion of urban shops	Proportion to total No. of shops (rural & urban)
Srinagar Municipality	33%	13%	97%	62%
Jammu Municipality	18%	7%	76%	46%

It is apparent from the above statement that one-third of the urban shops excluding eating houses of the State have been returned from Srinagar alone. Srinagar city is not only the summer capital of

the State Government, but also a central urban area of the valley. For that reason and because the city abounds in a large number of handicrafts, commercial establishments have been set up everywhere. The city is also a hill-station and due to the perennial flow of tourists and visitors, goods produced can easily be marketed.

Business Houses and Offices.

The disparity between the number of census houses occupied by offices and business houses in the two cities is fairly small. Jammu city, however, claims a slightly larger number of such houses which is only accidental due to synchronising of the move of secretariat offices from Srinagar to Jammu at the time when houselists were being prepared. It is, however, true that judging by its size and population, the number of business houses and offices in Jammu is fairly large. This is because before 1947, Jammu was an important commercial centre, ranking next only to Amritsar. It should have gained greater importance after the closure of Baramulla-Muzaffarabad-Rawalpindi road which served till then as an alternate trade route, if it had not received some set-back due to the improvement of the National Highway as a result of which goods can now be imported from Pathankot direct into the valley in one day only.

The subjoined table gives the comparative proportions of census houses used as offices and business houses in the two municipalities when compared with the (a) urban sector of the State, (b) rural and urban areas of the State, (c) total number of urban census houses of this category in the district concerned and (d) in both the sectors of the district :—

	State		District (Srinagar/Jammu)	
	Proportion of urban offices	Proportion to total No. of offices (rural & urban)	Proportion of urban offices	Proportion to total No. of offices (rural & urban)
Srinagar Municipality	27%	18%	98%	72%
Jammu Municipality	27%	18%	83%	69%

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds.

Srinagar city is definitely more advanced industrially than Jammu, though with the exception of a few, all the industries in Srinagar are traditional and have been in existence for centuries together. Some of these such as carpet, shawl and silk weaving, production of papier machie, wood carving and turquoise goods, numdah manufacture, etc., are localised in Srinagar city only and are not found in any other rural or urban area of the State. Jammu city, on the other hand, has not had any distinctive position as an industrial area at any time in the past. During the post-partition period, however a number of modern industries have been set up in the city and but for this and the structural variation in the buildings of the two cities, the number of factories and workshops in Jammu should have been much less than indicated in Table E. I.

The subjoined table indicates at a glance the incidence of factories, workshops and worksheds in the two municipalities :—

	State		District (Srinagar/Jammu)	
	Proportion of urban factories.	Proportion to total No. of factories (rural & urban)	Proportion of urban factories	Proportion to total No. of factories (rural & urban)
Srinagar Municipality	43%	9%	99%	57%
Jammu Municipality	19%	4%	78%	38%

Schools and other Educational Institutions.

Jammu city has a large number of census houses occupied by schools and other educational institutions than Srinagar. Actually, the number of educational institutions in Srinagar is larger than Jammu and the variation in the number of census houses is due only to difference in the patterns of buildings occupied by these institutions in the two cities. In Jammu, several census houses may be occupied by one school only, whereas in Srinagar the number of houses in the occupation of an institution may not, on an average, exceed one. According to the informa-

tion made available by the State Government, there were 173 schools and other educational institutions of various categories in Srinagar and 50 in Jammu at the end of 1960 when the houselists were prepared. This disparity seems to correspond to the variation in the population of the two cities, though it is not exactly proportionate to it.

The following table gives the proportions of census houses occupied in the two cities by educational institutions in relation to similar houses in the State and its urban sector in the district concerned and the urban areas thereof :—

	State		District (Srinagar/Jammu)	
	Proportion of urban schools	Proportion to total No. of schools (rural and urban)	Proportion of urban schools	Proportion to total No. of schools (rural and urban)
Srinagar Municipality	22%	7%	98%	50%
Jammu Municipality	28%	9%	76%	40%

Restaurants and Sweetmeat Shops.

Srinagar being an important hill-station and a tourist resort, the proportion of census houses occupied by restaurants and sweetmeat shops is the highest when compared with the urban sector of any of the districts and constitutes 60% of the total number of such houses in the State. The corresponding number in Jammu is by far less, being not even as much as one-third of the number of Srinagar. It may, however, be pointed out that there has been some inflation in the number shown against Srinagar due to the classification of some of the hotels as restaurants at the time of tabulation.

The following table gives the proportions of census houses in the occupation of restaurants and eating places in the two municipalities when compared with the total and the urban census houses of this category in the State and the district concerned :—

	State		District (Srinagar/Jammu)	
	Proportion of urban restaurants	Proportion to total No. of restaurants (rural & urban)	Proportion of urban restaurants	Proportion to total No. of restaurants (rural & urban)
Srinagar Municipality	60%	38%	99%	72%
Jammu Municipality	17%	11%	74%	49%

Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering.

Judging by the size of population and the variation in the pattern of buildings of the two cities there is practically no disparity in the number of census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering. The following table gives the proportions of census houses of this category in the two cities when compared with the total and the urban census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering in the State and the district concerned :

	State		District (Srinagar/Jammu)	
	Proportion of urban places of community gathering	Proportion to total No. of places of community gathering (rural & urban)	Proportion of urban places of community gathering	Proportion to total No. of places of community gathering (rural & urban)
Srinagar Municipality	36%	4%	98%	26%
Jammu Municipality	17%	2%	73%	19%

Public Health and Medical Institutions.

The number of census houses occupied by public health and medical institutions such as

hospitals, etc., in Jammu city is less than half the corresponding number in Srinagar. This is also true of the actual number of such institutions according to the data made available by the State Government. The disparity is in keeping with the variation in the size of population of the two cities.

The subjoined table gives the proportions of census houses of this category in the two cities when compared with the total and urban census houses occupied by medical institutions in the State and the district concerned :—

	State		District (Srinagar/Jammu)	
	Proportion of urban medical institutions	Proportion to total No. of medical institutions (rural & urban)	Proportion of urban medical institutions	Proportion to total No. of medical institutions (rural & urban)
Srinagar Municipality	41%	21%	99%	68%
Jammu Municipality	19%	10%	77%	48%

Others.

The number of *other* census houses in Jammu city is almost twice that of Srinagar. Besides the variation in the pattern of buildings, the number of warehouses and godowns in Jammu is much larger than the corresponding number in Srinagar. Further, a number of buildings each consisting of several census houses were under construction at the time of the preparation of houselists and had not till then been put to any use. These have also been included in others.

The subjoined table gives the proportions of other census houses in the two Municipalities when compared with the total and the urban *other* census houses in the State and the District concerned :—

	State		District (Srinagar/Jammu)	
	Proportion of other urban houses	Proportion of urban to total number of other houses (R & U)	Proportion of other urban houses	Proportion of urban to total No. of other houses (R & U)
Srinagar Municipality	16%	2%	91%	14%
Jammu Municipality	28%	3%	80%	22%

Classification of towns as industrial, commercial and residential.

There is not a single city or town in the State which could, by reason of the majority of its occupied census houses being used for industrial or commercial purposes, be classified industrial or a commercial town. Table E. I shows that the total number of census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings, shops excluding eating houses, business houses and restaurants and sweetmeat shops, etc. in every town is by far less than the corresponding number of its dwellings. The same is true of the census houses used as workshop-cum-dwellings and workshops and factories. On this basis, it would appear that there is no town or city in the State which can be regarded as an industrial or a commercial area. There can be no denying the fact that some of the towns like Gulmarg and Pahalgam or the cantonments are essentially of residential character, even though there may be some commercial activity or industrial production going-on in them. The other areas may be classified as industrial or commercial, depending upon whether the number of workshop-cum-dwellings and workshops and factories exceeds or is less than the total number of houses used as shop-cum-dwellings, shops excluding eating houses, business houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, etc. In this way, the towns in the various districts of the State are classifiable as industrial, commercial or residential, as indicated in the following statement :—

Name of District	Classification of Towns			Remarks
	Industrial	Commercial	Residential	
Anantnag	Anantnag, Bijbehara	Shopian, Kulgam, Pampore	Pahalgam	—
Srinagar	Srinagar City	—	Natipora-Hyderpora & Cantonment	—
Baramulla	—	Bara-mulla, Sopore, Bandipur & Uri	Gulmarg, Palhalan, Ajas, Hajin, Sumbal.	—
Ladakh	—	—	Leh	—
Doda	—	Ramban, Batote, Banihal, Doda, Kishtwar, Bhaderwah	—	—
Udhampur	Ramnagar	Udhampur, Katra & Reasi	—	—
Jammu	Arnia	Jammu city, Ranbir-singhpura, Bishna, Samba & Akhnoor	Cantonment	—
Kathua	—	Bashohli, Kathua, Lakhenpur and Hiranagar.	—	—
Poonch	—	Haveli, Rajouri and Nowshehra	—	—

Measure of Growth of social and educational institutions and amenities in urban areas.

Public health institutions are accommodated in 1529 census houses of which 48% have been returned from the rural and 52% from the urban sector. The total number of medical institutions in the State, owned and aided by the Government stands at 384. The number of census houses in the occupation of purely private institutions such as Unani,

Ayurvedic and Homopathic being comparatively small, it would seem that, on an average, each such institution is accommodated in four census houses.

Following are the corresponding proportions in the rural and urban sectors of the State :—

	No. of census houses	No. of medical institutions.	Average number of census houses per institution.
RURAL	737	309	2.4
URBAN	792	75	10.5

The urban areas are dominated by hospitals and such other medical institutions where adequate accommodation has been provided for surgical operations and treatment of in-patients. In the rural sector, on the other hand, medical institutions are housed in buildings with limited accommodation, as by and large these are required to attend to out-patients only.

Following are the corresponding province-wise figures :—

Province		Total No. of census houses	Total No. of medical institutions	Average No. of census houses per institution.
KASHMIR	T	861	183	4.7
	R	415	147	2.9
	U	446	36	12.4
JAMMU	T	668	201	3.3
	R	322	162	2.0
	U	346	39	8.9

In both provinces, the urban accommodation by far exceeds the corresponding average number of census houses available to dispensaries, etc., in the rural sector. The rural medical institutions in Kashmir, however, seem to have been provided with more housing space than those in the rural sector of Jammu province.

The subjoined statement gives similar statistics for the districts of the State :—

District		Total No. of census houses	Total No. of medical institutions.	Average No. of census houses per institution
Anantnag	T	201	61	3.3
	R	126	53	2.4
	U	75	8	9.4
Srinagar	T	473	44	10.8
	R	147	27	5.4
	U	326	17	19.2
Baramulla	T	173	62	2.8
	R	130	53	2.5
	U	43	9	4.8
Ladakh	T	14	16	0.9
	R	12	15	0.8
	U	2	1	2
Doda	T	77	52	1.5
	R	39	40	1.0
	U	38	12	3.2
Udhampur	T	101	42	2.4
	R	55	38	1.4
	U	46	4	11.5
Jammu	T	322	52	6.2
	R	123	38	3.2
	U	199	14	14.2
Kathua	T	91	28	3.3
	R	55	24	2.3
	U	36	4	9
Poonch	T	77	27	2.9
	R	50	22	2.3
	U	27	5	5.4

The statement shows that there is some mistake in the number of census houses in the occupation of public health and medical institutions in the rural sector of district Ladakh, as the number of census houses should have been larger than that of the medical institutions.

In so far as the other districts are concerned, public health institutions seem to occupy accommodation of varying sizes, ranging from 10.8 census houses of Srinagar district to 1.5 of district Doda. The high proportion of district Srinagar is explained by the existence of a large number of big hospitals in Srinagar city.

Medical institutions in districts Anantnag, Baramulla, Kathua and Poonch are on an average,

accommodated in buildings or parts of buildings comprising two to four census houses. The corresponding proportion in district Udhampur is however low because of comparatively limited accommodation in the occupation of rural dispensaries.

A comparison of the figures of the two districts of Jammu and Srinagar shows that medical institutions in the rural sectors of both the districts are well-accommodated when compared with other areas of the State. It is, however, conceded that the rural medical institutions in Srinagar district are provided with larger accommodation at least so far as the number of census houses per institution is concerned. Like Srinagar, hospitals of a fairly large size exist in Jammu city also, though because of the huge disparity in the population of the two cities their number when compared with Srinagar is large.

The higher average of urban accommodation of Udhampur district is due to the existence of hospitals at Udhampur, Katra, etc., where both in-patients and out-patients receive treatment. Similarly, Anantnag town is not only catered by the State hospital, but also by some old and well-established hospital run by Christian Missionaries.

There are only Government hospitals functioning in Kathua district, but the hospital at the district headquarter is accommodated in a fairly commodious building consisting of a large number of census houses.

As stated above, the urban areas of the State claim in all 75 medical institutions which have been returned from the following areas to the extent noted against each :—

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of medical institutions	No. of medical institutions in each urban area.	No. of census houses	Population	Average No. of census houses per institution	Average No. of persons catered by each census house
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Anantnag	8	Anantnag 4 Pampore 2 Kulgam 2	75	45573	9.37	608
2.	Srinagar	18	Municipality 16 Cantonment 1 Natipora- Hyderpora 1	326	295084	18.0	905
3.	Baramulla	9	Baramulla 3 Sopore 2 Uri 1 Ajas, NA 1 Sumbal, NA 1 Hajin, NA 1	43	57364	4.8	1334
4.	Ladakh	1	Leh town 1	2	3720	2.0	1860
5.	Doda	12	Doda 2 Kishtwar 2 Bhaderwah 3 Ramban 1 Banihal 2 Batote 2	38	15480	3.2	408
6.	Udampur	4	Udhampur 1 Ramnagar 1 Reasi 1 Katra 1	46	16417	11.5	357
7.	Jammu	14	Municipality 8 Akhnoor 1 R. S. Pora 2 Bishna 1 Arnia 1 Samba 1	199	127776	14.2	642

Sl. No.	District	Total No of medical ins- titutions	No. of medical innstitutions in each urban area		No. of census houses	Population	Average No. of census houses per institution	Average No. of persons catered by each census house
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
8.	Kathua	4	Kathua Bashohli Hiranagar	2 1 1	36	15535	9.0	432
9	Poonch	5	Poonch Rajouri Nowshehra	1 3 1	27	16356	5.4	606

It is apparent from the above statement that the size of average accommodation available to a public health institution and the average number of persons catered by it varies from district to district. Except for the districts of Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda and Poonch, the average accommodation per institution seems to be fairly adequate in all the districts. It has, however, to be noted that besides the Government owned medical and public health institutions, there are also some others set up by private practitioners. As the number of the latter is not known, the averages of the census houses occupied and of persons served by a medical institution would be slightly less than that indicated in column 7 and 8 of the statement.

At any rate, the high average of census houses in some of the districts such as Srinagar, Jammu, etc. is explained by the fact that medical institutions of high grades particularly large hospitals have been set up at these places in buildings each of which consists of dozens of census houses.

In so far as the average number of persons catered by a census house is concerned, district Udhampur is conspicuous for having the lowest average among all the districts of the State. Baramulla has the highest average and except for district Srinagar, the averages of all other districts are comparatively low.

Educational Institutions.

There are, all told, 6,406 census houses in the State used as schools and other educational institutions. Of these, over 31% have been returned from the urban and about 69% from the rural sector. As has been indicated in the following paragraph, except for the districts of Jammu and Srinagar, the number of census houses in the rural areas used by educational institutions exceeds the corresponding number in the respective

urban areas of all other districts. The statistics of educational institutions made available by the State Government indicate that there are 3365 schools and colleges both Govt. owned and aided of different grades and categories in the State, which cater 2,81,784 students. If purely private and unaided institutions whose number is exceedingly small are not taken into account, it would appear that each institution is, on an average, accommodated in about two census houses, the number of pupils occupying a census house being 44 approximately. Considering that the large majority of schools are manned by a single teacher only and do not consist of more than one or two classes, these averages cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

In Kashmir Province, the number of census houses in the occupation of educational institutions stands at 3212 of which about 74% have been returned from the rural and 26% from the urban sector. There are in all 1834 educational institutions in this province with 1,42,378 students on roll. On the basis of these statistics, it can safely be inferred that the accommodation available, on an average, to each school is 1.7 census houses which is occupied by over 44 students per census house.

As regards Jammu Province, the number of census houses in which educational institutions are accommodated stands at 3194 which have been returned in the proportions of 62 and 38 from the rural and urban sectors. There being in all 1531 schools with 1,39,406 students on roll, it is apparent that the accommodation available to each school is just a little over two census houses each occupied by about 44 students per census house.

Similar statistics regarding the various districts

are given in the subjoined statement :—

District	No. of census houses per school.	No. of pupils per census house
Anantnag	1.8	41.3
Srinagar	1.8	67.1
Baramulla	1.7	33.3
Ladakh	1.3	22.2
Doda	1.5	40.4
Udhampur	1.9	34.7
Jammu	3.1	46.2
Kathua	1.8	44.6
Poonch	1.3	47.4

The statement shows that except for district Jammu, the accommodation available for each educational institution is less than two census houses in all other parts of the State. In spite of this, the average number of students occupying a census house in district Jammu exceeds the corresponding averages of all other districts except Srinagar and Poonch. The educational institutions in Srinagar district obviously suffer from want of accommodation both because the number of schools manned by one or two teachers is very small as also due to large number of students being borne on the rolls of institutions of higher grades. In Poonch district also, the accommodation seems to be very scanty in relation to the number of educational institutions and of students on roll. In other districts, the position seems to be satisfactory.

Kashmir enjoys a world-wide reputation for its natural scenery, temperate climate, rivers, lakes and springs, etc. Tourists from various parts of the country and from abroad visit the State in large numbers every year and for their convenience, the State Government have provided many tourist centres, dak bungalows, rest houses and huts all over the State. Further, besides the two radio stations operating from Jammu and Srinagar, a number of cinema halls are functioning in important urban areas, like Kathua, Poonch, Jammu, Udhampur, Anantnag, Srinagar, Sopore and Baramulla.

There are also as many as 948 Panchayat Ghars in the State which do not only settle petty disputes but also execute developmental works beneficial to the village community as a whole.

Comparison with Abstracts of P.C.As. and B.I. Table.

(a) A comparison of the Primary Census Abstract and B.I. Table shows that the total number of census houses in the occupation of workshop-cum-dwellings and factories, workshops and worksheds in the State as a whole stands at 41,889. These are manned by 1,29,081 people or just over 3.1 persons per census house, the corresponding averages in the rural and urban sectors being 2.6 and 5.4 persons per census house respectively. The disparity between the rural and urban proportions is due to the fact that workshops, such as handlooms, pottery, oil-seed crushing concerns, village chakkies and the like which are common in the rural areas are run by one to three persons, while in the urban sectors all but a few workshops and factories are manned by more than three persons.

In Kashmir Province, there are 76,751 persons employed in Household Industry and Manufacturing other than Household Industry. The number of census houses in which these industries are housed stands at 20,412. The Primary Census Abstract of Jammu Province, however, shows that the Household Industries and other manufacturing concerns which provide employment to 52,330 persons are being run in 21,477 census houses. The following table shows, on an average, the number of persons per census house in the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir and their rural and urban sectors :—

	Total	Rural	Urban
Kashmir Province	3.7	2.9	7
Jammu Province	2.5	2.4	2.7

The striking disparity between the urban averages of the two provinces is explained by the very large number of production centres, factories, induscos, etc., of Srinagar city each of which though accommodated in two or three big census houses only provide employment to dozen and even hundreds of persons.

The subjoined statement gives the number of census houses occupied by workshop-cum-dwellings and factories, workshops, etc., and of persons engaged in household industry and manufacturing other than household industry as also the average number of persons in each such census house in each district and its rural and urban sectors :—

Districts		No. of census houses used as workshop-cum-dwellings and workshops.	No. of persons engaged in Household Industry and in Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	Number of persons per census house.
Anantnag	T	6,866	23,067	3.4
	R	5,954	19,837	3.3
	U	912	3,230	3.5
Srinagar	T	6,631	35,610	5.2
	R	3,508	9,354	2.7
	U	3,123	26,256	8.4
Baramulla	T	4,470	13,432	3
	R	3,905	11,187	2.8
	U	565	2,245	4
Ladakh	T	2,445	4,642	1.9
	R	2,360	4,147	1.8
	U	85	495	5.8
Doda	T	4,299	13,504	3
	R	3,994	12,995	3.3
	U	305	509	1.7
Udhampur	T	5,354	14,121	2.6
	R	5,157	13,649	2.6
	U	197	472	2.4
Jammu	T	4,262	9,938	2.3
	R	2,668	5,271	1.9
	U	1,594	4,667	2.9
Kathua	T	4,352	6,576	1.5
	R	4,145	6,042	1.5
	U	207	534	2.6
Poonch	T	3,210	8,191	2.5
	R	3,049	7,791	2.6
	U	161	400	2.5

The statement shows that the average number of persons per census house varies from 1.5 of Kathua district to 5.2 of Srinagar district. Broadly speaking, the districts fall in the following three categories :—

1. Less than 3 persons per census house Ladakh, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch.
2. Three or more but less than 5 persons per census house Anantnag, Baramulla and Doda.
3. Five and more persons per census house Srinagar.

The first category includes Ladakh and all the districts in Jammu province except Doda. The low average of these districts is accounted for by the fact that the number of manufacturing concerns in the low-level areas of Jammu province is exceedingly small. Handloom weaving of woollen fabrics, for instance, which is a common feature of mountainous and hilly areas is rare in the plains of the province. It is for this reason that the districts of Doda, Anantnag and Baramulla which are mostly mountainous have returned a higher average. As regards Srinagar district which has the highest average in the State, the large number of manufacturing concerns in Srinagar municipality is accommodated in a comparatively much smaller but more spacious number of census houses when compared with other districts.

In so far as the rural areas are concerned, the highest averages have been returned from the contiguous districts of Anantnag and Doda. In this respect also, Ladakh, Jammu and Kathua claim less than 2 persons per census house. Srinagar, Baramulla, Udhampur and Poonch have also more or less a uniform average ranging from 2.6 to 2.8.

On the urban side, Srinagar district has, for reasons already stated, the largest average of persons per census house. Carpet factories, silk spinning and weaving factories, woollen mills, joinery mills, papier machie, wood carving and embroidery induscos and production centres, for instance, employ very large number of persons who are accommodated in dozens in one census house.

The high urban average of district Ladakh is partly due to one of the concerns engaged in manufacturing of cloth which though occupying one census house only employs about 60 persons. Besides, not a few households are engaged in the manufacturing of puttoo, production of cow-dung cakes, butter and other milk products, etc.

In Jammu province, the average number of persons accommodated in urban census houses in the districts of Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch is more or less the same. Jammu and Doda have slightly higher and lower averages of 2.9 and 1.7 per census house respectively. The two valley districts of Anantnag and Baramulla have, however, returned a higher average due mainly to the inclusion in these districts of such towns as Anantnag, Bijbehara, Sopore and Baramulla where the number of people engaged in industries is larger than that of the census houses occupied by them.

These proportions are not necessarily indicative of industrial growth in any particular district or in its rural or urban sector. In the case of Household Industry, for instance, several persons in a family may be engaged as part-time workers, as a result of which the number of people employed in household industries, etc., may be fairly large when compared with the corresponding number of census houses.

The relative average of the number of persons employed in household industry and other manufacturing concerns per census house used as workshop-cum-dwellings and factories, etc. in the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar stand at 2.9 and 8.4 respectively. This sizeable variation is, as already stated, due to the special type of industries found in Srinagar where large numbers of persons engaged in a particular manufacturing concern are housed in comparatively very small number of census houses. Jammu city is not industrially as much advanced as Srinagar and by and large most of its industries are run on a small scale and managed by a few persons only.

(b) There are, all told, 39,891 shop-cum-dwellings, shops other than eating houses, restaurants and sweetmeat shops, etc., in the State. Of these, about 60% numbering 23,785 are in the rural sector and the remaining 40% in the urban areas.

According to the Primary Census Abstract, the total number of persons in the State engaged in trade and commerce stands at 33,620. Of these, 12,381 have been returned from the rural and 21,239 from the urban sector. In other words, the rural urban distribution of the personnel engaged in trade and commerce is in the proportion of 3.7 : 6.3, which is more or less the same as of the number of shop-cum-dwellings and census houses occupied by shops of other categories in the two sectors. According to these statistics, the average accommodation available to a person engaged in trade and commerce is about 1.2 census houses, the corresponding proportions for the rural and urban sectors being 1.9 and 1.3 respectively. The relative congestion in urban areas is explained mainly by the scarcity of accommodation and partly by the nature of industries found in such areas.

The subjoined table gives the number of census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings, shops excluding eating houses and restaurants, etc., as also of the number of persons employed in trade and

commerce and the accommodation available per worker in the two provinces of Kashmir and Jammu as also in their respective rural and urban sectors :—

Province		No. of census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses, etc.	No. of persons employed in trade & commerce	Accommodation per worker
Kashmir	T	26,230	19,498	1.3
	R	16,438	6,875	2.4
	U	9,792	12,623	.8
Jammu	T	13,661	14,122	1.0
	R	7,347	5,506	1.3
	U	6,314	8,616	.7

The statement shows that whereas the average accommodation available to a worker in the two provinces and in their urban areas is approximately equal, there is a marked difference in so far as the corresponding averages of the rural sectors are concerned. This is mainly due to the number of rural census houses in which shops of different specifications are accommodated in some of the districts of Jammu Province, being only slightly more than the number of persons employed in trade and commerce. In the rural areas of the valley districts, the number of census houses used for commercial activities by far exceeds the corresponding number of workers.

The following table gives the above statistics for each of the districts of the State :—

District		No. of census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings and other shops of all kinds.	No. of persons employed in trade & commerce.	Accommodation available per worker
Anantnag	T	9,969	4,903	2.0
	R	8,200	3,086	2.6
	U	1,769	1,817	0.9
Srinagar	T	9,474	10,455	0.9
	R	3,350	1,620	2.0
	U	6,124	8,835	0.7
Baramulla	T	6,451	3,705	1.9
	R	4,655	1,752	2.7
	U	1,796	1,953	0.9

Ladakh	T	336	435	0.8
	R	233	417	0.6
	U	103	18	6.0
Doda	T	1,573	1,094	1.4
	R	833	455	1.9
	U	740	639	1.2
Udham-pur	T	1,992	1,757	1.1
	R	1,112	713	1.6
	U	880	1,044	0.8
Jammu	T	6,587	8,493	0.8
	R	2,894	2,710	1.1
	U	3,693	5,783	0.6
Kathua	T	1,704	1,625	1.0
	R	1,301	1,086	1.1
	U	403	539	0.7
Poonch	T	1,805	1,153	1.6
	R	1,207	542	2.2
	U	598	611	1.0

It is clear from the statement that except for the districts of Jammu, Srinagar and Ladakh where the accommodation per worker is less than one census house, the position in the remaining parts of the State is not unsatisfactory. The deficient accommodation in the districts of Jammu and Srinagar is mainly reflected in their respective urban areas which suffer from congestion. Actually, however, most of the commercial establishments in the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar consist of one census house manned by one or more persons depending upon the nature of and the scale at which a particular commercial activity is carried on. The large majority of shops in the two cities are housed in single rooms and are run by only one person generally. These include, among others, the shops of retail dealers, such as milk sellers, foodgrain sellers, fruit and vegetable sellers and the like. The other shops each manned by several persons are housed either in a big hall or in two or three rooms of smaller size. Among these may be mentioned the wholesale dealers, carpet, papier machie, wood carving and embroidery dealers, cloth merchants, druggists, hosiery and cosmetic sellers, photographers, sweetmeat sellers and many others.

Both the rural and urban sectors of district Ladakh are conspicuous when compared with similar areas of other districts in respect of the proportion of number of persons employed in trade and commerce to the number of census

houses used as shop-cum-dwellings and other shops. This is because when the enumeration was about to be started, Khampas (Tibetan refugees) entered into Ladakh and their census had to be taken in various villages, such as Karzok, Analay, Kotel, Tamchook, Kharnik, etc. The Primary Census Abstract of these villages shows that most of the refugees were engaged in trade and commerce. The population of village Karzok, for instance, which stands at 775, includes 652 houseless persons. Of the total population of the village, 119 have returned trade and commerce as their principal occupation. It is, therefore, that the number of persons employed in trade and commerce in the rural sector of Ladakh is by far larger than the number of census houses employed for commercial activities.

As for urban sector, the enumerators in Leh town, the only urban area of the district, have not indicated the principal occupation of persons engaged in more than one activity. In such cases, action had to be taken according to the instructions received from the Registrar General and cultivation was treated as principal occupation of all those as were engaged in trade and commerce besides being cultivators. Actually, however, the number of such people stands at 104 and the average accommodation available per worker comes to one census house as against six shown in the statement.

I. Vacant Census Houses

1. Closed shops.
2. Closed water mills.
3. Cowsheds.
4. Dharamshallas
5. Forts
6. Gumpas.
7. Houses available for being let out on rent.
8. Houses of State Government servants who move from Srinagar to Jammu for six months.
9. Houses newly constructed but unoccupied.
10. Houses under construction.
11. Houseboats available for being let out on rent.
12. Motor garages.
13. Moving offices of Secretariat and administrative departments closed in autumn and winter in Srinagar.
14. Residential houses of Gujars and Bakerwals who move to high altitudes for cattle grazing in summer.

15. Shops available for being rented out.
16. Temples and sarais.
17. Tourist huts in forest areas.
18. Vacant accommodation in Government offices.

II. Dwellings

1. Dwellings in Bawans.
2. „ Dak Banglows.
3. „ Dongas.
4. „ Garages.
5. „ Government Huts.
6. „ Government Offices.
7. „ Guest Houses.
8. „ Gumpas.
9. „ Gurdwaras.
10. „ Hospitals.
11. „ Hostels.
12. „ Hotels.
13. „ Houseboats.
14. „ Jails.
15. „ Kitchens.
16. „ Mosques.
17. „ Musafir Khanas.
18. „ Police Stations.
19. „ Rest Houses.
20. „ Sarais.
21. „ Schools.
22. „ Stores.
23. „ Temples.
24. „ Tourist Centres.

III. Shop-Cum-Dwellings

1. Houses of bread-sellers.
2. Houses of fruit-sellers.
3. Houses of grocers.
4. Houses of milk-sellers.
5. Houses of vegetable-sellers.

IV. Workshop-Cum-Dwellings

1. Bakers.
2. Basket weavers.
3. Blacksmiths.
4. Book binders.
5. Carpet manufacturers.
6. Chhaj makers.
7. Copper utensil manufacturers.
8. Cotton fabric weavers.
9. Dona makers.
10. Earthenware makers.
11. Embroiderers.
12. Fur manufacturers.
13. Gabba manufacturers.
14. Gold and silver-smiths.

15. Grass-matting manufacturers.
16. Hosiery goods manufacturers.
17. Kangri manufacturers.
18. Milk products manufacturers.
19. Oil-seed crushers.
20. Papier machie makers.
21. Silk weavers.
22. Shoe-makers and repairers.
23. Sweetmeat-makers.
24. Tailors.
25. Water millers.
26. Wood carvers.
27. Woollen fabric weavers.

V. Hotels, Sarais, etc.

1. Auqaf buildings.
2. Bhavans.
3. Boarding houses.
4. Circuit houses.
5. Dak bungalows.
6. Dharamshallas.
7. Guest Houses.
8. Hostels.
9. Hotels.
10. Houseboats.
11. Musafir Khanas.
12. Rest Houses.
13. Sarais.
14. Tourist Centres.

VI. Shops excluding eating hot

1. Barbers.
2. Basket sellers.
3. Bicycle sellers.
4. Book sellers.
5. Boot Houses and Shoes sellers.
6. Brass utensils sellers.
7. Butchers.
8. Cigarette and betel leaves sellers.
9. Confectioners.
10. Copper utensils sellers.
11. Drapers.
12. Dry cleaners.
13. Earthenware sellers.
14. Electric goods sellers.
15. Embroidered goods sellers.
16. Food grains sellers.
17. Fruit sellers.
18. Furniture sellers.
19. Furriers.
20. Gabba sellers.
21. Grocers.
22. Hardware sellers.

23. Hosiery goods sellers.
24. Ice and ice-product sellers.
25. Jute product sellers.
26. Liquor sellers.
27. Medicine sellers.
28. Milk and milk product sellers.
29. Numda sellers.
30. Newspaper sellers.
31. Oil sellers.
32. Papier machie products sellers.
33. Photographers.
34. Radio and loudspeaker sellers.
35. Readymade cloth sellers.
36. Rentiers of tents, chouldaris, etc.
37. Rope sellers.
38. Sanitary goods sellers.
39. Soap sellers.
40. Sports goods sellers.
41. Stationery sellers.
42. Tin products sellers.
43. Tobacco sellers.
44. Toy and doll sellers.
45. Transport equipment sellers.
46. Trunk sellers.
47. Turquoise goods sellers.
48. Vegetable sellers.
49. Watch and clock sellers.
50. Wood carving products sellers.

VII. Business Houses and Offices

1. Advocates and lawyers' offices.
2. Banks.
3. Beopar Mandal offices.
4. Chamber of Commerce offices.
5. Forest lessees offices.
6. Government District offices.
7. Government Provincial offices.
8. Government Secretariat offices.
9. Government Tehsil and Subordinate offices.
10. Insurance companies and Agents' offices.
11. Legislators' offices.
12. Municipal and Local Bodies offices.
13. Public Works contractors' offices.
14. Trade Unions' offices.
15. Transport Companies' offices.

VIII. Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

1. Aearated water factory.
2. Basket manufacturing factories
3. Blacksmiths workshops.
4. Brass utensils manufacturing workshops.
5. Brick and tile factory.
6. Canning factory

7. Carpet factories.
8. Confectioners workshops.
9. Copper foundry.
10. Copper Utensils manufacturing workshops
11. Cotton goods weaving workshops (Handloom Powerloom).
12. Cycle workshops.
13. Distilleries.
14. Drug manufacturing factory.
15. Dye houses.
16. Embroidery factories.
17. Furniture making factories.
18. Gabba manufacturing factory.
19. Gold and silver-smiths' workshops.
20. Gun-makers' workshops.
21. Handmade paper centre.
22. Hosiery factories.
23. Ice Factory.
24. Jam Factory.
25. Joinery and saw mills.
26. Kolhus.
27. Leather tanning and leather goods manufactur- ing factories.
28. Match Factory.
29. Numda manufacturing factory.
30. Oil ghanis.
31. Paints Factory.
32. Papier Machie Indusco.
33. Perfumes and scents manufacturing workshops.
34. Pottery Factory.
35. Printing presses.
36. Radio repairing workshops.
37. Repairing of umbrellas.
38. Resin and Turpentine Factory.
39. Rice husking mills.
40. Rubber mills.
41. Santonine Factory.
42. Shoe manufacturing workshops.
43. Shoe repairing workshops.
44. Silk spinning factories.
45. Silk weaving factories (Handloom and Power- loom).
46. Snuff-making workshops.
47. Soapmaking workshops.
48. Sports goods factories.
49. Tailoring workshops.
50. Tin goods workshops.
51. Transport workshops
52. Village chakkies.
53. Watch and clock workshops.
54. Wire nails manufacturing factory.
55. Wood Carving Indusco.
56. Woollen goods Weaving (Handloom and Power- loom).

IX. Schools

1. Accounts Training School.
2. Aided Schools and Colleges for males and females.
3. Government Colleges and Schools for males and females.
4. Mission Schools.
5. Polytechnics.
6. Private educational institutions other than Makhtabs.
7. Private Makhtabs.
8. Private Pathshalas.
9. Stenographers' training institutes.
10. Technical institutes including technical colleges.

X. Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops, etc.

1. Coffee houses.
2. Confectioners.
3. Milk shops.
4. Pakoras and other vegetable and fish prepara- tion sellers.
5. Restaurants.
6. Restaurants of clubs and bars.
7. Sweetmeat shops.
8. Tea shops.

XI. Places of entertainment, etc.

1. Churches.
2. Cinema halls.
3. Clubs.

4. Gumpas.
5. Gurdwaras.
6. Ibadatgahs.
7. Imambaras.
8. Janjghars.
9. Mosques.
10. Museums.
11. Panchayat ghars.
12. Public libraries.
13. Religious shrines.
14. Stadiums.
15. Temples.

XII. Public Health and Medical Institutions.

1. Dental institutions.
2. Family Planning Centres.
3. Government Chest Diseases Hospitals.
4. Government dispensaries.
5. Government hospitals.
6. Health Centres.
7. Homeopathic institutions.
8. Iyurvedic institutions.
9. Military Hospital.
10. Mission Hospitals.
11. Private dispensaries.
12. Private hospitals.
13. Unani institutions.
14. Vaccination Centres.
15. X-Ray Clinics.

CHAPTER III

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

1. Explanation of 'Owned' and 'Rented'.

It has already been stated in the last chapter that households may be living in census houses used as pure dwellings or shop-cum-dwellings or workshop-cum-dwellings according as the census house was being put to residential use only or it was also employed for conducting sales or manufacturing, servicing or repairing of goods. Households were also divided into two categories, namely, private or institutional, the former consisting of members related to each other by blood and the latter of unrelated persons such as the residents of boarding houses, hostels, hotels, jails, hospitals and the like.

One of the important features of the present survey is that data has also been collected on sample basis in respect of the tenure status of 20% households occupying various kinds of dwellings mentioned above. For this purpose, the households were divided into two categories, owned or rented. Dwellings which belonged to one or more members of the occupying households were classed as owned and those which were in the occupation of household on or without payment of rent were treated as rented.

2. Unspecified Status.

Instructions regarding classification of households between owned and rented did not make any mention as to the category in which households occupying dwellings not belonging to them, for which no rent was being paid, were to be included. Besides the rent-free buildings in the occupation of Government servants of various administrative departments, like Medical, Electricity, Public Works, etc., a fairly large number of households in Kashmir reside in census houses not belonging to them and for which no rent is paid according to the mutual agreement of the landlord and the tenant. Households, who own surplus accommodation and the size of whose families is comparatively small, usually persuade houseless persons to occupy a portion of their residential premises free of rent. The system is called *Wangej-Wore* and has been in vogue for centuries past. All such dwellings were treated as rented, even though no rent

whatever was paid by the occupants. There were however, no other cases of unspecified or ambiguous tenure status.

Table E.II gives the total number of households as also of those owned and rented both for the State as a whole and for its constituent districts separately for rural and urban sectors. Further, the table also indicates the distribution of households among dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses for the State, the districts and for their rural and urban sectors in respect of owned and rented census houses.

3. Subsidiary Tables.

The Subsidiary Tables, E.II.1 and E.II.2, the former relating to the rural sector only and giving the distribution of one thousand census households by types of census houses and the latter to urban areas giving the distribution of one thousand census households both by types of census houses and tenure status have also been prepared and are appended to the report.

The subjoined statement indicates the proportions of owned and rented households of all categories in the various States including Jammu and Kashmir:—

States	Owned	Rented
1. Andhra Pradesh	90	10
2. Assam	80	20
3. Bihar	94	6
4. Gujarat	77	23
5. Jammu and Kashmir	91	9
6. Kerala	88	12
7. Madhya Pradesh	86	14
8. Madras	80	20
9. Maharashtra	72	28
10. Mysore	78	22
11. Orissa	96	4
12. Punjab	87	13
13. Rajasthan	90	10
14. Uttar Pradesh	92	8
15. West Bengal	76	24
16. Delhi	36	64
17. Himachal Pradesh	92	8
18. Manipur	97	3
19. Pondicherry	71	29
20. Tripura	89	11

It is clear that among the major States, the incidence of rented households is the highest in Maharashtra and least in Orissa. Jammu and Kashmir is more or less at par with Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of rented households being neither too large nor too small. Delhi is the only State where the proportion of owned households is much less than those occupied on rent.

4. Comparison of rural census households with other States.

The following table gives the distribution of one thousand census households by various types of census houses in the rural areas of each State. From this statement, it will be seen that the largest proportion of dwellings has been returned from Uttar Pradesh and the least from Madhya Pradesh. The next lowest proportion is claimed by Jammu and Kashmir. In this State, however, the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings is the highest when compared with all other States except Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh only.

States	Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwellings	Workshop-cum-Dwellings	Workshops with other uses.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	984	3	12	1
2. Assam	983	14	2	1
3. Bihar	975	7	17	1
4. Gujarat	987	5	4	4
5. Jammu and Kashmir	969	5	23	3
6. Kerala	995	4	1	N

5. Comparison of urban census households with other States.

The following table gives the distribution of one thousand census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas of all States:—

States	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses.	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	595	388	4	3	6	2	1	1
2. Assam	819	10	1	N	164	4	1	1
3. Bihar	534	413	15	12	14	6	2	4
4. Gujarat	384	594	2	3	5	4	2	6
5. Jammu & Kashmir	695	271	5	6	10	3	4	6

7. Madhya Pradesh	948	6	44	2
8. Madras	981	6	10	3
9. Maharashtra	975	5	18	2
10. Mysore	988	2	9	1
11. Orissa	996	1	2	1
12. Punjab	990	5	2	3
13. Rajasthan	996	2	2	N
14. Uttar Pradesh	997	1	1	1
15. West Bengal	990	5	2	3

Union Territories

1. Delhi	984	8	2	6
2. Himachal Pradesh	925	10	61	4
3. Manipur	991	6	N	3
4. Tripura	982	7	3	8
5. Pondicherry	989	4	6	1

As regards shop-cum-dwellings, Assam has the largest proportion and Jammu and Kashmir is more or less at par with Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras and Punjab. The large incidence of rural workshop-cum-dwellings in Jammu and Kashmir is not however due so much to the non-availability of separate accommodation for housing workshops as to the nature of rural industries, which can be conveniently managed and looked after in the residential houses.

Dwellings with other uses have been returned in largest proportion from Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura and from Gujarat so far as major States are concerned. Jammu and Kashmir is at par with Madras, Punjab and Manipur.

State	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Kerala	715	279	1	2	2	1	N	N
7. Madhya Pradesh	404.8	541.2	10.3	7	25.4	10.3	.3	.8
8. Madras	455	496	4	5	19	11	2	4
9. Maharashtra	290	674	3	8	9	8	1	7
10. Mysore	459	517	2	3	9	7	2	1
11. Orissa	605	368	7	9	1	1	4	5
12. Punjab	527	454	3	7	2	3	2	2
13. Rajasthan	592	399	2	2	3	1	N	1
14. Uttar Pradesh	514	469	2	2	7	1	1	4
15. West Bengal	332	621	4	25	1	7	2	8
Union Territories								
1. Delhi	359	624	3	7	N	1	2	4
2. Himachal Pradesh	450	406	14	21	62	31	7	9
3. Manipur	834	96	21	29	2	5	4	9
4. Pondicherry	516	465	4	4	5	5	1	N
5. Tripura	578	344	13	14	5	2	20	24

The statement shows that the highest proportion of rented dwellings among the States has been returned from Maharashtra and the lowest from Assam. Jammu and Kashmir has the next lowest proportion, but if the Union territories are also taken into account, Manipur would rank before Assam. An irresistible inference deducible from this low proportion is that the avenues of employment in the urban sector of the State are comparatively limited.

Bihar and Manipur claim the highest proportions of households living in rented shop-cum-dwellings among the States and Union territories respectively. The incidence of dwellings of this category is however larger in Jammu and Kashmir than all other States except Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Orissa, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Further, the proportion of owned shop-cum-dwellings in this State is less than that of rented dwellings, but the disparity is not as large as in the cases of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

The highest proportion of rented workshop-cum-dwellings is claimed by Madhya Pradesh and

Himachal Pradesh among the States and Union territories respectively. The *inter se* proportion of owned and rented workshop-cum-dwellings in Jammu and Kashmir is more or less the same as those of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. In any case, the proportion per thousand census houses occupied by households, of those owned and rented in Jammu and Kashmir seems to be fairly high when compared with many other States.

In so far as dwellings with other uses are concerned, Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa have the next highest proportions of households living in owned dwellings among all the major States.

The position of rented dwellings with other uses is, however, slightly different. Maharashtra and West Bengal have higher proportions of such dwellings than Jammu and Kashmir, where the corresponding proportion stands at six per thousand, as in the case of Gujarat.

The high incidence of these census houses in this State is due to the large number of house-boats, hotels, boarding houses, hostels, *dak bungalows* and other dwellings, where visitors usually stay.

6. Significance of tenure status.

As will be seen from the main and the subsidiary tables, the incidence of rented households is much less pronounced in the rural sector of the State and of its constituent districts than in the urban areas. This is particularly true of dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings and in the case of majority of districts in so far as shop-cum-dwellings are concerned.

Tenure status has no special significance in the rural areas of the State where avenues of employment are very limited. Except for a very small proportion of households, most of the rented dwellings in the rural areas are those occupied by displaced persons who have lost their homes and hearth and are living in either rented accommodation or in dwellings for which a nominal rent is being paid. It is a known fact that certain parts of the State, particularly districts Jammu, Poonch, Udhampur and Kathua suffered heavily as a result of the tribal raids of 1947, which were followed by large-scale migrations and infiltrations of displaced persons and refugees from areas now on the other side of the cease-fire line. There can be no denying the fact that the dwellings occupied by most of the displaced persons are also being used as shops for sale of goods or as workshops for manufacturing and sale of the article produced. These shops and workshops being exceedingly of a small scale, their impact, if any, on the rural economy is exceedingly small.

Table E. II, however, shows that the incidence of pure dwellings occupied on rent in the following districts is rather high when compared with others:—

1. Udhampur	66	per thousand owned and rented dwellings of all kinds
2. Poonch	66	-do-
3. Kathua	72	-do-
4. Ladakh	89	-do-
5. Jammu	122	-do-

As regards Udhampur, most of the rented dwellings have been returned from tehsil Udhampur where 62 per thousand rural dwellings of all kinds (owned and rented) are occupied on rent by non-combatants and/or families of armed forces and civilian officers. In addition, some dwellings in certain villages of tehsil Ramnagar forming a ring round Udhampur town are also occupied by non-combatants and the dependants of army personnel. Further, over 75% rented dwellings in villages Peholand, Pattangarh, Jakhad, Jandroal, Sera, Sulian,

Umrow, Jasnal, Mujaltha, Teagan Budhorar of tehsil Ramnagar are in the occupation of displaced families.

The high incidence of rented rural dwellings in district Poonch is mostly reflected in tehsils Rajouri and Nowshetra. This is because a large number of these dwellings are occupied by the labour and technical staff employed in Kalakot mines of Rajouri tehsil, where coal of a very superior grade is being extracted by the State Government on a fairly large-scale.

The other three tehsils of the district are bordered by the cease-fire line and there have been large-scale migrations of displaced persons into the tehsils from villages which have fallen on the other side. In Mendhar, as many as 83 rented dwellings (20 % sample) or 27 per thousand dwellings of all kinds (owned and rented) have been returned from the following four villages only :—

1. Ari	33
2. Gohlad	27
3. Dharanah	12
4. Samhot	11

Similarly, there is a concentration of 39 rented dwellings (20 % sample) in only three villages of Haveli, namely Kholas (22), Dara-Dullian (9) and Kaniyan (8). This gives a proportion of 22 per thousand dwellings of all kinds.

In tehsil Nowshetra, the largest concentration of displaced persons has been traced in the villages Chakpati, Bajwal and Gungrial where 57 or 29 per thousand dwellings of all kinds are in their occupation.

The position obtaining in district Kathua is somewhat different. The census figures show that the rural sector of tehsil Kathua is inhabited, among others, by 6038 persons, whose duration of residence is less than 15 years and who have migrated from Punjab and Pakistan. Even if it is assumed that only 50 % of these live in rented dwellings, it will be seen that 59 per thousand rural dwellings of all kinds, owned and rented, are occupied by them.

Besides tehsil Kathua, a fairly large number of rented dwellings have also been returned from the rural areas of tehsil Bashohli. Most of these houses were occupied by the labour employed on the construction of Dar-Udhampur road—a project of colossal expenditure executed by the Central Government. Some rented dwellings have also been

returned from villages around the Bashohli-Bani motor-road which was constructed in 1960 by the State Government.

Most of the rural dwellings occupied on rent in district Ladakh have been returned from tehsil Leh. Table E. II shows that there are, in all, 199 rural dwellings occupied on rent in tehsil Leh. Of these, 112 or 63 per thousand occupied by Buddhist Lamas and Nuns are concentrated in the following 13 villages only :—

1. Thangsay	17
2. Matho	12
3. Hemis	12
4. Saspol	10
5. Diskit	10
6. Took	9
7. Chamri	9
8. Tegar	6
9. Karzok	6
10. Stagna	6
11. Anlay	5
12. Chahoot-Shoman	5
13. Bazgoh	5

Another explanation for the high incidence of rented rural dwellings in tehsil Leh is that of the total number of 1702 persons enumerated in the whole State and born in countries outside India except Nepal and Pakistan, as many as 1612 live in rented dwellings in the rural sector of the tehsil.

In tehsil Kargil, most of the rented dwellings have been returned from village Kargil, which is the tehsil headquarter. The number of these stands at 36 or 20 per thousand, owned and rented dwellings of all kinds and these are occupied by gazetted and non-gazetted staff and ministerial establishments. Another reason for the high incidence of rented dwellings in Kargil is the construction of 150-mile-long Kargil-Leh road. Not a few of the dwellings were occupied on rent by the engineering staff and the labour employed on this project.

The high proportion of rented rural dwellings in Jammu district is reflected in the tehsils of Ranbirsinghpore and Jammu. Majority of displaced persons from the erst-while districts of Muzaffarabad and Mirpur have been allotted evacuee lands in the two tehsils and have settled in rented dwellings of the neighbouring villages. Ranbirsinghpore has absorbed a larger number of displaced persons than Jammu because of the availability of more and better cultivable lands.

Another important reason for the high incidence of rented dwellings in these tehsils is that as many as 7582 and 8280 migrants from other Indian States and Pakistan whose period of residence in these tehsils extends from 5 to 15 years only also live in rented dwellings.

In the urban areas, particularly in well-populated cities and towns which are administratively, commercially and industrially important, tenure status undoubtedly reflects the economic levels of the people inhabiting the area. While rented dwellings in Jammu city and other urban areas of Jammu province are occupied by both displaced households and entrepreneurs engaged in commercial and industrial activities, in Kashmir rented households in urban areas, by and large, consist mostly of people who have voluntarily migrated from rural to urban areas due to availability of larger avenues of employment.

For these reasons and because the number of residential houses available in Jammu fall considerably short of the demand which is not the case in Srinagar, rented accommodation cannot be had in any part of Jammu at such moderate and low rates as in Srinagar. The large majority of Kashmiris living in the heart of the city have built up a social system of their own which is very different from that obtaining in Jammu. Above all, the languages, dress, habits and customs are also at great variance. That is why people migrating from Jammu to Srinagar, temporarily or permanently, live only in dwellings available in Civil Lines or in the commercial and industrial areas, even though such dwellings can be had at much higher rents than those charged in Jammu.

The disparity between the incidence of rented households in the two provinces is, among other reasons, explained by the comparatively small damages suffered as a result of the tribal raids by rural areas of Kashmir, due to which migrations from rural to urban sector in Kashmir have not been on the same high scale as in Jammu province.

Yet another reason for this disparity is that in the urban areas of Kashmir, households which own the dwellings occupied by them are regarded as respectable people when compared with others living in rented premises. One of the ambitions of every household in Srinagar is the provision of owned dwellings not only for the family as

a whole, but also for every married adult person. On the other hand, a growing tendency among the people in Jammu is not only to partition the already meagre space owned by them so as to accommodate rented families, but there are numerous cases in which households have rented out their entire residential premises, themselves occupying smaller dwellings for which comparatively very low rents have to be paid. This is also true, to some extent, of a few urban areas of Kashmir, such as Anantnag, Baramulla and Sopore where some people rent out parts of their buildings in order to augment their earnings.

Last but not the least important reason accounting for the low incidence of rented households in the urban parts of the valley districts particularly Srinagar is the observance of Purdah by Muslim families who are reluctant to permit strangers to live in the premises occupied by them.

7. Distribution of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings.

According to Table E.II, there are in all 128,144 households in the State, of which about 90% live in houses owned by them and the remaining 10% occupy rented accommodation. The table also shows that the incidence of rented census houses is very much pronounced in the urban sector where about 29% households occupy rented census houses as against 5.5% of the rural sector. This is accounted for, among other reasons, by the great pressure on land in the rural areas and consequent trends of migration to the urban sector where avenues of employment are available in comparatively larger measure.

The following statement gives the State-wise proportions per 100 census houses of households occupying owned and rented census houses used as various types of dwellings :—

State		Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1		2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	Owned	98	1	1	N
	Rented	98	1	1	N
2. Assam	Owned	99	1	N	N
	Rented	95	4	1	N
3. Bihar	Owned	97	1	2	N
	Rented	94	3	2	1
4. Gujarat	Owned	99	N	1	N
	Rented	97	1	1	1
5. Jammu and Kashmir	Owned	97	1	2	N
	Rented	93	3	2	2
6. Kerala	Owned	100	N	N	N
	Rented	99	1	N	N
7. Madhya Pradesh	Owned	95	1	4	N
	Rented	95	1	3	1
8. Madras	Owned	98	1	1	N
	Rented	96	1	2	1
9. Maharashtra	Owned	97	1	2	N
	Rented	97	1	1	1
10. Mysore	Owned	99	N	1	N
	Rented	97	1	2	N
11. Orissa	Owned	100	N	N	N
	Rented	96	3	N	1
12. Punjab	Owned	99	1	N	N
	Rented	96	2	1	1

State		Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1		2	3	4	5
13. Rajasthan	Owned	100	N	N	N
	Rented	99	1	N	N
14. Uttar Pradesh	Owned	100	N	N	N
	Rented	99	1	N	N
15. West Bengal & Sikkim	Owned	99	1	N	N
	Rented	95	3	1	1

Union Territories

1. Delhi	Owned	99	1	N	N
	Rented	98	1	N	1
2. Himachal Pradesh	Owned	93	1	6	N
	Rented	85	5	7	3
3. Manipur	Owned	99	1	N	N
	Rented	83	11	2	4
4. Pondicherry	Owned	99	N	1	N
	Rented	98	1	1	N
5. Tripura	Owned	98	1	N	1
	Rented	92	3	N	5

The statement shows that the proportions of households occupying owned dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses in Jammu and Kashmir is the same as those obtaining in Bihar and Maharashtra. In all these States, 97 out of every owned hundred census houses used for residential purposes are occupied exclusively as dwellings by the households concerned. Of the remaining three, one is used as shop-cum-dwelling and the other two as workshop-cum-dwellings. In Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Manipur, all the owned hundred census houses are used for dwelling purposes only, there being no dwellings of other categories in any of the States.

In so far as rented census houses are concerned, the proportion of those used as pure dwellings is the lowest in Jammu and Kashmir among all the States and Union territories except Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur. As a result, the corresponding proportions of dwellings of other

categories in Jammu and Kashmir are very high when compared with most other States.

The subjoined statement gives separately the proportions of owned and rented dwellings in the rural and urban areas of the State :—

	Owned	Rented
Rural	94.5	5.5
Urban	71.3	28.7

Most of the rented accommodation in the rural areas is in the occupation of Government servants and displaced persons. In the urban sector, however, dwellings have been taken on rent by all classes of people particularly, Government servants, businessmen, industrialists and the like.

The following statement gives the proportions per 100 census houses of owned and rented households as also of those living in owned and rented dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings etc. in the various States :—

State	Tenure Status	Proportion of owned and rented per 100 households	Proportion of owned and rented households per 100 census houses used as			
1	2	3	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses.
1. Andhra Pradesh	Owned	90	90	71	94	72
	Rented	10	10	29	6	28
2. Assam	Owned	80	80	59	52	41
	Rented	20	20	41	48	59
3. Bihar	Owned	94	94	76	94	57
	Rented	6	6	24	6	43
4. Gujarat	Owned	77	77	56	71	42
	Rented	23	23	44	29	58
5. Jammu and Kashmir	Owned	91	91	63	90	58
	Rented	9	9	37	10	42
6. Kerala	Owned	88	88	55	77	34
	Rented	12	12	44	23	66
7. Madhya Pradesh	Owned	86	86	75	92	37
	Rented	14	14	25	8	63
8. Madras	Owned	80	80	66	75	48
	Rented	20	20	34	25	52
9. Maharashtra	Owned	72	72	53	79	34
	Rented	28	28	47	21	66
10. Mysore	Owned	78	78	46	68	55
	Rented	22	22	54	32	45
11. Orissa	Owned	96	96	57	89	68
	Rented	4	4	43	11	32
12. Punjab	Owned	87	87	49	59	74
	Rented	13	13	51	41	26
13. Rajasthan	Owned	90	90	63	92	34
	Rented	10	10	37	8	66
14. Uttar Pradesh	Owned	92	92	63	89	64
	Rented	8	8	37	11	36
15. West Bengal and Sikkim	Owned	76	77	29	47	48
	Rented	24	23	71	53	52
16. Delhi	Owned	36	37	28	36	29
	Rented	64	63	72	64	71
17. Himachal Pradesh	Owned	92	93	63	92	45
	Rented	8	7	37	8	55
18. Manipur	Owned	97	97	53	32	66
	Rented	3	3	47	68	34
19. Pondicherry	Owned	71	71	53	63	69
	Rented	29	29	47	37	31
20. Tripura	Owned	89	90	64	83	54
	Rented	11	10	36	17	46

The statement shows that the incidence of rented households in Jammu and Kashmir is almost the same as in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. This is also true in the case of dwellings, though the corresponding proportion in Himachal Pradesh is slightly lesser.

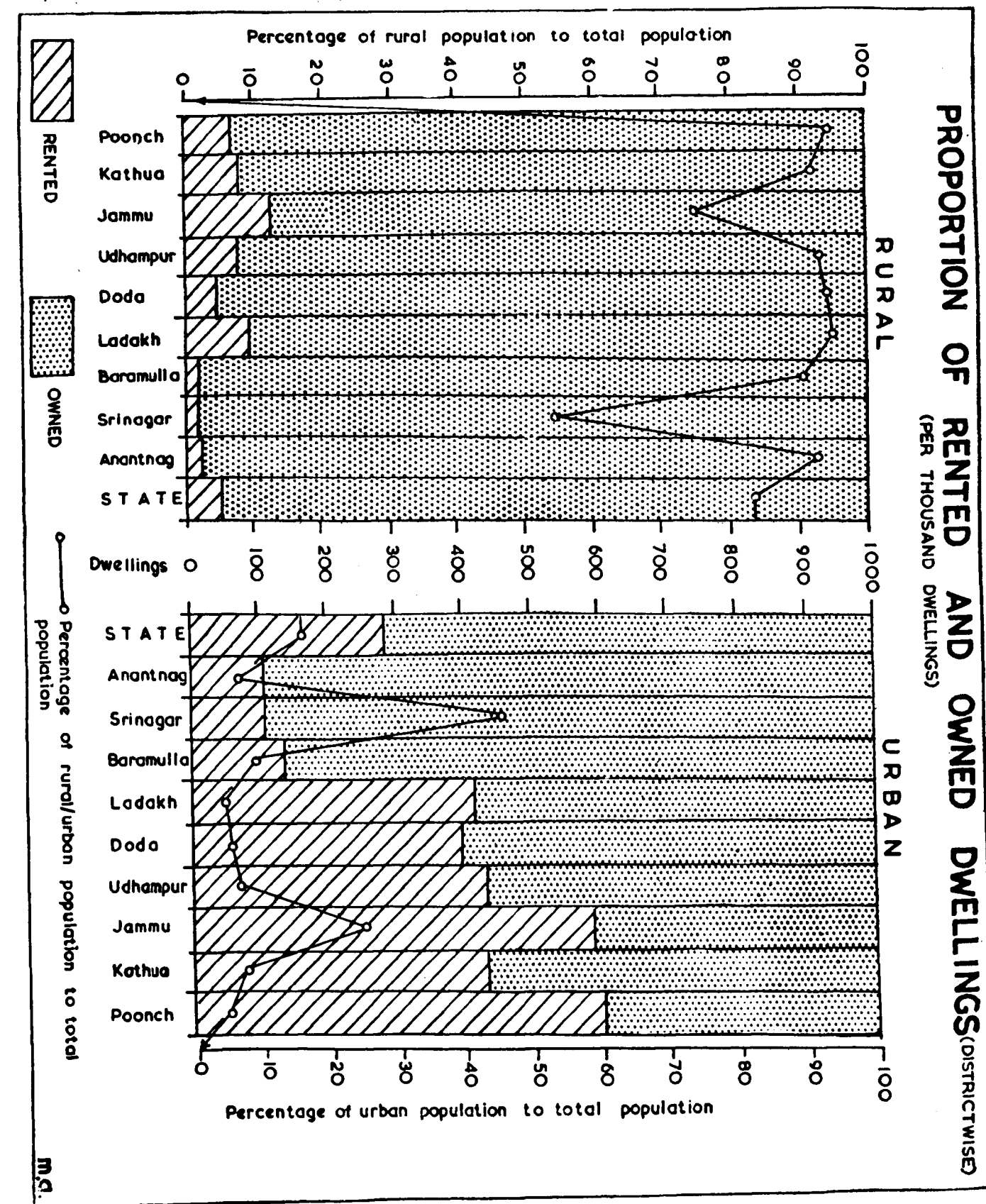
In respect of shop-cum-dwellings also, Jammu and Kashmir is at par with Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. As regards workshop-cum-dwellings, the only other States in which the *inter se* proportion of owned and rented houses of this category are comparable with those of Jammu and Kashmir are Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In most other States, rented households of this category

claim a much higher proportion. In Delhi, particularly, the incidence between owned and rented workshop-cum-dwellings is in the proportion of 9 to 16 as against 9 to 1 of Jammu and Kashmir.

The proportions of owned and rented dwellings with other uses vary from State to State. Rented houses of this category are almost in the same proportion in Jammu and Kashmir as in Bihar but larger than Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Manipur and Pondicherry.

The proportions of owned and rented households and of various types of residential census houses in the various districts of the State are given below :—

Districts	Owned Rented	Proportion of owned & rented per 100 census households	Proportion of owned and rented households per 100 census houses used as			
			Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Owned	90.9	91.2	63.5	90.3	58.4
STATE	Rented	9.1	8.8	36.5	9.7	41.6
Anantnag District	Owned	97.1	97.3	73.1	95.9	37.5
	Rented	2.9	2.7	26.9	4.1	62.5
Srinagar District	Owned	94.2	94.5	75.1	96.2	80.5
	Rented	5.8	5.5	24.9	3.8	19.5
Baramulla District	Owned	96.9	97.1	47.6	95.4	54.3
	Rented	3.1	2.9	52.4	4.6	45.7
Ladakh District	Owned	89.1	89.4	14.3	100.0	43.8
	Rented	10.9	10.6	85.7	0.0	56.2
Doda District	Owned	93.4	94.1	40.4	84.2	29.8
	Rented	6.6	5.9	59.6	15.8	70.2
Udhampur District	Owned	89.7	90.6	57.8	80.3	50.0
	Rented	10.3	9.4	42.2	19.7	50.0
Jammu District	Owned	76.4	76.6	62.1	81.4	29.2
	Rented	23.6	23.4	37.9	18.6	70.8
Kathua District	Owned	89.4	89.5	58.3	93.8	71.4
	Rented	10.6	10.5	41.7	6.2	28.6
Poonch District	Owned	89.5	89.9	71.0	87.7	60.8
	Rented	10.5	10.1	29.0	12.3	39.2



It is apparent from the above statement that the proportion of rented households in general as also of those living in census houses used as dwellings or workshop-cum-dwellings are, even on sample basis, much too small in the three valley districts when compared with the corresponding proportions of the entire State or any of the five districts of Jammu province and district Ladakh. Among the latter districts except Jammu, the highest proportion of households occupying rented accommodation stands at 10.6%. As regards Jammu, the proportion of 23.6% of rented households is mainly reflected in the urban sector. It is a known fact that there is a growing tendency among the people of these districts and particularly the urban inhabitants to augment the family income by renting out part of the accommodation even if no surplus space is available and regardless of consequent squeezing and inconvenience.

The disparity in the proportions of rented households between the valley districts and those of Jammu province may, among other reasons, be ascribed to a preference to let out owned dwellings on attractive rents and to live in rented houses or parts of houses on comparatively low rents. In Kashmir, however, the respectability of a household is determined according as it lives in an owned house or in rented accommodation. It is a matter of common knowledge that negotiations for matrimonial alliances do not mature if either party lives in rented accommodation and does not own a residential house.

What has been stated above in respect of households occupying different kinds of census houses holds equally true so far as dwellings are concerned.

As regards shop-cum-dwellings, the only districts in the valley which have returned lesser proportions of rented census houses than that of the State or of the districts of Jammu province and Ladakh are Anantnag and Srinagar. In view, however, of the fact that according to 20% sample, the number of shop-cum-dwellings in the State is exceedingly small, these disparities have no material significance. In Ladakh district, for instance, where the proportion of rented shop-cum-dwellings is as high as 86%, there are, all told, 7 households occupying shop-cum-dwellings. Of these, 6 are owned and only 1 rented, resulting in what would otherwise seem an alarming disparity. Likewise, of the total sample of 47 and 42 households living in shop-cum-dwellings in the districts of Doda and Baramulla

respectively, 28 and 22 households live in rented census houses.

Households occupying rented census houses used as workshop-cum-dwellings have also been returned in comparatively much greater proportions from the districts of Jammu province. While in this case also, the actual number of rented households is not large, being only 14.4% of the total number of workshop-cum-dwellings (215 out of 1490), it goes without saying that the incidence of households living in rented census houses in the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Poonch is definitely larger than elsewhere in the State. These high proportions are due either to the occupation of dwellings of this category by displaced persons and migrants from other States and Pakistan, as in Jammu and Poonch or because of the large number of rented dwellings used also as workshops in villages and towns situated on the National Highway, as in Doda and Udhampur.

Rented dwellings with other uses claim higher proportions than owned ones in four of the districts, namely Anantnag, Ladakh, Doda and Jammu. In the remaining districts except Udhampur, the proportions of owned dwellings with other uses are higher than those occupied on rent. Udhampur is the only district where the two proportions are equal.

Indications of rural household industries.

There are in all 2472 owned and rented workshop-cum-dwellings in 20% households of the rural sector of the State. These have been returned from the various districts to the extent noted against each :—

1. Anantnag	548
2. Srinagar	290
3. Baramulla	238
4. Ladakh	2
5. Doda	112
6. Udhampur	439
7. Jammu	236
8. Kathua	393
9. Poonch	214

According to these figures, district Anantnag which has the largest rural population contains the maximum number of workshop-cum-dwellings representing over 22% of the total number of such houses in the State. While the number of such dwellings in Udhampur and Kathua is also fairly large, in other districts it is comparatively small.

The rural sector of district Anantnag which extends to 2072 sq. miles consists of most fertile lands and is regarded as a surplus area in agricultural produce, particularly food cereals. Rearing of livestock is, therefore, a common place feature of its rural areas and households engaged in the manufacturing of woollen fabrics on handlooms particularly blankets are noticeable in larger numbers than elsewhere.

Other industries carried on in the dwellings used also as workshops are production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, production of edible fats and oils, manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery, cotton weaving on handlooms, manufacturing of wooden products, leather and leather products, etc.

In Srinagar district, the number of rural workshop-cum-dwellings is almost one half that of Anantnag. The district is dominated by urban areas and the size of its rural sector is comparatively small. Barring one or two exceptions, however, all the rural industries in district Anantnag are also carried on in the rural workshop-cum-dwellings of Srinagar district where in addition, some other industries such as embroidery and making of crepe lace fringes, manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc., and making of textile garments are also found.

Baramulla district has a still lesser number of rural workshop-cum-dwellings than Srinagar. The most common industry in Baramulla district is the production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking, etc. Except for manufacturing of materials from cane, willow, etc., and production of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment, other industries in the district are the same as those found in Anantnag and Srinagar.

The only industry carried on in the rural workshop-cum-dwellings of district Ladakh is the production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by de-husking, etc.

District Doda has the smallest number (excluding Ladakh) of rural workshop-cum-dwellings among all the districts of the State. The few industries carried on in these are the same as found in the three-valley districts of Kashmir.

District Udhampur has the next largest number of workshop-cum-dwellings in Jammu and Kashmir. Like Baramulla, the most common rural industry is the production of rice, atta, flour by milling,

de-husking, etc. All other industries numbering about 9 or 10 are found in the districts mentioned above.

The number of rural workshop-cum-dwellings in district Jammu is almost the same as that of Baramulla. The most important among these are manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, wirenets and production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking, etc. Among the rural industries found only in Jammu and not in any of the districts referred to in the preceding paragraphs is the manufacturing of structural clay products, such as bricks, tiles, etc., production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane and production of candy, etc.

The number of workshop-cum-dwellings in district Kathua is fairly large. As in most other districts, production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking is a common industry. Weaving of woollen products on handlooms ranks next in importance. The remaining industries are the same as those of other districts.

There is no other district of the State, in which production of rice, atta, flour is as common as in Poonch. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares is the next important industry, though its incidence is comparatively much less pronounced. There are no special industries in the rural areas of the district other than those found in the rest of the State.

Comparison of urban areas between districts and tehsils of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, etc.

The subjoined statement gives the distribution per hundred dwellings of all kinds (owned and rented) other than dwellings with other uses, among dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in each district of the State :—

District	Proportion per 100 dwellings of all kinds except dwellings with other uses.		
	uses.		
	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1. Anantnag	96	1	3
2. Srinagar	98	1	1
3. Baramulla	98	1	1
4. Ladakh	98	2	—
5. Doda	97	2	1

6. Udhampur	92	4	4
7. Jammu	98	1	1
8. Kathua	97	1	2
9. Poonch	98	1	1

The statement shows that the proportions of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings are uniform in the urban areas of four districts, namely, Srinagar, Baramulla, Jammu and Poonch. The least proportion of pure dwellings has been returned from Udhampur due to the largest incidence in this district of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. Most of these are found in Ramnagar and Katra towns where people with limited means use their residential houses for sale of tea, sugar, mutton, cigarettes, milk and milk products, fruits, vegetables, etc. or for making of sweetmeats, bakery products, manufacturing and repairing of shoes, blacksmithy, goldsmithy, oil pressing, tailoring, etc.

In Anantnag district also, the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings is fairly large, because of manufacturing of woollen cloth on handlooms, tailoring, oil pressing, bakery, black and goldsmithy, wooden toys, latticework and other cottage industries run on a small scale in the residential census houses.

Among the urban areas of district Kathua, the largest number of workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from Kathua town. Most of these are used as bakeries, and confectionaries or for handloom weaving, repairing of shoes, etc.

The urban areas of district Doda include three towns, all of which are situated on the National Highway. A number of dwellings in these towns is used for sale of vegetables, cigarettes, betels, fruits, foodgrains, etc., which find an easy market due to the constant flow of visitors into Kashmir.

Similar proportions of various kinds of dwellings in the urban sectors of the tehsils of each district are given below :—

Districts/Tehsils	Proportion per 100 dwellings of all kinds except dwellings with other uses.		
	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Work-shop-cum-dwellings
	1	2	3
Anantnag District			
Anantnag Tehsil	96	1	3

Kulgam Tehsil	95	1	4
Pulwama Tehsil	98	1	1
Srinagar District			
Srinagar Tehsil	98	1	1
Badgam Tehsil	100	—	—
Baramulla District			
Baramulla Tehsil	98	N	2
Sopore Tehsil	99	1	N
Sonawari Tehsil	97	N	3
Uri Tehsil	95	5	—
Ladakh District			
Leh Tehsil	98	2	—
Doda District			
Ramban Tehsil	93	5	2
Doda Tehsil	100	—	—
Kishtwar Tehsil	99	—	1
Bhaderwah Tehsil	98	—	2
Udhampur District			
Ramnagar Tehsil	80	10	10
Udhampur Tehsil	97	2	1
Reasi Tehsil	90	4	6
Jammu District			
Jammu Tehsil	98	1	1
Samba Tehsil	95	1	4
Ranbirsinghpore Tehsil	99	N	1
Akhnoor Tehsil	97	—	3
Kathua District			
Bashohli Tehsil	99	1	—
Kathua Tehsil	97	1	2
Hiranagar Tehsil	96	—	4
Poonch District			
Haveli Tehsil	99	N	1
Rajouri Tehsil	98	2	—
Nowshehra	95	2	3

Anantnag Distric

The statement shows that while the incidence of shop-cum-dwellings in the urban sectors of all the three tehsils is uniform, there are some disparities in the proportions of pure dwellings which are set off by the corresponding proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings. Pulwama has the largest proportion of pure dwellings as there are very few urban residential census houses, also used as workshops. In Anantnag and Kulgam, on the other hand, workshop-cum-dwellings are engaged

in a much larger number of industries and the numerical strength of these census houses also by far exceeds the corresponding number of Pulwama.

Srinagar District

Two of the three tehsils of the district, namely, Srinagar and Badgam alone include urban areas. There are neither any shop-cum-dwellings nor any workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban sector of Badgam tehsil, which consists of a small residential colony only. In tehsil Srinagar, shop-cum-dwellings claim very low but equal proportions. Reasons for this have already been given while comparing the district-wise distribution of dwellings.

Baramulla District

Tehsil Sopore has the highest proportion of pure dwellings and Uri, the smallest. Both are tehsil headquarters, but incidence of shop-cum-dwellings in Uri town, which is very near the cease-fire line, is much larger than in Sopore. For that reason and because the total number of dwellings of all kinds in Uri is very small, the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings is seemingly very high. It is, however, a fact that because of the long and tiresome journey involved in reaching Uri, quite a few people use their residential houses for effecting sales to the people visiting the various tehsil offices.

The proportion of shop-cum-dwellings in tehsil Baramulla would have been larger if houselisting had not been undertaken after running out of Gulmarg season.

Except for Baramulla and Sonawari, there are practically no workshop-cum-dwellings in the other two tehsils. Even as it is, those returned from Sonawari are used mostly for running rural industries such as oil-pressing, woollen cloth weaving on handlooms and production of flour by village chakkies.

Ladakh District

There are, all told, 3 shop-cum-dwellings in the urban sector of district Ladakh, which claims 198 dwellings of all kinds only. The high proportion of shop-cum-dwellings has, therefore, a statistical value.

Doda District

The disparity between the proportion of pure dwellings of tehsil Ramban and the other three tehsils of district Doda is fairly large. This is because 5% dwellings of all kinds are used as

shop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of tehsil Ramban, all of which are situated on the National Highway. The towns of the other three tehsils are situated far away in the interior, where, unlike National Highway, very few visitors and passengers are met with to prompt the inhabitants to use their dwellings as shops. Of all the four tehsils, there is no workshop-cum-dwelling in the urban sector of tehsil Doda. Both Doda and Kishtwar towns are situated on the plateaus of hills and are of difficult access.

Udhampur District

Among all the tehsils of the State, Ramnagar has the lowest proportion of pure dwellings and highest proportion both of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. The tehsil includes only one small town, which is inhabited, besides the locals, by entrepreneurs in commerce and industry who use their residential houses for sale of goods and various industries such as goldsmithy, tailoring, making of sweetmeats, blacksmithy and the like. It is clear from Table E. II that the number of households occupying shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban area of Udhampur tehsil is, notwithstanding the total number of its dwelling of all kinds being largest among the tehsils, the smallest in the district. A plausible explanation for this seems to be that the towns of Ramnagar and Reasi are situated in hilly areas far away from the National Highway where, unlike Udhampur, consumers mostly depend on the local markets only. It is also to be noted that Reasi includes two towns, one of which being very near the shrine of Vaishno Devi provides bright prospects for sale and manufacturing of various goods purchased by the pilgrims.

Jammu District

The proportions of pure dwellings vary from 95% of Samba to 99% of Ranbirsinghpura. Tehsil Samba claims the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings, the large majority of which are used for weaving of cotton-cloth on handlooms, an industry for which Samba town enjoys wide reputation.

It is also clear from the above statement that the proportions of various kinds of dwellings in tehsils Srinagar and Jammu are equal.

In Ranbirsinghpura, there are very few shop-cum-dwellings and the incidence of workshop-cum-dwellings is the same as in Jammu. The next

highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from the urban sector of tehsil Akhnoor, though the actual number of such census houses in the tehsil is by far less than that of Jammu. These include rural industries as also making of sweet-meats, wooden furniture, etc.

Kathua District

The disparity between the proportions of pure dwellings of Bashohli and the other two tehsils is explained by the absence of any workshop-cum-dwellings in the former. The actual number of workshop-cum-dwellings of Kathua and Hiranagar being, however, exceedingly small, the disparity is not of any material significance. In any case, the workshop-cum-dwellings in Hiranagar, which claim the highest proportion among all the three tehsils, are mostly engaged in cotton cloth weaving on handlooms, making of wooden furniture and jewellery which are not found in Bashohli town.

Poonch District

The low incidence of pure dwellings in Nowshera is set off by the corresponding high

proportions of its shop-cum-dwellings. The latter are mostly occupied by displaced persons, who use their residential houses for making petty sales or for manufacturing of shoes, tailoring, manufacturing of snuff, goldsmithy and blacksmithy, etc.

In Haveli, the number of shop-cum-dwellings is very small and that of workshop-cum-dwellings only slightly larger. The latter include, among others, book-binding, which is not found in the urban areas of the other two tehsils.

Rajouri has no workshop-cum-dwelling and even the number of shop-cum-dwellings is exceedingly small.

Comparison of owned and rented separately for dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in urban areas of each district and tehsils of the same district.

The subjoined statement gives the distribution by tenure of various kinds of urban dwellings per hundred census houses used for residential purposes in the State and its various constituent districts :—

State/Districts	Proportion per 100 dwellings of all kinds except dwellings with other uses.					
	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	70	27	1	1	1	N
Anantnag District	86	10	1	N	2	1
Srinagar District	87	11	1	N	1	N
Baramulla District	85	14	N	N	1	N
Ladakh District	58	40	—	2	—	—
Doda District	60	37	N	2	1	N
Udhampur District	55	37	1	3	1	3
Jammu District	40	58	N	1	1	N
Kathua District	56	42	—	1	1	N
Poonch District	40	58	—	1	N	1

The statement shows that of every 10 urban census houses used as dwellings of different kinds, over 7 are owned and about 3 occupied on rent by the households concerned.

In the valley districts, however, the corresponding proportions of owned dwellings are still

larger, being approximately 9 out of every 10 dwellings. So far as Ladakh and the districts of Jammu province are concerned, rented dwellings claim much higher proportions than those of the valley. Jammu and Poonch are the only districts in the State, in which the proportions of rented dwellings of all kinds put together

exceed the corresponding proportions of owned dwellings. The striking disparity between the proportions of the two provinces is explained by the large concentration of displaced persons and migrants from other States in India and Pakistan who have settled or have been rehabilitated in the urban parts of various districts of Jammu Province, particularly Jammu and Poonch. The lowest proportion of rented dwellings in this province has been rented from district Doda where comparatively a much smaller number of displaced persons has been rehabilitated.

The high incidence of rented dwellings in Leh town of district Ladakh is due to the large number of Central and State Government officials employed in various administrative departments and on different developmental projects, who live in rented houses.

It is also clear from the statement that there are very few owned shop-cum-dwellings in the State as a whole and fewer in the districts of Jammu Province. On the other hand, the incidence of rented shop-cum-dwellings is comparatively more pronounced in Ladakh and the districts of Jammu Province, the corresponding number in each of the valley districts being exceedingly small.

Anantnag is the only district, where the proportion of owned workshop-cum-dwellings is comparatively larger than any other district of the State. Further, except for Udhampur, the proportion of rented workshop-cum-dwellings is either very small or insignificant in every other district.

Similar statistics of the proportions of urban dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings of each tehsil are given below:—

Districts/Tehsils	Proportion per 100 dwellings of all kinds except dwellings with other uses					
	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Anantnag District						
Anantnag Tehsil	86	10	1	N	2	1
Kulgam Tehsil	82	13	1	—	4	N
Pulwama Tehsil	96	1	1	1	1	—
Srinagar District						
Srinagar Tehsil	87	11	1	N	1	N
Badgam Tehsil	95	5	—	—	—	—
Baramulla District						
Baramulla Tehsil	74	24	N	—	2	—
Sopore Tehsil	90	9	N	1	—	N
Sonawari Tehsil	94	3	N	—	3	—
Uri Tehsil	63	32	—	5	—	—
Ladakh District						
Leh Tehsil	58	40	—	2	—	—
Doda District						
Ramban Tehsil	38	55	1	4	2	N
Doda Tehsil	56	44	—	—	—	—
Kishtwar Tehsil	87	12	—	—	1	—
Bhaderwah Tehsil	66	32	—	—	1	1

Districts/Tehsils	Proportion per 100 dwellings of all kinds except dwellings with other uses.					
	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Udhampur District						
Ramnagar Tehsil	52	28	7	4	3	6
Udhampur Tehsil	49	48	N	2	—	1
Reasi Tehsil	69	20	1	4	2	4
Jammu District						
Jammu Tehsil	38	61	N	1	N	N
Samba Tehsil	53	42	—	1	2	2
Ranbirsinghpura Tehsil	57	42	N	N	1	N
Akhnoor Tehsil	43	54	—	—	1	2
Kathua District						
Bashohli Tehsil	82	17	—	1	—	—
Kathua Tehsil	46	51	—	1	1	1
Hiranagar Tehsil	63	33	—	—	4	—
Poonch District						
Haveli Tehsil	39	59	—	1	N	1
Rajouri Tehsil	36	62	—	2	—	—
Nowshehra Tehsil	49	46	—	2	—	3

Dwellings

Anantnag District— Tehsil Pulwama of district Anantnag has the smallest proportion in the State of rented census houses used as pure dwellings. This is because Pulwama proper, where all tehsil offices, judicial courts and other institutions are headquartered, is a village area. The rented dwellings occupied by the officials and businessmen and others in this village do not, therefore, appear in the above statement. On the other hand, the other two tehsils of the district are not only headquartered in towns, but they also include a larger number of urban areas than Pulwama. The proportion of rented dwellings in tehsil Anantnag should have been much larger if the residential houses in Pahalgam had not been vacated before the houselisting operation was undertaken. In any case, it is evident from Table E. II that the number of urban dwellings of all kinds in Anantnag is about 150% more than that of Kulgam, but the corresponding number of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings put together is only 100%

more. The disparity arises from the fact that the towns of Kulgam and Shopian are important fruit exporting centres in the valley and a number of residential houses in the two towns are used for manufacturing of wooden packing cases in which fruits are consigned.

Srinagar District— Of the three tehsils falling in the district, only two, Srinagar and Badgam include urban areas. The town of Natipora-Hyderpora—the only urban area of Badgam, is a small residential colony situated on the border of Srinagar city. Rented houses in this colony are very much in demand because of its close proximity to Srinagar, but for which the incidence of rented dwellings in the tehsil should have been much smaller. Another reason for the low proportion of rented dwellings in Badgam is that like Pulwama, the tehsil is headquartered in a village and not in any town and none of the rented dwellings of Badgam proper have been taken into account while working out the above proportions.

Baramulla District— Urban areas fall in only four of the six tehsils of the district. Tehsil Baramulla, which claims the highest proportion of rented dwellings, includes Baramulla town, where all district and tehsil offices, judicial courts and educational institutions are concentrated. The proportion of these dwellings should have been still higher if most of the residential houses in Gulmarg had not been already vacated. It is significant to note that there is a large disparity in the proportions of rented dwellings of tehsil Baramulla when compared with those of tehsils Anantnag and Srinagar, although all the three are district headquarters. This is explained by the fact that the large majority of officials posted in Government offices in Baramulla hail from Srinagar and occupy rented dwellings, whereas those working in different Government departments at Srinagar are local inhabitants.

The high incidence of rented dwellings in Uri has a statistical value only, as the total number of its urban dwellings is not even 3% of the corresponding number of Baramulla tehsil. It is, however, a fact that rented dwellings are very much in demand in Uri town, which has been rebuilt after 1947 and is one of few tehsil headquarters very near the cease-fire line.

The towns of tehsil Sonawari have been recently urbanised and except for the very few dwellings in the occupation of Government servants, the rural out-look of the towns has not as yet been transformed. Sopore includes two towns, of which one is fairly large and an important commercial centre and also the tehsil headquarter.

Ladakh District— Explanation for the high incidence of rented urban dwellings in tehsil Leh has already been given against district Ladakh.

Doda District— Kishtwar is the only tehsil in the district where the incidence of urban rented dwellings is extremely low. The town of Kishtwar is situated at the farthest end of the district in a difficult mountainous area where even Government servants from other parts of the State are reluctant to serve. It is economically also a backward area when compared with the urban areas of the other tehsils.

The high incidence of rented dwellings in Ramban, which by far exceeds the corresponding proportion of owned residential houses, is explained by the location of all the three of its towns on

the National Highway. One of these is the tehsil headquarter and another a sanatorium. Rented dwellings are occupied in these areas by Government servants, businessmen and tourists.

Doda town is the district and tehsil headquarter and due to the shortage of residential houses, portions of a large majority of these are occupied on rent by the employees of various Government departments. The town is inaccessible except by a bridle path over a precipitous climb of two miles, as a result of which the pace of construction of new houses is not commensurate with the growing population of the town.

The town of Bhaderwah is situated in a fertile valley and is economically more advanced than Doda and Kishtwar. Being a tehsil headquarter and an important business centre, about 1/3rd of its dwellings are occupied on rent by Government servants, employees of commercial concerns and forest lessees.

Udhampur District— Among the tehsils of this district, Udhampur has the highest proportion of rented census houses used as pure dwellings. Udhampur town is the Corps headquarter and also the headquarter of all district offices. Except the cities of Jammu and Srinagar, Udhampur is biggest town situated on the National Highway. Almost half the dwellings in the town are occupied by the families of armed forces, civil Government servants, businessmen and industrialists.

The disparity between the proportions of Ramnagar and Reasi is explained by the large number of dwellings occupied on rent in Katra town at the time of the preparation of house-lists when the pilgrimage to Vaishno Devi had already started. Most of these were occupied by people from neighbouring areas who came to the town to market their goods.

Jammu District— It has already been stated that there has been a huge influx in Jammu district of displaced persons from various parts of the State and of migrants from other Indian States and Pakistan. As majority of these immigrants has settled in Jammu Municipality, the proportion of urban rented dwellings in tehsil Jammu is not only the highest in Jammu district, but the next highest in the State as a whole. Besides, Jammu city is the headquarter of the State for six months in a year and a large number of its dwellings are occupied on rent both by the staff of moving departments as

also by the personnel of provincial and district offices. Another reason for this high proportion is the growing importance of Jammu city in the spheres of commerce and industry. Not a few of the rented dwellings are occupied by businessmen and those engaged in the execution of developmental projects.

Tehsil Akhnour is bordered by the cease-fire line and many households uprooted in the neighbouring areas have settled both in its rural and urban sectors. The town is also an important army station and a number of its dwellings are occupied by non-combatants and others.

While the incidence of rented dwellings in Samba and Ranbirsinghpore is uniform, the proportion of owned dwellings in Samba is slightly low and this is compensated by shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. The fact, however, remains that two new towns have sprung up in Ranbirsinghpore during the inter-census period and many displaced households living in these occupy rented dwellings. The town of Samba is, on the other hand, situated on the National Highway and like the urban areas of tehsil Ramban, many of its dwellings are in the occupation of households running commercial and small-scale industrial establishments.

It is interesting to note here that in Jammu municipality, 60% dwellings of all kinds are occupied on rent, as against only 10% in Srinagar. One reason for this large disparity is the comparatively limited accommodation available in Jammu city and the slow pace of new constructions, notwithstanding the extraordinary growth of its population. Another reason accounting for this is the tendency on the part of some people to augment their earnings by partitioning the limited living space and renting it out to Government servants, businessmen, etc. It is also important to note that the city, as originally built, is situated on the slope of a hill, where little building space is available. There is acute congestion in this area, as not only the Secretariat and other Government departments are housed in this sector, but all big commercial establishments are also concentrated here. Government servants and businessmen, therefore, prefer to live in rented dwellings available in this area.

Kathua District— Except for tehsil Kathua, the incidence of urban dwellings occupied on rent is by far less pronounced in the tehsils of

the district. Kathua town is the district and tehsil headquarter and most of its dwellings are occupied on rent by Government servants. Another reason for the high incidence of the proportion of rented urban dwellings in this tehsil is that most of the dwellings in Lakhenpur—another town of the district, which is the gate-way of the State, are occupied by Government servants or shop-keepers, only.

Both the towns of Bashohli and Hiranagar are tehsil headquarters, but unlike Hiranagar, Bashohli is situated in a difficult mountainous area far away from the National Highway. Because of this topographical variation, Hiranagar is a more important commercial centre and a larger number of its dwellings is occupied on rent by Government servants and businessmen.

Poonch District— Among the tehsils of the whole State, Rajouri has the highest proportion of rented dwellings, which by far exceeds the corresponding proportion of those owned by the occupant households. Most of these are occupied by Government servants, businessmen, noncombatants, families of army personnel and the displaced persons. The corresponding proportion of Haveli is also fairly large and the third highest in the State. Haveli is both the district and tehsil headquarter and many of its rented dwellings are occupied, besides Government servants, by people who have lost their home and hearth in the villages of the district, now on the other side of the cease-fire line. In addition, many of its dwellings are in the occupation of families of army personnel.

The town of Nowshehra has been rebuilt after 1947 and is inhabited mostly by people belonging to the erstwhile tehsil Bhimber. It is however situated about two miles away from the district road and the climate of the area is not as congenial as that of Rajouri or Poonch. The proportion of rented dwellings is not, therefore, as large as in the other two tehsils.

Shop-cum-dwellings

Anantnag District— There is very little, if any disparity in the incidence of rented census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of the three tehsils of the district. Pulwama is the only tehsil where the proportion of such dwellings stands at 1%, though in this case also the actual number of these census houses is extremely small.

Srinagar District— As will be seen from the statement, of all the tehsils in the district, Srinagar

alone has some rented shop-cum-dwellings but their number is negligible. There are also no owned or rented dwellings of this category in any other tehsil.

Baramulla District— Uri is the only tehsil of the district in which the proportion of rented shop-cum-dwellings is as high as 5%. Having regard to the total number of dwellings in Uri town, which stands at 20, the proportion has only a statistical value. Among other tehsils, Sopore alone has 1% rented shop-cum-dwellings, but here again the actual number is fairly small.

Ladakh District— In this case also, the same remarks as given in respect of the above districts hold good.

Doda District— For reasons already stated, Ramban is the only tehsil of the district in which there is a fairly good proportion of rented shop-cum-dwellings. All these are situated on the National Highway, where the articles kept for sale find an easy market. There are neither any owned nor any rented dwellings in the urban areas of the other three tehsils.

Udhampur District— Ramnagar tehsil of district Udhampur stands out conspicuously among all the tehsils of the State for its high proportion of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. Detailed reasons explaining this high incidence have already been given while comparing the district-wise data. In any case, the proportion of rented shop-cum-dwellings in Udhampur is smaller than in Ramnagar and Reasi, although Udhampur is the biggest town in the district and claims the largest population. The disparity in the proportions, is, however, explained by the coincidence of the houselisting operation with the Vaishno Devi pilgrimage when a number of shop-cum-dwellings in Katra town of tehsil Reasi were occupied by entrepreneurs in business.

Jammu District— Jammu and Samba are the only two tehsils in the district in which the proportion of rented dwellings stands at 1% in each case, there being either no such dwellings in the other two tehsils or the corresponding proportions being negligible.

A comparison of the two municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar shows that the proportion of owned shop-cum-dwellings in Jammu is negligible against 1% of Srinagar, whereas that of rented shop-cum-dwellings stands at 1%, the corresponding proportion of Srinagar being negligible.

Kathua District— There are no owned shop-cum-dwellings in any of the three tehsils and even so far as rented houses returned from the urban areas of tehsils Bashohli and Kathua are concerned, their actual number in comparison with the total number of dwellings of all kinds is extremely small.

Poonch District— For reasons already given while discussing the district-wise proportions, the incidence of rented shop-cum-dwellings in each of the three tehsils of the district, which include urban areas, is more pronounced in most other districts of the State.

Workshop-cum-dwellings

Anantnag District— Except for tehsil Anantnag, where 1% dwellings are occupied on rent, in other tehsils there are either no such census houses or their number is so small that the corresponding proportions are negligible. Almost all the workshop-cum-dwellings are owned by the occupant households, not only in the tehsils of district Anantnag, but in all other parts of the valley. This is because all these census houses are used for running cottage industries, such as spinning, handloom weaving, tailoring, making of kangries, etc., which do not need much accommodation.

Srinagar and Baramulla Districts— The above remarks hold equally good in the case of tehsils of districts Srinagar and Baramulla. The low proportion of owned workshop-cum-dwellings in Srinagar tehsil when compared with the tehsils of Anantnag and Baramulla is explained by the fact that the former is dominated by urban areas.

Ladakh District— There are neither any owned nor any rented workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban sector of district Ladakh.

Doda District— The industries found in the various tehsils of district Doda, which are run in workshop-cum-dwellings, being the same as those obtaining in the contiguous district of Anantnag, most of these are owned by the occupant households and very few, if any, occupied on rent.

Udhampur District— Among all the tehsils of the State, the highest proportion of rented workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from Ramnagar. Most of these are occupied by goldsmiths, tailors and confectioners. There is no dearth of these industries in Udhampur town

but the census houses occupied by them are regular workshops and are not used for residential purposes also.

The disparity between the workshop-cum-dwellings of Reasi and Udhampur is explained by the large number of dwellings in Katra town used for making of sweetmeats, which are very much in demand during the pilgrimage of Vaishno Devi.

Jammu District— Samba and Akhnoor are the only tehsils in the district where 2% dwellings of all kinds are also used as workshops and occupied on rent. In Samba, these are employed for cotton cloth weaving on handlooms and in Akhnoor for making of sweetmeats.

Kathua District— Like most other tehsils of the State, there are no rented workshop-cum-dwellings in tehsils Bashohli and Hiranagar. Kathua town, however, claims 1% of such census houses, but their actual number is only 3.

Poonch District— There are neither any owned nor rented workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of Rajouri. Nowshetra, however, claims 3% dwellings used also as workshops as against 1%, the corresponding proportion of Haveli. The actual numbers of these census houses are, however, too small for any comparison.

Large proportion of workshops and shops under 'owned' may be indicative of the prosperity of commercial and industrial concerns in big towns.

There are, in all, 43 urban areas in the whole State which include 2 municipalities, 33 town areas and 8 notified areas. Of these, there are only 7 whose population exceeds 10,000 and which claim 71% and 61% of the total number of urban shop-cum-dwellings and urban workshop-cum-dwellings in the whole State respectively. The subjoined statement gives the actual number of these dwellings in each of these urban areas by tenure status:—

City/Town	Proportions							
	Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Owmed	Rented	Owmed	Rented	Owmed	Rented	Owmed	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srinagar City	426	179	559	71	70	30	89	11
Jammu ..	38	193	11	55	16	84	17	83
Anantnag town	10	3	87	15	77	23	85	15
Baramulla ..	3	4	33	4	43	57	89	11
Sopore ..	3	1	—	—	75	25	—	—
Udhampur ..	11	32	3	12	26	74	20	80
Poonch ..	3	16	5	7	16	84	42	58

It is clear from the statement that the largest number of owned shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings has been returned from Srinagar city, the corresponding numbers of such dwellings in other urban areas including Jammu city being exceedingly small. Another significant fact which transpires from the above statement is that the number of owned shop-cum-dwellings and owned workshop-cum-dwellings in almost all urban areas of Kashmir by far exceeds the number of rented shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. In Jammu city and Poonch town, on the other hand, the size of rented shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-

cum-dwellings is much larger than those occupied by the owners.

It is a known fact that Srinagar city abounds in a variety of handicrafts, almost all of which fall in household and cottage industries. Further, it has been the tradition in Kashmir both for the sake of convenience as also to effect economy to use the residential census houses for sale or for production of goods on a small-scale. Among these may be mentioned, the dwellings of people selling milk and milk products, fruits, vegetables, cigarettes, tobacco, manufacturers of papier-machie.

wood-carving, handloom weavers of silk, wool and cotton fabrics, basket and kangri weavers, bakers and many others.

Another important reason for the high incidence of owned dwellings of these two categories in Srinagar is that the practice of renting out houses or living on rent is very rare, partly because of the availability of limited living space and partly due to the social system prevailing among Muslims which prevents them from permitting outsiders to share their houses on rent.

Jammu city has, on the other hand, absorbed a large number of displaced persons both from the detached areas of the State as also from Pakistan and other States in India. These people conduct petty sales or are engaged in household industries by which they manage to earn their living. For that reason and because there are very few, if any, handicrafts in Jammu, the incidence of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings is, when compared with Srinagar, very small.

The number of owned workshop-cum-dwellings in Anantnag and Baramulla towns is also much larger than those of Jammu city and other towns. Most of these are occupied by bakers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, handloom weavers, shoe-repairers, others, etc.

Udhampur and Poonch claim a larger incidence of rented workshop-cum-dwellings than Anantnag, Baramulla and Sopore. The former is situated on the National Highway where displaced persons and others run petty shops in their houses. In Poonch town, however, almost all the rented shop-cum-dwellings are in the occupation of the people who have migrated from the other side of the cease-fire line.

Number of owned and rented workshop-cum-dwellings and the implications of their difference.

According to 20% sample, there are, in all, 2,738 workshop-cum-dwellings in the State, of which 2,472 are owned and 266 rented. These have been returned from the rural and urban sector

State/Districts		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Jammu & Kashmir	Owned	70.8	44.8	92.0	74.1
	Rented	29.2	55.2	8.0	25.9

in the proportions of 9 to 1. In the case of the former the proportions of owned and rented stand at 83 and 7 and in the case of the latter at 7 and 3 respectively. The subjoined table giving the actual figures of owned and rented by rural and urban for all the districts of the State shows that:—

- (a) except for the districts of Ladakh and Doda, owned rural workshop-cum-dwellings have been rented in fairly large numbers from all the districts of the State,
- (b) the number of owned workshop-cum-dwellings in all the districts is over-whelmingly large when compared with those occupied on rent, and
- (c) the number of workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas is much less than the corresponding number of the rural sector.

These large disparities are not indicative of any venturesomeness on the part of the occupant households, which consist mostly of local inhabitants engaged in rural crafts and household industries or in such handicrafts and petty industries as are capable of being run in the residential premises. The larger incidence of rented urban workshop-cum-dwellings in some of the districts is, however, due to the occupation of these by displaced persons.

Difference between owned and rented shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings.

Table E. II shows that the number of owned shop-cum-dwellings in the rural sector of the State is by far larger than that of rented ones, the respective proportions being 80 to 33. This is not, however, true of the urban areas, where the number of rented shop-cum-dwellings is larger than that of owned, the corresponding proportions being 100 to 122. The proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings have already been given in the preceding paragraphs.

The subjoined statement gives the proportions of owned and rented households by rural and urban for shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings for the State and its constituent districts:—

State/Districts		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Anantnag District	Owned	71.6	78.9	97.1	81.8
	Rented	28.4	21.1	2.9	18.2
Srinagar District	Owned	85.4	65.5	97.9	91.1
	Rented	14.6	34.5	2.1	8.9
Baramulla District	Owned	48.6	42.9	96.2	88.0
	Rented	51.4	57.1	3.8	12.0
Ladakh District	Owned	25.0	—	100.0	—
	Rented	75.0	100.0	—	—
Doda District	Owned	47.4	11.1	84.8	75.0
	Rented	52.6	88.9	15.2	25.0
Udhampur District	Owned	65.5	37.5	83.6	28.6
	Rented	34.5	62.5	16.4	71.4
Jammu District	Owned	77.0	21.6	86.0	55.8
	Rented	23.0	78.4	14.0	44.2
Kathua District	Owned	64.8	—	94.4	72.7
	Rented	35.2	100.0	5.6	27.3
Poonch District	Owned	80.0	—	89.7	16.7
	Rented	20.0	100.0	10.3	83.3

It is evident that the proportions of owned rural shop-cum-dwellings of Baramulla, Ladakh and Doda are less than the corresponding proportions of rented dwellings of these districts. This is true of all the districts of the State except Anantnag and Srinagar.

As for workshop-cum-dwellings, there is no district in the State where owned rural dwellings do not by far exceed the proportion of similar dwellings occupied on rent. This holds good in the case of urban sectors of all the districts except Udhampur and Poonch, where the proportion of rented dwellings is much larger.

Shortcomings, if any, in sorting and tabulation procedures.

The classification of census houses on the basis of tenure status was restricted to 20% households of dwellings of different kinds only and was not extended to census houses put to other uses, such as shops, workshops, educational and medical institutions and the like. It is true that the extraction of this additional data would have involved extra labour and expense, but these would have been adequately compensated by the results obtained. Even so far as dwellings of different kinds are concerned, an additional subsidiary table giving the proportion of rented rural dwellings of each kind to the total number of households, owned and rented, would have been of great help.

CHAPTER IV

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

State

General— Table E. III appended to the report gives detailed statistics of census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and size of employment for the State as a whole and for its constituent districts separately for the rural and urban areas as also for each town with a population of 50,000 and over. The table also gives in the case of each industry the Division, the Major Group and the Minor Group according to Standard Industrial Classification separately for each kind of fuel or power used.

So far as is known, the collection of such elaborate data has never been attempted before either within the Indian Sub-continent or in most of the foreign countries. This part of the housing survey has been undertaken at the instance of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and it is hoped that it will be found highly valuable not only for industrial planning, but also for any future survey of the economic growth of the country.

Before proceeding with the analysis of the data, it is necessary to give the broad implications of the various terms such as Division, Major Group, Minor Group, Factory, Workshop, Worker, Fuel, etc., used in the tables. For the Census of 1961, a workshop or factory was defined as a census house where some kind of production, processing, repairing or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. Unregistered factories were, irrespective of the scale of production and the size of personnel employed, treated as workshops and those registered under the Indian Factories Act classed as factories.

In so far as workers are concerned, all whole-time or regular part-time workers as also those employed as apprentices whether paid or unpaid and the owner or proprietor including his family members working in the factory or the workshop were also treated as workers. The number of persons employed in factories or workshops engaged in manufacturing or repairing, etc., of more than one product was not ascertained in respect of each

product separately as such data could not be made readily available.

Fuels used for running various industries were divided into two broad categories, those in which some kind of power is used and others which are run without any power. The former were further subdivided into the following four classes.

1. Electricity,
2. Liquid Fuel,
3. Coal, Wood and Bagasse,
4. Other Power.

Industries using electricity, kerosene, soft coke, coal, wood, lignite, water, animals have all been categorized under the appropriate classes. Such of the industries, however, which are being run by skilled labour only and do not employ any kind of fuel have been included under 'No Power'.

Under the Standard Industrial Classification referred to above, the entire range of economic activity has been divided into 9 divisions, each being indicated by a code number. The divisions have further been subdivided into a number of major groups not exceeding 10. The first two digits of any code number together represent the division and the major group under which an activity has been classified. Thus, production of foodstuffs is indicated by the number 20 in which '2' represents the manufacturing division and '20' the major group in which the production of foodstuffs falls.

Each major group has also been sub-divided into a number of minor groups whose number is also limited to 10. The minor group is represented by a third digit added to the major group code number. In this way, it would appear that code number 205 indicates the activity of production of bread, biscuits, etc., which fall under the major group 20, 'production of foodstuffs' and division 2 'manufacturing'.

As will be seen from Table E—III, all the industries in Jammu and Kashmir State whether in the rural or urban sector fall either in division 0 (agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting) or in divisions 2 and 3 (manufacturing).

To facilitate the identification of the industries, an index has been appended to the report giving the description of each range of economic activity, of its classification and of the various industries in each class as represented by the code numbers of Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups.

Three Subsidiary tables, E-III.1, E-III.2, and E-III.3 have also been prepared and will be found at the end of the report. E-III.1 gives the proportion of workshops and factories according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups to one thousand workshops and factories separately for the rural and urban areas of the State and of its districts. The second table indicates the distribution of one thousand workshops and factories for each kind of fuel used by size of employment in respect of rural and urban areas of the State, its constituent districts and cities or towns with population of 50,000 or over. Subsidiary table E-III.3 gives the distribution of one

States	200	207	235	255	273	288	311	314	350	369	393
1. Assam	93	6	48	—	123	1	8	13	19	231	80
2. Andhra Pradesh	51	24	272	15	44	24	126	—	93	68	68
3. Bihar	22	79	136	—	53	55	27	—	129	95	36
4. Gujarat	139	28	43	2	156	4	69	—	66	126	60
5. Jammu and Kashmir	453	81	22	86	46	23	58	12	44	90	21
6. Himachal Pradesh	460	—	—	107	99	41	100	—	23	75	15
7. Kerala	97	19	84	—	103	5	9	3	13	72	72
8. Madhya Pradesh	31	51	59	5	56	89	153	—	88	102	42
9. Madras	54	5	489	2	53	27	5	—	32	62	56
10. Maharashtra	68	22	54	12	175	26	60	11	44	66	49
11. Punjab	380	19	17	2	37	3	93	4	18	113	47
12. Pondicherry	109	6	551	—	—	3	2	—	—	61	38
13. Rajasthan	135	49	58	8	28	7	235	7	88	40	71
14. Uttar Pradesh	151	103	101	—	78	7	42	—	49	48	42
15. Orissa	5	50	246	—	11	218	9	—	114	78	57
16. West Bengal	278	52	203	N	49	7	8	3	47	99	37
17. Delhi	273	17	4	—	5	—	39	—	78	35	9
18. Tripura	67	28	135	—	188	—	—	—	111	—	110

The figures of Mysore State for the above industries are not available by Minor Groups.

The statement shows that among major States the largest proportion of workshops and factories engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, de-husking, etc. (minor group 200) and of edible fats and oils (other than hydro-

thousand workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor group by kind of fuel or power used in respect of the same areas as those dealt with in E-III.2.

Comparison of Workshops and Factories between various States in India.

Rural—Before proceeding with the detailed analysis of the data incorporated in Table E-III and the Subsidiary Tables, it would be of interest to compare proportions of workshops and factories in Jammu and Kashmir which are engaged in the industries most common in this State with the corresponding proportions of similar workshops and factories in other States in India. This comparison has been attempted in the sub-joined statement per thousand workshops and factories of the rural sector in respect of such of the industries as have been returned in fairly high proportions in Jammu and Kashmir :—

generated oils) (minor group 207) have been returned from Jammu and Kashmir State. It is also clear that wool weaving in handlooms (minor group 255) is very rare in most of the States and, by and large, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are the only States where this industry is run on a comparatively large scale.

Making of textile garments (minor group 273) is a common industry all over India, but its incidence varies from 5 per thousand workshops and factories of Delhi to 175 of Maharashtra. In Jammu and Kashmir, the proportion of workshops and factories engaged in this industry is neither too large nor too small. This is also true of manufacturing of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (Minor Group 288) which is carried on in 23 workshops and factories per thousand in Jammu and Kashmir as against the minimum of one in Assam and maximum of 218 in Orissa.

The proportion of factories and workshops manufacturing shoes and other leather footwear (minor group 311) in Jammu and Kashmir compares favourably with Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Delhi, but is less than the corresponding proportion in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan. Factories and workshops repairing shoes and other leather footwear (minor group 314) exist in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Rajasthan only. Even as it is, the highest proportion of such manufacturing concerns returned from Assam stands at 13 per thousand only as against 12 of Jammu and Kashmir.

In so far as manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery (minor group 350) is concerned, the proportions of workshops and factories in most of the States are much higher than those of Jammu and Kashmir, the only exceptions being Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Punjab. This is also more or less true of manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G.I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, screws, etc. (minor group 369). The least proportion of such workshops and factories has been returned from Delhi at 35 per thousand and the highest from Assam at 231. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry, Orissa and Delhi are the only States where the proportions of workshops engaged in this industry are less than that of Jammu and Kashmir.

As regards manufacturing of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (minor group 393), the proportion of workshops and factories in Jammu and Kashmir exceeds only those of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and is less than the corresponding proportion of all other states.

Urban— A similar statement showing the proportions of workshops and factories engaged in various industries in the urban areas of different States is given below :—

MINOR GROUPS

States	200	205	207	209	235	255	256	272	273	280	281
1. Assam	54	42	5	10	70	—	—	—	98	21	65
2. Andhra Pradesh	80	—	27	—	199	1	—	—	128	7	—
3. Bihar	61	—	15	157	91	—	—	—	133	—	—
4. Gujarat	63	8	18	39	35	1	—	34	194	10	20
5. Jammu and Kashmir	85	54	20	27	15	32	16	29	177	17	27
6. Kerala	32	25	20	15	81	—	—	—	164	15	27
7. Madhya Pradesh	56	—	24	97	57	3	—	—	121	—	—
8. Madras	40	12	—	—	406	—	—	—	110	—	5
9. Maharashtra	47	11	15	48	151	3	—	1	164	8	20
10. Orissa	27	—	12	—	150	—	—	—	67	—	61
11. Punjab	67	14	11	7	14	2	N	4	95	17	28
12. Rajasthan	119	5	37	16	18	N	—	16	13	4	33
13. Uttar Pradesh	84	—	22	103	82	—	—	—	96	—	13
14. West Bengal	45	13	6	69	47	2	N	1	126	10	28
15. Delhi	42	13	6	27	6	—	—	7	29	8	27
16. Himachal Pradesh	80	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	288	—	—
17. Tripura	30	32	5	—	24	—	—	—	206	—	79
18. Pondicherry	58	—	21	—	203	—	—	—	—	—	—

States	284	288	311	314	350	365	369	384	388	392	393
1. Assam	N	1	7	18	25	18	87	91	86	14	88
2. Andhra Pradesh	N	20	29	—	19	9	43	22	1	—	91
3. Bihar	—	10	24	—	32	—	50	—	—	—	85
4. Gujarat	—	2	57	—	10	15	53	14	41	14	109
5. Jammu and Kashmir	16	12	44	15	20	29	67	24	21	12	107
6. Kerala	7	4	23	2	2	5	38	36	51	20	84
7. Madhya Pradesh	—	36	54	—	33	—	33	—	45	—	88
8. Madras	—	—	7	—	6	11	32	16	56	—	73
9. Maharashtra	6	10	29	4	11	10	39	16	38	10	54
10. Orissa	—	112	22	—	20	33	33	—	23	—	139
11. Punjab	N	3	84	8	5	21	56	25	74	11	89
12. Rajasthan	4	6	108	6	18	11	55	33	68	14	158
13. Uttar Pradesh	—	3	57	—	16	21	41	—	50	—	69
14. West Bengal	3	4	32	3	10	12	73	26	31	17	104
15. Delhi	5	—	29	—	8	14	61	36	20	—	36
16. Himachal Pradesh	—	23	194	—	19	—	55	—	—	—	3
17. Tripura	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	40	133	22	147
18. Pondicherry	—	4	7	4	—	15	40	15	120	—	153

The statement shows that embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles (minor group 256) is done in Jammu and Kashmir State only, though a handful of workshops with a proportion of less than one per thousand has also been returned from West Bengal and Punjab. Other industries in Jammu and Kashmir which claim the highest proportion of workshops and factories among all the States are :—

- bakery products (minor group 205)
- wool weaving in handlooms (minor group 255), and
- Manufacturing of other wooden products, such as utensils, toys, artwares (minor group 284).

The only industry in which the State proportion of workshops and factories is least among all the major States is repairing and servicing of bicycles and tricycles (minor group 388). Assam has the highest proportion of 86 per thousand workshops and factories and Jammu and Kashmir of 21 per thousand.

Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir have respectively the highest and the next highest proportions of workshops and factories engaged

in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, de-husking, etc., (minor group 200).

Jammu and Kashmir has the same proportion of workshops and factories engaged in other food products, such as sweetmeats and condiments (minor group 209) as Delhi. Bihar claims the highest proportion of 147 per thousand and Punjab the least at 7 per thousand only.

In so far as cotton weaving in handlooms (minor group 235) is concerned, the proportion of workshops in Jammu and Kashmir is extremely small, being 15 per thousand only. Madras has the highest proportion of 406 per thousand.

Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes (minor group 272) exists in Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi only. The highest and the lowest proportions have been returned from Gujarat and West Bengal at 34 and one per thousand respectively as against 29 per thousand of Jammu and Kashmir.

The highest proportion of workshops and factories making textile garments including raincoats and headgear (minor group 273) has been returned from Himachal Pradesh at 288 per

thousand. Jammu and Kashmir which holds the fourth position has a proportion of 177 workshops and factories per thousand.

The industry of sawing and planing of wood (minor group 280) exists in some of the States only and the proportion of workshops is also comparatively small. The highest proportion has been returned from Assam at 21 per thousand against 17 of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

In so far as manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures (minor group 281) is concerned, Jammu and Kashmir is at par with Kerala and Delhi, the proportion in all the three States being 27 per thousand. Assam claims the highest and Madras the lowest proportion at 65 and 5 per thousand respectively.

The statement shows that the industry of manufacturing materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (minor group 288) is most pronounced in Orissa, where as many as 112 workshops in a thousand are engaged in this industry. In other States, including Jammu and Kashmir, the corresponding proportions are very small.

The industry of manufacturing shoes and other leather footwear (minor group 311) is common among all the States, but the number of workshops and factories of this category is very large in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The proportion in Jammu and Kashmir is neither too small nor too large, being 44 per thousand only.

Workshops engaged in repairing of shoes and other leather footwear (minor group 314) exist in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal and Rajasthan only. The highest proportion has been returned from Assam and the least from Kerala at 18 and 2 per thousand respectively against the corresponding proportions of 15 per thousand in Jammu and Kashmir.

Earthenware and earthen pottery (minor group 350) is a common industry in all the States except Pondicherry. The proportion of workshops engaged in this industry in Jammu and Kashmir is neither too large nor too small, being 20 per thousand as against 33 and 2, the maximum

and minimum proportions returned from Madhya Pradesh and Tripura respectively.

Jammu and Kashmir has the next highest proportion, viz., 29 per 1000 of workshops and factories manufacturing brass and bell metal products (minor group 365), the highest being 33 per thousand in Orissa.

Factories and workshops manufacturing sundry hardwares, such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, etc., (minor group 369) have been returned in fairly high proportions from almost all the States. Jammu and Kashmir which has a proportion of 67 per thousand ranks third.

The only States where the proportion of factories and workshops engaged in repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (minor group 384) are lower than that of Jammu and Kashmir are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra. Jammu and Kashmir is more or less, at par with Punjab.

Repairing of bicycles and tricycles (minor group 388) is carried on in a comparatively small number of workshops in Jammu and Kashmir. Among the major States, Assam claims the highest proportion of such workshops at 86 per thousand and Jammu and Kashmir the least at 21 per thousand. There is, however, no such industry in Bihar and Himachal Pradesh.

Workshops engaged in assembling and repairing of watches and clocks (minor group 392) exist in only 8 major States including Jammu and Kashmir and in one Union Territory. The highest proportion of these has been returned from Tripura at 22 per thousand and the least from Maharashtra at 10 per thousand. The corresponding proportion in Jammu and Kashmir stands at 12.

States in which over 10% workshops and factories are engaged in the manufacturing of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (minor group 393) consist of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tripura. In all other States, the corresponding proportions are very low.

Following are the most important industries in the rural and urban sectors of the various States :—

Name of State	RURAL		URBAN	
	Industry	Percentage of workshops & factories	Industry	Percentage of workshops & factories
1. Assam	manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G.I. pipes, wire nets, etc. (minor group 369)	23.1	making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (minor group 273)	9.8
2. Andra Pradesh	cotton weaving in handlooms (minor group 235)	27.2	cotton weaving in handlooms (minor group 235)	19.9
3. Bihar	-do- -do-	13.6	production of other food products such as sweetmeats and condiments (minor group 209)	15.7
4. Gujarat	making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (minor group 273)	15.6	making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (273)	19.4
5. Jammu and Kashmir	production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and food-grains (200)	45.3	making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (minor group 273)	17.7
6. Himachal Pradesh	-do- -do-	46.0	-do- -do-	28.8
7. Kerala	manufacturing of bidi (minor group 220)	17.7	making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (minor group 273)	16.4
8. Madras	cotton weaving on handlooms (235)	48.9	cotton weaving on handlooms (minor group 235)	40.6
9. Madhya Pradesh	manufacturing of bidi (minor group 220)	17.8	manufacturing of bidi (220)	16.4
10. Maharashtra	making of textile garments including raincoats, etc. (273)	17.5	making of textile garments including raincoats (273)	16.4
11. Orissa	cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	24.6	cotton weaving on handlooms (235)	15.0
12. Punjab	production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling de-husking, etc. of crops (200)	38.0	making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (273)	9.5
13. Rajasthan	manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear (311)	23.5	manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc. (393)	15.8
14. Uttar Pradesh	production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking (200)	15.1	production of other food products such as sweetmeats and condiments (209)	10.3
15. West Bengal	production of atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking (220)	27.8	making of textile garments including raincoats (273)	12.6
16. Delhi	production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking of crops and foodgrains (200)	27.3	making of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, bolts, screws, etc. (369) and mfg. and repairing work of goods not assignable to any other group (399)	6.1 6.1
17. Pondicherry	cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	55.1	cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	20.3
18. Tripura	making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (273)	18.8	making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (273)	20.6

A number of interesting conclusions are deducible from the data given above. It is clear that the most important industries in the rural sector of the country as a whole consist of :—

- (i) production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and foodgrains,
- (ii) cotton weaving on handlooms, and
- (iii) making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.

Manufacturing of bidi which ranks next in importance is the most common industry in the rural areas of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

In so far as the urban areas are concerned, the most common industry in nine of the States, namely, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal and Tripura is making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear. Cotton weaving on handlooms constitutes the most common industry in four of the States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Pondicherry. Production of other food products, such as sweetmeats and condiments claim the largest number of workshops and factories in the urban sectors of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

In some of the States, one and the same industry is most common in both rural and urban areas. These include—

- (i) Andhra Pradesh ... cotton weaving in handlooms,
- (ii) Madras ... cotton weaving in handlooms,
- (iii) Orissa ... cotton weaving in handlooms,
- (iv) Gujarat ... Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear,
- (v) Maharashtra ... Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear,
- (vi) Madhya Pradesh ... Manufacturing of bidi.

There are in all 41,889 workshops and factories in the State as a whole falling under division 0

and division 2 and 3. Of these 34,740 have been returned from the rural and 7,149 from the urban sector. Except for a very small number of industries falling under 2 or 3 minor groups of Division 0 in both the sectors, all others come under division 2 and 3 only.

State

Rural— In the rural areas, only 12 workshops and factories have been returned under the major group 04. These relate to production of ducks, hens, etc., by rearing and poultry farming (043) rearing of bees for production of honey (044) and rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons (045).

The industries carried on in the remaining 34728 factories and workshops, which fall in division 2 and 3 are reflected in the following major groups to the extent noted against each :—

1. Major group	20	foodstuffs	56%
2. -do-	36	basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	9%
3. -do-	25	textile wool.	9%
4. -do-	31	leather and leather products.	7%
5. -do-	27	textile miscellaneous	5%
6. -do-	34 35	non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal.	5%
7. -do-	28	manufacturing of wood and wooden products.	4%
8. -do-	23	textile-cotton.	2%
9. -do-	39	miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2%
10. -do-	38	transport equipment	Less than .5
11. -do-	26	textile-silk	..
12. -do-	33	chemicals and chemical products	..
13. -do-	22	tobacco products	..
14. -do-	21	beverages	..
15. -do-	32	rubber, petroleum and coal products	..
16. -do-	37	machinery (of all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment.	..

It is clear that majority of the rural workshops and factories of the State are engaged in the production of foodstuffs. Of these, about 45% are reflected in minor group 200 (production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling de-husking, and processing of crops and foodgrains). Other workshops in this major group fall mostly in minor group 207 (production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oils) which claim over 8% of the total number.

Workshops and factories represented by major group 36 are mainly reflected in minor group 369 (manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, screws etc.).

The next largest number of factories and workshops deal in textile-wool (M. G. 25). Over 97% of these fall in minor group 255 (wool weaving on handlooms including woollen carpets.)

Major group 31 (leather and leather products) is dominated by workshops manufacturing shoes and other leather footwear (minor group 311) and to a small extent by those repairing shoes and other leather footwear (minor group 314). The two minor groups claim respectively about 6% and over 1% of workshops and factories in the State.

As many as 1802 factories and workshops fall under major group 27 (textile-miscellaneous). These are mainly reflected in minor group 273 (making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and partly in minor group 272 (embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes). The first of these constitutes about 5% of the total number of workshops and factories and the latter just over 0.5%.

About 96% workshops and factories manufacturing non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal relate to production of earthenware and earthen pottery (minor group 350).

Among the workshops and factories manufacturing wood and wooden products, those producing materials made of cork, bamboo, cane, leaves, etc., (minor group 288) claim over 58% of the total number in this major group and more than 2% in the rural sector of the State.

Other major groups which are relatively of less importance are 23 (textile-cotton), 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries), 38 (transport equipment), 22 (tobacco products), 33 (chemicals and chemical products), 21 (beverages) and 37

(machinery other than transport and electrical equipment). These are mainly reflected in minor group 393 (manufacture of jewellery, silverware, etc.), Minor group 235 (cotton weaving on handlooms), minor group 388 (repairing of bicycles, etc.), minor group 224 (manufacturing of snuff) and minor group 336 (manufacturing of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds).

State.

Urban— In the urban sector, there are in all 7,149 workshops and factories, 9 under major group 04 of division 0 and the rest under divisions 2 and 3.

Industries engaged in manufacturing (Division 2 and 3) fall under the following 19 major groups in the proportions noted against each :—

1. Major Group	27	textile-miscellaneous	21%
2. do.	20	foodstuffs	19%
3. do.	39	miscellaneous manufacturing industries	13%
4. do.	36	basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	12%
5. do.	28	manufacture of wood and wooden products	8%
6. do.	31	leather and leather products	6%
7. do.	25	textile-wool	5%
8. do.	38	transport equipment	5%
9. do.	23	textiles-cotton	3%
10. do.	34-35	non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal.	2%
11. do.	26	textile-silk	2%
12. do.	30	printing and publishing	1%
13. do.	33	chemicals and chemical products	1%
14. do.	37	Machinery (all kinds other than transport and electrical equipment)	1%

5.	do.	21	beverages	1%
6.	do.	29	paper and paper products.	negligible
7.	do.	22	tobacco products	..
8.	do.	32	rubber, petrol and coal products	..
9.	do.	24	textiles-jute	..

It is clear from the above that manufacturing of textile products of different kinds (miscellaneous-wool, cotton, silk, jute, etc.) is carried on in about 21% workshops and factories functioning in the urban areas of the State. About 19% manufacturing concerns produce foodstuffs, and another 25% are engaged in miscellaneous manufacturing industries and basic metals and their products, except machinery and transport equipment, other industries claim very small proportions as indicated in the above statement.

The various industries represented by each of the major groups referred to above are indicated below :—

Major Group 27— About 85% workshops, etc., falling in this major group are engaged in making of textile garments including raincoats, etc. (minor group 273). Of the remaining, embroidery workshops and those making crepe lace account for 14%. Minor groups 270 and 271 (manufacturing of carpets and similar type of textile products, hosiery and other knitted fabrics, etc.) together constitute 1%.

Major Group 20— Minor group 200 (production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, de-husking) alone claims 45% workshops and factories represented by this major group. Workshops engaged in the production of bread, biscuits and other bakery products which fall under minor group 205 comprise 28% and production of other food products such as sweetmeats, etc., (minor group 209) is carried on in another 14%. The only other important industry in this major group is production of edible fats and oils (minor group 207) which is housed in 10% workshops. The remaining 3% are shared by minor groups 202, 203, 204 and 206.

Major Group 39— About 84% industries under this major group fall in minor group 393 (manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.).

Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks is carried on in 9% workshops and factories. The remaining 7% are shared by minor groups 390, 391, 394, 396 and 399.

Major Group 36— Of the workshops and factories engaged in industries falling under this major group 80% are represented by minor groups 369 (56%) and 365 (24%) only. The former represents manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G.I. pipes etc., and the latter manufacturing of brass and bell metal products. Minor group 367 (manufacturing of metal products other than iron, brass, bell metals etc.) claims 10% only and the remaining 10% are shared by minor groups 368, 362 and 364.

Major Group 28— workshops and factories engaged in the manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures (minor group 281) constitute about 35% of the manufacturing concerns under this major group. Another 23% are engaged in sawing and planing of wood (minor group 280). Manufacturing of other wooden products, such as toys, utensils and of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, willow, etc. (minor groups 284 and 288) claim 20% and 15% factories and workshops respectively. The remaining 7% fall in minor groups 282, 283 and 287.

Major Group 31— Of the total number of workshops and factories under this major group, 67% are reflected in minor group 311 (manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear). Repairing of shoes and footwear (314) claims another 23% and the remaining 10% fall under minor groups 310, 312, 313 and 315.

Major Group 25— Except for 2% workshops representing minor groups 251 and 253, all other manufacturing concerns under this major group either relate to wool weaving on handlooms (minor group 255) or embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles (minor group 256). Wool weaving on handlooms is however carried on in 66% workshops and embroidery and artwork in 32% only.

Major Group 38— In this case also, except for 3% workshops engaged in the manufacturing of other transport equipment like animal and handdrawn vehicles (minor group 389), all other factories and workshops under this major group are shared by minor groups 384 (repairing and servicing of motor vehicles) and 388 (repairing

of bicycles and tricycles) which occupy 52% and 45% workshops and factories respectively.

Major Group 23— Half the workshops and factories under this major group relate to cotton weaving on handlooms (minor group 235). Cotton dyeing and bleaching (minor group 233) is carried on in 29% workshops and cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing etc., in 16%. The remaining 5% are reflected in minor groups 231, 234 and 237.

Major Group 26— Of the 111 workshops and factories under this major group, 60% and 37% are engaged in weaving of silk textiles by handlooms (minor group 264) and by power loom (minor group 263) respectively. Spinning of silk other than in mills (minor group 262) is done in only one establishment.

Major Group 30— About 40% workshops under this major group are engaged in all types of binding, stitching and other allied work connected with binding industry. Another 37% concerns fall in minor group 302, namely all other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etc. Workshops and factories, printing and publishing newspaper (minor group 300) and printing and publishing books (minor group 301) are more or less in equal proportion and constitute 23% workshops under this major group.

Major group 33— The large majority of workshops under this major group constituting 52% are engaged in manufacturing of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds (minor group 336). Workshops manufacturing medicines, pharmaceutical perfumes and costumes (minor group 335) represent 40%. The remaining 8% are shared by minor groups 331, 333, 334 and 339.

Major Group 37— But for one workshop manufacturing electric lamps and fans (minor group 375) all others under this head produce electronic equipment, etc. (minor group 378), such as radios, microphones, etc.

Major group 21— The largest number of factories and workshops in this major group comprising 60% consist of those producing aerated and mineral water (minor group 214). Of the remaining 40%, about 33% relate to production of ice (minor group 215) and the rest fall under minor group 216 or 219.

Major Group 29— Manufacturing of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, etc. (minor

group 292) is the only industry under this major group.

Major Group 22— Of the 31 workshops and factories under this major group, 30 are engaged in the manufacturing of snuff and one in hooka tobacco.

Major Group 32— Manufacturing of tyres and tubes (minor group 320) claims about 88% of the manufacturing concerns under this major group, the remaining 12% being shared by minor groups 321 and 326.

Major Group 24— There are, all told, 2 workshops under this group of which one relates to printing of jute textiles (minor group 243) and the other to manufacturing of products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibres.

Anantnag District

Rural— There are, all told, 5,954 factories and workshops in the rural areas of district Anantnag. Eight of these fall in Division 0, minor group 045 (rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons) and the rest in Division 2 and 3.

The remaining 5946 workshops and factories are reflected in the following major groups to the extent indicated against each :—

1.	Major Group 20	foodstuffs	49%
2.	-do-	25 textile-wool	10%
3.	-do-	27 textile-miscellaneous	9%
4.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	8%
5.	-do-	28 manufacture of wood and wooden products	7%
6.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	7%
7.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	4%
8.	-do-	23 textile-cotton	3%
9.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3%
10.	-do-	22 tobacco products	N
11.	-do-	33 chemicals and chemical products	N
12.	-do-	38 transport equipments	N

The industries falling in each of the above major groups are indicated below :—

Major Group 20— Over 59% workshops in this major group are engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and food-grains (minor group 200). Another 28% produce edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils) minor group 207. Production of bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., (minor group 205) is carried on in about 13% workshops.

Major Group 25— Except for 3 workshops engaged in embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles (minor group 256) all others relate to wool weaving on handlooms (minor group 255).

Minor Group 27— In this case also, 99% factories and workshops consist of those making textile garments including raincoats and headgear (minor group 273). The remaining 1% are shared by minor groups 270 and 272 (manufacturing of carpets and embroidery and making of crepe lace etc.).

Major Group 34-35— Except for less than 3% industries engaged in manufacturing of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc. (minor group 340) all other workshops in this major group relate to manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery (minor group 350).

Major group 28— Over 70% workshops included in the major group manufacture materials from corks, bamboo, cane and other allied products (minor group 288). Workshops producing wooden furniture and fixtures (minor group 281) claim 27%. The remaining 3% is represented by minor groups 282 and 280.

Major Group 36— Most of the workshops in this group relate to the manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, screws, etc. (minor group 369). Enamelling, galvanizing, plating and welding of metal products (minor group 68) claim about 7% and minor group 365 less than 2%.

Major Group 31— Workshops and factories in this major group are either engaged in the manufacturing of shoes and other footwear or in their repairing. The former (minor group 311) claim 94% and the latter (minor group 314) 6%.

Major Group 23— Practically all the workshops in this group consist of industrial establishments engaged in weaving cotton on handlooms (minor

group 235). Only about 6% workshops relate to cotton ginning, pressing, and cotton dyeing and bleaching (minor groups 230 and 233).

Major Group 39— About 95% workshops in this group manufacture jewellery, silverware, etc. (minor group 393). The remaining 5% workshops are mostly engaged in manufacturing and repairing of such of the goods as have not been assigned to any other group (minor group 399).

Major Group 22— There are, all told, 3 workshops under this major group, 2 of which are engaged in the manufacturing of snuff (minor group 224) and the third in the production of chewing tobacco (minor group 225).

Major Group 33— This major group also includes three workshops and factories only, of which 2 manufacture medicines, etc. (minor group 335) and the third produces soap and other washing compounds (minor group 336).

Major Group 38— All the three workshops in this major group relate to repairing of bicycles and tricycles (minor group 388).

Urban— None of the industries carried on in the Urban areas of district Anantnag fall in division 0.

Industries represented by division 2 and 3 are shared by the following major groups to the extent indicated against each :—

1.	Major group 20	foodstuffs	31%
2.	-do-	27 textile miscellaneous	19%
3.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	15%
4.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	11%
5.	-do-	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	6%
6.	-do-	25 textile wool	6%
7.	-do-	23 textile cotton	4%
8.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	3%
9.	-do-	38 transport equipment	2%
10.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	2%
11.	-do-	22 tobacco products	1%

12.	-do	37 machinery of all kinds other than transport	N
13.	-do-	30 printing and publishing	N
14.	-do-	24 textile — jute	N

The above statistics indicate that by and large the most important industry in the urban areas of the district is the production of foodstuffs of all varieties. Workshops engaged in making of textile garments, embroidery and crepe lace, etc. are comparatively smaller in number, but largest when compared with all other industries. Workshops manufacturing jewellery, silverware, and other allied industries rank next, and those relating to basic metals and their products claim a still lesser percentage.

Other industries are in fairly small proportions, ranging from less than 1% to 6%. It is also clear that the number of workshops producing woollen and cotton fabrics is very small, though those manufacturing woollen fabrics claim a larger number.

Major Group 20— The industries represented by this group are mainly reflected in minor groups 205 and 200, though the former claims a much higher proportion. A small number of workshops also falls in minor group 207. Minor groups 209 and 202 constitute less than 4% of the total number of workshops in this major group.

Major Group 27— About 98.3% industries in this major group fall in minor group 273 and the remaining 1.7% in minor group 272.

Major Group 39— Minor group 393 claims 95% workshops. The remaining 5% are shared by minor group 392 and 399 in the proportion of 5 to 2.

Major Group 36— Over 55% workshops and factories in this group fall in minor group 369. Minor groups 365 and 367 claim 22% and about 16% respectively. Less than 8% workshops are reflected in minor group 368.

Major Group 28— The largest number of workshops included in this group is claimed by minor group 288. Minor group 281 comes next. Other workshops relate to industries represented by minor groups 280, 282 and 284.

Major Group 25— Except for less than 16%

industries reflected in minor group 256, all others in this major group fall under minor group 255.

Major Group 23— There are only 32 industries in this major group. Of these minor group 233 claims the largest number and minor group 235 about 1/4 of the total number of workshops. Only one workshop is engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning (minor group 230).

Major Group 34-35— All the workshops except one engaged in the manufacturing of structural stone goods falling in this major group are producing earthenware and earthen pottery.

Major Group 38— But for one workshop manufacturing animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles, all others are more or less evenly distributed between minor groups 384 and 388.

Major Group 31— The number of workshops under this major group is fairly small. Over 57% of these come under minor group 311, about 36% in minor group 314 and 7% in 310.

Major Group 22— All the industries included in major group 22 are reflected in minor group 224.

Major Group 37— The two workshops included in this category fall in minor group 378.

Major Group 30— The only workshop falling in this group is reflected in minor group 303.

Major Group 24— This includes only one workshop in minor group 244.

Srinagar District.

Rural— The number of industries falling in division 0 in Srinagar district (rural) is, like all other parts of the State, very small, being only 4 against 3504 in division 2 and 3. The former are reflected in minor group 043 (poultry etc.) and 044 (rearing of bees and collection of honey.)

Following are the major heads in which various industries represented by division 2 and 3 are reflected :—

(1)	Major group	20	44%
(2)	do.	27	14%
(3)	do.	25	12%
(4)	do.	36	8%
(5)	do.	34-35	7%
(6)	do.	28	5%
(7)	do.	39	3%
(8)	do.	31	3%

(9) Major Group	23	3%
(10) do.	26	1%
(11) do.	38	—

As in other districts, most of the workshops in the rural areas of district Srinagar are engaged in the production of foodstuffs. The proportion of workshops making textile garments and embroidery goods is almost the same as that of those weaving wool on handlooms, embroidery and art work, etc. Similarly, workshops producing basic metals and their products and non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal are also approximately equal in number. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, leather and leather products and textile cotton claim also equal proportions which are however by far less than those under the former.

Following is a brief description of the various minor groups in which the workshops included in major groups mentioned above are reflected :—

Major Group 20— The industries carried on in these workshops mostly fall in minor group 200 and in a comparatively less proportion in minor group 207. Minor group 205 also claims a fairly high proportion, but the proportion of workshops engaged in production of fruit products, jams, etc., (minor group 203) is exceedingly small.

Major Group 27— Industries falling in this major group are reflected to the extent of 65% in minor group 273, all others being included in minor group 272.

Major Group 25— Except for about 15% workshops engaged in industries represented by minor group 256 and to a small extent by minor group 251, all others relate to wool weaving on handlooms (minor group 255).

Major Group 36— Only 13% workshops under this head fall in minor group 365 and 368. The remaining 87% are reflected in minor group 369 (manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G.I. pipes, etc.).

Major Group 34-35— In major group 34-35 also, about 93% workshops manufacture earthenware and earthen pottery (minor group 350). Of the remaining, a very small number falls under minor group 343, others being included in minor group 340.

Major Group 28— About 84% workshops included in this major group manufacture materials

from corks, bamboo, cane etc., and are reflected in minor group 288. The other 16% fall mainly under minor groups 282 and 280 and to a small extent in 281, 283 and 284.

Major Group 39— All the workshops included in this major group come under minor group 393 (manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.)

Major Group 31— About 72% workshops of this group are represented by minor group 311 and the rest by 314.

Major Group 23— Most of these workshops consist of those weaving cotton on handlooms. These constitute over 92% of the total number. Others are shared in more or less equal proportions by minor groups 230, 233, 234 and 237.

Major Group 26— About 46% workshops manufacture silk textiles of all kinds on powerlooms. The remaining 54% are engaged in handloom weaving of silk textiles.

Major Group 38— All the industries in this major group relate to repairing of bicycles and tricycles (minor group 388).

Urban— Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting (division 0) claim a nominal number of workshops which are reflected in major group 04 and minor group 040, viz., production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power.

The large majority of factories and workshops fall in division 2 and 3 and these are reflected in various major groups mentioned below to the extent noted against each :—

1. Major group	27	27%
2. -do-	36	13%
3. -do-	20	11%
4. -do-	28	11%
5. -do-	39	11%
6. -do-	25	8%
7. -do-	31	4%
8. -do-	38	4%
9. -do-	26	4%
10. -do-	34-35	2%
11. -do-	23	2%
12. -do-	30	1%
13. -do-	29	1%
14. -do-	37	1%
15. -do-	21	N
16. -do-	32	N
17. -do-	33	N
18. -do-	22	N
19. -do-	24	N

About 51% workshops fall in major groups 27, 36 and 20 and 30% in major groups 28, 39 and 25. The remaining 19% are shared in varying proportions by 13 major groups as indicated in the preceding statement.

The subjoined statement gives the names of urban industries also found in rural areas arranged according to the number of workshops claimed by each together with the proportions in which these have been returned from the rural and urban sectors of the district :—

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgear	273	9	20
2.	Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware etc.	393	3	9
3.	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes.	272	5	6
4.	Manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G.I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, screws, etc.	369	6	6
5.	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking or processing of crops & foodgrains.	200	25	5
6.	Wool weaving on handlooms.	255	11	4
7.	Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products.	365	1	4
8.	Production of bread, biscuits, cakes, etc.	205	5	4
9.	Manufacturing of other wooden products such as utensils, toys etc.	284	N	3
10.	Embroidery and art work in woollen textiles.	256	2	3
11.	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.	281	N	3

12.	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388	N	2
13.	Sawing and planing of wood.	280	N	2
14.	Weaving of silk textiles by handlooms.	264	N	2
15.	Manufacturing of shoes & other leather footwear.	311	2	2
16.	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	384	N	2
17.	Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery.	350	7	2
18.	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils).	207	14	1
19.	Manufacturing of metal products (other than iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin cane.	367	N	1
20.	Weaving of silk textiles by power looms.	263	N	1
21.	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.	392	nil	1
22.	Repairing of shoes and other leather footwear.	314	1	1
23.	Manufacturing of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards and envelopes.	292	nil	1
24.	Manufacturing of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur.	312	nil	1
25.	Manufacturing of materials from cork, cane, willow and other allied products.	288	4	1
26.	Cotton weaving in handlooms.	235	2	nil

The above statement does not include industries which constitute less than 1% in either area.

The statement shows that the most common tries in the rural areas is the production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, de-husking etc., which is carried on in 25% workshops, as against only 5% of the urban sector. Similarly, production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils) is also one of the common industries in the rural areas, but rare in the towns. Wool weaving on handlooms, manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery and manufacturing of materials from corks, cane, willow, etc. also claim much greater proportions of workshops and factories in the non-urban areas.

The most common urban industry is making of textile garments including raincoats which is carried on in 20% workshops as against only 9% of the rural areas. Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc., comes next and embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes rank third. The disparity between the rural and urban proportions of the latter is, however, small as many people in the suburbs of Srinagar city are engaged in embroidery work.

Workshops engaged in the manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G. I. pipes, wire nets etc., and repairing of shoes and other leather footwear are in equal proportions in both the sectors. The number of urban workshops and factories manufacturing brass and bell metal products is small and of those engaged in embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles fewer still.

Cotton weaving on handlooms is carried on mostly in the rural areas.

The following industries are mostly found in the urban parts of the district only :—

Minor Group		
1. Manufacturing of other wooden products such as utensils, toys etc.	284	
2. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures	281	
3. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388	
4. Sawing and planing of wood	280	
5. Weaving of silk textiles by handlooms	264	
6. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384	
7. Manufacturing of metal products other than iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium such as tin cane.	367	

8. Weaving of silk textiles by power looms	263
9. Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
10. Manufacturing of products such as paper bags, boxes, cards and envelopes	292
11. Manufacturing of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur.	312

Barumulla District.

Rural— All the industries whether in the rural or urban sector of Baramulla district fall under division 2 and 3 only. As regards rural areas, there are in all 3,905 factories and workshops which are reflected in the following major groups to the extent noted against each :—

1. Major Group 20 Foodstuffs	55%
2. -do- 36 Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	10%
3. -do- 28 Manufacturing of wood and wooden products	8%
4. -do- 27 Textile-miscellaneous	7%
5. -do- 25 Textile-wool	6%
6. -do- 34-35 Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	6%
7. -do- 39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4%
8. -do- 31 Leather and leather products	3%
9. -do- 23 Textile-cotton	Less than 1%
10. -do- 38 Transport equipment	..
11. -do- 22 Tobacco products	..
12. -do- 33 Chemicals and chemical products	..

An examination of the minor groups into which the industries represented by the above major groups fall shows that the largest of workshops are engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc. Workshops dealing in basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment constitute the next highest majority. Manufacturing of wood and wooden products is also carried on

in a fairly large number of workshops. Other important industries consist of textile-miscellaneous, textile wool, non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal, miscellaneous manufacturing industries and leather and leather products.

Urban— There are only 565 factories and workshops in the urban areas of the district which fall in the various major groups mentioned below to the extent noted against each :—

1. Major Group 20 foodstuffs	33%
2. -do- 27 textile-miscellaneous	14%
3. -do- 39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	14%
4. -do- 36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	11%
5. -do- 28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	10%
6. -do- 25 textile-wool	6%
7. -do- 23 textile-cotton	4%
8. -do- 31 leather and leather products	4%
9. -do- 34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	2%
10. -do- 38 transport equipment	2%
11. -do- 22 tobacco products less than 1%	1%
12. -do- 33 chemicals and chemical products	do.
13. -do- 37 machinery of all kinds other than transport, etc.	do.

Of the total number of workshops and factories, 1/3rd are engaged in the production of foodstuffs of different varieties. Textile-miscellaneous and miscellaneous manufacturing industries which are in equal proportions rank next in order of importance. Basic metals and their products and manufacturing of wood and wooden products also claim more or less equal proportions. The number of workshops engaged in textile-wool, textile-cotton, and leather and leather products is comparatively low. Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal and transport equipment claim still lesser proportions.

The following statement indicates, at a glance, the comparative proportions of industries common in the rural and urban areas as also of those which exist in one of the two sectors only :—

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. workshops and factories.	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and food-grains.	200	46	14
2.	Manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, screws, etc.	369	9	9
3.	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.	273	7	14
4.	Wool weaving on handlooms.	255	6	6
5.	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	207	6	6
6.	Manufacturing of materials from cane, willow, etc.	288	6	5
7.	Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery.	350	6	2
8.	Manufacturing of jewellery, silver-ware, etc.	393	4	10
9.	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products.	205	3	12
10.	Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.	311	3	2
11.	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.	281	1	1
12.	Sawing and planing of wood.	280	1	3
13.	Manufacturing of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment	283	Less than 1%	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories	
			Rural	Urban
14.	Repairs of shoes and other leather footwear	314	Less than 1%	2
15.	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and firinges.	272	..	Nil
16.	Enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electroplating) polishing of metal products.	368	..	1
17.	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	206	..	Nil
18.	Manufacturing of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, etc.	284	..	Nil
19.	Manufacturing of snuff.	224	Less than 1%	..
20.	Repairing of bicycles.	388	..	1
21.	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230	..	1
22.	Manufacturing and repair work of goods not assigned to any other group	399	..	2
23.	Cotton dying, bleaching, etc.	233	..	1
24.	Manufacturing of structural wooden goods such as beams, doors, windows.	282	..	Nil
25.	Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products	365	..	1
26.	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish.	204	..	Nil
27.	Manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted fabrics.	271	Less than 1%	Nil
28.	Manufacturing of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds.	336	..	Nil
29.	Manufacturing of other transport equipment such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	389	..	Less than 1%

30.	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.	392	Less than 1%	1
31.	Cotton weaving on handlooms.	235	Nil	2
32.	Production of other food products such as sweetmeats, condiments, etc.	209	Less than 1%	1
33.	Manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.	287	Nil	Less than 1%
34.	Manufacturing of structural clay products such as bricks and tiles, etc.	340	Nil	Less than 1%
35.	Manufacturing of metal-products other than of brass, bell metal such as tin cane.	367	Nil	..
36.	Wool spinning other than in mills.	253	Nil	..
37.	Manufacturing of matches.	334	Nil	..
38.	Manufacturing of structural stone goods, stone dress and stone crushing.	343	Nil	..
39.	Manufacturing of electronic equipment such as radios, microphones, etc.	378	Nil	..

It is obvious that the most common industry in both the sectors is the production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking etc., though there is a huge disparity between their *inter se* proportions. Making of textile garments including raincoats is as common in the urban areas as the production of rice, atta, flour, etc.

The proportions of workshops engaged in (i) manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G. I. pipes, etc., (ii) wool weaving in handlooms, (iii) production of edible fats and oils, (iv) manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures are equal in both rural and urban areas. Manufacturing of (i) materials from willow, cane, etc., (ii) shoes and other leather footwear and (iii) earthenware and earthen pottery however claim larger proportion in rural sector.

The proportions of workshops manufacturing jewellery, and silverware, production of breads, biscuits, cakes, etc., and sawing and planing of wood are, when compared with the rural areas, much higher.

Industries referred to at serials 13, 15, 17, 18, 24, 26, 27 and 28 are found in the rural areas only. Others mentioned at items 31, and 33 to 39 functioning in the urban sector are not traceable in the rural areas.

Ladakh District

Like district Baramulla, all the industries in Ladakh whether in the rural or urban sector fall under division 2 and 3. Most of these, numbering 2,360, have been returned from the rural sector.

Rural— In so far as the rural areas are concerned, but for 2 workshops falling under minor group 369 (manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, etc.), all others are reflected in minor group 200 (production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, de-husking or processing of crops and foodgrains).

Urban— The industries in the urban areas of the district are represented by the following major groups to the extent noted against each :—

1.	Major Group 20	foodstuffs	92%
2.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	4%
3.	-do-	23 textile cotton	1%
4.	-do-	27 textile miscellaneous	1%
5.	-do-	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	1%
6.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1%

The subjoined statement indicates the relative proportions of the industries in the rural and urban sectors :—

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories	
			Rural	Urban
1.	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200	100%	92%

2.	Manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, etc.	369	less than 1%	4%
3.	Cotton weaving on handlooms	235	Nil	1%
4.	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273	Nil	1%
5.	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.	281	Nil	1%
6.	Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, and wares using gold and other precious metals	393	Nil	1%

It is clear that except for the industries represented by minor groups 200 and 369 which are common to both the sectors and in both cases claim the highest and next highest proportions, there is no other industry in the rural areas. Even in the urban areas, only 4 additional industries referred to at items 3 to 6 have been traced and these also claim a limited number of workshops only.

Doda District.

Rural— All the 3,994 workshops and factories returned from the rural sector of Doda district fall in division 2 and 3, (manufacturing). As in other rural parts of the State, most of the industries carried on in these manufacturing concerns relate to major group 20 (foodstuffs). The subjoined statement gives the names of industries and the major groups in which these fall :—

1.	Major Group 20	foodstuffs	82%
2.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	6%
3.	-do-	25 textile-wool	4%
4.	-do-	31 leather and leather products.	3%
5.	-do-	27 textile miscellaneous	2%
6.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal.	1%
7.	-do-	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products.	1%

8. Major Group 39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries 1%

9. -do- 23 textile-cotton. below 0.5%

The statement shows that of the 9 major groups into which the industries fall, the aggregate proportion of the last 8 is over 18% only and that by and large most of the workshops are engaged in the manufacturing of food-stuffs.

Urban—Table E.III shows that there are only a few industries in the urban areas of the district occupying 305 workshops and factories in as many as six towns. The industries carried on in these are reflected in the following 11 major groups:—

1. Major Group	27	textile miscellaneous	36%
2. -do-	20	foodstuffs.	22%
3. -do-	39	miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	14%
4. -do-	31	leather and leather products	11%
5. -do-	36	basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	9%
6. -do-	25	textile-wool.	3%
7. -do-	34-35	non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal.	2%
8. -do-	28	manufacturing of wood and wooden products.	1%
9. -do-	38	transport equipment	1%
10. -do-	23	textile-cotton.	1%
11. -do-	22	tobacco products.	Less than 0.5%

According to the above statistics, the most common industry is the making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (minor group 273). The next large majority of workshops produce rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling de-husking and processing of foodgrains, etc. (minor group 200). Manufacturing of jewellery and silverware (minor group 393) is also carried on at a large scale when compared with other industries.

The subjoined statements indicate the proportions of industries common in the rural and urban sectors as also of those which are found in one of the two sectors only:—

Sl. No	Name of industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories	
			Rural	Urban
	A (workshop & factories common in rural and urban sectors)			
1.	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and food-grains.	200	78	16
2.	Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, screws, etc.	369	6	7
3.	Wool weaving in handlooms.	255	4	3
4.	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	207	4	1
5.	Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.	311	2	7
6.	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.	273	2	36
7.	Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery.	350	1	2
8.	Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.	393	1	13
9.	Manufacturing of materials from willow, cane, etc.	288	1	1
10.	Repairing of shoes and other leather footwear.	314	less than 0.5%	3
11.	Cotton weaving in handlooms.	235	do.	less than 0.5%
12.	Sawing and planing of wood.	280	do.	do.
13.	Production of other food products such as sweetmeats, etc.	209	do.	3
14.	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.	281	do.	less than 0.5%

15. Manufacturing of armaments. Less than 362 0.5% Less than 0.5%

16. Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products 365 do. 1

B (Workshops and factories in the rural sector only)

1. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides, skins, etc. 310 do. —

2. Cotton ginning, cleaning and processing and baling. 230 do. —

3. Wool processing and cleaning. 251 do. —

4. Manufacturing of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, etc. 284 do. —

C (Workshops and factories in the urban sector only)

1. Production of bread, biscuits, cakes etc. 205 — 2

2. Enamelling, galvanizing, plating, etc. 368 — 1

3. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles. 384 — 1

4. Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks. 392 — 1

5. Manufacturing of snuff. 224 — less than 0.5%

6. Cotton dyeing, bleaching. 233 — less than 0.5%

7. Manufacturing of leather products other than those included in minor groups 311 and 312. 313 — do.

8. Manufacturing of structural stone goods. 343 — do.

9. Manufacturing of metal products as tin can. 367 — do.

10. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles. 388 — do.

The statements show that whereas the large majority of workshops in the rural sector is engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc., making of textile garments including rain-

coats is the most common industry in the urban areas. The former rank next in the urban areas according to their numerical strength. Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc., which does not claim more than 1% workshops in the rural sector, is carried on at a very large scale in the urban areas.

Besides minor group 200, the only other industries whose incidence is larger in the rural areas are those referred to at serial numbers 3 and 4 of statement 'A' and all the four industries mentioned in statement 'B'. On the other hand, there are several common industries which are more pronounced in the urban areas and still many others, whose number though proportionately small, do not exist in the rural sector.

While the number of urban industries is small, it is apparent that they are of diverse types and include, among others, some of the modern industries, such as manufacturing of armaments, enamelling, galvanizing, plating, etc., repairing and servicing of motor vehicles and the like.

Udhampur District.

Rural—The following statement gives the major groups in order of the numerical strength of workshops and factories included in each in which the aggregate number of 5,157 manufacturing concerns of the rural areas of district Udhampur falling in division 2 and 3 are reflected:—

1. Major Group	20	foodstuffs	58%
2. -do-	25	textile-wool	14%
3. -do-	36	basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	11%
4. -do-	31	leather and leather products	11%
5. -do-	28	manufacturing of wood and wooden products	2%
6. -do-	34-35	non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	1%
7. -do-	27	textile-miscellaneous	1%
8. -do-	39	miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1%
9. -do-	23	textile-cotton	1%
10. -do-	33	chemicals and chemical products	less than 0.5%

It is obvious that besides production of food-stuffs, which, like all other parts of the State, claim the largest number of workshops (2,967), at least 3 other fairly common industries namely, (i) wool weaving in handlooms, (ii) basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment, and (iii) leather and leather products, which together constitute 36% of the total number of rural workshops. Though the other industries claim much lesser proportions, the number of workshops in some of these, such as manufacturing of wood and wooden products, earthenware and earthen pottery, textile miscellaneous and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, ranges between 54 and 92.

Urban— There are in all 197 workshops in the four towns of district Udhampur. Of these, only one falls in division 0, minor group 045 (rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons).

The remaining 196 falling in division 2 and 3 are reflected in 11 major groups, mentioned below, to the extent noted against each :—

1.	Major Group 20	foodstuffs	31%
2.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	19%
3.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	14%
4.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	13%
5.	-do-	27 textile-miscellaneous	11%
6.	-do-	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	3%
7.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	3%
8.	-do-	23 textile-cotton	2%
9.	-do-	22 tobacco products	2%
10.	-do-	26 textile silk	less than 1%
11.	-do-	33 chemicals and chemical products	-do-

It is clear from the above that the number of workshops engaged in each of the industries referred to at items 6 to 11 is extremely small.

Major group 20 mostly consists of workshops producing rice, atta, flour and other food products,

such as sweetmeats and condiments, etc. Major group 39 relates exclusively to the manufacturing of jewellery and silverware. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear is carried on in over 79% workshops falling in major group 31. Similarly, about 81% workshops in major group 36, manufacture sundry hardware. All the workshops included in major group 27 produce textile garments including raincoats, etc.

The following statements indicate the relative strength of workshops engaged in such of the industries as are common in the two sectors as also of those found in only one of the two :—

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories.	
			Rural	Urban
	A (Workshops and factories common in the rural and urban sectors)			
1.	Production of rice, atta, flour, by milling, de-husking and processing of foodgrains	200	47	11
2.	Manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G.I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, screws, etc.	369	11	11
3.	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	207	10	4
4.	Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.	311	8	11
5.	Repairs of shoes and other leather footwear.	314	3	3
6.	Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery.	350	1	3
7.	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273	1	11
8.	Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.	393	1	19
9.	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235	1	1
10.	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures	281	Less than 0.5%	2

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of total No. of workshops and factories	
			Rural	Urban
11.	Production of other food products such as sweetmeats and condiments, etc.	209	Less than 0.5%	14
12.	Production of indigenous sugar, gur, from sugar-cane and production of candy	202	do.	1
13.	Manufacturing of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336	do.	Less than 1%
14.	Manufacturing of structural wooden goods, such as doors, windows, beams, etc.	282	do.	1
15.	Production of bread, biscuits, cakes and bakery products	205	do.	1
16.	Manufacturing of metal products such as tin can, etc.	367	do.	2
17.	Enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368	do.	Less than 1
	B. (Workshops and factories in the Rural sector only)			
1.	Wool weaving in handlooms.	255	14	Nil
2.	Manufacturing of materials from willow cane and other allied products.	288	1	Nil
3.	Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products.	365	Less than 0.5	Nil
4.	Manufacturing of ammunition, explosives and fire works.	333	-do-	Nil
5.	Sawing and Planing of wood.	280	-do-	Nil
6.	Manufacturing of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, etc.	284	-do-	Nil

7.	Manufacturing of leather products other than those covered by minor groups 311 and 312.		Less than 0.5%	Nil
	C. (Workshops and factories in the urban sector only).			
1.	Manufacturing of snuff.	224	Nil	1
2.	Rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons.	045	Nil	Less than 1
3.	Cotton spinning (other than in mills).	231	Nil	-do-
4.	Weaving of silk textiles by handlooms.	264	Nil	-do-

It is obvious that production of rice, atta, flour, by milling, etc., which claims the largest number of workshops in the rural areas is much less pronounced in the urban sector. The most common industry in the areas is the manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc., which accounts for 19% workshops. The proportions of such of the establishments as are manufacturing sundry hardware, such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, etc., repairing of shoes and other leather footwear and weaving of cotton fabrics on handlooms are uniform in both the sectors.

Besides the production of rice, atta, etc., by milling, de-husking, etc., the only other common industry which has a larger proportion of workshops in the rural areas is the production of edible fats and oils. In the urban sector, however, workshops manufacturing shoes and other leather footwear, earthenware and earthen pottery, textile garments including raincoats and headgear, jewellery, silverware, wooden furniture and fixtures, production of other food products, such as sweetmeats, condiments and several others claim higher proportions than those of the rural areas.

It is important to note that some of the industries generally found in urban areas only exist in the rural sector of the district, though the proportions of such workshops are fairly small. These include manufacturing of ammunition, explosives and fire works, manufacturing of brass and bell metal products, etc.

The urban area includes, among others, a small number of workshops engaged in the rearing of silkworms, production of raw silk, weaving of silk textiles and cotton spinning.

Jammu District.

Rural— All the workshops and factories numbering 2668 in the rural sector of district Jammu fall in division 2 and 3 and are reflected in 14 major groups to the extent noted against each in the subjoined statement :—

1.	Major Group	20 foodstuffs	30%
2.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	21%
3.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	16%
4.	-do-	23 textile cotton	9%
5.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	8%
6.	-do-	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	6%
7.	-do-	27 textile miscellaneous	5%
8.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3%
9.	-do-	25 textile-wool	1%
10.	-do-	38 transport equipment	1%
11.	-do-	32 rubber petroleum and coal products	Below 0.5%
12.	-do-	33 chemicals and chemical products	"
13.	-do-	37 machinery (of all kinds other than transport and electrical equipment)	"
14.	-do-	21 beverages	"

The statement shows that major group 20 represents the largest number of workshops and factories. Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment as also manufacturing of leather and leather products, though not so pronounced, claim high proportions when compared with other industries. The number of workshops engaged in textile cotton and non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal is more or less equal. This is also true of textile miscellaneous and workshops manufacturing wood and wooden products. Except for miscellaneous manufacturing industries which claim 76 workshops, the remaining industries are carried on in fairly small number of workshops, not exceeding 61 in

the aggregate and constituting a little over 2% only.

Urban— Jammu district comprises one municipality and six towns including one cantonment. The total number of workshops and factories in the district stands at 1,594, of which one falls in division 0, minor group 045 (rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and raw silk). The remaining 1593 come under the following major groups to the extent noted against each :—

1.	Major Group	20 foodstuffs	16%
2.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	14%
3.	-do-	27 textile miscellaneous	14%
4.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	12%
5.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	11%
6.	-do-	38 transport equipment	10%
7.	-do-	23 textile cotton	5%
8.	-do-	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	4%
9.	-do-	33 chemicals and chemical products	4%
10.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	3%
11.	-do-	30 printing and publishing	2%
12.	-do-	21 beverages	2%
13.	-do-	37 machinery (of all kinds other than transport and electrical equipment)	1%
14.	-do-	32 rubber, petroleum and coal products	1%
15.	-do-	25 textile wool	below 0.5%
16.	-do-	22 tobacco products	"
17.	-do-	26 textile-silk	"

Though in this district also, foodstuffs are produced in largest number of workshops, it is obvious that miscellaneous manufacturing industries and textile miscellaneous also claim an almost equally large number. Basic metals and their products, and leather products as also transport equipment are manufactured in an appreciable

number of workshops. Other industries claim much smaller proportions.

The subjoined statements show the relative proportions of the industries common in the rural and urban sectors as also others which are found in only one of the two :—

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories.	
			Rural	Urban
	A (Workshops and factories common in the rural and urban sectors)			
1.	Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, etc.	369	21	8
2.	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking and processing of crops.	200	21	4
3.	Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.	311	13	9
4.	Cotton weaving in handlooms.	235	8	3
5.	Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery.	350	6	2
6.	Making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgear.	273	5	13
7.	Production of other food products such as sweetmeats and condiments, etc.	209	5	7
8.	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	207	4	1
9.	Manufacturing of jewellery, silver-ware.	393	3	10
10.	Repairs of shoes and other leather footwear.	314	2	2
11.	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.	281	1	3

12.	Manufacturing of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles.	340	1	less than 1%
13.	Manufacturing of structural wooden goods such as beams, windows etc.	282	1	do.
14.	Wool weaving in handlooms.	255	1	do.
15.	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	388	1	3
16.	Production of indigenous sugar, gur, from sugar-cane and production of candy.	202	less than 0.5%	1
17.	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	206	do.	less than 1%
18.	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	384	do.	7
19.	Sawing and planing of wood.	280	Less than 0.5%	1
20.	Manufacturing of other transport equipment such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	389	do.	Less than 0.5
21.	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	230	do.	1
22.	Manufacturing of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations except soap.	335	do.	2
23.	Manufacturing of armaments	362	do.	Less than 0.5
24.	Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products	365	do.	2
25.	Manufacturing and repair work of goods not assigned to any other group.	399	do.	2
26.	Production of bread, biscuits, etc.	205	do.	3
27.	Production of aerated and mineral water.	214	do.	1
28.	Cotton dyeing, bleaching.	233	do.	1

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Proportion of the total No. of workshops and factories		(C) (Workshops and factories in the urban sector only)		
			Rural	Urban			
29.	Cotton weaving in powerlooms.	234	Less than 0.5%	0.5%	1. Manufacturing of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds.	336	nil 2
30.	Printing of cotton textiles	237	do.	do.	2. All types of binding stitching and other work connected with binding industry.	303	nil 1
31.	Manufacturing of metal products such as tin can.	367	do.	1	3. Manufacturing of lime.	342	nil 1
32.	Manufacturing of electronic equipment, such as radios, microphones, etc.	378	do.	1	4. Production of ice.	215	nil 1
33.	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.	392	do.	2	5. Manufacturing of tyres and tubes	320	nil 1
34.	Manufacturing of sports goods	396	Less than 0.5	do.	6. Printing and publishing of books.	301	Less than nil 0.5
B (Workshops and factories in the rural sector only)							
1.	Manufacturing of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment.	283	2	nil	7. Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes.	272	Less than nil 0.5
2.	Manufacturing of materials from cork, cane, willow and other allied products.	288	1	nil	8. Manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments.	271	nil -do-
3.	Wool weaving in powerlooms.	254	Less than 0.5	nil	9. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish.	204	nil -do-
4.	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, etc.	310	do.	nil	10. Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals.	300	nil -do-
5.	Manufacturing of rubber goods used for industrial purposes.	322	Less than 0.5	nil	11. Manufacturing of iron and steel furniture.	364	Less than nil 0.5
6.	Manufacturing of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing.	343	-do-	nil	12. Manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.	287	nil -do-
7.	Manufacturing of insulated wires and cables.	376	-do-	nil	13. Enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products.	368	nil -do-
8.	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337	-do-	nil	14. Manufacturing of snuff.	224	nil -do-
					15. Weaving of silk textiles by powerloom.	263	nil -do-
					16. Manufacturing of other chemicals and chemical products.	339	nil -do-
					17. Manufacturing and tuning of musical instruments.	394	nil -do-
					18. Rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and raw silk.	045	nil -do-

Sl. No.	Name of industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories		
			Rural	Urban	
			Less than		
19.	Production of ice cream.	216	nil	0.5	5. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
20.	Production of other beverages.	219	nil	-do-	6. production of edible fats and oils,
21.	Manufacturing of durries and similar textile products.	270	nil	-do-	7. manufacturing of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc.
22.	Manufacturing of coir and coir products.	277	nil	-do-	8. manufacturing of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows, etc.
23.	Repairs of all other leather products except footwear.	315	nil	-do-	9. wool weaving in handlooms.
24.	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes.	331	nil	-do-	The proportion of workshops engaged in the repairing of shoes and other leather footwear are equal in both the sectors.
25.	Manufacture of cement and cement products.	341	nil	-do-	The industries which claim greater proportion of workshops in the urban areas when compared with the rural are :—
26.	Manufacturing of glass bangles and beds.	353	nil	-do-	1. making of textile garments including rain-coats etc.
27.	Manufacturing of earthen toys except those covered by minor group 355.	356	nil	-do-	2. production of other food products such as sweetmeats etc.
28.	Manufacturing of electric lamps and fans.	375	nil	-do-	3. manufacturing of jewellery, silverware etc.
29.	Manufacturing of optical instruments and lenses, etc.	390	nil	-do-	4. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures
30.	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etc.	302	nil	-do-	5. repairing of bicycles and tricycles
31.	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill.	260	nil	-do-	6. production of indigenous sugar, gur, from sugar-cane and production of candy
32.	Manufacture of umbrellas.	278	nil	-do-	7. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles
Among the industries common to the two sectors only 9 have been returned in larger proportions from the rural areas :—					8. sawing and planing of wood
					9. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling
1. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, etc.,					10. manufacturing of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations except soap
					11. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products
2. production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking and processing of foodgrains,					12. manufacturing and repairing work of goods not assigned to any other group
					13. production of bread, biscuits etc.
3. manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear,					14. production of aerated and mineral water
					15. cotton dyeing, bleaching
4. cotton weaving in handlooms,					16. manufacturing of metal products such as tin can
					17. manufacturing of insulated wires and cables
					18. assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.

Statements B and C above show that a number of important modern industries have been established in the urban sector of Jammu district. While manufacturing of soap, binding industry and the production of lime, ice and printing and publishing of books and similar other industries may be common in other urban areas

also, others such as the manufacturing of insulated wires and cables, manufacturing of electronic equipment like radios and microphones and of tyres and tubes, iron and steel furniture, weaving on silklooms, production of raw silk, coir and coir products, dyes, paints, colours and varnishes, cement products, glass bangles and beads, optical instruments and lenses, establish beyond doubt the progress made by Jammu city and other towns of the district in the industrial field.

Kathua District.

Rural— There are in all 4,145 workshops and factories in the rural areas of Kathua district. The industries carried on in these fall in division 2 and 3 only, and are reflected in the following major groups to the extent noted against each :—

1.	Major Group	20 foodstuffs	41%
2.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	15%
3.	-do-	25 textile wool	15%
4.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	11%
5.	-do-	23 textile cotton	6%
6.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	4%
7.	-do-	28 manufacture of wood and wooden products	3%
8.	-do-	27 textile miscellaneous	2%
9.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2%
10.	-do-	38 transport equipment	less than .5%
11.	-do-	21 beverages	..

Industries falling in major group 20 consist mostly of those producing rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, de-husking and to some extent of those engaged in the production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils). The number of workshops manufacturing other food products, such as sweetmeats and condiments stands at 88, whereas those producing bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. and butter, ghee, cheese claim a smaller number.

An overwhelming number of workshops shown against major group 31 is engaged in the manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.

Repairing of shoes and other leather footwear is carried on in about 10% workshops. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides, the only other industry falling in this major group, claims less than 2% workshops.

The only industry carried on in 629 workshops included in major group 25 is weaving on handlooms.

In so far as major group 36 is concerned, 432 out of 439 workshops falling in this group manufacture sundry hardwares, such as G.I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, etc. Others deal in manufacturing of armaments, brass and bell metal products and enamelling, galvanizing, plating and polishing of metal products.

Only 2 industries, viz, cotton weaving in handlooms and cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing fall in major group 23. The former claims over 98% workshops in the major group.

The aggregate number of workshops and factories falling in major group 34-35 stands at 174, of which about 98% manufacture earthenware and earthen pottery.

About 74% workshops shown against major group 28 manufacture wooden furniture and fixtures. Except for 2, the remaining workshops produce materials from willow, cane, etc.

All the 100 workshops included in major group 27, are engaged in making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.

Practically, all the 91 industries falling in major group 39 are reflected in minor group 393 (manufacturing of jewellery and silverware, etc.).

Only one industry, namely, repairing of bicycles and tricycles fall in major group 38. Similarly, production of indigenous liquor is the only industry carried on in the single workshop shown against major group 21.

Urban - All the 207 workshops returned from the urban areas fall under division 2 and 3 and are reflected in varying proportions in the following 12 major groups indicated against each :—

1.	Major Group	20 foodstuffs	20%
2.	-do-	27 textile-miscellaneous	16%
3.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	14%
4.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	13%
5.	-do-	23 textile cotton	10%

6.	Major Group	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	7%
7.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	7%
8.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	7%
9.	-do-	38 transport equipment	3%
10.	-do-	25 textile wool	1%
11.	-do-	21 beverages	below .5%
12.	-do-	37 machinery (of all kinds other than transport & electrical equipment)	do.

Major group 20 includes mostly workshops manufacturing other food products, such as sweetmeats and condiments and to a small extent those producing rice, atta, flour, and edible fats and oils.

The only industry included in major group 27 is the making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.

Except for 3, all the workshops in major group 39 manufacture jewellery, silverware, etc.

Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear is the main industry carried on in the workshops represented by major group 31. Only a small number of workshops is engaged in the repairing of shoes and other leather footwear.

Cotton weaving in handlooms is done in 19 out of 21 workshops included in major group 23.

Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures account for the majority of workshops in major group 28. Others are engaged in sawing and planing of wood or manufacturing of materials from willow, etc.

The only industry represented by major group 34-35 is the manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery.

Except for 4 workshops, where enamelling, galvanizing, plating, etc. is done, and one workshop engaged in the manufacturing of brass and bell metal products, all others in major group 36 manufacture sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes wire nets, bolts, etc.

The number of workshops falling in major group 38 stands at 7. Of these, 6 repair bicycles and tricycles and one manufactures animal-drawn transport equipment.

There are only 2 workshops in major group 25, one of wool weaving in handlooms and the other of embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles.

Major groups 21 and 37 claim one workshop each. The former produces aerated and mineral water and the latter electronic equipment, such as radios and microphones.

The following statements indicate the relative proportions of the industries common in the rural and urban sectors as also those found in one of these only :—

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories.	
			Rural	Urban
	A (Workshops and factories common in the rural and urban sectors)			
1.	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking, etc.	200	29	5
2.	Wool weaving in handlooms	255	15	Less than 0.5%
3.	Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, bolts, etc.	369	10	5
4.	Production of edible fats, and oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	207	9	6
5.	Cotton weaving in handlooms.	235	6	9
6.	Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery	350	4	7
7.	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.	273	2	16
8.	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.	281	2	4

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories			
			Rural	Urban		
9.	Making of jewellery, silverware, etc.	393	2	12	2. Curryng, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310 Less than 0.5
10.	Production of other food products such as sweetmeats and condiments.	209	2	8	3. Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	206 do.
11.	Repairs of shoes and other leather footwear	314	2	2	4. Manufacturing of structural clay products, such as bricks and tiles.	340 do
12.	Manufacturing of materials from cork, bamboo, cane and other allied products	288	1	1	5. Manufacturing of structural wooden goods, such as beams, doors, windows.	282 do.
13.	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388	0.5%	Less than 3	6. Manufacturing of armaments	362 do.
14.	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230	„	1	7. Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice.	212 do.
15.	Enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368	Less than 0.5%	2	C (Workshops and factories in the urban sector only).	
16.	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205	do.	Less than 0.5	1. Sawing and planing of wood	280 1
17.	Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products	365	do.	do.	2. Production of aerated and mineral water	214 Less than 0.5
18.	Manufacturing and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399	do.	1	3. Embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles.	256 do.
19.	Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear	311	14	11	4. Manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.	287 do.
	B (Workshops and factories in the rural sector only).				5. Manufacturing of electronic equipment such as radios, microphones.	378 do.
1.	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane and production of candy	202	1		6. Manufacturing of other transport equipment not covered above, such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	389 do.
					7. Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.	392 do.

Among the common industries, the largest proportion in the rural sector is claimed by production of rice, atta, flour, etc. Making of textile garments, including raincoats and headgear is however most common in the urban areas. Wool

weaving in handlooms which is carried on in 15% workshops in the rural sector claims less than 0.5% establishments in the urban areas.

Among the workshops in the urban areas, only 5% produce rice, atta, flour, by milling, de-husking etc. Similarly, the proportion of rural workshops manufacturing sundry hardwares, such as G.I. pipes, wire nets is twice the corresponding urban proportion. This is also true of workshops producing edible fats and oils, though in this case the disparity is not as large.

The only other industry in the rural areas claiming higher proportion than that of the urban sector is the manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear.

As regards urban areas, industries mentioned at items 6 to 11 have been returned in much larger proportions than the rural areas. Industries mentioned at items 12 and 13 are in equal proportion in both the sectors.

Other industries which are more pronounced in the urban areas consist of—

- repairing of bicycles and tricycles, and
- enamelling, galvanizing, plating, etc.

Poonch District.

The total number of workshops and factories returned from the rural areas of district Poonch stands at 3,049. The industries carried on in these fall in division 2 and 3 only and are reflected in the major groups mentioned below to the extent noted against each:—

1.	Major Group 20	foodstuffs	59%
2.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	12%
3.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	8%
4.	-do-	25 textile wool	7%
5.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	5%
6.	-do-	27 textile-miscellaneous	4%
7.	-do-	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	3%
8.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1%

9.	Major Group 23	textile cotton	1% (less than 0.5%)
10.	-do-	22 tobacco products	0.5%
11.	-do-	33 chemicals and chemical products	-do-
12.	-do-	21 beverages	-do-

As many as 1677 workshops in major group 20 are engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour by milling and de-husking. Of the remaining, 103 produce edible fats and oils. Only 6 workshops fall in minor groups 205 and 209.

Major group 36 claims the next large majority of workshops in the rural area. Of these, 358 manufacture sundry hardwares, such as G. I. pipes, and one is engaged in the production of armaments.

Over 2/3rds of the workshops and factories in major group 31 manufacture shoes and other footwear. All others are engaged in the repairs of shoes, etc.

Major group 25 represents wool weaving in handlooms only which is carried on a large scale and accounts for 226 workshops and factories.

All the 156 workshops in major group 34-35 manufacture earthenware and earthen pottery. Similarly, the only industry being run in the 108 workshops included in major group 27 is the making of textile garments including raincoats, etc.

Major group 28 represents almost entirely the manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures, there being only 2 workshops engaged in sawing and planing of wood.

All the miscellaneous manufacturing industries included in major group 39 produce jewellery, silverware and repairs using gold, etc.

As regards major group 23, 15 out of the total number of 18 workshops are engaged in weaving cotton in handlooms. Cotton ginning, cleaning, etc. is done in the remaining three concerns.

Manufacturing of snuff is the only industry reflected by major group 22.

Manufacturing of ammunition, explosives and fire works is carried on in 2 workshops which alone fall in major group 33.

There is only one workshop represented by

major group 21 and this relates to the production of ice cream.

Urban.

Only 161 workshops and factories have been returned from the urban areas of this district. These fall in division 2 and 3 and are reflected in the following major groups to the extent noted against each :

1.	Major Group	20 foodstuffs	25%
2.	-do-	39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries	17%
3.	-do-	31 leather and leather products	15%
4.	-do-	27 textile miscellaneous	13%
5.	-do-	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	9%
6.	-do-	22 tobacco products	6%
7.	-do-	28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products	4%
8.	-do-	21 beverages	3%
9.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	2%
10.	-do-	37 machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment.	2%
11.	-do-	23 textile cotton.	1%
12.	-do-	25 textile wool.	1%
13.	-do-	30 printing and publishing	1%
14.	-do-	38 transport equipment.	1%

Major group 20 consists mainly of workshops producing rice, atta, flour by milling and to a small extent of those manufacturing edible fats and oils.

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries consist mostly of those manufacturing jewellery and silverware. Only 5 workshops are engaged in assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.

Of the 24 workshops falling in major group 31, 17 manufacture and the remaining 7 repair shoes and other footwear.

All the 21 workshops in major group 27 are engaged in making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.

Manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G. I. pipes, etc. is done in 11 out of 14 workshops in major group 36. The remaining 3 are shared equally by minor groups 362, 367 and 368.

Major group 22 represents only one industry, viz., manufacturing of snuff

Major group 28 which claims 6 workshops is reflected in equal proportions in sawing and planing of wood and manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.

Four of the five workshops included in major group 21 produce aerated and mineral water. The group also includes one ice-cream factory.

All the four workshops in major group 34-35 manufacture earthenware and earthen pottery.

Only 3 workshops come under major group 37 and all the 3 manufacture electronic equipment.

There are only 2 workshops in major group 23, both engaged in cotton dyeing and bleaching.

Major groups 25, 30 and 38 each claiming one workshop are engaged in wool weaving in handlooms, binding industry and repairing of bicycles and tricycles respectively.

The following three statements indicate the industries common in the rural and urban sectors and those found in only one of the two together with the proportions in which each has been returned :-

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	A (Factories and workshops common in the rural and urban sectors).			
1.	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking and processing of crops.	200	55	24
2.	Manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G.I pipes, wire nets, belts, screws, etc.	359	12	7

Sl.	Name of Industry	Minor Group	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories.	
			Rural	Urban
3.	Wool weaving in handlooms.	255	Less than 7	0.5
4.	Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.	311	6	11
5.	Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery.	350	5	2
6.	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.	273	4	13
7.	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	207	3	2
8.	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.	281	2	2
9.	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear.	314	2	4
10.	Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.	393	1	14
11.	Manufacturing of snuff.	224	less than 0.5	6
12.	Sawing and planing of wood.	280	do.	2
13.	Production of ice-cream	216	Less than do.	0.5
14.	Manufacturing of armaments.	362	do.	do.
	B (Factories and workshops in the rural sector only).			
1.	Cotton weaving in handlooms.	235	do.	
2.	Manufacturing of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows, etc.	282	do.	
3.	Production of bread, biscuits, cakes, etc.	205	do.	
4.	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	230	do.	

5.	Production of other food products such as sweetmeats, condiments	209	Less than 0.5
6.	Manufacturing of ammunition, explosives and fireworks.	333	do.
	C (Factories and workshops in the urban sector only).		
1.	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.	392	3
2.	Production of aerated and mineral water.	214	2
3.	Manufacturing of electronic equipment such as radios and microphones.	378	2
4.	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233	1
5.	All types of binding, stitching connected with binding industry	303	Less than 0.5
6.	Manufacturing of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal etc.) such as tin can.	367	-do-
7.	Enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products.	368	-do-
8.	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	388	-do-

The largest number of workshops in either sector falls in minor group 200. In so far as other common industries are concerned, larger proportions have been returned from the rural sector in respect of the following:-

1. Manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G. I. pipes, etc.
2. Wool weaving in handlooms
3. Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery
4. Production of edible fats and oils.

The following industries have been returned in equal proportions in the two sectors:-

1. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.

2. Production of ice-cream.
3. Manufacturing of armaments.

The industries which have been returned in higher proportions from the urban areas are:—

1. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.
2. Making of textile garments including raincoats, etc.
3. Repairs of shoes and other leather footwear.
4. Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.
5. Manufacturing of snuff.
6. Sawing and planing of wood.

Industries found in the rural areas only, as indicated in statement (B) above and the number of workshops in which these are housed is small, being 34 in the aggregate.

Cities with a population of over 50,000.

The cities of Srinagar and Jammu are the only urban areas in the State with a population of over 50,000. The total number of workshops in Srinagar city stands at 3096, of which 7 fall in division 0 and the remaining 3089 in division 2 and 3. The latter are reflected in the following major groups:—

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|-----|
| 1. | Major group 27 | textile miscellaneous | 27% |
| 2. | -do- | 36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment. | 13% |
| 3. | -do- | 28 manufacturing of wood and wooden products | 11% |
| 4. | -do- | 20 foodstuffs | 11% |
| 5. | -do- | 39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 11% |
| 6. | -do- | 25 textile wool | 8% |
| 7. | -do- | 31 leather and leather products | 4% |
| 8. | -do- | 38 transport equipment | 4% |
| 9. | -do- | 26 textile silk | 3% |
| 10. | -do- | 34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal | 2% |
| 11. | -do- | 23 textile cotton | 2% |
| 12. | -do- | 30 printing and publishing | 1% |

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|------|
| 13. | Major group | 29 paper and paper products | 1% |
| 14. | -do- | 37 machinery (of all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment | 1% |
| 15. | -do- | 21 beverages (less than 0.5) | |
| 16. | -do- | 32 rubber, petroleum and coal products | -do- |
| 17. | -do- | 33 chemicals and chemical products | -do- |
| 18. | -do- | 22 tobacco products | -do- |
| 19. | -do- | 24 textile - jute | -do- |

About 75% workshops and factories included in major group 27 are engaged in making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear. Another 24% relate to embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes. The remaining 1% comprising 8 workshops are shared by minor groups 271, 270, 274 and 279.

Major group 36 claims 409 workshops shared in varying proportions by minor groups 369, 365, 367, 368 and 362. Manufacturing of sundry hardware, such as G. I. pipes, etc. claims the highest proportion and manufacturing of brass and bell metal products ranks next. Other industries included in this group consist of those manufacturing metal products (other than of iron, brass, etc.), such as tin can, enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electroplating), polishing and welding of metal products and manufacturing of armaments. The number of workshops producing armaments or those engaged in enamelling, galvanizing, etc. is more or less the same, the former being 26 and the latter 25.

Major Group 28— The largest number of workshops included in this group manufacture other wooden products, such as utensils, toys, etc., and number 110. Wooden furniture and fixtures are manufactured in 103, sawing and planing of wood in 70 and windows, doors and posts in 19 workshops. Only one workshop falling in minor group 283 produces wooden industrial goods, such as bobbin and similar equipment.

As regards foodstuffs which account for 337 workshops, those producing atta, flour, etc. by milling number 156 concerns. Bakery products are manufactured in another 120 workshops and

edible fats and oils in 46 others. The only other industries which claim very small number of workshops consist of manufacturing of sweetmeats and condiments, production of indigenous sugar and manufacturing of butter, ghee, etc.

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries are carried on in 334 workshops. Of these, 286 manufacture jewellery, silverware, etc. As regards others, 38 workshops assemble and repair watches and clocks. The remaining 10 workshops fall in minor group 399 (manufacturing and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group), 390 (manufacture of optical instruments and lenses) and 391 (manufacturing of scientific, medical and surgical instruments, etc.).

The industries falling in major group 25 are reflected in minor group 255 (wool weaving in handlooms) and 256 (embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles). The former claims 139 and the latter 104 workshops. The remaining 4 establishments are engaged in wool cleaning and pressing, etc.

Shoes and other leather footwear are manufactured in 57 workshops falling in major group 31 and are repaired in 33 others. The production of leather and fur clothing a special handicraft of Srinagar city, is carried on in 33 workshops. Other industries falling in this group include manufacturing of leather products except those covered by minor groups 311 and 312, and repairing of all leather products except footwear.

Motor vehicles are repaired and serviced in 53, repairing of bicycles and tricycles in 71 and manufacturing of hand-drawn vehicles in 5 workshops.

Spinning and weaving of silk textiles is another special industry of Srinagar. Of the 108 workshops falling in major group 26, weaving of silk textiles on handlooms and powerlooms is done in 66 and 40 workshops respectively. There is only one workshop where silk is spun by hand.

Major group 34-35 consisting of 61 workshops is mainly reflected in minor group 350 (manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery) which covers 50 workshops. Structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing is carried on in another 8 workshops. Two workshops manufacture glass bangles and beads and one is engaged in manufacturing of cement products.

There are in all 59 workshops falling in major group 23. Of these, 23 are engaged

in cotton weaving in handlooms, 18 in cotton dyeing, bleaching, 3 in printing of cotton textiles and one in weaving of cotton on powerlooms.

Major group 30 consists of 36 industries represented by minor groups 302, 303 and 300. The first of these relating to all other types of printing including lithography, engraving claims 21 workshops, the second, viz. binding industry 10 and the third, namely printing and publishing of books and newspapers another 5 workshops.

All the 34 workshops falling in major group 29 manufacture paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes, etc.

In the case of major group 37 also, all the 16 workshops are engaged in the manufacturing of electronic equipment, such as radios, microphones.

Major group 21 consists of 7 workshops only, of which 5 produce aerated water and 2 manufacture ice.

There are only 6 workshops in major group 32, 4 manufacturing tyres and tubes, one rubber footwear and one other coal and coal-tarred products not covered elsewhere.

Major group 33 consists of 5 workshops, 4 of which manufacture soap and one produces ammunition, explosives and fire-works.

Major group 22 comprises 4 workshops, 3 manufacturing snuff and one tobacco.

The only workshop falling in major group 24 is engaged in printing of jute textiles.

Jammu City.

There are in all 1150 workshops and factories in Jammu city. Except for one workshop (minor group 045) where rearing of silkworms and production of raw silk is done, all others fall in division 2 and 3. The latter are reflected in the following major groups in varying proportions, as indicated against each:—

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-----|
| 1. | Major Group 20 | Foodstuffs | 16% |
| 2. | -do- | 39 miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 16% |
| 3. | -do- | 27 textile-miscellaneous | 15% |
| 4. | -do- | 38 transport equipment | 12% |
| 5. | -do- | 31 leather and leather products | 11% |

6.	Major Group	36 basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	9%
7.	-do-	28 wood and wooden products	5%
8.	-do-	33 chemicals and chemical products	5%
9.	-do-	30 printing and publishing	3%
10.	-do-	34-35 non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	2%
11.	-do-	23 textile cotton	2%
12.	-do-	21 beverages	2%
13.	-do-	37 machinery (of all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment	1%
14.	-do-	32 rubber, petrol and coal products	less than 1%
15.	-do-	26 textile-silk	0.5
16.	-do-	22 tobacco products	-do-

The number of workshops represented by major groups 20 and 39 is almost equal, being 182 in the former and 180 in the latter case. Most of the industries included in major group 20 are reflected in minor group 209 (production of other food products, such as sweetmeats, etc.) which alone accounts for 101 workshops. The production of bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. is carried on in 34 workshops and those producing rice, atta, flour by milling, etc. number 22 only. Only a few workshops fall in minor groups 202, 206 and 204.

Major group 39 is dominated by workshops manufacturing jewellery and silverware, etc. (minor group 393). Of which there are 118 workshops in the city. Manufacturing and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group (minor group 399) claims about 19% of the total number of workshops in this group. There are 3 other industries each claiming only one workshop, which fall in minor groups 390, 394 and 396. Minor group 392 claims 25 workshops.

In major group 27, textile miscellaneous is mostly reflected in minor group 273, making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear. This industry is carried on in 156 workshops against the

aggregate number of 173 in this major group. Embroidery and making of crepe lace accounts for 7 workshops and hosiery and other knitted fabrics another 5. There are also 3 workshops manufacturing umbrellas and one each engaged in the production of coir products and durries, etc.

The largest number of workshops in the State which undertake repairing and servicing of motor vehicles has been returned from Jammu city and stands at 107. Further, major group 38 includes 26 workshops engaged in the repairing of bicycles and tricycles. Other workshops manufacturing animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles, etc. number 3 only.

Leather and leather products claim 122 workshops in the city. Of these, 103 manufacture shoes and other leather footwear, and 18 carry out their repairs. One workshop falls in minor group 315.

Most of the industries in major group 36 fall in minor group 369, manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G. I. pipes etc. The next largest number of workshops in this group manufacture brass and other metal products. Tin can etc. are manufactured by 19 workshops, armaments by 6 and iron and steel furniture by 4 workshops. Two other workshops are engaged in enamelling, galvanizing, etc.

There are 57 workshops under major group 28 of which 2/3rd manufacture wooden furniture and fixtures. Sawing and planing of wood is done in 13 workshops and the rest are equally reflected in minor groups 282 and 287.

Soap and other washing compounds are prepared in 29 workshops falling under major group 33. The number of workshops manufacturing medicines and pharmaceutical preparations stands at 25. Two more industries, namely manufacturing of dyes, paints, colours, varnishes and other chemicals and chemical products are also running in the city, but the total number of these does not exceed 3.

Industries falling in major group 30 consist of:—

- (i) binding industry,
- (ii) lithography, engraving, etc.
- (iii) printing and publishing of books.
- (iv) printing and publishing of newspapers.

The industries referred to in (a) above are reflected in about half the number of workshops and number 17. Books are printed and published in

8 workshops and other types of printing are carried on in 6. There are only four presses which undertake printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals.

Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal represented by major group 34-35 consist of 6 industries, 4 of which claim one workshop each. The other two are manufacturing of lime and earthenware and earthen pottery. Lime is manufactured in 15 workshops and earthenware in 8.

There are in all 24 workshops falling under major group 23. Half of these are engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling. Four other industries mentioned below are carried on in the remaining 12 workshops to the extent noted against each:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Printing of cotton textiles | 5 |
| 2. Cotton dyeing, bleaching | 4 |
| 3. Cotton weaving in handlooms | 2 |
| 4. Cotton weaving in powerlooms | 1 |

Three industries (production of aerated water, production of ice and production of ice-cream) only fall in major group 21, consisting of 20 workshops. Ice-cream is manufactured in one workshop and the remaining 19 are more or less equally claimed by the other two industries.

Besides manufacturing of electronic equipment which is carried on in 17 workshops, the only other industry falling in major group 37 is the repairing of electric lamps and fans, which accounts for one workshop only.

All the 10 workshops falling in major group 32 manufacture tyres and tubes.

There are only 2 workshops, one engaged in spinning of silk yarn and the other manufacturing silk-textiles on powerlooms. Major group 26 does not include any other industry.

Minor group 224 is co-extensive with major group 22, there being only two workshops, viz., manufacturing of snuff.

The Jammu Silk Factory where raw silk is produced alone falls in division 0, minor group 045.

Industries common in Srinagar and Jammu cities.

The names of industries common to the two

cities together with the proportions of each in relation to the total number of workshops in the city concerned are indicated in the subjoined statement:—

S. No.	Minor Group	Name of industry	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories	
			Srinagar Jammu	
(Industries common in the two cities)				
1.	273	making of textile garments including raincoats etc.	20	14
2.	393	manufacturing of jewellery, silverware	9	10
3.	384	repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	2	9
4.	311	manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear	2	9
5.	209	production of other food products such as sweetmeats and condiments	less than 0.5	9
6.	369	manufacturing of sundry hardwares	6	4
7.	281	manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures	3	3
8.	205	production of bread, biscuits, etc.	4	3
9.	399	manufacturing and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	less than 0.5	3
10.	365	manufacturing of brass and bell metal products	5	3
11.	336	manufacturing of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	less than 0.5	3
12.	388	repairing of bicycles and tricycles	2	2
13.	392	assembling and repairing of watches	1	2
14.	200	production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	5	2
15.	367	manufacturing of metal products other than of iron, brass, etc.	1	2
16.	314	repairs of shoes and other leather footwear	1	2

Sl. No.	Minor Group	Name of industry	Percentage of the total No. of workshops and factories			Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5
			Srinagar Jammu				
17.	303	all types of binding, stitching, etc.	less than 0.5	1			
18.	378	manufacturing of electronic equipment such as radios, microphones	less than 0.1	1			
19.	342	manufacture of lime	0.5	1			
20.	280	sawing and planing of wood	2	1			
21.	230	cotton ginning, cleaning, etc.	less than 0.5	1			
22.	215	production of ice	do.	less than 1			
23.	320	manufacturing of tyres and tubes	do.	do.			
24.	214	production of aerated and mineral water	do.	do.			
25.	207	production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	1	do.			
26.	350	manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	2	do.			
27.	206	production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	less than 0.5	do.			
28.	272	embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	6	less than 1			
29.	302	all other types of printing including lithography and engraving	less than 1	do.			
30.	362	manufacture of armaments	do.	do.			
31.	237	printing of cotton textiles	less than 0.5	less than 0.5			
32.	271	manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted fabrics	do.	do.			
33.	233	cotton dyeing, bleaching	less than 1	do.			
34.	300	printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	do.	0.5 do.			
35.	282	manufacturing of structural wooden goods, such as doors, windows, etc.	do.	1 do.			
36.	287	manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	do.	0.5 do.			
37.	224	manufacture of snuff					
38.	235	cotton weaving in hand-looms			do.	1 do.	
39.	263	weaving of silk textiles by power-looms				1 do.	
40.	368	enamelling, galvanizing, plating and welding of metal products			do.	1 do.	
41.	234	cotton weaving in power-looms			do.	0.5 do.	
42.	270	manufacturing of carpets			do.	do.	
43.	315	repairs of all other leather products except footwear			do.	do.	
44.	353	manufacturing of glass bangles and beads			do.	do.	
45.	390	manufacturing of optical instruments and lenses			do.	do.	
46.	389	manufacturing of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles			do.	do.	
47.	202	production of indigenous sugar			do.	do.	1
48.	260	spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill			do.	do.	0.5
Following are the industries found in Jammu city only :—							
1.	335	manufacturing of medicines and pharmaceutical preparations except soap				2	
2.	301	printing and publishing of books				less than 1	
3.	364	manufacturing of iron and steel furniture				less than 0.5	
4.	278	manufacturing of umbrellas				do.	
5.	339	manufacturing of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above				do.	
6.	204	slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish				do.	
7.	216	production of ice cream				do.	
8.	277	manufacturing of coir and coir products				do.	
9.	331	manufacturing of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes				less than 0.5	

10.	340	manufacturing of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc.	Less than 0.5 do.	15.	279	processing and manufacturing of textile products not covered above	less than 0.5
11.	341	manufacturing of cement and cement products	do.	16.	283	manufacturing of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin, etc.	do.
12.	356	manufacturing of earthen toys and artwares	do.	17.	310	currying, tanning and finishing of hides	less than .5
13.	375	manufacturing of electric lamps and fans	do.	18.	321	manufacturing of rubber footwear	"
14.	394	manufacturing and tuning of musical instruments	do.	19.	326	manufacturing of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	"
15.	396	manufacture of sports goods	do.	20.	333	manufacturing of ammunition, explosives and fireworks	"
Following are the industries found in Srinagar city only :—							
1.	255	wool weaving in handlooms	4%	21.	343	manufacturing of cement and cement products	"
2.	284	manufacturing of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	4%	22.	391	manufacturing of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	"
3.	256	embroidery and artwork in woolen textiles	3%	It is clear from the above statements that there are in all 85 industries in the two principal cities of the State. Of these, 48 are common, 15 are found in Jammu and 22 in Srinagar only.			
4.	264	weaving of silk textiles by handlooms	2%	In both the cities, the highest proportion of workshops is claimed by minor group 273 (making of textile garments including raincoats) though the proportion in Srinagar is fairly higher than that of Jammu. Manufacturing of jewellery and silver ware workshops claim the next highest majority of workshops in both the cities.			
5.	292	manufacturing of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes, etc.	1%	Other industries which have been returned in equal proportions are :—			
6.	312	manufacturing of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	1%	1.	manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures		
7.	288	manufacturing of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	1%	2.	repairing of bicycles and tricycles		
8.	343	manufacturing of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	less than 0.5	3.	printing other than printing of newspapers and periodicals		
9.	313	manufacturing of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311 and 312)	do.	4.	manufacturing of armaments		
10.	251	wool cleaning and processing	do.	5.	printing of cotton textiles		
11.	223	manufacture of hooka tobacco	do.	6.	manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted fabrics		
12.	243	printing of jute textiles	do.	7.	printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals		
13.	262	spinning of silk other than in mills	do.	8.	manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than plywood		
14.	274	manufacturing of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattresses, textile bags	do.				

- of snuff
- 10. spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill
- 11. cotton weaving in powerlooms
- 12. manufacturing of carpets and durries, etc.
- 13. repairing of other leather products except footwear
- 14. manufacturing of glass bangles and beads
- 15. manufacturing of optical instruments and lenses
- 16. manufacturing of other transport equipment, such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.

The following industries common to both the cities claim higher proportion of workshops in Jammu :—

- 1. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles
- 2. manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear
- 3. production of other food products such as sweetmeats and condiments, etc.
- 4. manufacturing and repair-work of goods not assignable to any group
- 5. assembling and repairing of watches and clocks
- 6. manufacturing of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium).
- 7. repairing of shoes and other footwear
- 8. binding industry
- 9. manufacturing of electronic equipment such as radios, etc.
- 10. manufacturing of lime
- 11. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling
- 12. production of ice
- 13. manufacturing of tyres and tubes
- 14. production of aerated water
- 15. production of dairy products
- 16. production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane etc.
- 17. manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds
- 18. manufacture of jewellery, silver ware and wares using gold and other precious metals.

Common industries run in a larger proportion of workshops in Srinagar are :—

- 1. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as wire nets, etc.

- 2. bakery products
- 3. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products
- 4. production of rice, atta flour etc., by milling, de-husking etc.
- 5. sawing and planing of wood
- 6. production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils)
- 7. manufacturing of eathenware and earthen pottery
- 8. embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes
- 9. cotton dyeing, bleaching
- 10. manufacturing of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows, etc.
- 11. cotton weaving on handlooms
- 12. weaving of silk textiles by powerlooms
- 13. enamelling, galvanizing, plating, polishing and welding of metal products.
- 14. making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.

Size of Employment.

State— The total number of persons engaged in factories and workshops in the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State stands at 90,514 of whom 59,314 have been returned from the rural and 31,200 from the urban sector. The houselist population for the State as a whole and its rural and urban sectors being 35,37,778, 29,44,922 and 5,92,856 respectively, it is apparent that the proportions of persons engaged in various industries in the three sectors stand at 2.56, 2.01 and 5.26 respectively.

The subjoined statement gives the number of persons in the rural and urban sectors employed in industries which are run with electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse, etc. etc. and no power:—

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
Rural	2,674	2,807	14,779	21,645	17,409
Urban	10,336	93	7,080	540	13,151

Rural— It is apparent that in the rural sector, the largest number of persons is engaged in industries which are run with other power. Industries employing no power absorb the next largest number. Workshops run on electricity and liquid fuel provide

employment to very few people, not exceeding 9.2% of the total number in the rural areas.

Urban—In the urban sector, industries run with electricity claim the next largest number of employees and constitute 33.1% of the total man power. The number of persons working in factories and manufacturing concerns run with no power is however the largest.

Workshops run with power other than electricity,

Districts	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Houselist population	Persons employed	Percentage	Houselist population	Persons employed	Percentage	Houselist population	Persons employed	Percentage
Anantnag	651576	16390	2.52	605357	13350	2.21	46219	3040	6.58
Srinagar	622632	26209	4.21	333515	8866	2.66	289117	17343	6.00
Baramulla	597003	10396	1.74	540224	8173	1.51	56779	2223	3.92
Ladakh	83461	2584	3.10	79844	2394	3.00	3617	190	5.25
Doda	272584	5293	1.94	256456	4682	1.83	16128	611	3.79
Udhampur	250461	6564	2.62	233048	6188	2.66	17416	376	2.16
Jammu	537874	12746	2.37	406862	6022	1.48	131012	6724	5.13
Kathua	208386	6023	2.89	192567	5607	2.91	15819	416	2.63
Poonch	313801	4309	1.37	297052	4032	1.36	16749	277	1.65

The statement shows that the highest proportion of persons employed in the two sectors put together has been returned from district Srinagar at 4.21%. In the rural sector, Ladakh comes at the top and Kathua ranks next. The highest proportion in the urban areas has been returned from district Anantnag.

Location of important factories.

Factories and workshops have been merged together in the houselists and it is not possible to give the strength of each of these separately.

According to the Indian Factories Act and the Jammu and Kashmir Factories Act, a registered factory, however, includes any premises where either

(a) ten or more persons are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or

(b) twenty or more persons are working or were working on any day of the preceding

liquid fuel, coal, wood, etc., and those using liquid fuel, provide employment to a handful of persons only.

Districts.

The subjoined statement gives the district-wise population returned through houselists by urban and rural sectors, the number of persons employed in workshops and factories and their proportions to the total population :—

twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is carried on without the aid of power.

Based on this definition, following are the important factories in the rural and urban sectors of the various districts of the State.

Anantnag.

Rural— The names of registered factories in the rural sector of Anantnag District are given below :—

- 1. Sawing and planing of wood.
- 2. Brick manufacturing.
- 3. Manufacturing of sports goods.
- 4. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking, etc.
- 5. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.
- 6. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as wire nets, bolts, G. I. pipes, etc.
- 7. Production of edible fats and oils.

8. Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.

Among these, the most important factory is the Govt. Joinery Mill which has been set up in the suburbs of Pampore town on the Srinagar-Pathankot National Highway. The factory is very near river Jhelum and transportation of the principal raw material namely logs of Deodar, Conifer and kail extracted from the forests involves nominal expense, as these can easily reach the factory premises by being floated down the river. The labour required is also locally available to the extent necessary. The establishment of this factory became necessary after the raids of 1947 for the trans-shipment of timber by surface route to the nearest rail-head at Pathankot.

There are four other factories engaged in sawing and planing of wood. Out of these, two including Govt. Joinery Mill are run on electricity and the other three on liquid fuel. Timber, the principal raw material for running saw mills and for manufacturing of doors and windows, etc. is available in large quantities in Kashmir and yields a substantial revenue to the State Exchequer.

Bricks and tiles are manufactured in a Government owned factory in the outskirts of Pampore town. The clay available at this place is according to expert opinion most suitable for brick manufacturing. Another advantage of the location of the factory at this site is that the bricks and tiles can be easily transported to the city by river. Fuel which is also consumed by the factory is available at cheap rates than those prevailing in the city.

A sports goods factory has been established on the National Highway near Bijbehara Willow, which is the most important raw material for the manufacture of cricket bats is available in fairly large quantities in the district as a whole and in the areas adjoining the site of the factory in particular.

Besides the large number of small workshops run on water, there are 22 others engaged in the production of atta, flour etc., which consume liquid fuel. Of these, one is of the scale of a factory engaging 35 persons. Needless to say that food cereals are available in the adjoining rural areas in large quantities.

There are three factories manufacturing furniture

and fixtures and all the three are run with manual power. Timber, as already stated, is locally available at cheap rates.

Urban— The only important factories in the urban parts of the district consist of wool weaving on handlooms and bakery products. Among the former, one employing 126 persons is functioning in Pampore town and is owned and administered by Gandhi Ashram.

Wheat being available all over the district, factories and workshops engaged in bakery products are found everywhere.

Srinagar.

Urban— Apart from some of the common-place industries, such as the production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking which number 167, the most important factories functioning in urban areas consist of :—

1. Silk spinning and silk weaving on powerlooms.
2. Carpet weaving.
3. Namdah weaving.
4. Embroidery
5. Wood carving
6. Shawl manufacturing.
7. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures
8. Silk weaving on handlooms
9. Papier machie.
10. Leather and fur manufacturing.
11. Production of edible fats and oils.

Rearing of cocoons and spinning of silk yarn are nationalized industries in Jammu and Kashmir. Cocoon rearing provides part time employment to thousands of people in the rural areas of the valley. The seed is distributed by the Government who later on collect the crop from the rearers against payment made at prescribed rates. It is for this reason that the labour employed for the production of silk yarn is concentrated in Government Silk Factory only which provides employment to 1700 persons, the highest in any factory in the State.

Mulberry leaf on which silkworms are fed is available in abundance in all parts of Kashmir. The seed required for rearing of cocoons is also produced to a large extent locally in the Government Seed House.

The next important industry is weaving of silk fabrics on handlooms and powerlooms. Apart from small handloom workshops, there are about 30 factories run on electric power. Of these, the most important is the Government Silk Weaving Factory, Rajbagh which engages 500 operatives. Silk weaving has been the traditional occupation of a large section of people in Kashmir for centuries past and the procurement of technical labour for running silk weaving factories does not present any problem.

Like silk weaving, the manufacturing of carpets is carried on in workshops and factories in many parts of Srinagar city. According to table E. III, there are 20 such factories including those engaged in the manufacture of Numdas and of these four provide employment to 525 persons. The principal raw material for carpets and Numdas is wool which is mostly available locally. Carpet industry has been in existence in the State for several centuries and has developed to such a high degree that the carpets manufactured are hardly distinguishable from Persian carpets, the most coveted quality available anywhere. Technical labour is therefore available at all times and this accounts for the flourishing condition of the industry.

There is a mushroom growth of embroidery workshops and factories within and outside the city. Embroidery was first introduced in the State about five centuries ago and continues to attract the world market to this day. The main facility available for the development and economic running of the industry is the skilled labour. Further, many fabrics, such as silk, shawls, numdas, etc. on which embroidery work is done are also manufactured locally.

Walnut trees grow in large numbers in the rural parts of all the three valley districts. While a good portion of this valuable raw material is consumed as fuel, the trunks of the trees are sawn and after being imported into Srinagar employed for manufacturing furniture and other utility and decorative articles. The artisans carve chinara leaves, almond motifs, grapes, lotus and similar other designs on the surface of these products. Technical labour is available in plenty locally.

Kashmir enjoys world-wide reputation for manufacturing shawls of different designs which are not only in great demand in India, but even abroad. Shawls are mostly manufactured of fleece found on the mountain goats of Chang-

thang (Tibet), Sinkiang, Turfan and certain other areas contiguous to the State. There is a network of workshops and factories engaged in shawl manufacturing but as the raw material is becoming more and more scarce, the number of operatives has substantially declined and stands at 682 only.

Wood which forms the main raw material for manufacturing furniture and fixtures is available in sufficient quantity from the forests of the State. Besides small establishments, there are six important factories engaged in the manufacturing of furniture articles and five of these are run on electric power. Skilled labour is also available in sufficient number.

Among the factories manufacturing silk fabrics on handlooms, one is situated in the premises of silk spinning factory itself. Besides, there are some co-operative and private factories also where a large number of handlooms producing silk fabrics have been installed.

Like several other industries, small workshops producing papier machie goods are visible in almost every part of the city. There is only one important factory which provides employment to 102 persons. Waste paper which is the main raw material for this industry is locally available from book binders and other sources.

Due to the mountainous topography of the State and the existence of too many forests, wild animals, particularly bear, stag, jackal and even tigers are found everywhere. Certain other species, such as ibex, markhor and the like are also found in high altitudes. The skins of these animals are tanned and used for manufacturing leather and fur apparel. The number of establishments engaged in this industry is fairly large, but only one having 75 operatives comes under the definition of a factory.

Edible fats and oils are generally produced on cottage industry scale. There are however two factories providing employment to 49 persons. Oil-seeds are available in sufficiently large quantities in the rural areas.

Rural— Following are the important industries which are run on factory scale in the rural sector of Srinagar district :—

1. Embroidery
2. Shawl manufacturing
3. Brick manufacturing

4. Stone dressing and stone crushing.
5. Silk weaving on handlooms.
6. Wood carving.
7. Furniture and fixtures.
8. Manufacturing of willow baskets

Small workshops and factories engaged in embroidery are found in the rural areas adjoining Srinagar city. These include 12 factories employing 414 persons in all. Skilled labour is locally available.

In addition, five large scale factories engaged in manufacturing shawls and employing 293 persons are functioning in the rural areas. The source of raw material is the same as in the case of urban areas.

There are seven kilns, each of the size of a factory manufacturing bricks and using wood as fuel. Both the clay and wood are available at prices cheaper than those obtaining in the city. The number of persons employed stands at 301.

Electric power is used in 2 factories only which are engaged in stone dressing and stone crushing. The total number of persons employed is 69.

One handloom factory engaged in weaving of silk fabrics is also functioning in the outskirts of Srinagar with 35 operatives.

Wood suitable for furniture articles and for carving being available in larger quantities in the rural sector, a number of establishments is engaged in this industry. These include two factories only, one manufacturing furniture goods and the other engaged in wood carving.

Willow trees grow everywhere in the valley. This wood is not only suitable for the manufacturing of cricket bats, but also for production of willow baskets, etc. The latter claims one large-scale factory and 151 small workshops which provide employment to 392 persons in all.

Baramulla.

Rural—The most important factory in the rural sector of Baramulla district is the Government Tannery at Shalteng employing 560 persons. The principal raw material, namely untanned leather is available in every part of the valley. The factory also undertakes manufacturing of shoes, leather-cases, etc. Skilled labour is mostly imported from

Srinagar city, which is at a distance of only five miles from the factory.

The next important industry is the sawing and planing of wood. There are seven principal factories engaged in this industry and of these one provides employment to 140 persons and the other six to 326. Wood which is the main raw material is available in the adjoining forests.

Wool weaving on handlooms is generally carried on at cottage-industry scale, but there is one important factory employing 35 persons. Raw wool obtained from sheep is available locally.

Urban—Sawing and planing of wood is also carried on at a large scale on the urban areas of the district, where besides small workshops, nine factories, employing 311 persons, are operating.

The most important urban factory is the one manufacturing matches at Baramulla. Timber which is the principal raw material is made available by the Government at concessional rates.

Another important factory in the urban sector is the one producing rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking, etc., which provides employment to 180 persons.

Ladakh-District.

There are only two factories in district Ladakh, one in the urban and the other in the rural area. The former has been set up by Gandhi Ashram and manufactures cotton fabrics on handlooms, providing employment to 75 persons. The raw material is not locally available and is imported from outside. The rural factory engaging 35 persons produces rice, atta, flour, etc.

Doda-District.

There is no factory in the urban sector of Doda district. The entire district is mountainous and many of its parts are covered by dense forests. The rural sector claims eight factories in all which are engaged in sawing and planing of wood and provide employment to 187 persons.

Udhampur-District.

There are, all told, 6 factories in the District, 5 in the rural and one in the urban sector. All the 6 are engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc.

Jammu-District.

Urban—The most important factories in the urban areas of Jammu district are :—

1. Govt. Silk Spinning Factory.
2. Govt. Drug Manufacturing Factory.
3. Ice Factory.
4. Ranbir Government Press.
5. Uttam Flour Mills.
6. Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products.
7. Government Paint Factory.
8. Manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted fabrics.
9. Indo Steel Works.

The Silk Factory provides employment to 700 persons. Like its counter-parts in Srinagar, this is the only silk yarn manufacturing factory in Jammu province and is owned by the Government. The raw material consists of cocoons, which are reared on mulberry leaf in the rural areas and sold to the Government at the rates prescribed by them. The main advantage of the location of the factory in Jammu city is the availability of electric power and skilled labour.

The raw material required for drug manufacture consists of Belladonna and Pyrethrum and other medicinal herbs which are mostly imported from Kashmir and partly obtained from the forests in Jammu Province. The factory provides employment to 178 persons.

An ice factory employing about 120 persons is also running in Jammu City. Except for electric power, there is no other facility available to the factory at its present site.

The Ranbir Government Press is, as is indicated by its name, one of the oldest factories having been set up during the regime of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, the great-grand-father of the present ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh. The press is situated in the premises of the Central Jail and provides employment to about 106 persons besides jail labour.

One of the well-known factories in Jammu city is the Uttam Flour Mill. Practically, all the atta issued on ration tickets to the people of the city is produced in these mills. The number of operatives stands at 75.

The manufacturing of brass and bell metal products is carried on in a large number of small workshops and one factory. The latter is engaged in the flattening of copper circles and provides employment to 75 persons.

A small-scale factory manufacturing paints and dyes has also been set up by the Government. The raw materials are mostly imported from outside the State.

Indo Steel Works manufacture articles made of steel and provide employment to 31 persons. The raw material is imported from outside the State.

A Government factory manufacturing hosiery articles has also been set up in the city. The principal material namely, wool is obtained from the rural areas and also imported from outside the State.

Rural—Among the important industries which are operating in the rural areas of the district may be mentioned :—

1. Govt. Rosin and Turpentine Factory.
2. Govt. Sports Goods Factory.
3. Brick manufacturing.
4. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.
5. Manufacturing of rubber goods used for industrial purposes.
6. Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products.
7. Govt. Transport Workshop.

A rosin and turpentine factory is functioning at Miransahib Tehsil Ranbirsinghpore and has been in existence for several decades. Rosin which constitutes the principal raw material is collected from fur and chil trees in the forests. It is doubtful whether there is any other factory in northern India engaged in the production of rosin. The factory employs 78 persons.

The raw material used for the manufacturing of cricket bats consists of willow which is imported from Kashmir. Except for technical labour available near and around the factory, no raw material necessary for the production of sports goods is available locally. The factory has 75 skilled and unskilled workers on its rolls. There is a large number of factories and workshops manufacturing bricks in the rural areas of Jammu district. Five of the factories provide employment to 525 persons. Clay used for the manufacturing of bricks is locally available and coal of a very superior grade is obtained from Kalakot mines, about 70 miles away.

The number of workshops and factories engaged in the manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear stands at 354. These include one factory with 75 operatives. Leather, the principal raw material is locally available and can be had at cheap rates. Members of scheduled castes community who are found in comparatively greater proportion in this district undertake currying and tanning of raw leather.

There are two factories producing rubber goods and providing employment to 70 persons. All the raw material is imported from outside the State.

An important brass and bell metal products factory is also functioning in the rural areas. The raw material is imported from outside, but skilled labour is available locally. The factory engages 75 persons.

In consequence of the tribal raids of 1947, the only railway line which connected Jammu with the rest of the country via Sialkot was dismantled and the railhead transferred to Pathankot—about 70 miles away from the city. For that reason and because the previous trade route of the State was also diverted, the volume of vehicular traffic on Srinagar-Jammu-Pathankot road has gone up out of all proportions. This has necessitated the establishment of a number of transport workshops in the city. The State Govt. who possess a large fleet of vehicles of their own have also set up a separate workshop in the outskirts of the city for the maintenance and repairs of their vehicles. This factory provides employment to 84 persons.

Kathua District.

The district claims only one important factory situated in the rural areas and engaged in brick manufacturing

Poonch District.

There is no important factory either in the urban or in the rural areas of the district.

Proportion of factories and workshops where power is used to those where power is not used.

The total number of factories and workshops using power stands at 28,955 and of those using no power at 12,934. Following is the rural/urban distribution of factories and workshops using power and using no power :—

	No. of workshops and factories using power	No. of workshops and factories using no power.
Rural	25,160	9,580
Urban	3,795	3,354

In other words, 72% factories and workshops in the rural areas use power and 28% are run without any power. The corresponding proportions in the urban areas stand at 53% and 47%.

The following table gives by rural and urban the districtwise proportions of factories and workshops using power and of those using no power :—

District	Rural Urban	Proportions of factories and workshops using	
		Power	No power
Anantnag	R	68%	32%
	U	63%	37%
Srinagar	R	62%	38%
	U	43%	57%
Baramulla	R	75%	25%
	U	65%	35%
Ladakh	R	100%	—
	U	93%	7%
Doda	R	89%	11%
	U	47%	53%
Udhampur	R	71%	29%
	U	65%	35%
Jammu	R	63%	37%
	U	60%	40%
Kathua	R	58%	42%
	U	50%	50%
Poonch	R	77%	23%
	U	57%	43%

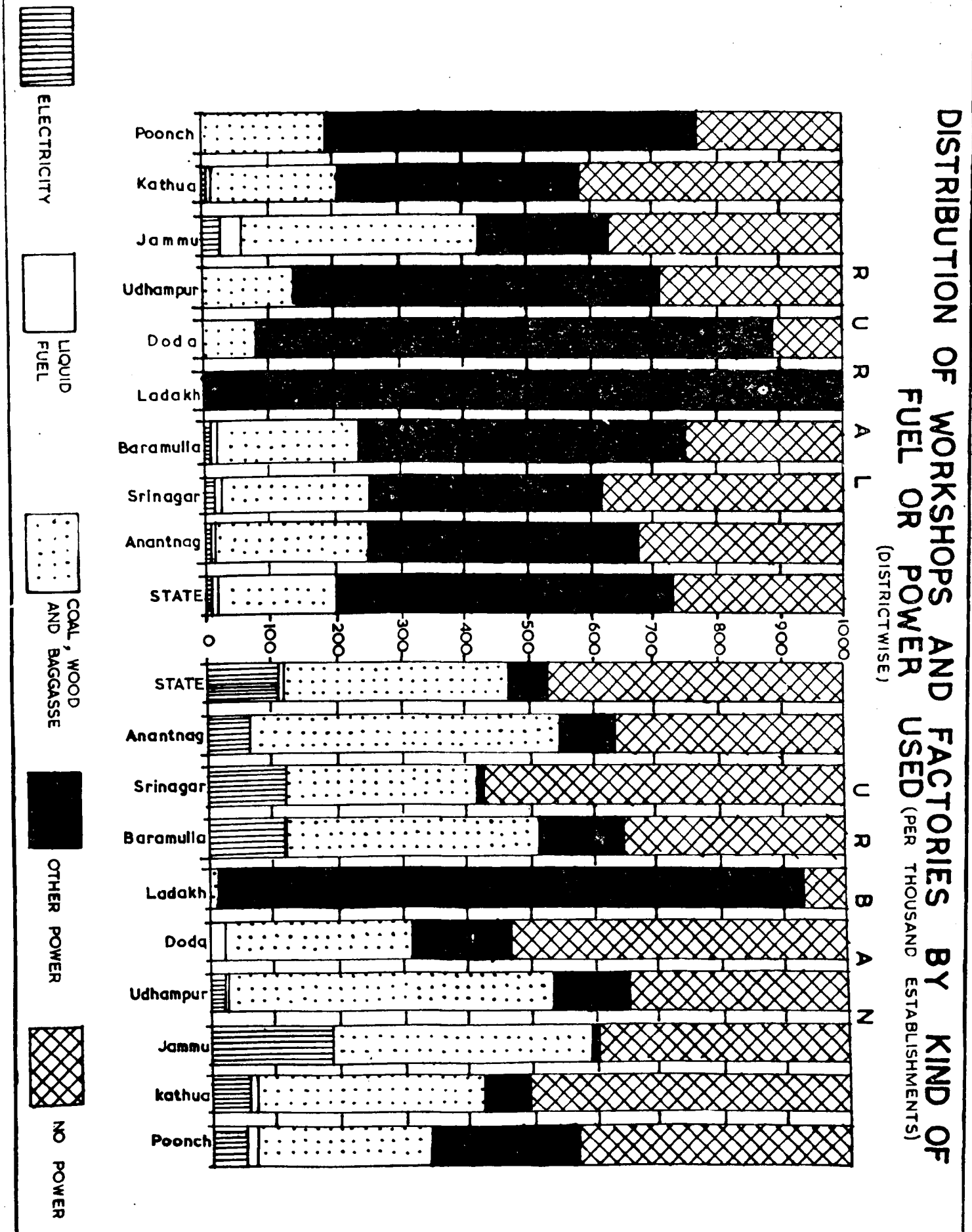
The corresponding proportions for the towns with population of over 50,000 are given below :—

	Using power	Using no power
Srinagar Municipality	43%	57%
Jammu Municipality	60%	40%

It is clear that the incidence of factories and workshops using power in Srinagar and using no power in Jammu is more or less the same.

Most important power used for industries.

The most important power used in 44%



rural workshops and factories of the State is water, which caters water mills producing rice, atta, flour, etc. In the urban sector, however, coal, wood and lignite are the most important fuels, electricity ranking only next.

This is also true of the individual districts except Ladakh and Jammu. In Ladakh, the most important power in both the sectors is water and in Jammu, coal and wood are used in the largest number of factories in the rural and urban areas.

Cities of Srinagar and Jammu.

In so far as the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar are concerned, coal, wood and lignite constitute the most important fuel.

Judging from the size of employment, it will be seen that while the largest number of persons in the rural sector of the State is engaged in water mills, factories and workshops using electricity in urban areas absorb over 33% of the industrial labour.

Anantnag District.

In Anantnag district, water and wood are important fuels in the rural and urban areas respectively providing employment to much larger number of persons compared to workshops and factories using other power and no power.

Srinagar District.

Wood and lignite are the most important fuel in so far as the rural areas of Srinagar district are concerned, but in the urban areas, industrial establishments run on electricity absorb the largest number of persons, representing about 37% of the total labour.

Baramulla District.

In the urban areas of Baramulla, electricity is the most important fuel and factories and workshops using electric power provide employment to about 38% urban population engaged in industries. So far as the rural sector is concerned, water is the most important fuel in this district also.

Ladakh District.

The only power used in both the sectors of Ladakh district except for three workshops using wood is water.

Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch.

In Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch,

industries functioning in the rural sector are mostly run on water and those set up in the towns use wood or coal as fuel.

Jammu.

Industrial concerns using electric power in the urban areas of Jammu district absorb the largest number of persons when compared with the factories and workshops using other kinds of power. In the rural sector, workshops and factories using coal engage about 47% of the total number of workers in industries.

It is obvious from the above that in the urban areas of Srinagar and Jammu only, the most important fuel is electricity, and but for one or two exceptions, water is the most important fuel used for industrial production in the rural areas of the State.

Relationship between industry and power used.

State.

Rural— The most important power in the rural areas of the State is power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, lignite, wood etc., which feeds over 52% factories and workshops in this sector. In so far as urban areas are concerned, the largest number of workshops and factories constituting about 47% is run without any power at all.

The subjoined statement shows the number and percentage of workshops and factories using different kinds of power in the rural and urban sectors :—

Power used	No. and percentage of workshops and factories in	
	Rural	Urban
(i) Electricity	186 or 0.53%	830 or 11.61%
(ii) Liquid fuel	217 or 0.62%	24 or 0.34%
(iii) Coal, lignite, wood	6533 or 18.81%	2533 or 35.43%
(iv) Other power	18224 or 52.46%	408 or 5.71%
(v) No power	9580 or 27.58%	3354 or 46.91%

The statement shows that about 99% workshops and factories in the rural areas are maintained on coal, lignite, wood, etc., other power or no power. Factories and workshops using electricity or liquid fuel are very few in this

sector and their proportions are also considerably small.

In so far as the urban areas are concerned, over 82% workshops and factories either use coal, lignite, wood etc. or no power at all. Electricity is the third important fuel according to the number of factories and workshops in this sector. Unlike rural areas, very few industries are run on other power. The following statements give a detailed description of the various industries fed by different types of fuels together with the percentage of workshops and factories covered by each industry separately for the rural and urban areas of the State :—

Name of industry	Percentage of work-shops and factories in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
(i) Electricity		
1. Production of rice, atta	0.30	4.29
2. Sawing and Planing of wood	0.07	1.12
3. Weaving of silk textiles by powerloom	0.03	0.57
4. Miscellaneous industries	0.03	0.42
5. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as wire nets, bolts.	0.02	0.21
6. Production of edible fats and oils	0.01	0.27
7. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	0.01	1.83
8. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	0.01	0.24
9. Cotton weaving in power-looms	0.01	0.03
10. Wool weaving on power-looms	0.01	—
11. Manufacturing of structural stone goods, etc.	0.01	0.17
12. Repairing of radios	N	0.56
13. Manufacturing of sports goods	N	—
14. Wood carving	N	0.03
15. Manufacturing of structural wooden goods, etc.	0.01	0.12
16. Manufacturing of armaments	N	0.04

17. Manufacturing of copper and tin articles	N	0.01
18. Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products	0.01	0.04
19. Manufacturing of rubber goods used for industrial purposes	0.01	—
20. Manufacturing of wires	N	—
21. Production of fruit products such as jam, etc.	N	0.01
22. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins	N	—
23. All other types of printing, including lithography, engraving, etc.	—	0.34
24. Manufacturing of medicines	—	0.22
25. Production of ice	—	0.18
26. Vulcanising of tyres and tubes	—	0.15
27. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures	—	0.14
28. Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	—	0.13
29. Printing and publishing of books	—	0.12
30. Production of aerated water	—	0.07
31. Embroidery and making of crepe lace, etc.	—	0.06
32. Manufacturing of boxes and packing cases	—	0.06
33. Enamelling, galvanizing, polishing of metal products	—	0.06
34. Making of textile garments	—	0.03
35. Repairs of spectacles	—	0.03
36. Wool cleaning and processing	—	0.01
37. Production of ice-cream	—	0.01
38. Manufacturing of dyes, paints and colours	—	0.01
39. Manufacturing of surgical instruments	—	0.01
40. Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	Nil	0.02
41. Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	N	—

Name of industry	Percentage of work-shops and factories in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
(ii) Liquid Fuel		
1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	0.51	0.13
2. Sawing and planing of wood	0.10	0.10
3. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing, etc.	0.01	0.02
4. Production of edible fats and oils	N	—
5. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	N	0.04
6. Manufacturing of structural stone goods, etc.	N	0.03
7. Miscellaneous industries	N	0.01
8. Manufacturing of structural wooden goods, etc.	—	0.01
(iii) Coal, lignite, wood, etc.		
1. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as wire-nets	8.95	6.50
2. Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery	4.39	1.97
3. Manufacturing of jewellery and silverware	2.14	10.73
4. Production of bread, cakes, biscuits, etc.	1.88	5.39
5. Production of sweetmeats and condiments	0.68	2.69
6. Manufacturing of bricks	0.19	0.04
7. Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products	0.15	2.84
8. Production of indigenous sugar	0.13	0.28
9. Enamelling, galvanizing, polishing of metal products	0.12	0.62
10. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	0.06	1.05
11. Manufacturing of soap	0.02	0.48
12. Manufacturing of armaments	0.02	0.43
13. Rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons	0.02	0.03

14. Production of butter, ghee, etc.	0.01	0.06
15. Cotton dyeing, bleaching, etc.	0.01	0.78
16. Manufacturing of animal and man-drawn vehicles	0.01	0.08
17. Miscellaneous industries	0.01	0.10
18. Manufacturing of medicines, etc.	0.01	0.03
19. Production of indigenous liquor	N	—
20. Manufacturing of lime	—	0.21
21. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	—	0.13
22. Vulcanising of tyres and tubes	—	0.04
23. Manufacturing of glass bangles and beads	—	0.04
24. Repairing of all other leather products except footwear	—	0.03
25. Manufacturing of other chemical products	—	0.03
26. Production of liquors other than indigenous liquors	—	0.01
27. Spinning of silk other than in mills	—	0.01
28. Manufacturing of matches	—	0.01
29. Manufacturing of earthen images, busts and statues	—	0.01
30. Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	—	0.81
(iv) Other power.		
1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling	44.39	4.01
2. Production of edible fats and oils	8.06	1.69
3. Production of fruit products, such as jam	0.01	—
(v) No Power.		
1. Wool weaving on hand-looms	8.65	3.25
2. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear	5.80	4.35

Name of industry	Percentage of work-shops and factories in			
	Rural areas	Urban areas		
3. Making of textile garments, including raincoats	4.63	17.67	24. Miscellaneous industries	0.01 0.31
4. Manufacturing of materials from cork, bamboo, wicker, etc.	2.31	1.18	25. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fruits and canning of fish	0.01 0.06
5. Cotton weaving on handlooms	2.23	1.51	26. Wool cleaning and pressing (scouring)	0.01 0.04
6. Repairing of leather shoes and other footwear	1.22	1.50	27. Making of durries	0.01 0.03
7. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures	1.10	2.55	28. Sawing and planing of wood	0.01 0.53
8. Embroidery and making of phulkari	0.54	—	29. Manufacturing of medicines, etc.	0.01 0.11
9. Carpentry works connected with the repairs of agricultural implements	0.20	0.01	30. Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	0.01 0.18
10. Shawl making	0.19	1.58	31. Rearing of bees for production of honey	N —
11. Manufacturing of structural wooden goods, such as doors	0.17	0.30	32. Production of aerated water	N 0.27
12. Production of rice, atta, flour by milling, etc.	0.12	0.06	33. Production of jerda and other chewing tobacco	N —
13. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	0.06	0.24	34. Production of ice-cream	N 0.02
14. Production of butter, ghee, cheese, etc.	0.05	0.9	35. Manufacturing of tin boxes	N 0.34
15. Tanning, currying and finishing of hides, etc.	0.05	0.03	36. Manufacturing of sports goods	N 0.01
16. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	0.05	1.04	37. Manufacturing of leather products, such as, leather suitcases, etc.	N 0.10
17. Weaving of silk textiles by handlooms	0.04	0.94	38. Manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	N 0.14
18. Manufacturing of snuff	0.03	0.42	39. Embroidery and making of crepe lace, etc.	— 2.88
19. Cotton dyeing, bleaching, etc.	0.02	0.11	40. Manufacturing of papier mache goods	— 0.48
20. Wood carving	0.02	1.55	41. Manufacturing of clothing and wearing apparel made of leather and fur.	— 0.46
21. Manufacturing of ammunition, explosives and fire-works	0.01	0.01	42. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	— 0.42
22. Production of ducks, hens, etc.	0.01	—	43. Book binding industry	— 0.41
23. Printing of cotton textiles	0.01	0.11	44. Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power	— 0.10
			45. Manufacturing of boxes and packing cases etc.	— 0.09
			46. Manufacturing of animal and man-drawn vehicles	— 0.07

Name of Industry	Percentage of work-shops and factories in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
47. Manufacturing of iron and steel furniture.	—	0.06
48. Manufacturing of umbrellas.	—	0.04
49. Other printing works.	—	0.04
50. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as wirenets.	—	0.03
51. Manufacturing, repairing and tuning of musical instruments.	—	0.03
52. Manufacturing of hooka tobacco.	—	0.01
53. Cotton spinning (other than in mills).	—	0.01
54. Printing of jute textiles.	—	0.01
55. Manufacturing of other products from jute, such as ropes, etc.	—	0.01
56. Wool Spinning (other than in mills).	—	0.01
57. Manufacturing of made-up textile goods, such as curtains, pillow cases, etc.	—	0.01
58. Making of brushes, brooms, etc. from cocoanut fibre.	—	0.01
59. Manufacturing of dolls and tools (rugs and cotton).	—	0.01
60. Repairs of all other leather products except footwear.	—	0.01
61. Manufacturing of rubber footwear.	—	0.01
62. Manufacturing of other coal and coaltar products.	—	0.01
63. Manufacturing of cement tiles.	—	0.01
64. Manufacturing of lime.	—	0.01
65. Enamelling, galvanizing, plating etc.	—	0.01
66. Repairing and servicing of fans.	—	0.01
67. Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.	—	0.01
68. Repairs of spectacles.	—	0.01

Similar statements giving the number and percentages of factories and workshops fed by each type of fuel and the proportions of workshops and factories covered by each industry in the rural and urban sectors of the various districts of the State will be found in Appendix-II appearing at the end of this chapter.

There are very few industries falling in division 0 (agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting). In any case, so far as the rural areas of the State are concerned, all these are reflected in major group 04. These industries are either being run with coal, wood or bagasse or no power in the proportion of two to one.

In so far as division 2 and 3 is concerned, the highest proportion of industries is fed by power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse. Those using no power come next and others run on coal, wood, etc. rank third. The proportions of factories and workshops using electricity and liquid fuel are extremely small.

Industries using other power are mostly reflected in minor groups 200 and 207, viz., production of atta, flour, rice, etc. by milling and de-husking and production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils).

Those using no power include:—

1. weaving of wool and cotton fabrics on handlooms,
2. making of garments,
3. manufacturing of materials from bamboo, whicker, leaves, etc.,
4. manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear,
5. repairing of shoes and other leather footwear,
6. embroidery work,
7. manufacturing of doors, windows, etc.,
8. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures,
9. currying, tanning and finishing of hides & skins,
10. shawl manufacturing.

About 20% factories and workshops engaged in industries falling in division 2 and 3 use coal, wood and bagasse. These include:—

1. bakery products,

2. production of other food products such as sweetmeats etc.,
3. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
4. enamelling, galvanizing, polishing & welding of metals,
5. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as wirenets, etc.,
6. brick manufacturing,
7. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
8. manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.,
9. production of indigenous sugar.

The aggregate proportion of workshops and factories using electricity and liquid fuel stands at 1.1% only. The industries using these fuels consist of those engaged in:—

1. producing atta, flour, rice etc. by milling,
2. production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils),
3. cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, etc.,
4. weaving cotton on powerlooms,
5. weaving wool on powerlooms,
6. weaving silk textiles by powerlooms,
7. sawing and planing of wood,
8. wood carving,
9. manufacturing of structural stone goods,
10. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
11. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, etc.,
12. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles,
13. manufacturing of sports goods.

Districts.

General— The largest proportion of workshops and factories in the State use power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse in all the districts except Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua. In Srinagar and Kathua districts, the highest proportion is claimed by industries which are run without any power. Coal, wood and bagasse are the most important fuels and feed the largest number of workshops and factories in the rural sector of Jammu district. The extent to which different fuels are used for industrial

production in each of the districts of the State is indicated in the following paragraphs:—

Anantnag.

Rural— Over 42% factories in the rural areas of this district are run on water or animal-power, being mostly engaged in the production of rice, flour, or production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils). Like other valley districts, Anantnag abounds in streams, nallahs, etc., which facilitate the establishment of water mills. Further, the cost of production by using water is much less than that incurred with electricity and other fuels. Further, electric power is available only in a very small number of villages in the district.

No power— Industries which use no power claim over 32% workshops and factories. These include, among others:—

1. weaving of cotton fabrics,
2. weaving of woollen fabrics,
3. making of garments,
4. making of gabbas,
5. making of willow baskets and kangris,
6. manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear,
7. repairing of shoes and other leather footwear,
8. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.

Coal, wood and bagasse— The proportion of workshops and factories using wood fuel stands at 24.3%. Wood is available at very cheap rates in all the rural areas of Kashmir valley when compared with the urban sector. The principal industries using wood consist of:—

1. bakery products,
2. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
3. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, wire nets,
4. manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.
5. brick manufacturing,
6. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
7. enamelling, galvanizing, plating and polishing and welding of metal products,

Electricity and Liquid Fuel— These account for 10% workshops and factories. The industries run on electricity and diesel oil, etc. include those engaged in:—

1. production of rice, atta flour, etc. by milling,
2. sawing and planing of wood.
3. manufacturing of sports goods.

The fact that the number of industries using electricity or liquid fuel is very small is explained by the non-availability of electricity in most parts of the rural areas and the high rates at which liquid fuel can be had.

Urban— In striking contrast with the rural sector, industries run on power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse in urban parts comprise less than 9% factories and workshops. Wood is the most important fuel in this sector and is used in about 48% manufacturing concerns. This, as will be seen later on, is also true of the urban sector of Baramulla district, but does not hold good in the case of Srinagar district. The reason is obvious. Fuel can be had at cheaper rates in the urban areas of Anantnag and Baramulla districts when compared with Srinagar municipality and its other adjoining towns.

Wood— The industries using wood comprise:—

1. production of bakery products,
2. cotton dyeing and bleaching,
3. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
4. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
5. manufacturing of copper utensils and tin can etc.,
6. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as wire nets, etc.,
7. manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.

No power— Industries which do not use any power at all claim the next highest proportion in the urban areas of Anantnag district. Among these may be mentioned:—

1. wool weaving on handlooms,
2. manufacturing of gabbas and embroidery work,

3. making of textile garments,
4. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures,
5. manufacturing of materials from cork, willow, etc.,
6. manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.

Other power— Power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood, etc. is used by workshops and factories producing atta, rice, flour, etc. or edible fats and oils.

Electricity, etc.— About 7% workshops and factories are being run on electricity and liquid fuel. These consist of:—

1. production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling,
2. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling,
3. sawing and planing of wood,
4. manufacturing of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows, beams, etc.,
5. repairing of radio sets, etc.,
6. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.

Srinagar District.

Rural— In the rural areas of Srinagar district, the proportions of workshops and factories run without any power and of those using power other than electricity, liquid fuel, wood, coal, etc. are more or less equal, the former being about 38% and the latter about 37%. Industries which do not use any power are engaged in:—

1. production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, de-husking,
2. weaving of cotton fabrics on handlooms,
3. weaving of woollen fabrics on handlooms,
4. shawl manufacturing,
5. embroidery,
6. making of garments,
7. manufacturing of willow baskets, kangris, etc.,
8. manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear,
9. repairing of shoes and other leather footwear.

As in Anantnag district and other parts of the State, industries run on other power include production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by water mills and production of edible fats and oils.

Wood— Industries using wood as fuel rank third in the order of numerical strength of workshops and factories. Important among these are:—

1. bakery products,
2. brick manufacturing,
3. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
4. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
5. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, etc.,
6. manufacturing of jewellery and silverware etc.

Electricity, etc.— Electricity and liquid fuel are used in every 15 factories or workshops in a thousand. The industries using these fuels include:—

1. rice and atta husking mills,
2. oil mills,
3. silk weaving on powerlooms,
4. wood carving,
5. manufacturing of structural stone goods.

Urban— About 57% workshops and factories in Srinagar municipality and the other two towns of Srinagar district are engaged in the production of goods, for which no power whatever is used. This high proportion is not due to non-availability of electric power or other fuels, but the nature of industries involved is such that no fuel whatever is needed. Important among the industries using no power are:—

1. carpet weaving,
2. numdah weaving,
3. embroidery,
4. wood carving,
5. shawl manufacturing,
6. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures,
7. silk weaving on handlooms,
8. papier machie,
9. leather and fur products,
10. cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, etc.,
11. making of textile garments,
12. cotton cloth weaving on handlooms,
13. manufacturing of willow baskets and kangris,

14. repairing of cycles,
15. repairs of watches and clocks.

Wood— The next important fuel is wood which accounts for 30% workshops and factories approximately. These include:—

1. bakery products,
2. cotton dyeing and bleaching,
3. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
4. manufacturing of armaments,
5. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
6. manufacturing of copper utensils,
7. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as wire nets, etc.,
8. manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.

Electricity—The number of workshops and factories using electricity is also fairly large, though proportionately much less when compared with those using wood as fuel or using no power. Principal among the industries fed with electric power are:—

1. production of rice, atta, flour, etc.,
2. oil mills,
3. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing, and baling,
4. spinning of silk yarn,
5. silk weaving on powerlooms,
6. sawing and planing of wood,
7. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures,
8. wood carving,
9. printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals,
10. other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etc.,
11. manufacturing of structural stone goods,
12. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as wire nets, etc.,
13. enamelling, galvanizing, polishing and welding of metal products,
14. repairing of radio sets,
15. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles,
16. manufacturing of surgical instruments.

Other power— Power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal and wood is used in the same

industries as those of Anantnag district, but the number of these workshops is comparatively very small.

Baramulla.

Rural— About 51% workshops and factories in the rural sector of Baramulla district use power other than electricity, liquid fuel and coal, wood, etc. All these are engaged in the production of atta, rice, flour, or edible fats and oils.

No power— Industries which are run with no power claim the next highest proportion of workshops and factories. These comprise the same industries as those of the rural areas of Anantnag district run on no power except weaving of cotton fabrics on handlooms and manufacturing of gabbas, which are not found in Baramulla district. Some workshops are, however, engaged in embroidery work and making of textiles.

Workshops using coal or wood rank third numerically. In this district also, industries using wood as fuel are the same as those of Anantnag district (rural) except brick manufacturing which has not been returned from any rural part of Baramulla district.

The number of workshops and factories using electricity or liquid fuel as power is 1.7% of the total number of rural industrial concerns in Baramulla district. These are engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, sawing and planing of wood, production of edible fats and oils and currying, tanning and finishing of hides.

Urban— Coal is the most important fuel in the urban sector. Industries run without any power rank next.

The same industries as are run on coal or wood in the urban sector of Anantnag district also use these fuels in the urban areas of Baramulla district. In addition, two industries, namely manufacturing of matches and production of bricks using coal as fuel have also been returned from the urban areas of this district.

Industries, such as gabba manufacturing, embroidery work, found in urban areas do not function in any of the towns in Baramulla. Other industries run on no power in the urban areas of district Anantnag are however found in the similar areas of Baramulla.

Factories and workshops run on power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood, etc. are engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc. or edible fats and oils.

About 12% factories and workshops use electric power. Among these, mention may be made of those engaged in:—

1. production of rice, atta, flour, etc.,
2. production of edible fats and oils,
3. sawing and planing of wood,
4. manufacturing of packing cases for export of fruits,
5. manufacturing of structural stone goods,
6. repairing of radio sets.

Ladakh.

Rural—Except for 0.1% factories and workshops, all others in the rural areas of district Ladakh are run on power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse. The only industry falling in this category is production of atta and flour, etc. by water mills.

Workshops using wood as fuel are engaged in the production of sundry hardwares, such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, screws, etc.

Urban— In the town of Leh, the only urban area of district Ladakh, about 92% workshops and factories use other power, 7% no power and 1.2% wood as fuel.

Power other than electricity and liquid fuel is used for production of atta, flour, rice etc.

Five industries are run without any power. These are:—

1. weaving of cotton cloth,
2. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures,
3. garment making,
4. sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, bolts, etc.,
5. jewellery, silverware etc.,

Except for sundry hardwares, which are being manufactured in two workshops, all other industries claim only one workshop in each case.

There is also one workshop producing sundry hardware which is using wood as fuel.

Doda.

Rural— Following are the proportions of workshops and factories using different kinds of power in the rural areas of district Doda:—

Other power	No power	Coal, wood, etc.	Liquid fuel, etc.
80.7%	11.1%	8%	.02%

The only industry run on other power is the production of rice, atta, flour, etc. or edible fats and oils.

The following industries are run without any power :—

1. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing, etc.,
2. cotton cloth weaving on handlooms,
3. woollen cloth weaving on handlooms,
4. garment making,
5. chajj making,
6. manufacturing of leather shoes, and,
7. repairing of leather shoes.

Important among the industries using coal or wood as fuel are :—

1. making of sweetmeats and condiments,
2. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
3. manufacturing of armaments,
4. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, etc.,
5. manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.

There are six factories and one workshop engaged in sawing and planing of wood, which use liquid fuel as power. Most of these are installed in forest areas where electric power is not available.

Urban— The largest number constituting 53% of urban factories and workshops are engaged in manufacturing various products without any power. These industries consist of :—

1. cotton cloth weaving on handlooms,
2. wool cloth weaving on handlooms,
3. wooden furniture and fixtures,
4. garment making,
5. making of chajj and sirkis,
6. manufacturing of leather shoes,
7. repairing of leather shoes,
8. repairing of watches and clocks

Coal or wood is the next important fuel used in over 29% factories and workshops. Important

among the industries in which these concerns are engaged are :—

1. bakery products,
2. making of sweetmeats and condiments,
3. cotton bleaching and dyeing,
4. production of earthenware and earthen pottery,
5. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
6. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, etc.,
7. manufacturing of jewellery and silverware, etc.

Liquid fuel is used in 2.3% workshops and factories engaged in the manufacturing of :—

1. Sawing and planing of wood.
2. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.
3. Manufacturing of structural stone goods.

Electrical power is available almost in every urban area of the district, but due to prohibitive cost of generation only limited quantity enough for domestic consumption is produced.

Udhampur District.

Rural— Not a single workshop or factory is being run on electric power in the rural areas of the district. Even the proportion of factories and workshops run on liquid fuel is less than one per thousand. The rural industries are, therefore, either run on coal or wood or other power or no power in the proportions indicated below :—

Other Power	57%
No Power	29%
Coal, wood, etc.	14%

Workshops using other power are engaged in the production of rice, atta, etc., or edible fats and oils only.

As regards those using no power, the industries consist of :—

1. Weaving of cotton fabrics on handlooms.
2. Weaving of cotton cloth on handlooms.
3. Making of garments.
4. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.
5. Manufacturing of chajj and sirkis.

are engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling and de-husking, etc.

Jammu District.

Rural— The most common fuel used by the rural factories and workshops of Jammu district is coal, though the proportion of those using no power is almost the same as of those using coal, wood, etc. Industries run on coal include, among others.

1. Making of sweetmeats and condiments.
2. Making of indigenous sugar.
3. Brick manufacturing.
4. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as wire nets, etc.
5. Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.
6. Production of earthenware and earthen pottery.

Following are the important industries run without any power :—

1. Cotton cloth weaving on handlooms.
2. Garment making.
3. Wooden furniture and fixtures.
4. Manufacturing of structural wooden goods such as windows, etc.
5. Making of chajjs or sirkis.
6. Manufacturing of leather shoes and other leather goods.
7. Repairing of shoes and other leather footwear.

Power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood, etc., is used in over 20% important workshops and factories which are engaged in the manufacture of :—

1. Rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling and
2. Edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils).

About 6% factories and workshops use either electricity or liquid fuel, in the proportion of 5 to 7 approximately. These include, among others,

1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.
2. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.
3. Cotton weaving on powerlooms.

6. Manufacturing of leather shoes.
7. Repairing of leather shoes.
8. Manufacturing of ammunition, explosives and fire-works.

Wood or coal are used as fuel for manufacturing of :—

1. Indigenous sugar, etc.
2. Sweetmeats and condiments, etc.
3. Soap.
4. Earthenware and earthen pottery.
5. Brass and bell metal products.
6. Sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, etc.
7. Jewellery, silverware, etc.
8. Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products.

Urban— Over 51% workshops and factories in the urban areas use coal or wood as fuel. Important among the industries using this fuel are :—

1. Bakery products.
2. Making of sweetmeats and condiments.
3. Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery.
4. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, etc.
5. Jewellery, silverware, etc.

The next large majority of workshops and factories consists of those using no power. These comprise about 35% of the total number and are engaged in the manufacturing of :—

1. Cotton fabrics on handlooms.
2. Manufacturing of snuff.
3. Making of garments.
4. Wooden furniture and fixtures.
5. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.
6. Repairing of shoes and other leather footwear.

Power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood, etc., are used by about 12% workshops and factories. The only products manufactured are rice, atta, flour, etc. and edible fats and oils.

Factories and workshops using electricity or liquid fuel as power comprise 2.5%. All these

4. Sawing and planing of wood.
5. Manufacturing of rubber goods used for industrial purposes.
6. Manufacturing of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing.
7. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, etc.

Urban— Following are the proportions of urban workshops and factories using various types of power or no power :—

Coal, wood etc.	40.3%
Electricity and liquid fuel	19%
Other power	.9%
No power	39.8%

Industries run on coal or wood, lignite etc., include :—

1. Production of indigenous sugar.
2. Bakery products.
3. Making of sweetmeats and condiments.
4. Dyeing and bleaching of cotton cloth.
5. Soap manufacturing.
6. Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products.
7. Manufacturing of copper utensils.
8. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, etc.
9. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.
10. Manufacturing of jewellery and silverware, etc.

Industries using no power consist of :—

1. Weaving of cotton fabrics on handlooms.
2. Making of garments, etc.
3. Manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted fabrics.
4. Manufacturing of umbrellas.
5. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.
6. Manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.
7. Binding industry.
8. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear.
9. Repairs of shoes and other leather footwear.
10. Repairs of watches and clocks.

11. Repairs of cycles and tricycles.

Principal among the industries fed on electric power are,

1. Production of silk yarn.
2. Production of ice.
3. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes.
4. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, baling, etc.
5. Cotton weaving on powerlooms.
6. Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals.
7. Printing and publishing of books.
8. Other types of printing including lithography, engraving.
9. Manufacturing of dyes, paints, colours, varnishes.
10. Manufacturing of medicines.
11. Manufacturing of armaments.
12. Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products.
13. Repairing of radios.
14. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.
15. Production of rice, atta, flour by milling, etc.
16. Production of edible fats and oils.
17. Production of aerated water.
18. Production of ice-cream.

Liquid fuel is used in a very small number of workshops engaged in sawing and planing of wood or repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.

Only a few workshops and factories use power other than electricity, liquid fuel or coal. These consist of mills producing rice, atta, flour or edible fats and oils.

Kathua District.

Rural— The largest proportion of workshops and factories in the rural areas of Kathua district consist of those using no power. Following are the important industries falling in this group :—

1. Cotton cloth weaving on handlooms.
2. Wool weaving on handlooms.
3. Garments making.
4. Making of wooden furniture and fixtures.
5. Making of chajj, sirkis, etc.

6. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear,
7. Repairs of shoes and other leather footwear,
8. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins.

About 38% workshops and factories use other power and most of these are engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour or edible fats and oils.

The proportion of factories and workshops using coal or wood as fuel stands at 20% approximately. The products manufactured include :—

1. Indigenous sugar,
2. Sweetmeats and condiments,
3. Bricks.
4. Earthenware and earthen pottery,
5. Armaments,
6. Sundry hardwares such as screws, bolts, etc.,
7. Jewellery, silverware, etc.

A nominal number of workshops and factories use electricity or liquid fuel as power. The former include those engaged in the :—

1. Production of rice, atta, flour by milling, etc.,
2. Production of edible fats and oils,
3. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.

Urban— Like the rural sector, urban industries running without any power also claim the highest proportion of factories and workshops which exceeds 50%. Coal and wood constitute the most important fuel, accounting for about 36% workshops. Industries run on other power come next and those using electricity rank third. The proportion of workshops run on liquid fuel is exceedingly small.

Among the industries run without any power may be mentioned,

1. Cotton cloth weaving on handlooms,
2. Making of garments,
3. Making of wooden furniture and fixtures,
4. Making of chajj, sirkis, etc.,
5. Manufacturing of leather shoes and other footwear,
6. Repairs of shoes and other leather footwear,
7. Wool weaving on handlooms.

Industries using coal or wood consist mainly of,

1. Bakery products,
2. Sweetmeats and condiments,
3. Earthenware and earthen pottery,
4. Sundry hardwares such as screws, bolts, etc.,
5. Jewellery, silverware, etc.

Power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal and wood is used for manufacturing edible fats and oils and rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling.

About 6% workshops and factories use electricity and 1% are run on liquid fuel. Most of these are engaged in :—

1. Production of rice, atta, flour,
2. Production of edible fats and oils,
3. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling,
4. Sawing and planing of wood,
5. Repairing of radios.

Poonch District.

Rural— Workshops engaged in the production of atta, rice, flour, etc., and edible fats and oils constituting over 58% of the total number of rural industrial concerns are run on power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood, etc. Those consist mostly of water mills and ghrats or village chakkies which are found in all the rural parts of the district.

Industries run without any power claim the next largest proportion of workshops. The industries in which these are engaged consist of :—

1. manufacturing of snuff,
2. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling,
3. cotton cloth weaving on handlooms,
4. wool weaving on handlooms,
5. garments making,
6. making of wooden furniture and fixtures,
7. manufacturing of structural wooden goods, such as doors, windows,
8. manufacturing of leather shoes and other footwear,
9. repairs of shoes and other leather footwear.

Coal and wood constitute the next important fuel. The Kalakot mines where coal of very superior grade is available being situated in the

district, coal is available at comparatively cheaper rates than in any other part of the State. Further, except for the tehsil of Nowshehra, the district abounds in forests and wood used as fuel is not also expensive. Notwithstanding these facilities, the proportion of workshops and factories using coal or wood is less than 19% only. The industries run in these workshops include :—

- 1. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
- 2. manufacturing of armaments,
- 3. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as screws, etc.,
- 4. jewellery, silverware, etc.

Electricity is not available in the rural areas and this is why no industry is run on electric power. Even so far as liquid fuel is concerned, there is only one workshop run on diesel oil.

Urban— Like district Kathua, industries using no power in the urban areas of Poonch district also claim the highest proportion of workshops and factories, although electric power is available in all the urban areas of the district. Industries using no power consist of :—

- 1. manufacturing of snuff,
- 2. wool weaving on handlooms,
- 3. garments making,
- 4. wooden furniture and fixtures,
- 5. manufacturing of leather shoes and other footwear,
- 6. repairing of shoes and other leather footwear.

The most important power is coal or wood, which is used in over 27% workshops engaged in the :—

- 1. bleaching and dyeing of cotton cloth,
- 2. earthenware and earthen pottery manufacturing,
- 3. manufacturing of armaments,
- 4. manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as screws, etc.,
- 5. jewellery and silverware, etc.

Power other than electricity and liquid fuel are used in 23% workshops and factories. As in other districts, these industries are limited to production of rice, atta, flour on water mills and village chakkies and production of edible fats and oils with the assistance of animals.

Electricity and liquid fuel are used in five and about two percent workshops and factories respectively, engaged in the production of :—

- 1. aerated water,
- 2. sawing and planing of wood,
- 3. repairing of radios,
- 4. rice, atta, flour, etc.

Towns with population of over 50,000.

As stated previously, the cities of Srinagar and Jammu are the only urban areas in the State with a population of over 50,000. The sub-joined statement shows that the order of importance of various fuels used in workshops and factories of the two cities is the same in both cases. The fact, however, remains that while the largest number of factories and workshops in Srinagar and Jammu are run on no power, there is a huge disparity in their respective proportions. This is because most of these workshops and factories in Srinagar consist of those engaged in embroidery, shawl manufacture, carpet, silk and wool weaving on handlooms, numdah manufacture, wood carving, basket weaving and so on. None of these industries exists in Jammu.

It is also evident that the proportions of workshops and factories in Jammu using electricity and coal or wood, etc. are much larger than those run on these fuels in Srinagar :—

City	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood	Other power	No power
Srinagar	11.8%	N	29.6%	1.3%	57.3%
Jammu	22.7%	.4%	37%	0.3%	39.6%

Below are given the various industries together with the particular type of power used which are found in one of the two cities only :—

No power— The only industry in Jammu city not found in Srinagar which is run without using any power is the manufacturing of umbrellas. In Srinagar, however, a number of industries mentioned below are functioning which do not exist in Jammu :—

- 1. carpet weaving,
- 2. numdah manufacture,
- 3. embroidery and art work in woollen textiles,
- 4. wood carving,
- 5. shawl manufacturing,
- 6. silk weaving on handlooms,

- 7. papier machie,
- 8. clothing and weaving apparel made of leather and fur,
- 9. making of willow baskets and kangris.

Coal, wood and lignite— All the industries run on coal, wood, etc. in Srinagar are found in Jammu city also except that the proportions of the workshops and factories are at variance.

Electricity— Following are the industries run on electric power which, barring one small silk weaving workshop in Jammu, are found in Srinagar city only :—

- 1. silk weaving on powerlooms,
- 2. wood carving,
- 3. enamelling, galvanizing, polishing, plating and welding of metal products,

- 4. manufacturing of surgical instruments.

As against these, industries found in Jammu only which are run on electric power, consist of :—

- 1. manufacturing of dyes, paints and varnishes,
- 2. manufacturing of medicines,
- 3. manufacturing of armaments.

Other power— Only two or three industries fall in this group and are found in both Jammu and Srinagar.

Relationship between power used and size of employment.

The subjoined table gives the number and the percentage of persons employed in various industries classified according to power used separately for the rural and urban sectors of the State and its constituent districts:—

State/Districts		P O W E R U S E D										
		No. of persons employed	Electricity		Liquid Fuel		Coal, Lignite, Wood		Other Power		No-Power	
			No. of persons employed	Percent- age	No. of Persons employed	Percent- age	No. of persons employed	Percent- age	No. of persons employed	Percent- age	No. of persons employed	Percent- age
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	R	59314	2674	4	2807	5	14779	25	21645	36	17409	30
	U	31200	10336	33	93	N	7080	23	540	2	13151	42
Anantnag District	R	13350	565	4	1755	13	3639	28	3886	29	3505	26
	U	3040	317	10	19	1	1333	44	112	4	1259	41
Srinagar District	R	8866	594	7	68	1	2328	26	1781	20	4095	46
	U	17343	6392	37	1	N	2706	16	53	N	8191	47
Baramulla District	R	8173	864	11	400	5	2303	28	2695	33	1911	23
	U	2223	835	38	12	1	714	32	97	4	565	25
Ladakh District	R	2394	—	—	—	—	2	N	2392	100	—	—
	U	190	—	—	—	—	1	N	101	53	88	47
Doda District	R	4682	—	—	195	4	493	11	3371	72	623	13
	U	611	—	—	23	4	175	29	51	8	362	59
Udhampur District	R	6188	—	—	29	N	1008	16	3188	52	1963	32
	U	376	43	11	1	N	187	50	28	8	117	31
Jammu District	R	6022	598	10	310	5	2828	47	642	11	1644	27
	U	6724	2685	40	21	N	1724	26	32	N	2262	34
Kathua District	R	5607	53	1	49	1	1336	24	1783	32	2386	42
	U	416	48	12	5	1	169	41	19	4	175	42
Poonch District	R	4032	—	—	1	N	842	21	1907	47	1282	32
	U	277	16	6	11	4	71	25	47	17	132	48
Srinagar Municipality		17260	6338	37	1	N	2687	16	53	N	8181	47
Jammu Municipality		5358	2239	42	21	1	1353	25	6	N	1739	32

The statement shows that the largest number of persons (26,209) employed in industries has been returned from Srinagar district and the next largest (16,390) from Anantnag. Jammu and Baramulla are the only other districts, where the number of persons employed exceeds 10,000.

Rural.

The largest number of persons employed in industries in the rural sector has been returned from Anantnag district. In all other districts, the number employed is less than 10,000.

Urban.

The disparity between the number of persons employed in the urban sectors of district Srinagar and other districts of the State is strikingly large. This district provides employment to 55.6% of the entire population engaged in urban industries of the State, while all other districts put together claim over 44% only. In any case, except for district Jammu, other districts in Jammu province are conspicuous by the small number of persons employed in industries returned from their respective urban areas.

Electricity.

Industries using electricity engage 2,674 persons in the entire rural sector of the State. These have been mostly returned from the rural areas of Baramulla district and more or less in equal strength from Anantnag, Srinagar and Jammu districts. In the rural areas of other districts, the number of persons, if any, working in industries run on electric power is very small, as these have not been electrified so far.

Industries run on electric power in the urban sector provide employment to a sizeable number of persons in districts Srinagar and Jammu only. In Ladakh and Doda, there are no such industries and the employment potential in the remaining five districts is very low, ranging from 16 of Poonch to 835 of Baramulla. Srinagar is fed by two electric generating stations, one of which is comparatively of a bigger size. In Jammu, there is no generating station worth the name and the energy is supplied in bulk by the Joginder-Nagar Power Station of Punjab Government.

About 63% of the employment potential of rural workshop and factories run on liquid fuel is claimed by Anantnag district alone. Most of these are engaged in sawing and planing of wood which is a common industry due to the availability

of timber from the neighbouring forests. In other districts, the number of persons employed in these industries comparatively is very small.

The urban sector claims very few persons employed in workshops and factories using liquid fuel.

The size of employment in industries which use coal, lignite or wood as fuel in rural workshops and factories varies from district to district. Coal is unknown in Ladakh and even wood, of which there is no dearth in other parts of the State, is very scarce and, if at all available, sold at prohibitive rates. That is why there are practically no such industries in the district and the employment potential is negligible.

Wood is available in plenty in Kashmir valley and particularly in its hilly areas. The number of persons employed in workshops and factories using wood as fuel is, therefore, fairly large in each of the valley districts.

The high proportion of employment in Jammu district is explained by the availability of coal and lignite obtained from Kalakot and Jungal-gali mines respectively. It is, however, obvious that although these mines are situated in the districts of Poonch and Udhampur, the number of industries run on coal or lignite in the rural sectors of these districts is not as large as would have been expected.

In the urban sector also, the valley districts and Jammu claim a fairly large number of persons employed in industries using lignite, coal or wood as fuel.

Industries run on other power mostly include watermills and, to some extent, such of the workshops and factories as oil-ghanis etc., which are run with the help of animal power. Naturally, the number of persons engaged in such industries in the urban areas is insignificant when compared with the rural sector. This being the only important industry in district Ladakh, the number of persons employed in workshops of this category in the rural sector of the district is even larger than the corresponding numbers of districts Srinagar, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch.

The smallest number of persons engaged in rural workshops and factories using other power has been returned from Jammu and the next smallest from Srinagar. This is because of the availability of electric power which is used for

milling and de-husking of rice, atta, flour, etc. and for extraction of oil.

In the urban sector, only 540 persons are employed in industries using other power. These have been mostly returned from the urban areas of districts Anantnag, Baramulla and Ladakh.

About 30% persons employed in industries in the rural sector of the State are engaged in workshops and factories which do not use any power whatever. Apart from the common-place industries found in rural areas, such as tailoring, manufacturing and repairing of shoes, weaving of cotton and woollen cloth on handlooms, manufacturing of furniture, making of chajjas, etc., there is a net-work of handicrafts of diverse types in Kashmir which need skilled labour only. This is why the number of persons employed in industries using no power is much large in the rural sectors of Anantnag and Srinagar districts.

As for urban areas, about 2/3rd of the employment potential of the State in industries run on no power is contributed by district Srinagar alone which abounds in handicrafts. Among other districts, the largest number of persons engaged in industries using no power has been returned from Jammu. Most of these are employed in tailoring, manufacturing of shoes, weaving of cotton cloth on handlooms and manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than those of plywood.

Towns with population of 50,000 and over.

It is evident from the preceding statement that the total number of persons employed in various industries using different types of fuel in Jammu municipality is just over 31% of the corresponding number in Srinagar. This is mostly reflected in workshops and factories using electricity, coal, lignite, etc., as also those as are being run without any power.

Electricity.

Following are the important common industries in the two cities and the total number of persons employed in each :—

Minor Group	Name of Industry	No. of persons employed	
		Srinagar	Jammu
200	production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling	635	212
260	spinning of silk textiles	1700	700

300	printing and publishing of newspapers, etc.	162	123
384	repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	254	393
207	production of edible fats and oils	94	23
280	sawing and planing of wood	287	41
281	manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures	144	8
302	all othes types of printing (including lithography)	175	42
215	production of ice	5	136
369	manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G. I. pipes	58	122
399	manufacturing of goods not assignable to any other group	7	44

This disparity between the number of persons engaged in workshops producing rice, atta, flour by milling is explained by the variation in the population of the two cities which accounts for a larger number of units having been established in Srinagar. As regards spinning of silk textiles, cocoons reared in Kashmir are by far superior to those of Jammu. It is, therefore, that a much bigger factory has been set up in Srinagar. Evidently, the number of persons working in Jammu in workshops and factories engaged in printing and publishing of newspapers is proportionately larger in view of the comparatively small population of the city. Further, as Jammu city is situated on the Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar National Highway, workshops engaged in repairing and servicing of motor vehicles in Jammu provide employment to a much larger number of persons than those functioning in Srinagar.

Unlike Jammu, most people in Srinagar and other parts of the valley use country oil and not ghee due to climatic difference. Again, timber being available in larger quantities in Srinagar, a number of saw mills and workshops manufacturing furniture and fixtures have been set up both in the public and private sectors. For the same reasons, the number of people employed in workshops manufacturing wooden furniture and fixtures in Srinagar, which are run on electric power, by far exceeds the corresponding number of Jammu. Ice is an indispensable necessity in

Jammu and is not needed by people in Srinagar due to the climate being mild.

The only industry run on electricity which is found in Srinagar and not in Jammu is the weaving of silk textiles by powerlooms. The industry provides employment to largest number of persons when compared with any other sector of industry. This is due partly to the quality of silk yarn being very superior and partly to the availability of weavers in thousands.

Following industries are found in Jammu only :—

Minor Group	Name of industry	No. of persons employed
301	printing and publishing of books	78
335	manufacturing of medicines	120

It is not a fact that there are no workshops in Srinagar engaged in printing and publishing of books, as indicated in Table E.III. Actually, there has been some mistake in the tabulation of workshops engaged in this industry which seem to have been misclassified in minor group 300.

Only one drug manufacturing factory has been set up by the State Government at Jammu.

Liquid Fuel.

There are, all told, only 25 persons engaged in workshops and factories using liquid fuel. Of these, one has been returned from Srinagar and the remaining from Jammu. The latter are employed in sawing and planing of wood, manufacturing of structural wooden goods, such as doors, etc., and repairing of motor vehicles, etc.

Coal, Wood, etc.

Following are the principal common industries in the two cities which use coal, lignite, wood, etc:—

Minor Group	Name of Industry	No. of persons employed	
		Srinagar	Jammu
205	production of bread, biscuits, and other bakery products	391	128
365	manufacturing of brass and bell metal products	476	163

369	manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G.I. pipes, etc.	470	110
393	manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.	759	277
350	manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery	128	23
367	manufacturing of metal products, such as tin can	105	10
202	production of indigenous sugar	12	59
209	making of sweetmeats	21	303
336	manufacturing of soap and other washing material	49	104

The disparity in the number of persons employed in the above industries is explained by the large difference in the population of the two cities and the consequent variation in the number of units of each industry. The fact, however, remains that earthenware and earthen pottery is rarely used by people in Jammu, whereas it is very much in demand in Srinagar. Further, tin cans are also being manufactured in Srinagar on a large-scale and used as containers of jams, etc.

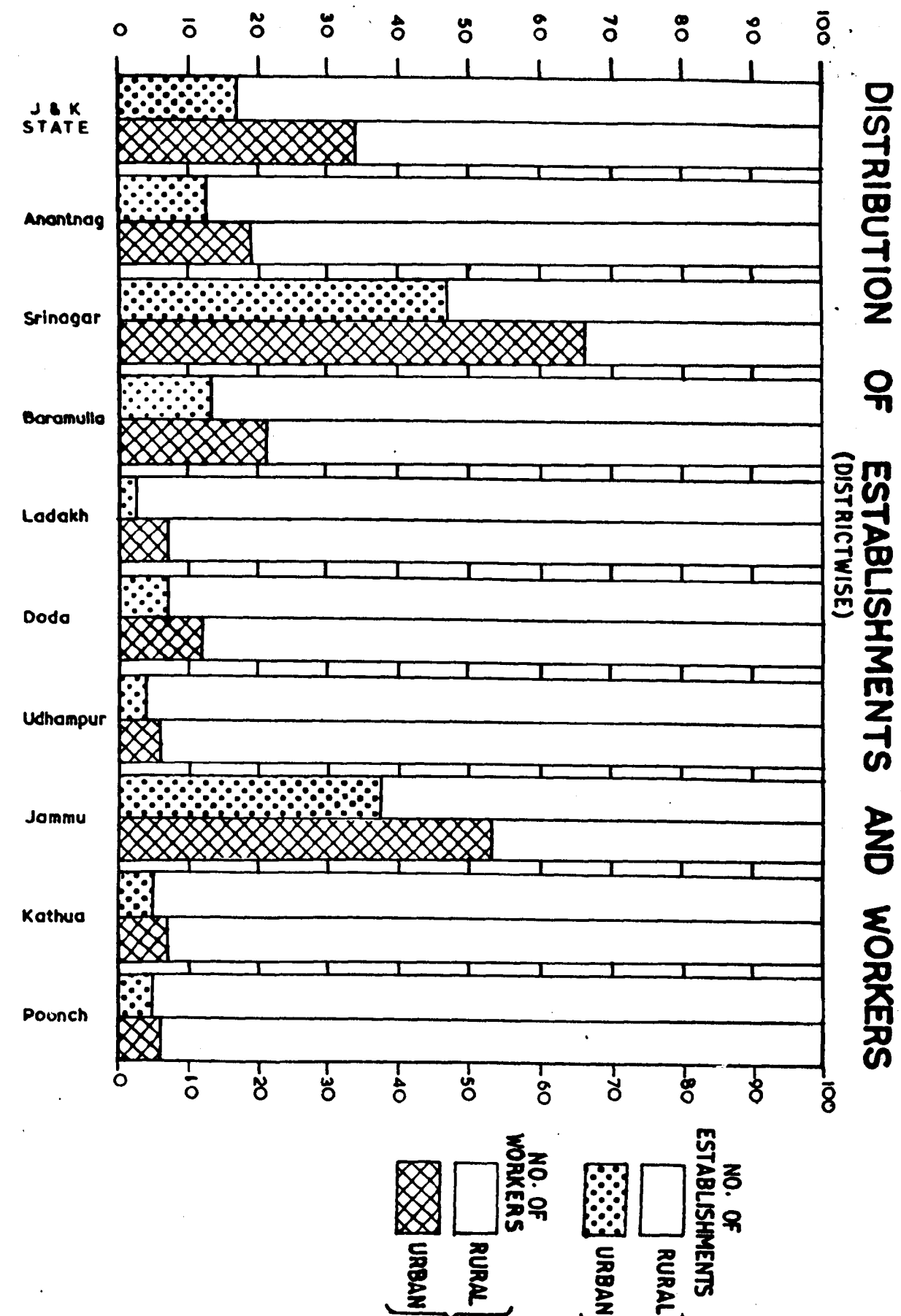
Jammu is however, famous all over Punjab for production of high-quality sweetmeats. This is why the number of persons engaged in workshops producing indigenous sugar and making of sweetmeats is, when compared with Srinagar, very large. In the case of soaps, the production costs are low in Jammu due to the rail-head being much nearer.

Other Power.

The only industry run on other power is production of edible fats and oils (minor group 207), which provides employment to 48 persons in Srinagar and 5 persons in Jammu. The reasons for the variation have already been given above under 'Electricity'.

No Power.

Following are the important industries using no power which are common in both the cities :—



Minor Group	Name of Industry	No. of persons employed	
		Srinagar	Jammu
273	making of textile garments	1507	654
311	manufacturing of shoes	143	285
388	manufacturing of bicycles and tri-cycles	129	54
235	cotton weaving on handlooms	139	5
272	embroidery and making of crepe lace	843	15
281	manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures	430	154
271	manufacturing of hosiery products	17	44
287	manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	7	114
303	all types of binding, stitching, etc. connected with the binding industry	18	64
392	assembling and repairing of watches	88	65

The variation in the number of persons engaged in making of textile garments, repairing of bicycles, embroidery and making of crepe lace and manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures is partly accounted for by the large difference in the population and partly by the availability of skilled labour in Srinagar. In the case of manufacturing of shoes also, the dominating factor responsible for larger number of persons being employed in Jammu is the availability of skilled labour in greater number. On the other hand, there are very few weavers, if any, in

Jammu with the result that only 5 persons are engaged in cotton weaving on handlooms as against 139 of Srinagar.

Manufacturing of hosiery products has developed on a comparatively larger scale in Jammu. These workshops are of a bigger size in Jammu and provide employment to greater number of persons.

The disparity in the number of persons employed in manufacturing of boxes and packing cases is due to the establishment of a large-size factory on the Ranbir Canal.

Industries run on no power and found in Srinagar only consist of—

Minor Group	Name of Industry	No. of persons employed
280	sawing and planing of wood	103
255	wool weaving on handlooms	1963
256	embroidery in woollen textiles	682
264	weaving of silk textiles on handlooms	490
284	manufacturing of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, etc.	663
292	manufacturing of paper products, such as paper boxes, etc.	230
312	manufacturing of leather and fur apparel	218

Industries by No. of men employed with type of power used.

The following table gives an analysis of industries by order of the number of men employed to the type of power used separately for the rural and urban sectors of the State.

Sl. No.	ISIC Minor group	No. of units in State/districts	No. of Persons employed	Power Used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood, and Baggage	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—RURAL)								
1.	200	15742	19042	421	552	..	17986	83
2.	369	3116	5979	83	..	5896	..	..
3.	255	3004	4277	..	..	..	..	4277
4.	207	2805	3669	10	3	..	3656	..
5.	350	1525	3352	..	..	3352	..	..
6.	311	2016	3219	..	..	..	..	3219
7.	280	59	2881	639	2235	..	..	7
8.	273	1610	2640	..	..	..	..	2640
9.	288	804	1715	..	..	..	..	1715
10.	340	67	1646	..	..	1646	..	..
11.	205	654	1626	..	..	1626	..	..
12.	393	744	1430	..	..	1430	..	..
13.	272	189	1289	..	..	..	..	1289
14.	235	774	1259	..	..	..	..	1259
15.	291	381	943	..	..	..	..	943
16.	314	422	697	..	..	..	..	697
17.	256	66	628	..	..	..	..	628
18.	310	18	606	560	..	..	..	46
19.	399	16	398	357	4	17	..	20
20.	209	237	358	..	..	358	..	..
21.	365	52	195	82	..	113	..	..
22.	264	13	130	..	..	..	..	130
23.	396	2	110	35	..	..	..	75
24.	263	11	102	102	..	..	..	130
25.	282	62	99	15	..	..	..	84
26.	283	71	99	..	..	..	..	99
27.	388	35	96	..	..	52	..	44
28.	202	45	95	..	..	95	..	..
29.	368	43	89	..	..	89	..	..
30.	343	3	77	69	8	..	..	..
31.	322	2	69	69	..	..	..	..
32.	384	6	62	59	3	..	..	..
33.	206	22	51	..	..	4	..	47
34.	045	8	42	..	..	42	..	..
35.	284	8	42	35	..	..	..	7

Sl. No.	ISIC Minor group	No. of units in State/districts	No. of Persons employed	Power Used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood, and Baggage	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—RURAL)—contd.								
36.	234	2	39	39	..	..	..	..
37.	337	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
38.	362	8	28	15	..	13	..	..
39.	230	24	27	6	2	..	..	19
40.	224	11	26	..	..	..	..	26
41.	233	10	21	..	..	9	..	12
42.	336	8	17	..	..	17	..	..
43.	254	2	16	16	..	..	..	..
44.	378	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
45.	389	4	12	..	..	12	..	..
46.	335	4	12	..	..	7	..	5
47.	203	4	7	4	..	..	3	..
48.	270	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
49.	333	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
50.	367	2	5	4	..	..	..	1
51.	214	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
52.	225	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
53.	376	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
54.	043	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
55.	237	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
56.	204	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
57.	044	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
58.	212	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
59.	216	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
60.	251	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
61.	271	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
62.	313	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
63.	392	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—URBAN)								
1.	273	1265	3287	5	..	..	..	3282
2.	263	41	2612	2612	..	..	..	..
3.	255	232	2594	..	..	..	..	2594
4.	260	2	2400	2400	..	..	..	..
5.	200	607	2156	1738	25	..	384	9

Sl. No.	ISIC Minor group	No. of units in State/districts	No. of persons employed	Power Used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggage	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—URBAN)—contd.								
6	393	768	1839	..	..	1838	..	1
7.	205	385	1309	..	..	1309	..	..
8.	369	482	1303	178	..	1118	..	7
9.	272	210	882	18	..	..	..	864
10.	280	125	870	714	34	..	..	122
11.	281	192	864	151	..	..	..	713
12.	384	173	816	651	19	41	..	105
13.	311	311	757	..	..	..	..	757
14.	256	113	735	..	..	..	..	735
15.	284	113	715	42	..	..	..	673
16.	365	206	711	9	..	702	..	..
17.	209	192	545	..	..	545	..	..
18.	264	67	494	..	..	..	..	494
19.	235	108	485	..	..	..	..	485
20.	399	60	477	409	1	12	..	55
21.	388	149	389	..	..	181	..	208
22.	350	141	312	..	..	312	..	..
23.	207	140	288	132	..	..	156	..
24.	300	9	285	285	..	..	..	..
25.	292	34	230	..	..	..	..	230
26.	302	27	223	217	..	..	..	6
27.	312	33	218	..	..	..	..	218
28.	288	84	211	..	..	..	..	211
29.	233	64	208	..	..	176	..	32
30.	367	83	202	3	..	150	..	49
31.	392	84	199	..	..	..	..	199
32.	314	107	192	..	..	..	..	192
33.	335	26	178	120	..	9	..	49
34.	336	34	154	..	..	154	..	..
35.	287	10	151	26	..	..	..	125
36.	215	13	144	144	..	..	..	..
37.	378	40	131	131	..	..	..	..
38.	282	30	127	44	1	..	..	82
39.	362	34	114	3	..	111	..	..
40.	230	35	108	54	1	..	..	53

Sl. No.	ISIC Minor group	No. of units in State/districts	No. of persons employed	Power Used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood, and Baggage	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—URBAN)—contd.								
41.	368	49	102	4	..	97	..	1
42.	334	1	100	..	..	100	..	..
43.	202	20	91	..	..	91	..	..
44.	224	30	87	..	..	..	..	87
45.	214	24	83	19	..	..	..	64
46.	303	29	84	..	..	..	..	84
47.	301	8	78	78	..	..	..	..
48.	389	11	64	..	..	17	..	47
49.	271	210	882	18	..	..	..	864
50.	320	14	60	..	..	8	..	..
51.	342	16	59	52	..	55	..	4
52.	343	14	49	..	..	..	..	..
53.	310	2	43	37	12	..	..	43
54.	364	4	37	..	..	..	..	37
55.	313	7	31	..	..	..	..	31
56.	206	10	30	..	..	12	..	18
57.	237	8	16	..	..	..	..	16
58.	277	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
59.	331	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
60.	391	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
61.	045	2	12	..	..	12	..	..
62.	251	4	12	4	..	..	..	8
63.	234	2	9	9	..	..	..	..
64.	340	3	9	..	..	9	..	..
65.	203	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
66.	231	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
67.	243	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
68.	270	2	8	..	..	..	..	8
69.	315	3	8	..	..	7	..	1
70.	040	7	7	..	..	..	..	7
71.	204	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
72.	278	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
73.	353	3	6	..	..	6	..	..
74.	390	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
75.	216	2	5	4	..	..	..	1

No.	ISIC Minor group	No. of units in State/districts	No. of persons employed	Power Used				
				Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood, and Baggage	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—URBAN)— <i>contd.</i>								
5.	394	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
7.	244	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
3.	253	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
79.	262	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
80.	274	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
81.	279	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
82.	321	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
83.	326	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
84.	396	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
85.	339	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
86.	219	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
87.	223	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
88.	283	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
89.	333	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
90.	341	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
91.	356	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
92.	375	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

State.

Rural— The statement shows that the largest number of persons (21645) is engaged in workshops and factories run with other power. Industries in which most of these persons are engaged include—

1. Production of atta, rice, flour, etc., by milling,
2. Production of edible fats and oils,
3. Production of fruits, such as, jam, etc.

The next largest number of persons (17409) is engaged in industries using no power. Important among these in the order of number of persons employed are—

1. wool weaving on handlooms,
2. manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear,
3. making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear,

4. manufacturing of materials from cork, bamboo, cane and other allied products,
5. embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes,
6. cotton weaving on handlooms,
7. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures,
8. repairs of shoes and other leather footwear,
9. Embroidery and art work in woollen textiles,
10. weaving of silk textiles by handlooms,
11. manufacturing of structural wooden goods, such as beams, doors, windows, etc.,
12. production of rice, atta, flour, etc.,
13. manufacturing of sports goods,
14. production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products,
15. currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins,

16. repairing of bicycles and tricycles.

Industries run on coal, wood, lignite, etc., provide employment to 14779 persons. Important industries in which this personnel is employed include—

1. manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as wirenets, etc.,
2. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
3. manufacturing of structural clay products, such as bricks, tiles, etc.,
4. production of bread, biscuits, cakes and other bakery products,
5. manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, etc.,
6. production of other food products, such as sweetmeats and condiments,
7. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
8. production of indigenous sugar
9. enamelling, galvanizing, polishing, plating and welding of metal products,
10. repairing of bicycles and tricycles,
11. rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons.

The number of persons employed in industries using liquid fuel stands at 2807. About 80% of these are engaged in sawing and planing of wood, an industry which is mostly found in forest areas where electricity is not available. Liquid fuel is also being used for production of atta, rice, flour by milling which provides employment to 552 persons. Other industries run on liquid fuel include—

1. production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils),
2. manufacturing of structural stone goods, etc.,
3. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing, baling, etc.,
4. repairs and servicing of motor vehicles.

There are in all 185 workshops and factories in the rural areas of the State which are run on electric power and provide employment to 2674 persons. Electricity is used in a number of industries, important among these being—

1. sawing and planing of wood,
2. currying, tanning, and finishing of hides and skins,

3. production of atta, flour, rice, etc.,
4. miscellaneous industries (minor group 399),
5. weaving of silk textiles by powerlooms,
6. manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as wirenets, etc.
7. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
8. manufacturing of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing,
9. manufacturing of rubber goods used for industrial purposes,
10. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles,
11. cotton weaving in powerlooms,
12. wool weaving,
13. manufacturing of sports goods,
14. manufacturing of turpentine, synthetic resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber).

State.

Urban— Of the total number of 31,200 persons employed in industries in the urban areas of the State, 13151 are engaged in industries which do not use any power. Industries using electric power claim the next large majority of personnel, which stands at 10,336. The number of persons employed in industries using coal, lignite, wood, etc. as fuel is 7080. The remaining 633 are mostly engaged in industries run on other power. Only 93 persons are working in workshops run on liquid fuel.

Industries which are not run on any power include, among others :—

1. manufacturing of textile garments including raincoats and headgear,
2. wool weaving in handlooms,
3. embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes,
4. manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear,
5. embroidery and art work in woollen textiles,
6. manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures,
7. wood carving,
8. weaving of silk textiles by handlooms,
9. cotton weaving in handlooms,
10. papier machie,
11. fur products,

12. manufacturing of baskets and kangris,
13. materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves, etc.,
14. repairing of bicycles and tricycles,
15. repairing of watches and clocks,
16. repairs of shoes and other leather footwear,
17. manufacturing of boxes and paking cases other than plywood,
18. sawing and planing of wood,
19. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles,
20. manufacturing of snuff,
21. binding industry,
22. manufacturing of structural wooden goods, such as doors, windows, beams, etc.,
23. production of aerated water,
24. manufacturing of hosiery and other knitted fabrics,
25. miscellaneous industries,
26. manufacturing of medicines,
27. manufacturing of metal products, such as tin cane, etc.,
28. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling, etc.,
29. currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins,
30. cotton dyeing and bleaching

Following are the industries run on electricity :--

1. Making of silk textiles by powerlooms,
2. production of atta, rice, flour, etc.,
3. sawing and planing of wood
4. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles,
5. miscellaneous industries,
6. printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals,
7. all other types of printing including lithography, engraving,
8. manufacturing of wooden urniture and fixtures,
9. production of ice,
10. production of edible fats and oils,
11. manufacturing of electronic equipment, such as radios, microphones,
12. manufacturing of medicines,
13. cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling,

14. vulcanizing of tyres and tubes,
 15. wood carving,
 16. printing and publishing of books,
 17. manufacturing of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing,
 18. spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill.
- Industries fed on coal, lignite or wood consist mostly of :--

1. manufacturing of jewellery, silverware etc.,
2. production of bread, biscuits, cakes and other bakery products,
3. manufacturing of sundry hardwares,
4. manufacturing of brass and bell metal products,
5. production of other food products, such as sweetmeats and condiments,
6. manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery,
7. repairing of bicycles and tricycles,
8. cotton dyeing and bleaching,
9. soap manufacturing,
10. manufacturing of copper utensils
11. manufacturing of armaments,
12. manufacturing of matches,
13. enamelling, galvanizing, plating, polishing and welding of metal products.
14. production of indigenous sugar,
15. manufacturing of lime,
16. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.

Of the 540 persons employed in industries running on power other than electricity, liquid fuel, coal, lignite, wood etc., 384 are engaged in water mills producing rice, atta, flour and 156 in oil ghanis and other workshops producing edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils).

The remaining industries in which 93 persons in all are employed are :--

1. sawing and planing of wood,
2. production of atta, rice, flour etc., by milling,
3. repairing and servicing of motor vehicles,
4. manufacturing of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing.

Similar statistics in respect of the rural and urban areas of each of the nine districts of the State are given in the following statement :—

DISTRICT ANANTNAG

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group 1	No. of units in State/District 2	No. of persons employed 3	Electricity 4	Liquid Fuel 5	Coal, wood and Baggage 6	Others 7	No power 8
RURAL							
200	1750	2783	54	68	..	2661	..
280	7	1796	109	1687	..	..	..
207	823	1225	..	..	..	1225	..
350	459	1107	..	..	1107	..	..
255	596	1011	..	..	..	..	1011
369	370	1006	..	..	1006	..	..
205	363	854	..	..	854	..	..
273	505	751	..	..	..	..	751
288	276	550	..	..	..	..	550
281	107	457	..	..	..	..	457
393	192	436	..	..	436	..	..
311	217	394	..	..	..	..	394
399	10	369	352	..	17	..	..
235	176	268	..	..	..	..	268
340	11	78	..	..	78	..	..
368	28	56	..	..	56	..	..
045	8	42	..	..	42	..	..
396	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
365	8	26	..	..	26	..	..
282	3	16	15	..	..	..	1
314	13	16	..	..	..	..	16
256	3	12	..	..	..	..	12
388	3	11	..	..	4	..	7
224	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
230	7	7	..	..	..	..	7
233	4	7	..	..	4	..	3
272	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
209	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
270	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
335	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
225	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
336	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
204	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

DISTRICT ANANTNAG—contd.

Power Used

I.C. Minor Group	No. of units in State/District	No. of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN							
205	143	530	..	..	530	..	..
255	43	471	..	..	..	..	471
273	172	406	..	..	..	..	406
393	133	350	..	..	350	..	..
200	105	343	251	1	..	82	9
369	53	152	..	..	152	..	..
233	23	100	..	..	68	..	32
350	25	63	..	..	63	..	..
280	12	59	23	18	..	..	18
288	22	57	..	..	..	..	57
256	8	45	..	..	..	..	45
224	10	41	..	..	..	..	41
365	21	41	..	..	41	..	..
281	18	38	..	..	..	..	38
389	1	35	..	..	..	..	35
207	26	34	4	..	..	30	..
209	8	34	..	..	34	..	..
367	15	33	..	..	33	..	..
388	11	29	..	..	28	..	1
384	10	28	3	..	4	..	21
282	3	26	15	..	..	..	11
368	7	20	..	..	20	..	..
311	8	18	..	..	..	..	18
230	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
284	3	10	..	..	..	..	10
392	5	10	..	..	..	..	10
235	8	8	..	..	..	..	8
310	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
202	2	7	..	..	7	..	..
399	2	7	..	..	3	..	4
272	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
314	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
378	2	5	5	..	..	..	..
244	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
303	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
343	1	1	1	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT SRINAGAR

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
200	872	1351	146	68	..	1114	23
272	174	1206	..	..	..	..	1206
273	323	678	..	..	..	..	678
207	490	666	2	..	..	664	..
350	239	640	..	..	640	..	..
369	229	623	..	..	623	..	..
256	63	616	..	..	..	..	616
255	374	602	..	..	..	..	602
205	162	423	..	..	423	..	..
288	152	392	..	..	..	..	392
340	15	335	..	..	335	..	..
393	110	233	..	..	233	..	..
280	9	232	232	..	..	..	..
311	76	157	..	..	..	..	157
235	86	130	..	..	..	..	130
264	13	130	..	..	..	..	130
263	11	102	102	..	..	..	..
343	2	69	69	..	..	..	..
314	30	65	..	..	..	..	65
365	32	64	..	..	64	..	..
281	2	36	..	..	..	..	36
284	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
388	8	27	..	..	4	..	23
282	13	18	..	..	..	..	18
283	3	8	..	..	..	..	8
203	4	7	4	..	..	3	..
233	3	6	..	..	4	..	2
234	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
043	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
230	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
237	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
368	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
044	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
251	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

DISTRICT SRINAGAR—*contd.*

Power Used							
I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood and Bagasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN							
263	40	2611	2611	..	..	..	..
255	139	1963	..	..	..	..	1963
260	1	1700	1700	..	..	..	..
273	619	1508	..	..	..	..	1508
272	200	843	..	..	..	..	843
393	288	761	..	..	761	..	..
284	110	705	42	..	..	..	663
256	104	682	..	..	..	..	682
200	167	674	668	1	..	5	..
281	103	574	144	..	..	..	430
369	179	532	58	..	474	..	..
264	66	490	..	..	..	..	490
365	142	481	5	..	476	..	..
205	120	391	..	..	391	..	..
280	70	390	287	..	..	..	103
384	53	324	254	..	4	..	66
292	34	230	..	..	..	..	230
312	33	218	..	..	..	..	218
388	74	208	..	..	79	..	129
302	21	181	175	..	..	..	6
300	5	162	162	..	..	..	..
311	57	143	..	..	..	..	143
207	46	142	94	..	..	48	..
235	23	139	..	..	..	..	139
350	50	128	..	..	128	..	..
367	41	117	..	..	105	..	12
362	26	90	..	..	90	..	..
392	38	88	..	..	..	..	88
288	32	81	..	..	..	..	81
282	19	77	12	..	..	..	65
314	35	69	..	..	..	..	60

DISTRICT SRINAGAR—*concl.*

Power Used							
I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of Units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Bagasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN— <i>contd.</i>							
230	14	55	11	..	..	..	44
378	16	52	52	..	..	..	..
368	25	50	4	..	46	..	..
336	4	49	..	..	49	..	..
233	18	48	..	..	48	..	..
343	11	36	36	..	..	..	..
310	1	35	..	..	..	..	35
313	6	30	..	..	..	..	30
214	5	29	7	..	..	..	22
287	3	22	15	..	..	..	7
399	7	22	7	..	..	..	15
209	8	21	..	..	21	..	..
303	10	18	..	..	..	..	18
271	5	17	..	..	..	..	17
391	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
320	4	14	14	..	..	..	..
389	5	13	..	..	5	..	8
202	4	12	..	..	12	..	..
224	3	12	..	..	..	..	12
251	4	12	4	..	..	..	8
203	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
206	3	8	..	..	1	..	7
243	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
040	7	7	..	..	..	..	7
315	2	7	..	..	7	..	..
237	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
215	2	5	5	..	..	..	..
353	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
262	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
270	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
274	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
279	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
321	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
326	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
342	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
390	2	2	1	..	..	..	1
223	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
234	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
283	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
333	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

DISTRICT BARAMULLA

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	No. of units in State/District	No. of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
200	1,785	2,438	26	76	..	2,328	8
369	363	1,020	..	..	1,020	..	..
280	28	593	269	324	..	..	..
350	222	568	..	..	568	..	..
310	2	564	560	..	..	..	4
288	230	531	..	..	..	..	531
273	276	461	..	..	..	..	461
255	248	445	..	..	..	..	445
207	245	371	4	..	..	367	..
393	148	339	..	..	339	..	..
205	121	330	..	..	330	..	..
311	107	182	..	..	..	..	182
281	39	91	..	..	..	..	91
272	12	77	..	..	..	..	77
314	13	43	..	..	..	..	43
283	19	22	..	..	..	..	22
368	9	22	..	..	22	..	..
365	2	15	..	..	15	..	..
206	7	10	..	..	..	..	10
388	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
399	3	9	5	..	..	..	4
233	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
284	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
224	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
336	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
389	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
230	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
282	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
204	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
209	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
271	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
392	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

DISTRICT BARAMULLA—contd.

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of Units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN							
200	79	482	424	..	..	58	..
280	20	346	341	4	..	..	1
273	80	221	..	..	..	..	221
205	69	218	..	..	218	..	..
369	51	145	..	..	145	..	..
393	59	137	..	..	137	..	..
255	34	127	..	..	..	..	127
334	1	100	..	..	100	..	..
288	26	64	..	..	..	..	64
399	14	58	47	..	2	..	9
207	32	47	8	..	..	39	..
233	8	37	..	..	37	..	..
235	9	32	..	..	..	..	32
311	11	28	..	..	..	..	28
388	8	23	..	..	13	..	10
281	7	21	..	..	..	..	21
350	9	21	..	..	21	..	..
392	4	18	..	..	..	..	18
314	11	16	..	..	..	..	16
365	8	16	..	..	16	..	..
287	3	11	11	..	..	..	..
368	4	9	..	..	8	..	1
230	5	8	..	..	..	..	8
343	1	8	..	8	..	..	..
209	4	7	..	..	7	..	..
340	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
224	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
253	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
378	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
389	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
367	2	2	..	..	1	..	1

DISTRICT LADAKH

Power Used

I S I.C. Minor Group	No. of units in State/District	No. of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
200	2358	2392	..	..	..	2392	..
369	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
URBAN							
200	78	101	..	..	..	101	..
235	1	75	..	..	..	..	75
369	3	8	..	..	1	..	7
281	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
273	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
393	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

DISTRICT DODA

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
200	3097	3263	..	..	..	3211	52
369	227	359	..	..	359	..	..
255	166	219	..	..	..	..	219
280	7	195	..	195	..	..	..
207	157	160	..	..	..	160	..
311	99	154	..	..	..	..	154
273	92	115	..	..	..	..	115
350	50	86	..	..	86	..	..
288	23	43	..	..	..	..	43
393	33	33	..	..	33	..	..
314	13	16	..	..	..	..	16
235	9	9	..	..	..	..	9
209	5	8	..	..	8	..	..
281	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
362	3	6	..	..	6	..	..
310	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
230	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
251	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
284	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
365	1	1	..	..	1	..	..

DISTRICT DODA—*contd.*

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN							
273	110	245	..	..	..	..	245
393	40	83	..	..	83	..	..
200	50	63	..	14	..	49	..
311	21	51	..	..	..	..	51
369	20	40	..	..	40	..	..
255	10	24	..	..	..	..	24
314	10	18	..	..	..	..	18
205	7	17	..	..	17	..	..
209	8	13	..	..	13	..	..
350	5	10	..	..	10	..	..
288	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
384	2	5	..	4	1	..	..
224	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
233	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
235	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
281	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
343	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
368	4	4	..	..	4	..	..
207	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
365	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
392	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
280	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
313	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
362	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
367	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
388	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

DISTRICT UDHAMPUR

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	No. of units in State/District	No. of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
200	2,429	2,645	..	..	..	2,645	..
255	736	831	..	..	..	..	831
369	566	777	..	..	777	..	..
311	406	624	..	..	..	..	624
207	510	543	..	..	..	543	..
314	158	251	..	..	..	..	251
288	65	95	..	..	..	..	95
350	63	91	..	..	91	..	..
273	62	85	..	..	..	..	85
393	54	84	..	..	84	..	..
235	36	39	..	..	..	..	39
209	16	29	..	..	29	..	..
280	2	29	..	29	..	..	..
281	21	26	..	..	..	..	26
202	11	11	..	..	11	..	..
336	6	9	..	..	9	..	..
282	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
365	5	5	..	..	5	..	..
333	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
205	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
284	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
313	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
367	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
368	1	1	..	..	1	..	..

DISTRICT UDHAMPUR—contd.

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	No. of units in State/District	No. of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN							
209	28	80	..	..	80	..	..
200	21	60	43	1	..	16	..
393	38	48	..	..	46	..	..
311	22	45	..	..	..	..	45
369	21	31	..	..	31	..	..
273	22	27	..	..	..	..	27
207	7	12	..	..	..	12	..
281	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
314	6	9	..	..	..	..	9
202	3	8	..	..	8	..	..
205	3	8	..	..	8	..	..
231	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
350	5	8	..	..	8	..	..
282	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
045	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
264	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
367	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
224	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
235	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
336	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
368	1	1	..	..	1	..	..

DISTRICT JAMMU

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of units State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
340	37	1195	..	..	1195	..	..
369	569	1050	83	..	967	..	..
200	555	935	152	298	..	485	..
311	354	619	..	..	..	..	619
235	224	374	..	..	..	..	374
350	166	306	..	..	306	..	..
207	116	157	..	..	..	157	..
273	144	189	..	..	..	..	189
209	123	187	..	..	187	..	..
393	72	102	..	..	102	..	..
314	67	85	..	..	..	..	85
365	2	82	82	..	..	..	..
396	1	75	..	..	..	..	75
281	39	71	..	..	..	..	71
283	49	69	..	..	..	..	69
322	2	69	69	..	..	..	..
384	6	62	59	3	..	..	..
288	26	55	..	..	..	..	55
388	14	40	..	..	37	..	3
282	31	39	..	..	..	..	39
234	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
337	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
255	29	29	..	..	..	..	29
280	4	29	29	..	..	..	..
254	2	16	16	..	..	..	..
362	2	16	15	..	1	..	..
399	2	16	..	..	..	..	16
378	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
202	6	9	..	..	9	..	..
206	6	9	..	..	4	..	5
343	1	8	..	8	..	..	..
389	3	8	..	..	8	..	..
335	2	7	..	..	7	..	..

DISTRICT JAMMU—contd.

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of Units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL—contd.							
310	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
205	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
214	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
367	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
376	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
392	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
230	2	2	..	1	..	..	1
233	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
237	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
URBAN							
273	206	780	5	..	..	..	775
260	1	700	700	..	..	..	..
384	108	459	394	15	32	..	18
311	152	404	..	..	..	..	404
399	35	388	355	1	7	..	25
393	161	365	..	..	365	..	..
369	134	349	120	..	229	..	..
209	119	348	..	..	348	..	..
200	58	336	313	..	..	23	..
235	44	205	..	..	..	..	205
281	46	187	7	..	..	..	180
335	26	178	120	..	9	..	49
365	32	167	4	..	163	..	..
205	42	141	..	..	141	..	..
215	11	139	139	..	..	..	..
300	4	123	123	..	..	..	..
388	48	116	..	..	60	..	56
287	3	114	..	..	..	..	114
336	29	104	..	..	104	..	..
301	8	78	78	..	..	..	..
392	29	72	..	..	..	..	72
202	11	64	..	..	64	..	..

DISTRICT JAMMU—contd.

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of Units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN—contd.							
303	17	64	..	..	..	..	64
314	29	63	..	..	..	..	63
378	17	63	63	..	..	..	..
280	16	55	51	4	..	..	..
342	15	55	..	..	55	..	..
350	28	53	..	..	53	..	..
320	10	46	38	..	8	..	..
367	19	44	3	..	10	..	31
271	5	44	..	..	..	..	44
302	6	42	42	..	..	..	..
214	14	41	11	..	..	..	30
364	4	37	..	..	..	..	27
272	7	33	18	..	..	..	15
207	12	31	22	..	..	9	..
230	13	28	27	..	..	..	1
206	7	22	..	..	11	..	11
362	6	22	3	..	19	..	..
282	6	19	17	1	..	..	1
233	12	17	..	..	17	..	..
277	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
331	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
237	5	10	..	..	..	..	10
045	1	8	..	..	8	..	..
234	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
368	3	8	..	..	8	..	..
389	3	8	..	..	4	..	4
204	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
278	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
224	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
394	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
216	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
255	4	4	..	..	..	..	4

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DISTRICT JAMMU - *concl.*

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of Units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Bagasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

URBAN--*concl.*

270	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
340	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
390	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
396	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
339	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
219	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
315	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
341	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
353	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
356	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
375	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
263	1	1	1	..	..	..	..

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DISTRICT KATHUA

Power Used

I S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood and Bagasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

RURAL

200	1,219	1,440	43	41	..	1,356	..
311	565	759	..	..	..	..	759
255	629	749	..	..	..	..	749
369	432	645	..	..	645	..	..
207	361	434	4	3	..	427	..
235	228	421	..	..	..	..	421
350	170	284	..	..	284	..	..
393	90	143	..	..	143	..	..
281	94	132	..	..	..	..	132
273	100	129	..	..	..	..	129
209	88	126	..	..	126	..	..
202	28	75	..	..	75	..	..
314	63	73	..	..	..	..	73
288	32	49	..	..	..	..	49
340	4	33	..	..	38	..	..
310	10	33	..	..	..	..	33
206	9	32	..	..	..	..	32
388	6	9	..	..	7	..	2
368	3	8	..	..	8	..	..
230	4	7	6	1	..	..	..
282	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
362	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
399	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
205	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
365	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
212	1	1	..	..	1	..	..

DISTRICT KATHUA—contd.

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of Units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Bagasse	Others	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN							
273	34	59	..	..	..	..	59
393	25	58	..	..	58	..	..
200	11	44	34	4	..	6	..
209	17	42	..	..	42	..	..
311	23	36	..	..	..	..	36
350	15	25	..	..	25	..	..
281	9	24	..	..	..	..	24
369	10	23	..	..	23	..	..
235	19	19	..	..	..	..	19
207	12	17	..	..	..	13	..
388	6	11	..	..	..	..	11
368	4	9	..	..	9	..	..
256	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
280	3	3	8	..	..	..	..
205	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
255	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
287	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
314	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
365	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
389	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
230	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
288	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
399	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
214	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
378	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
392	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

DISTRICT POONCH

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Bagasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
200	1677	1795	..	1	..	1794	..
369	358	497	..	..	497	..	..
255	226	391	..	..	..	..	391
311	192	330	..	..	..	..	330
350	156	270	..	..	270	..	..
273	108	232	..	..	..	..	232
314	65	148	..	..	..	..	148
281	76	124	..	..	..	..	124
207	103	113	..	..	..	113	..
393	45	60	..	..	60	..	..
235	15	18	..	..	..	..	18
224	5	15	..	..	..	..	15
205	4	12	..	..	12	..	..
282	8	11	..	..	..	..	11
280	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
230	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
209	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
333	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
216	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
362	1	1	..	..	1	..	..

DISTRICT POONCH—contd.

Power Used

I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Number of units in State/District	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Others	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN							
200	38	53	5	4	..	44	..
273	21	40	..	..	..	..	40
393	23	38	..	..	38	..	..
311	17	32	..	..	..	..	32
369	11	23	..	..	23	..	..
224	10	18	..	..	..	..	18
314	7	17	..	..	..	..	17
214	4	12	1	..	..	..	11
280	3	11	4	7	..	..	..
392	5	8	..	..	..	..	8
378	3	6	6	..	..	..	..
350	4	4	..	..	4	..	..
207	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
281	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
233	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
216	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
255	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
303	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
362	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
367	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
368	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
388	1	1	..	..	1	..	..

The subjoined statement gives the names of industries which provide employment to at least 100 persons in the rural areas of one or more districts of the State together with the number of employed persons in each industry in other districts :—

Name of Industry	Anantnag	Srinagar	Baramulla	Ladakh	Doda	Udham-pur	Jammu	Kathua	Poonch
1. Production of atta, flour, etc. by milling, etc. (200)	2783	1351	2438	2392	3263	2645	935	1440	1795
2. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G.I. Pipes, wire nets, (369)	1006	623	1020	2	359	777	1050	645	497
3. Sawing and planing of wood (280)	1796	232	593	..	195	29	29	..	7
4. Production of edible fats and oils (207)	1225	666	371	..	160	543	157	434	113
5. Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery (350)	1107	640	568	..	86	91	306	284	270
6. Wool weaving in handlooms (255)	1011	602	445	..	219	831	29	749	391
7. Production of bread, biscuits, cakes and other bakery products (205)	854	423	330	..	..	1	4	2	12
8. Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear (273)	751	678	461	..	115	85	189	129	232
9. Manufacturing of materials from cork, bamboo, wicker, cane, leaves and other allied products (288)	550	392	531	..	43	95	55	49	..
10. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures (281)	457	36	91	..	6	26	71	132	124
11. Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals (393)	436	213	339	..	33	84	102	143	60
12. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear (311)	394	157	182	..	154	624	619	759	330
13. Cotton weaving in handlooms (235)	268	130	..	..	9	39	374	421	18
14. Manufacturing of structural clay products, such as bricks, etc.	78	335	..	..	..	..	1195	38	..
15. Repairing of shoes and other leather footwear (314)	16	65	43	..	16	251	85	73	148
16. Embroidery and making of crepelace and fringes (272)	6	1206	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles (256)	12	616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Weaving of silk textiles on handlooms (264)	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Weaving of silk textiles on powerlooms (263)	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Currying, tanning, and finishing of hides and skins (310)	..	..	564	..	4	..	5	33	..
21. Production of other food products such as, sweetmeats and condiments	5	..	1	..	8	29	187	126	2

The statement shows that with the exception of district Jammu, in all other rural areas of the State, the largest number of persons is engaged

in the production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and foodgrains. In Jammu, manufacturing of structural

clay products, such as bricks, tiles etc., take precedence over all other industries.

It is also clear from the above statement that industries referred to at items 3 to 5, 7 to 9, 11 and 16 to 20 provide employment to a much larger number of persons in Kashmir valley than the corresponding number in districts of Jammu Province. Some of these industries, such as those

mentioned at items 17 to 19 exist in the valley districts only, particularly in Srinagar.

Other industries absorb greater number of persons in the rural areas of Jammu Province than the corresponding strength in Kashmir.

A similar statement in respect of the urban areas of various districts of the State is given below :—

Name of Industry	Anantnag	Srinagar	Bara- mulla	Ladakh	Doda	Udham- pur	Jammu	Kathua	Poonch
1. Production of bread, biscuits, etc., (205)	530	391	218	..	17	8	141	4	..
2. Wool weaving in handlooms, (255)	471	1963	127	..	24	..	4	4	..
3. Making of garments including raincoats, (273)	406	1508	221	1	245	27	780	59	40
4. Manufacturing of jewellery, silverware, (393)	350	761	137	1	83	46	365	58	38
5. Production of rice, atta, flour, (200)	343	674	482	101	63	60	336	44	53
6. Manufacturing of sundry hardwares, such as G. I. pipes, wire nets, (369)	152	532	145	8	40	31	349	23	23
7. Manufacturing of earthenware and earthen pottery, (350)	63	128	21	..	10	8	53	25	4
8. Sawing and planing of wood, (280)	59	390	346	..	1	..	55	8	11
9. Embroidery and artwork in woollen textiles, (256)	45	682	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
10. Manufacturing of brass and bell metal products, (365)	41	481	16	..	2	..	167	4	..
11. Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures, (281)	38	574	21	4	4	9	187	24	3
12. Weaving of silk textile on powerloom, (263)	..	2611	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
13. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, (384)	28	324	..	..	5	..	459	..	..
14. Manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear, (311)	18	143	28	..	51	45	404	36	32
15. Manufacturing and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group, (399)	7	22	58	..	..	..	383	2	..
16. Production of other food products, such as sweetmeats and condiments, (209)	34	21	7	..	13	80	348	42	..
17. Cotton weaving in handlooms, (235)	8	139	32	75	4	3	205	19	..
18. Manufacturing of medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, (335)	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	..
19. Production of ice, (215)	..	5	..	..	..	..	139	..	..
20. Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals, (300)	..	162	..	..	..	..	123	..	..
21. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles (388)	29	208	23	..	1	..	116	11	1
22. Manufacturing of boxes and packing cases other than plywood, (287)	..	22	..	..	..	..	114	4	..

Name of Industry	Anantnag	Srinagar	Bara- mulla	Ladakh	Doda	Udham- pur	Jammu	Kathua	Poonch
23. Manufacturing of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds, (336)	..	49	..	..	..	1	104	..	..
24. Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes, (272)	6	843	..	..	..	..	33	..	..
25. Manufacturing of other wooden products, such as utensils, toys, artwares, (284)	10	705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Weaving of silk textile on handlooms, (264)	..	490	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
27. Manufacturing of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, (292)	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Manufacturing of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of fur and leather, (312)	..	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etc., (302)	..	181	..	..	..	..	42	..	..
30. Production of edible fats and oils, (207)	34	142	47	..	2	12	31	17	3
31. Manufacturing of metals products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can, (367)	33	117	2	..	1	4	44	..	1
32. Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill (260)	..	1700	..	..	..	..	700	..	..

A casual examination of the statement shows that, by and large, the number of persons employed in various industries in the valley districts is generally much larger than the corresponding number in Ladakh and the five districts of Jammu Province. The only exceptions are the industries represented by minor groups 384, 311, 399, 209, 335, 215, 287, 336.

It is also clear that the only industries which provide employment to more than 1000 persons are wool weaving in handlooms, making of garments and weaving of silk textiles on powerlooms which have been returned from Srinagar district only.

Following are the most important industries of each district :—

Anantnag District— Production of bread, biscuits, etc.

Srinagar District— Weaving of silk textiles on powerlooms.

Baramulla District— Production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking.

Ladakh District— Production of rice, atta, flour by milling, de-husking.

Doda District— Making of garments, including raincoats, etc.

Udhampur District— Production of other food products, such as sweetmeats and condiments.

Jammu District— Making of garments including raincoats.

Kathua District— Making of garments including raincoats.

Poonch District— Making of garments including raincoats.

The subjoined statements indicate the total number of industries, factories and workshops, persons employed and their distribution according to the type of fuel used for the rural and urban sectors of the districts of the State and of their constituent tehsils.

District	Tehsil	Total number of minor groups	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and Baggasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RURAL									
Anantnag		33	5954	13350	565	1755	3639	3886	3505
	Anantnag	15	1827	3184	1	10	784	1573	816
	Kulgam	25	2002	3771	53	9	1378	1123	1208
	Pulwama	26	2125	6395	511	1736	1477	1190	1481
Srinagar		34	3508	8866	594	68	2328	1781	4095
	Srinagar	21	334	1924	395	15	244	114	1156
	Ganderbal	20	551	1610	32	19	366	367	826
	Badgam	28	2623	5332	167	34	1718	1300	2113
Baramulla		32	3905	8173	864	400	2303	2695	1911
	Baramulla	20	1020	2132	123	51	625	771	562
	Sopore	18	790	1733	..	126	651	439	517
	Handwara	23	1326	2355	..	205	800	921	429
	Sonawari	16	240	1332	741	18	166	72	335
	Uri	12	395	486	..	..	61	357	68
	Karnah	1	134	134	..	..	..	134	..
Ladakh		2	2360	2394	..	..	2	2392	..
	Leh	1	1457	1457	..	..	..	1457	..
	Kargil	2	903	937	..	..	2	935	..
Doda		20	3985	4682	..	195	493	3371	623
	Ramban	14	833	1066	..	104	126	665	171
	Doda	12	730	803	..	56	63	658	26
	Kishtwar	13	1385	1607	..	35	160	1208	204
	Bhaderwah	15	1037	1206	..	..	144	840	222
Udhampur		24	5157	6188	..	29	1008	3188	1963
	Ramnagar	15	2193	2686	..	..	330	1124	1232
	Udhamdur	19	1550	1747	..	..	353	1054	340
	Reasi	17	1414	1755	..	29	325	1010	391
Jammu		42	2666	6022	598	310	2828	642	1644
	Jammu	37	874	2954	522	90	1680	234	428
	Samba	17	574	938	25	46	309	107	451
	Ranbirsinghpore	20	440	962	40	124	392	83	323
	Akhnoor	17	778	1168	11	50	447	218	442

District	Tehsil	Total number of minor groups	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and baggasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RURAL—contd.									
Kathua		26	4145	5607	53	49	1336	1783	2386
	Bashohli	20	2621	3148	..	9	392	1234	1513
	Kathua	21	856	1343	19	11	463	358	492
	Hiranagar	16	668	1116	34	29	481	191	381
Poonch		20	3049	4032	..	1	842	1907	1282
	Haveli	9	446	468	..	..	75	354	39
	Mendhar	15	1062	1555	..	..	312	564	679
	Rajouri	14	1185	1430	..	..	250	842	338
	Newshehra	16	356	579	..	1	205	147	226
URBAN									
Anantnag		36	912	3040	317	19	1333	112	1259
	Anantnag	32	645	1950	263	15	765	78	829
	Kulgam	20	209	550	12	4	387	33	114
	Pulwama	10	58	540	42	..	181	1	316
Srinagar		71	3123	17343	6392	1	2706	53	8191
	Srinagar	71	3119	17336	6386	1	2706	53	8190
	Srinagar Municipality	70	3106	17260	6338	1	2687	53	8181
	Badgam	2	4	7	6	..	..	..	1
Baramulla		31	565	2223	835	12	714	97	565
	Baramulla	25	225	851	140	8	408	9	286
	Sopore	22	186	1086	684	4	210	20	168
	Sonawari	15	135	252	11	..	89	56	96
	Uri	5	19	34	..	..	7	12	15
Ladakh		6	85	190	..	..	1	101	88
	Leh	6	85	190	..	..	1	101	88
Doda		26	305	611	..	23	175	51	362
	Ramban	14	104	194	..	15	48	14	117
	Doda	2	6	9	..	4	1	4	..
	Kishtwar	14	79	201	..	1	68	..	132
	Bhaderwah	16	116	207	..	3	58	33	113

District	Tehsil	Total number of minor groups	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and baggasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
URBAN- contd.									
Udhampur		21	197	376	43	1	187	28	117
	Ramnagar	12	62	85	..	..	46	15	24
	Udhampur	15	63	137	43	..	34	1	59
	Reasi	13	72	154	..	1	107	12	34
Jammu		66	1594	6724	2685	21	1724	32	2262
	Jammu	64	1257	5883	2585	21	1459	17	1799
	Jammu Municipality	64	1042	5358	2239	21	1353	6	1739
	Samba	15	92	289	19	..	27	2	241
	Ranbirsinghpura	20	161	379	63	..	140	12	164
	Akhnoor	16	84	175	18	..	98	1	58
Kathua		26	207	416	48	5	169	19	175
	Bashohli	15	41	78	..	4	39	10	25
	Kathua	19	129	281	40	..	117	9	115
	Hiranagar	12	37	57	8	1	13	..	35
Poonch		22	161	277	16	11	71	47	132
	Haveli	19	84	142	16	4	27	31	64
	Rajouri	12	47	81	..	7	35	16	23
	Nowshehra	6	30	54	..	..	9	..	45

APPENDIX II

DISTRICT ANANTNAG

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Electricity	31 or 0.52%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	0.32	60 or 6.58%	5.04
		2. Miscellaneous industries.	0.12		—
		3. Sawing and planing of wood	0.03		0.55
		4. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, beams etc.	0.03		0.11
		5. Manufacture of sports goods.	0.02		—
		6. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	—		0.33
		7. Repairing of radio.	—		0.22
		8. Production of edible fats and oil.	—		0.11
		9. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	—		0.11
		10. Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone.	—		0.11
Liquid fuel	27 or 0.45%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	0.37	3 or 0.33%	0.11
		2. Sawing and planing of wood.	0.08		0.22
Coal, wood and Baggasse	447 or 24.30%	1. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	7.71	434 or 47.59%	2.74
		2. Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as bolts, nets and screws.	6.21		5.81
		3. Bakery products.	6.10		15.68
		4. Manufacture of jewellery and silverware.	3.23		14.58
		5. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products.	0.47		0.77
		6. Manufacture of bricks.	0.18		—
		7. Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk.	0.13		—

DISTRICT ANANTNAG—contd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	5	6
		8. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.		2.30
		9. Miscellaneous industries.		0.11
		10. Production of sweetmeat and condiments.		0.88
		11. Cotton dyeing and bleaching.		1.65
		12. Soap manufacturing.		—
		13. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.		1.10
		14. Copper and tin utensils.		1.64
		15. Production of indigenous sugar.		0.22
		16. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles		0.11
Other Power	2532 or 42.53	1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	79 or 8.66%	5.92
		2. Production of edible fats and oil.		2.74
Lo Power	1917 or 32.20%	1. Wool weaving in hand-loom.	336 or 36.84%	4.71
		2. Making of textile garments.		18.86
		3. Manufacture of material from bamboo, cane leaves and other allied products.		2.41
		4. Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear.		0.88
		5. Cotton weaving in hand-loom.		0.88
		6. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.		1.97
		7. Repair of shoes and other leather footwear.		0.55
		8. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.		—
		9. Cotton dyeing and bleaching.		0.88
		10. Shawl making.		—
		11. Manufacture of medicines.		—

DISTRICT ANANTNAG—concl'd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	5	6
		12. Repairing of bicycles and triycles.		0.11
		13. Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes.		—
		14. Manufacture of snuff.		1.09
		15. Manufacture of carpets and all other similar type of products.		—
		16. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish.		—
		17. Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco.		—
		18. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as beams, doors etc.		0.22
		19. Gubba making.		0.88
		20. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.		0.65
		21. Sawing and planing of wood.		0.55
		22. Repairing of watches and clocks.		0.55
		23. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.		0.44
		24. Embroidery and making of phulkari.		0.33
		25. Wood carving.		0.33
		26. Tanning, currying and finishing of hides and skins and preparations of finish leather.		0.11
		27. Binding industry.		0.11
		28. Miscellaneous industries.		0.11
		29. Manufacture of other products like rope etc., from Jute.		0.11
		30. Manufacture of other transport equipment such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.		0.11

DISTRICT SRINAGAR

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
Electricity	54 or 1.54%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	0.77	381 or 12.20
		2. Weaving of silk-textile by powerlooms.	0.31	1.29
		3. Sawing and planing of wood.	0.25	1.22
		4. Production of edible fats and oil.	0.06	0.26
		5. Production of structural stone goods etc.	0.06	0.35
		6. Wood carving	0.03	0.06
		7. Cotton weaving in powerlooms.	0.03	0.03
		8. Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly etc.	0.03	0.03
		9. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	—	1.06
		10. All other types of printing including lithography, block making etc.	—	0.58
		11. Repairing of radio.	—	0.51
		12. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	—	0.29
		13. Manufacture of sundry hardware such as bolts, nets and screws.	—	0.26
		14. Printing and publishing of newspaper and periodicals.	—	0.16
		15. Vulcanizing of tyres and tubes.	—	0.23
		16. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products	—	0.13
		17. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	—	0.10
		18. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows etc.	—	0.10
		19. Production of aerated water	—	0.06

DISTRICT SRINAGAR—contd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories.	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories.
1	2	3	4	5
Electricity	54 or 1.54%	20. Production of ice.	—	0.06
		21. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	—	0.06
		22. Miscellaneous industries.	—	0.06
		23. Manufacture and repairing of photography equipment.	—	0.03
		24. Manufacture of surgical instruments	—	0.03
		25. Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than ply-wood.	—	0.03
		26. Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	—	0.03
		27. Spinning and weaving of silk textiles in mills.	nil	0.03
		1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	0.74	1 or 0.03%
		1. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	6.81	924 or 29.58%
		2. Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as bolts, nets, screws etc.	6.53	5.48
		3. Bakery product.	4.62	3.84
		4. Manufacture of jewellery, silverware.	3.13	9.22
		5. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	0.91	4.48
		6. Manufacture of bricks.	0.43	—
		7. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products.	0.06	0.67
		8. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	0.03	0.99
		9. Cotton dyeing and bleaching.	0.03	0.58
		10. Manufacture of copper and tin utensils	—	1.09
		11. Manufacture of armaments	—	0.83

DISTRICT SRINAGAR—contd.

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
		12. Making of sweetmeat and condiments.	—		0.26
		13. Production of indigenous sugar etc.	—		0.13
		14. Manufacture of soap.	—		0.13
		15. Manufacture of glass bangles and beads.	—		0.07
		16. Repair of all leather products except footwear.	—		0.06
		17. Manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	—		0.06
		18. Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	—		0.03
		19. Spinning of silk other than in mills.	—		0.03
		20. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	—		0.03
Other power	1306 or 37.23%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	23.23	40 or 1.29	0.07
		2. Production of edible fats and oil.	13.91		1.22
		3. Production of fruit products such as jam etc.	0.09		—
No power	1331 or 37.94	1. Wool weaving in hand-looms.	10.66	1777 or 56.90	4.45
		2. Making of textile garments.	9.21		19.82
		3. Embroidery and making of crepelace and fringes.	4.96		6.40
		4. Manufacture of material from cane, bamboo and other allied products.	4.33		1.03
		5. Cotton weaving in hand-looms	2.45		0.74
		6. Manufacture of leather shoes and other leather footwear.	2.17		1.83
		7. Shawl making.	1.79		3.33

DISTRICT SRINAGAR—contd.

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
		8. Repair of leather shoes and other leather footwear.	0.86		1.12
		9. Weaving of silk textile in handlooms.	0.37		2.11
		10. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows etc.	0.37		0.51
		11. Repairing of bicycles.	0.20		1.38
		12. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	0.11		—
		13. Production of ducks, hens, and other small birds.	0.08		—
		14. Manufacture of industrial wooden goods such as bobbin and similar equipment.	0.08		0.03
		15. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	0.06		0.35
		16. Cotton dyeing and bleaching.	0.06		—
		17. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	0.06		3.01
		18. Printing of cotton textile.	0.06		0.10
		19. Wool cleaning, processing.	0.03		0.10
		20. Rearing of bees for the production of honey etc.	0.03		—
		21. Wood carving.	—		3.46
		22. Repairing of watches and clocks.	—		1.22
		23. Papier machie.	—		1.09
		24. Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel made of leather and fur.	—		1.06
		25. Sawing and planing of wood.	—		1.02
		26. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	—		0.61
		27. Binding industry.	—		0.32
		28. Manufacture of tin utensils	—		0.22

DISTRICT SRINAGAR—contd.

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
		29. Production and rearing of livestock.	—		0.22
		30. Manufacture of leather products such as suitcases, pocket books etc.	—		0.19
		31. Miscellaneous industries.	—		0.16
		32. Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments.	—		0.16
		33. Production of aerated water.	—		0.10
		34. Manufacture of snuff	—		0.10
		35. Other type of printing such as block making etc.	—		0.10
		36. Manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	—		0.10
		37. Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	—		0.07
		38. Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.	—		0.06
		39. Manufacture of hookah tobacco.	—		0.03
		40. Printing of Jute textile	—		0.03
		41. Manufacture of carpets and similar type of textile products.	—		0.03
		42. Manufacture of made-up textile goods such as curtains, pillow cases.	—		0.03
		43. Processing and manufacturing of other textile products.	—		0.03
		44. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather.	—		0.03
		45. Manufacture of rubber footwear.	—		0.03

DISTRICT SRINAGAR—concl'd.

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
		46. Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products.	—		0.03
		47. Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works.	—		0.03
		48. Manufacturing of lime.	—		0.03
		49. Repairing of photographic instruments.	—		0.03

DISTRICT BARAMULLA

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Electricity	18 or 0.46%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	0.18	67 or 11.86%	6.02
		2. Sawing and planing of wood	0.18		3.19
		3. Miscellaneous industries.	0.05		1.41
		4. Production of edible fats and oils.	0.03		0.53
		5. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins.	0.02		—
		6. Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.	—		0.53
		7. Repairing of radios.	—		0.18
Liquid fuel	49 or 1.25%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	0.71	2 or 0.35%	—
		2. Sawing and planing of wood	0.54		0.18
		3. Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing.	—		0.17
Coal, wood and baggasse	868 or 22.23%	1. Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as bolt, net, screw etc.	9.29	223 or 39.47%	9.03
		2. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery etc.	5.68		1.59
		3. Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares etc.	3.79		10.44
		4. Bakery products.	3.10		12.21
		5. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products	0.23		0.53
		6. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	0.05		1.42
		7. Manufacture of soap.	0.03		—
		8. Manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	0.03		0.17
		9. Making of sweetmeats and condiments.	0.03		0.71
		10. Cotton dyeing and bleaching.	—		1.42

DISTRICT BARAMULLA—contd.

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and per-centage of work-shops and fac-tories	Name of Industry	%	No. and per-centage of work-shops and fac-tories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
		11. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	—		0.89
		12. Manufacture of bricks.	—		0.35
		13. Miscellaneous industries.	—		0.35
		14. Copper and tin utensils.	—		0.18
		15. Manufacture of matches.	—		0.18
Other power	1986 or 50.86%	1. Production of rice, atta flour etc.	44.61	74 or 13.10%	7.97
		2. Production of edible fats and oils.	6.25		5.13
No power	984 or 25.20%	1. Making of textile garments.	7.07	199 or 35.22%	14.16
		2. Wool weaving in handlooms.	6.35		6.02
		3. Manufacture of material from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	5.88		4.60
		4. Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear.	2.74		1.94
		5. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	1.00		—
		6. Manufacturing of wooden industrial goods such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures.	0.48		—
		7. Repair of shoes and other leather footwear.	0.33		1.94
		8. Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes.	0.31		—
		9. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	0.20		—
		10. Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	0.18		—
		11. Wood carving.	0.13		—
		12. Manufacture of snuff.	0.10		0.18
		13. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	0.10		0.53

DISTRICT BARAMULLA—concl'd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
				6
		14. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	0.08	0.88
		15. Cotton dyeing and bleaching.	0.05	
		16. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as beams, doors, windows etc.	0.05	
		17. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish.	0.03	
		18. Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments.	0.03	
		19. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides, skins and preparation of finished leather.	0.03	
		20. Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.	0.03	0.71
		21. Miscellaneous industries.	0.03	0.71
		22. Cotton weaving in hand-loom.	—	1.59
		23. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	—	1.24
		24. Wool spinning other than in mills.	—	0.18
		25. Sawing and planing of wood.	—	0.18
		26. Copper and tin utensils.	—	0.18
		27. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products.	—	0.18

DISTRICT LADAKH

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
				6
Electricity	—	—	—	—
Liquid fuel	—	—	—	—
Coal, wood and kaggasse	2 or 0.08%	1. Manufacture of sundry hardware such as bolt, net, screws etc.	0.08	1 or 1.18%
Hydro power	2358 or 99.92%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	99.92	78 or 91.76%
Hydro power	—	1. Manufacture of sundry hardware such as bolt, net, screws etc.	—	6 or 7.06%
		2. Cotton weaving in hand-loom	—	1.18
		3. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	—	1.18
		4. Making of textile garments.	—	1.18
		5. Manufacture of Jewellery and silverware.	—	1.17

DISTRICT DODA

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
Electricity	—	—	—	—
Liquid fuel	7 or 0.17%	1. Sawing and planing of wood	0.17	7 or 2.29%
		2. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	—	0.33
		3. Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing.	—	1.31
		4. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	—	0.33
Coal, wood and Bagasse	319 or 7.99%	1. Manufacture of sundry hardware such as bolt, net, screws etc.	5.69	89 or 29.18%
		2. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	1.25	6.56
		3. Manufacture of Jewellery and silverware.	0.83	1.64
		4. Making of Sweetmeat and Condiments.	0.12	13.11
		5. Manufacture of armaments	0.07	2.62
		6. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	0.03	0.33
		7. Bakery products.	—	0.66
		8. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products	—	2.29
		9. Cotton dyeing, bleaching.	—	1.31
		10. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	—	0.33
Other power	3225 or 80.75%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	76.82	48 or 15.74%
		2. Production of edible fats and oils.	3.93	15.08
No power	443 or 11.09%	1. Wool weaving in hand-looms.	4.16	161 or 52.79%
		2. Manufacture of leather shoes and other footwear	2.48	3.28
		3. Making of textile garments	2.30	6.88
				36.06

DISTRICT DODA—contd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
		4. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	0.72	—
		5. Manufacture of material from bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	0.58	0.66
		6. Repair of leather shoes and other footwear.	0.33	3.28
		7. Cotton weaving in hand-looms.	0.22	0.33
		8. Tanning, currying and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finish leather.	0.10	—
		9. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	0.08	0.33
		10. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	0.08	—
		11. Wood carving.	0.02	—
		12. Wool cleaning and processing.	0.02	—
		13. Repairing of watches and clocks.	—	0.66
		14. Manufacture of snuff.	—	0.33
		15. Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suitcases.	—	0.33
		16. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	—	0.33
		17. Manufacture of tin and copper utensils.	—	0.32

DISTRICT UDHAMPUR

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories.	Name of industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories.
1	2	3	4	5
Electricity	—	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	—	4 or 2.03%
Liquid fuel	2 or 0.04%	1. Sawing and planing of wood.	0.04	1 or 0.51%
		2. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	—	0.51
Coal, wood and Baggasse.	723 or 14.02%	1. Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as bolts, nets screws etc.	10.97	101 or 51.27%
		2. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	1.22	2.54
		3. Manufacture of Jewellery and silverware.	1.05	19.29
		4. Making of sweetmeats and condiments.	0.31	14.21
		5. Making of indigenous sugar.	0.21	1.52
		6. Soap manufacture.	0.12	0.51
		7. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	0.10	—
		8. Bakery products.	0.02	1.52
		9. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products.	0.02	0.51
		10. Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk.	—	0.51
Other power	2939 or 56.99%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	47.10	23 or 11.67%
		2. Production of edible fats and oils.	9.89	3.55
No Power	1493 or 28.95%	1. Wool weaving in handlooms	14.27	68 or 34.52%
		2. Manufacture of leather shoes and other leather footwear.	7.87	11.17
		3. Repair of leather shoes and other leather footwear.	3.06	3.05

DISTRICT UDHAMPUR—contd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
		4. Manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	1.26	—
		5. Making of textile garments.	1.20	11.17
		6. Cotton weaving in handlooms.	0.70	1.52
		7. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	0.41	2.03
		8. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows, etc.	0.06	1.01
		9. Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works.	0.06	—
		10. Wood carving.	0.02	—
		11. Manufacture of leather suitcases, pocketcases etc.	0.02	—
		12. Making of tin utensils.	0.02	2.03
		13. Manufacture of snuff.	—	1.52
		14. Cotton spinning other than in mills.	—	0.51
		15. Silk weaving in handlooms.	—	0.51

DISTRICT JAMMU

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
Electricity	68 or 2.55%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	1.50	298 or 18.70%
		2. Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as bolts, nets, screws, etc.	0.26	3.14
		3. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	0.19	0.44
		4. Sawing and planing of wood.	0.15	5.96
		5. Wool weaving, in power-looms.	0.08	0.94
		6. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	0.08	—
		7. Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purposes.	0.07	0.06
		8. Repairing of radios.	0.04	—
		9. Cotton weaving in power-looms.	0.04	1.07
		10. Making of copper and tin utensils	0.04	0.06
		11. Manufacture of wires.	0.03	0.06
		12. Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber).	0.04	—
		13. Manufacture of armaments.	0.03	nil
		14. Miscellaneous industries.	—	0.19
		15. Manufacture of medicines etc.	—	1.25
		16. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	—	1.01
		17. Production of ice.	—	0.76
		18. Printing and publishing of books.	—	0.69
		19. Vulcanising of tyres and tubes.	—	0.50
				0.44

DISTRICT JAMMU—contd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
		20. Production of edible fats and oils.	—	6
		21. Printing works, handbills, invitation cards etc.	—	0.38
		22. Embroidery and making of phulkari.	—	0.38
		23. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows etc.	—	0.25
		24. Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals.	—	0.25
		25. Production of aerated water.	—	0.25
		26. Making of textile garments.	—	0.13
		27. Weaving of silk textile by powerlooms.	—	0.13
		28. Production of ice-cream.	—	0.06
		29. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixture.	—	0.06
		30. Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours etc.	—	0.06
		31. Repair of spectacles.	—	0.06
		32. Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill.	—	0.06
Liquid fuel	90 or 3.37	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	3.26	5 or 0.31%
		2. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	0.04	—
		3. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	0.04	—
		4. Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone pressing.	0.03	0.13
		5. Sawing and planing of wood.	—	—
		6. Miscellaneous industries.	—	0.06
		7. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows etc.	—	0.6
				0.06

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coal, wood and baggasse	991 or 37.14%	1. Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as bolts, nuts, screws.	21.06	643 or 40.34%	7.97
		2. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	6.22		1.76
		3. Making of sweetmeats and condiments.	4.61		7.47
		4. Manufacture of jewellery and silver-ware.	2.70		10.10
		5. Manufacture of bricks.	1.39		0.06
		6. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	0.49		1.76
		7. Production of indigenous sugar.	0.22		0.69
		8. Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	0.15		0.19
		9. Manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	0.11		0.19
		10. Manufacture of medicines etc.	0.07		0.13
		11. Bakery products.	0.04		2.65
		12. Cotton dyeing and bleaching.	0.04		0.76
		13. Manufacture of armaments.	0.04		0.19
		14. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	—		1.94
		15. Manufacture of soap.	—		1.82
		16. Manufacture of lime.	—		0.94
		17. Manufacture of copper and tin utensils.	—		0.44
		18. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	—		0.38
		19. Miscellaneous industries.	—		0.25
		20. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing, welding of metal products.	—		0.19

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
		21. Vulcanising of tyres and tubes.	—		0.19
		22. Manufacture of other chemicals.	—		0.13
		23. Manufacture of glass bangles and beads.	—		0.06
		24. Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares.	—		0.06
		25. Production of other beverages.	—		0.06
		26. Rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and raw silk.	—		0.06
Other power	544 or 20.39%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	16.04	14 or 0.88	0.50
		2. Production of edible fats and oils.	4.35		0.38
No power	975 or 36.55	1. Manufacture of leather shoes and other leather footwear.	13.27	634 or 39.77%	9.54
		2. Cotton weaving in handlooms.	8.40		2.76
		3. Making of textile garments.	5.40		12.80
		4. Repairing of leather shoes.	2.51		1.82
		5. Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures.	1.84		—
		6. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	1.46		2.83
		7. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows etc.	1.16		0.06
		8. Wool-weaving in handlooms.	1.09		0.25
		9. Manufacture of materials from cane, bamboo, leaves and other allied products.	0.97		—
		10. Production of butter, ghee, cheese, and other dairy products.	0.08		0.25
		11. Miscellaneous industries.	0.07		0.63

DISTRICT JAMMU—concl'd.

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
		12. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather.	0.07		—
		13. Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.	0.04		0.06
		14. Repairing of watches and clocks.	0.04		1.82
		15. Manufacture of sports goods.	0.04		0.06
		16. Repairs of bicycles and tricycles.	0.04		1.25
		17. Printing of cotton textile.	0.04		0.31
		18. Production of aerated water.	0.03		0.76
		19. Binding industry.	—		1.07
		20. Manufacture of articles from tin sheets.	—		0.69
		21. Manufacture of medicines.	—		0.50
		22. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	—		0.31
		23. Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments.	—		0.31
		24. Manufacture of iron and steel furniture.	—		0.25
		25. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish etc.	—		0.25
		26. Embroidery and making of phulkari.	—		0.19
		27. Manufacture of umbrellas.	—		0.19
		28. Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.	—		0.19
		29. Manufacture of snuff.	—		0.13
		30. Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments.	—		0.13
		31. Manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	—		0.06
		32. Making of durries.	—		0.06
		33. Making of brush etc.	—		0.06
		34. Repairing of electric lamps and fans.	—		0.06
		35. Repair of all other leather products except footwear.	—		0.06
		36. Manufacture of cement jali and tiles.	—		0.06

DISTRICT KATHUA

Name of power	Rural			Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Electricity	15 or 0.36%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	0.27	12 or 5.80%	2.90
		2. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing etc.	0.07		0.48
		3. Production of edible fats and oils.	0.02		0.49
		4. Sawing and planing of wood.	—		1.45
		5. Repairing of radios.	—		0.48
Liquid fuel	15 or 0.36%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	0.29	2 or 0.97%	0.49
		2. Production of edible fats and oils.	0.03		—
		3. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	0.02		0.48
		4. Miscellaneous industries.	0.02		—
Coal, wood and baggasse	826 or 19.93%	1. Manufacture of sundry hardware such as bolts, nets, screws.	10.42	74 or 35.75%	4.83
		2. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	4.10		7.25
		3. Manufacturing of jewellery and silverware.	2.17		12.08
		4. Making of sweetmeats and condiments.	2.12		8.21
		5. Production of indigenous sugar.	0.68		—
		6. Manufacture of bricks.	0.10		—
		7. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	0.10		—
		8. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products.	0.07		1.93
		9. Bakery products.	0.05		0.49
		10. Manufacture of armaments.	0.05		—
		11. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	0.05		0.48
		12. Production of indigenous liquor.	0.02		—

DISTRICT KATHUA—contd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
		13. Manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.	—	0.48
Other power	1555 or 37.52%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	28.86	15 or 7.24%
		2. Production of edible fats and oils.	8.66	5.31
No power	1734 or 41.83%	1. Wool weaving in handlooms.	15.17	104 or 50.24%
		2. Manufacture of leather shoes and other leather footwear.	13.63	11.11
		3. Cotton weaving in handlooms.	5.50	9.18
		4. Making of textile garments.	2.41	16.43
		5. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	2.27	4.35
		6. Repair of leather shoes and other footwear.	1.52	1.93
		7. Manufacture of materials from cane, bamboo, leaves and other allied products.	0.77	0.97
		8. Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather.	0.24	—
		9. Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	0.22	—
		10. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors and windows etc.	0.05	—
		11. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	0.05	2.90
		12. Miscellaneous industries.	—	0.97
		13. Production of aerated water.	—	0.48
		14. Embroidery and art work in woollen textile.	—	0.48
		15. Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.	—	0.48
		16. Repairing of watches and clocks.	—	0.48

DISTRICT POONCH

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories.	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories.
1	2	3	4	5
Electricity		1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	—	8 or 4.97%
		2. Repairing of radios.	—	1.86
		3. Sawing and planing of wood.	—	0.62
		4. Production of aerated water.	—	0.62
Liquid fuel	1 or 0.03%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	0.03	3 or 1.86%
		2. Sawing and planing of wood.	—	1.24
Coal, wood and baggasse	566 or 18.56%	1. Manufacture of sundry hardware such as bolt, net, screw etc.	11.74	44 or 27.33%
		2. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	5.12	2.49
		3. Manufacture of jewellery and silverware.	1.47	14.29
		4. Bakery products	0.13	—
		5. Making of sweetmeats and condiments.	0.07	—
		6. Manufacture of armaments	0.03	0.62
		7. Cotton dyeing and bleaching.	—	1.24
		8. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	—	0.62
		9. Manufacture of copper and tin utensils.	—	0.62
		10. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products.	—	0.62
Other power	1779 or 58.35%	1. Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	54.97	37 or 22.98%
		2. Production of edible fats and oils.	3.38	1.86
No power	703 or 23.06%	1. Wool weaving in handlooms.	7.41	69 or 42.86%
		2. Manufacture of leather shoes and other leather footwear.	6.30	10.56
		3. Making of garments.	3.54	13.04
		4. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	2.49	1.87

DISTRICT POONCH—contd.

Name of power	Rural		Urban	
	No. and percentage of workshops and factories	Name of Industry	%	No. and percentage of workshops and factories
1	2	3	4	5
				6
		5. Repairing of leather shoes.	2.13	4.35
		6. Cotton weaving in hand-looms.	0.49	--
		7. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as doors, windows etc.	0.26	—
		8. Manufacture of snuff.	0.17	6.21
		9. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	0.10	—
		10. Sawing and planing of wood	0.07	—
		11. Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works.	0.07	—
		12. Production of ice-cream, gulfi, malai etc.	0.03	0.62
		13. Repairing of watches and clocks.	—	3.11
		14. Production of aerated water.	--	1.86
		15. Binding industry.	—	0.62

CHAPTER V

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

The statistics collected in connection with the Housing survey include, among others, the materials employed for the construction of walls and roofs of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings. This data has been compiled on the basis of 20% sample and is given in Table E.IV appended to the report. The table gives the distribution of sample households by predominant material of wall and roof for the State, its constituent districts, their respective tehsils and towns with population of 50,000 and over. Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings were, on the basis of the material employed for the construction of their walls, divided into nine categories mentioned in columns 4 to 12 of Table E. IV.

In the case of material of roof, the census houses were divided into seven classes only, according as the predominant material of the roofs was found one or the other of those shown in columns 13 to 19 of the aforesaid table.

The Subsidiary tables, E. IV. 1 and E. IV. 2, giving the distribution of one thousand census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall materials and roof materials have also been prepared and are appended to the report.

The subjoined statement shows the distribution by wall materials of one thousand census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in the rural and urban sectors of various States :—

States	Grass	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets	Stones	Cement concrete	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh R	78	2	647	100	..	N	172	1	N
U	69	1	398	383	..	N	143	5	1
Assam R	875	22	25	2	26	8	1	16	25
U	579	63	51	10	64	54	2	107	70
Bihar R	225	3	663	7	99	1	2	N	N
U	88	6	289	30	579	3	3	1	1
Gujarat R	172	5	436	25	194	3	159	3	3
U	32	10	80	16	620	13	214	12	3
Jammu and Kashmir R	2	48	162	247	114	N	423	N	4
U	N	32	47	158	529	2	222	1	9
Kerala R	161	39	304	156	43	N	296	N	1
U	144	56	120	177	64	N	439	N	N
Madras R	9	2	742	22	144	5	69	1	6
U	12	1	385	31	481	2	76	6	6
Madhya Pradesh R	76	66	666	67	28	N	90	N	7
U	38	22	266	177	362	5	118	6	6
Maharashtra R	158	4	357	81	73	3	312	3	9
U	89	21	113	37	506	60	98	67	9

States		Grass	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets	Stones	Cement concrete	Miscellaneous
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore	R	74	N	499	20	47	1	354	2	3
	U	72	1	335	26	329	2	222	8	5
Orissa	R	137	28	753	23	45	N	12	1	1
	U	72	22	441	24	351	9	40	34	7
Punjab	R	6	1	62	589	300	1	41	N	N
	U	4	9	16	112	827	3	22	5	2
Rajasthan	R	29	15	380	179	43	N	354	N	N
	U	9	1	116	78	152	1	641	2	N
Uttar Pradesh	R	18	3	744	100	91	N	41	1	2
	U	6	2	213	41	709	1	20	7	1
West Bengal	R	234	10	668	2	73	5	2	2	4
	U	114	13	186	1	644	31	2	7	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	R	767	222	..	..	3	2	3	3	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	R	5	1	277	85	588	0	36	2	6
	U	9	20	72	33	780	2	17	49	18
Himachal Pradesh	R	1	14	123	53	5	1	802	1	N
	U	1	7	57	2	118	8	790	17	0
Manipur	R	872	82	23	N	2	2	N	1	18
	U	890	9	2	0	88	8	0	1	2
Pondicherry	R	14	N	711	9	235	N	29	2	N
	U	34	..	259	36	604	..	60	1	6
Tripura	R	878	2	111	..	5	4	..	..	..
	U	852	4	25	..	78	34	..	7	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	R	975	0	0	0	21	1	0	3	N

Rural.

The statement shows that dwellings with walls made of durable materials, such as burnt bricks, C. I. sheets, stones and cement concrete have been reported in varying proportions from different States. In the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir, the proportion of dwellings with walls made of burnt bricks is fairly high when compared with

similar proportions of all other States, except Gujarat, Madras, Punjab, Pondicherry and Delhi.

There are practically no rural dwellings in this State with walls built of C. I. sheets or cement concrete.

The highest and the next highest proportions of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings

in the rural areas with walls made of stones have been returned from Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir respectively, obviously because of the mountainous topography of the two States and the consequent availability of stones at very cheap rates.

In so far as other materials are concerned, the proportion of rural dwellings having walls made of grass, is almost lowest in Jammu and Kashmir, the only exception being Himachal Pradesh. The proportion of such dwellings is very high in States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, etc., where the corresponding proportions of houses with stone walls are fairly low.

Among the major States, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have respectively the highest and the next highest proportions of rural dwellings built of timber walls. The corresponding proportions in most other States are very small. This is because both Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir abound in forests and timber is available at comparatively cheap rates.

It is also clear from the statement that except for a few States, such as Assam, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and other Union Territories, the large majority of dwellings in the rural sector of the country are built of mud walls. The corresponding proportion in Jammu and Kashmir is, however, comparatively very low.

The only State in which the proportion of rural dwellings made of unburnt bricks exceeds that of Jammu and Kashmir is Punjab. Even in the adjoining State of Himachal Pradesh, the proportion of such dwellings is comparatively very low.

Urban.

Dwellings with walls built of burnt bricks have been returned in fairly high proportions from the urban sector of Jammu and Kashmir when compared with similar proportions of most other States. There are, however, very few urban dwellings in this State with walls made of C. I. sheets or cement concrete.

As regards dwellings with stone walls, Jammu and Kashmir is at par with Mysore, the proportions of dwellings of this category in the two States being equal. Himachal Pradesh, however, claims the highest proportion of such dwellings.

As in the case of the rural sector, there are practically no urban dwellings in Jammu and Kashmir with walls made of grass. Those having

timber walls however claim a fairly high proportion which is exceeded only by Assam and Kerala.

The only other States besides Jammu and Kashmir where the proportion of urban dwellings built of mud walls is fairly low are Assam, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi and other Union Territories. In Jammu and Kashmir, the incidence of such dwellings is neither as pronounced as in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, etc., nor as low as in Punjab.

The proportion of dwellings with walls made of unburnt bricks is very high in Jammu and Kashmir. The only other States in which this proportion is exceeded are Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

State.

General—Table E. IV shows that of the total number of households in the rural and urban sectors of the State, as many as 57% live in houses with walls made of durable materials, namely burnt bricks, C. I. sheets, stones and cement concrete. These include dwellings built in stones which constitute over 39% of the total number of census houses used as dwellings. The subjoined statement gives the proportion of dwellings according to the predominant material used in the construction of walls:—

Stone	39.1%
Unburnt bricks	23.3%
Burnt bricks	17.7%
Mud	14.4%
Timber	4.6%
Grass, leaves etc.	0.2%
All other materials	0.5%

Houses with walls made of stones have been returned mostly from such of the districts of the State as are either entirely hilly or larger parts of which consist of mountainous regions. It is, therefore, that the incidence of such houses in the valley districts is very low compared to Ladakh and almost all the districts of Jammu Province.

Except for its hilly areas, stone is not available at cheap rates in the valley. The clay is however suitable for manufacturing of bricks and most of the households in the rural areas generally manufacture unburnt bricks without the assistance of any outsiders. That is why, in all the valley districts, majority of the dwellings consist of those having walls made of unburnt bricks.

Dwellings containing walls of burnt bricks are very rare in the mountainous areas of the State, like the districts of Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur and Poonch. Those built of mud walls are very common in Jammu and Kathua and comparatively in small proportions in other parts of the State.

Baramulla is the only district where timber is used in the construction of walls of a fairly large number of dwellings. This is particularly true of the far-flung areas of Gurez, Karnah, etc. which are situated in the heart of forests.

The number of dwellings with walls made of C. I. sheets and cement concrete is exceedingly small and almost negligible.

Rural—As will be seen by a reference to Table E. IV. 1, the highest proportion of rural census houses used as dwellings is claimed by those having walls made of stones. The subjoined statement gives in descending order the percentages of dwellings in each category according to the predominant material used in the construction of walls :—

1. Stone	42%
2. Unburnt bricks	25%
3. Mud	16%
4. Burnt bricks	11%
5. Timber	5%
6. All other materials	1%

It is clear that the order of importance of the wall material in the rural sector is almost the same as for the State as a whole, except that rural dwellings with mud walls claim higher proportion than those made of burnt bricks.

Urban—The position obtaining in the urban sector is however different. According to 20% sample, about 53% urban dwellings have walls made of burnt bricks. Stone is the next important wall material, claiming over 22% dwellings. The only other material, which is employed in the walls of a sufficiently large number of dwellings is unburnt bricks which account for 16% dwellings approximately. Mud and timber are used very rarely, the proportion of dwellings in the former case being about 5% and in the latter over 3%. Other materials claim 1% dwellings.

District Anantnag.

General—Table E. IV shows that of the total number of census houses in the entire State which are used wholly or partly as dwellings, 29,889 or 23% have walls made of unburnt bricks. These

include, 15,554 dwellings of the rural and urban sectors of Anantnag district which alone account for 52% of the total number of dwellings of this category in the State and 69% of the aggregate number of dwellings in Anantnag.

In all other districts, particularly those of Jammu province, the corresponding proportions are fairly low. One reason for this large disparity is that in most parts of Anantnag district, stone is not available in such abundance and at so low prices as in other hilly areas of the State, particularly Ladakh and the districts of Jammu province. Another explanation for the high incidence of dwellings with mud walls in Anantnag district is that clay available locally is fit for bricks and the large majority of households usually produce unburnt bricks without outside assistance.

Dwellings with walls of other materials have been returned in the following proportions :—

1. Burnt bricks	15.5%
2. Mud	6.3%
3. Stones	4.6%
4. Timber	3.6%
5. All other materials	0.7%

Rural—The distribution of dwellings according to the predominant material of walls, as indicated above for the district as a whole, is equally true in respect of the rural sector with very insignificant variation in the corresponding proportions.

Urban—The urban sector claims only 6.6% of the total number of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in the district as a whole. Of these, 66.5% have walls made of unburnt bricks, 22.6% burnt bricks, 4.7% of timber and stones each and 1.3% of mud.

It is clear that unburnt bricks is the most common material in both the rural and urban sectors of the district and dwellings with walls of burnt bricks constitute the next largest majority in either case.

Tehsils.

Rural—Dwelling census houses consisting of walls made of unburnt bricks are numerically the largest in the rural sectors of all the three tehsils of the district. Similarly, the next largest number of dwellings consist of those having walls built of burnt bricks. With regard to other materials, the position is however somewhat different. Houses with walls made of mud or stones have been

returned in much larger number from tehsil Anantnag and least from tehsil Pulwama. Only a very small number of dwelling census houses with walls built of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, etc., could be traced from the 20% sample of the tehsils of Anantnag and Pulwama, but the corresponding number in tehsil Kulgam is comparatively large.

Subsidiary table E. IV. 1 giving the distribution of one thousand census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material shows that the highest proportions of dwellings in the rural areas of the three tehsils have walls made of unburnt bricks, though the incidence is comparatively more pronounced in Kulgam and least in Anantnag.

Rural dwellings having walls of burnt bricks are in greater proportion in Anantnag than in Kulgam tehsil. The proportion of such dwellings in tehsil Pulwama is intermediate between those of the two tehsils.

Stone walled dwellings as also those with walls made of mud and timber are also in highest proportion in tehsil Anantnag.

Urban—In so far as the urban areas are concerned, unburnt bricks have been used in the walls of the large majority of dwellings in all the three tehsils, with the only difference that the incidence of such houses is, on a proportionate basis, highest in Kulgam and least in Pulwama.

The highest proportion of dwelling houses which have walls built of burnt bricks has, according to the sample, been returned from Pampore town, the only urban area of tehsil Pulwama. Kulgam comes next and Anantnag last of all.

Pampore town also claims highest proportion in so far as dwelling census houses with walls made of stones are concerned. This is because the town is situated very near the quarries which supply stones to Srinagar.

Houses with timber walls have been returned in the highest proportion from the urban areas of Anantnag tehsil. The corresponding proportion of Kulgam tehsil is just over one half of that of Anantnag. In Pulwama, only 12 dwellings in a thousand census houses have timber walls.

No dwellings with walls built in mud could be traced from the 20% sample of Pampore town. In the other two tehsils also, the proportions of houses with mud walls are fairly small.

District Srinagar.

General—Table E. IV shows that the largest number of dwelling census houses in the district as a whole have walls made of unburnt bricks. The number of those with walls made of burnt bricks is slightly less than those of unburnt bricks, but fairly large when compared with houses made of other materials. The incidence of the stone and mud walled dwellings as also of those having walls of timber is comparatively small, though stone walled houses claim a much larger number than the other two categories. Houses having walls made of grass, leaves or bamboo, C. I. sheets or of cement concrete are very few. The subjoined statement gives the proportion of total number of dwellings in the entire district classified by predominant material of walls :—

1. Burnt bricks	36.8%
2. Mud	5.5%
3. Unburnt bricks	38.0%
4. Stones	14.0%
5. Timber	4.4%
6. Grass, leaves, etc.	0.2%
7. All other materials	1.1%

Rural—As in the case of the district as a whole, the most common material used in the construction of the walls in the rural sector of the district is unburnt bricks, but there is a large disparity in the respective proportions of the dwellings of this category. Similarly, burnt bricks which rank next in the rural sector are used in a small proportion of rural dwellings than in the district as a whole. The following statement gives the distribution of rural dwellings according to their wall materials :—

1. Unburnt bricks	55.8%
2. Burnt bricks	24.2%
3. Stones	7.5%
4. Mud	8.7%
5. Timber	3.3%
6. Grass, leaves, etc.,	0.1%
7. All other materials	0.4%

It is clear that, while in the district the proportion of dwellings having walls made of stones is by far larger than those having mud walls, in the rural sector the proportion of dwellings built of mud walls is larger.

Urban—In the urban areas, the largest number of houses consists of those having walls made of burnt bricks. This is because, the district is dominated by the city of Srinagar and other

towns which are mostly inhabited by well-to-do people. The fact that the number of dwellings with walls made of unburnt bricks is only 1/4th of those having burnt bricks also points to the same conclusion.

Following are the proportions of urban dwellings according to their wall materials :—

1. Burnt bricks	54.1%
2. Stones	23.1%
3. Unburnt bricks	13.7%
4. Timber	5.8%

5. Mud	1.1%
6. C. I. sheets and cement concrete	0.1%
7. All other material	2.1%

Tehsils.

Rural— Table E. IV. 1 shows that dwelling census houses in the rural areas of the three tehsils of district Srinagar may well be grouped into the following broad categories according to the materials used in the construction of their walls :—

Dwellings with walls made of

	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Mud	Timber	Stone	All other materials
Badgam	52.0%	30.1%	12.1%	3.2%	2.3%	0.3%
Srinagar	69.3%	20.8%	3.6%	5.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Ganderbal	57.0%	9.9%	2.8%	2.5%	26.4%	1.4%

It is clear from the above that the walls of most of the dwelling houses in all the three tehsils are built of unburnt bricks. The second largest number of houses in tehsil Badgam and Srinagar consists of those having walls made of burnt bricks, but in Ganderbal tehsil, which is mostly hilly, stone walled houses claim the next largest majority. Houses having walls made of stone or timber are not so common in the tehsils of Badgam and Srinagar. Further, timber and other materials are rarely used in the construction of walls of residential houses in all the rural sectors of all the three tehsils.

Urban— There is no urban area in Ganderbal tehsil. Dwelling census houses in the urban parts of other two tehsils fall into the following broad categories according to the materials employed in the construction of their walls :—

Tehsils	Dwellings with walls made of					
	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Mud	Timber	Stone	Miscellaneous
Badgam	52.8%	43.8%	—	2.3%	1.1%	—
Srinagar	13.3%	54.2%	1.1%	5.8%	23.4%	2.2%
Srinagar Municipality	13.1%	54.0%	1.2%	5.9%	23.6%	2.2%

The statement shows that the proportions of houses with walls made of unburnt bricks is very high in the small township of Badgam tehsil, namely Natipora-Hyderpora and that the incidence

of such houses in tehsil Srinagar and municipality is comparatively very small. Further, majority of dwellings in Srinagar municipality have walls made of burnt bricks, but their proportion in the urban area of tehsil Badgam is also fairly high. Dwelling census houses having walls made of stone mostly exist in the municipality. Mud and timber are rarely used in the construction of urban dwellings.

Baramulla.

General— Like all other districts of the valley, the most common material used in the construction of walls in the rural and urban sectors of Baramulla district is unburnt bricks. Stone is the next important material because of a very large part of the district being situated in mountainous areas. An important feature of the houses of this district as compared with Anantnag and Srinagar is that the walls of a fairly large number of dwellings have been built of timber obtained from the adjoining forests. The following statement gives the distribution of dwellings by the predominant material of wall :—

1. Unburnt bricks	26.5%
2. Stones	23.7%
3. Burnt bricks	22.4%
4. Timber	18.0%
5. Mud	8.6%
6. C. I. sheets	0.1%
7. Grass, leaves etc.	0.1%
8. All other materials	0.6%

The same materials as shown in case of the

district are used in the walls of rural dwellings with slight variations in the proportions of different categories, as indicated below :—

1. Unburnt bricks	25.3%
2. Stone	23.8%
3. Burnt bricks	21.2%
4. Timber	19.5%
5. Mud	9.5%
6. All other materials	0.7%

Unburnt bricks and mud are used in plain areas, stone and timber in villages situated in mountainous regions and burnt bricks in the suburbs of urban areas.

Urban— Census houses used as dwellings in the urban sector constitute only 8.9% of the total number of houses in the entire district. Majority of these are built of unburnt bricks, but almost an equal number is claimed by those having walls built of burnt bricks. The number of houses with stone walls is comparatively small and of those built of timber, mud and C. I. sheets still less.

Below are given the relative proportions :—

1. Unburnt bricks	39.0%
2. Burnt bricks	34.1%
3. Stones	22.8%
4. Timber	2.5%
5. C. I. Sheets	1.0%
6. Mud	0.3%
7. All other materials	0.3%

Dwellings with walls made of unburnt bricks have mostly been returned from newly urbanised areas of tehsil Sonawari and the Bandipur town of tehsil Sopore.

District Ladakh.

But for a very small proportion of dwellings having walls made of unburnt bricks and a negligible number of those constructed of burnt bricks, all other houses in the district and its rural sector have walls made of stones. The soil of the district is rocky or sandy and clay suitable for manufacturing of unburnt bricks is very scarce. Wood is still more rare and the question of producing burnt bricks does not arise.

In the urban sector, which comprises the small town of Leh only, all the dwellings have walls made of stones.

Tehsils.

The only difference in the pattern of houses

in the rural sectors of the tehsils of Leh and Kargil is that whereas about 99% dwellings in Kargil are built in stones, the proportion of similar houses in Leh is over 90% only. This disparity is set off by the larger proportion in Leh of houses with walls made of unburnt bricks.

District Doda.

General— As stated earlier, the large majority of dwellings in this district consists of those having walls made of stones. This is as it should be, in view of the fact that there is no part of the district, rural or urban, which is not situated in hilly areas. The proportions of dwellings in which other materials are employed for the construction of walls are comparatively very small, as indicated in the subjoined statement :—

1. Stones	89%
2. Timber	3.5%
3. Burnt bricks	3.1%
4. Mud	3.1%
5. Unburnt bricks	0.8%
6. All other materials	0.5%

Rural— Table E.IV. 1 shows that over 91% dwellings in the rural sector of the district have walls made of stones. The only other important materials found in the walls of the rural dwellings of the district are timber and mud, though their respective proportions are exceedingly small when compared with dwellings built of stones. Houses built of burnt bricks and unburnt bricks are very rare, because of the non-availability of suitable clay.

Urban— The position obtaining in urban areas is however very different. The proportion of dwellings with stone walls in this sector is slightly more than 57%, whereas of those having walls of burnt bricks is as high as 35% approximately. Even dwellings made of unburnt bricks claim much larger proportion than that of the rural areas. This is because, quarries and kilns are functioning in some of the towns and in others stones and bricks can be conveniently delivered by trucks plying on the National Highway and the district road on which all the urban areas are situated. The incidence houses built of mud and timber walls or those made of grass, leaves, etc., is however small.

Tehsils.

Rural— The subjoined statement will show, at a glance, the proportion of dwellings in the

tehsils of the district classified by materials mostly employed in the construction of walls :—

Tehsils	Percentage of dwellings having walls made of					All other materials.
	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt Bricks	Stone	
Ramban	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	97.6	0.6
Doda	0.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	96.2	—
Kishtwar	12.8	9.6	0.3	1.2	75.8	0.3
Bhaderwah	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	96.7	1.0

The statement shows that except for Kishtwar tehsil, almost all the residential census houses of the rural areas of the tehsils are built in stones and the proportions of those built of other materials are negligible. Kishtwar is the only tehsil where over 22% houses have walls built of timber or mud.

Urban— As regards urban areas, while most of the dwellings in the towns of Doda and Kishtwar have walls built of burnt bricks, stone walled houses are in majority in the urban areas of tehsils Ramban and Bhaderwah. The largest proportions of houses with walls built of unburnt bricks and mud have been returned from Doda town. There is no mud house in Kishtwar or Bhaderwah towns and the incidence of such dwellings in Ramban tehsil is also very small. Houses with walls of unburnt bricks do not exist either in Ramban or Bhaderwah tehsils according to the sample and even in Kishtwar, the proportion of such dwellings stands at 3% only.

District Udhampur.

General— Like other districts of Jammu province, the largest proportion of dwellings in Udhampur consists of those having walls made of stone. As already stated, this is because of the hilly character of the major part of the district, where other materials, such as bricks are not easily available. There are practically no dwellings in the district as a whole with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, timber or C. I. sheets or cement concrete. Following is the distribution of dwellings according to the predominant material of walls :—

1. Stone	86%
2. Mud	9.5%
3. Burnt bricks	3.9%
4. Unburnt bricks	0.1%
5. All other materials	0.5%

Rural— What has been stated above in respect of the district in general is equally true in so far as the dwellings of the rural sector are concerned. There are, however, slight variations in the proportions of dwellings with walls made of stones and burnt bricks only. The rural sector also claims four dwellings with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc.

Urban— A special feature of the urban dwellings of this district is that the proportions of houses walls made of stones and burnt bricks are more or less equal and comprise over 91% of the aggregate number of urban dwellings. The only other important material is mud, which is found in the walls of 8% dwellings.

Brick-kilns are operating in almost all the towns of the district and quarries which supply stones are situated only at a short distance.

Tehsils.

Rural— Among the tehsils, the least proportion of dwelling census houses built of stone walls has been returned from the rural areas of Udhampur tehsil, which is situated at a much lower level when compared with the tehsils of Ramnagar and Reasi. For this reason, except for a handful dwellings built of mud and burnt bricks, all others in tehsil Ramnagar have walls made of stones. The large disparity between proportions of dwellings with walls made of stone in the rural sectors of Udhampur and Reasi tehsils is set off by the higher proportion of houses with mud walls in Reasi. The highest proportion of houses with walls built of burnt bricks has been returned from Udhampur and the least from Ramnagar. Reasi tehsil, however, claims, among others, one dwelling per thousand having walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc.

Urban— Among the tehsils, the largest proportion of dwellings built of stone walls has been returned from Ramnagar town and the least from Udhampur.

Burnt bricks have been used in about 60% dwelling houses of Udhampur town. The proportions of such houses in Ramnagar town and the urban areas of tehsil Reasi are just a little over 21% and 29% respectively.

There are no dwellings with mud walls in the urban areas of Ramnagar. The corresponding proportions of these dwellings in the other two tehsils are more or less equal.

While timber and cement are used in five and two per thousand dwelling houses respectively in Udhampur town, no such house could be traced from the 20% sample of the other two tehsils.

Unburnt bricks have been used in Ramnagar town only in about 2.2% dwelling houses.

District Jammu.

General— Jammu district is distinguishable from other districts of Jammu province on account of the large disparity in the proportions of dwellings with various types of wall material. Unlike other districts, dwellings with stone walls do not claim the highest proportion in Jammu. Majority of the dwellings in the district are those made of mud walls or burnt bricks. The relative distribution of the dwellings by predominant wall material is given below :—

1. Mud	49.9%
2. Burnt bricks	26.4%
3. Stones	19.9%
4. Unburnt bricks	3.1%
5. Timber	0.3%
6. Grass, leaves, etc.	0.2%
7. Cement concrete	0.1%
8. All other materials	0.1%

Brick-kilns are operating in almost all the rural and urban parts of the district due to the availability of coal from Kalakot mines and Punjab. Majority of the people in the rural areas, who cannot afford to purchase burnt bricks, however, use mud in the construction of walls of their dwellings. Stone is very seldom employed in the construction of urban buildings and is not also available in sufficient quantity or at such moderate rates as those obtaining in the hilly areas of the State.

Rural— Table E.IV. 1 shows that over 86% rural dwellings consist of those having walls made of mud or stones. Of these, 62% have walls built in mud. Burnt bricks are found in the walls of 10% dwellings only and unburnt bricks in a still smaller number, not exceeding 3.0%. Dwellings built of other materials, such as grass, leaves, etc., timber are very few.

Urban— In the urban sector, over 80% dwellings have walls made of burnt bricks. Of the remaining, most of the dwellings have been built of mud or stones or unburnt bricks. The number of dwellings with walls made of imber,

C. I. sheets and cement concrete, etc., is very small.

Tehsils.

Rural— In so far as the rural parts of the tehsils are concerned, the large majority of dwelling census houses are those having walls made of mud. Ranbirsinghpore claims the highest proportion of such houses at 76.4% and Akhnoor least, the corresponding proportion being 47.5%.

There are no dwellings having walls built of C. I. sheets or cement in any of the four tehsils. Grass, leaves and reeds are used very rarely, if at all. The highest proportion of dwellings with timber walls has been returned at one percent from Akhnoor tehsil, the corresponding proportions in the other tehsils being negligible.

Unburnt bricks have been mostly used in the dwelling houses of Samba tehsil and to a small extent in Jammu and Akhnoor. The proportion of such houses in tehsil Ranbirsinghpore is exceedingly small.

Ranbirsinghpore is the only tehsil where the proportion of dwellings with walls of burnt bricks is fairly high. The corresponding proportions in other tehsils are extremely small.

Dwellings made of stones have been returned at 47% from the rural sector of tehsil Akhnoor, as against 28.2% of Samba and 23.2% of tehsil Jammu. In Ranbirsinghpore, there are no such dwellings at all. Among all the tehsils of district Jammu, Akhnoor is mostly hilly and stone is readily available at cheap rates.

Urban— The large majority of dwelling census houses in the urban areas of Jammu district except those of Ranbirsinghpore have walls built of burnt bricks. While the proportions of such houses vary from tehsil to tehsil, the urban areas of Jammu tehsil claim the largest proportion. In Ranbirsinghpore, all but few dwellings have walls made either of mud or of burnt bricks, the former claiming over 52% and the latter about 44%. Even in Akhnoor, mud walls have been found in about 20% residential houses.

The incidence of houses with walls made of unburnt bricks is relatively more pronounced in Samba and Akhnoor, the corresponding proportions in the other tehsils being very small.

The urban areas of Jammu tehsil also include over 6% houses having walls made of stones.

No such house could be traced from the samples of the urban areas of Ranbirsinghpura. In the other two tehsils, the corresponding proportions are very low.

Cement walls have been traced in 7 per thousand dwelling houses of Jammu tehsil only.

District Kathua.

General— Stone, mud and burnt bricks are the only important materials employed in the construction of dwellings of the district as a whole. This is because, one of the tehsils, namely Bashohli is entirely hilly and almost all buildings in this tehsil are constructed of stones, which are readily available. Mud houses are mostly found in the plain areas and those made of burnt bricks in the urban sector. Following are the proportions of dwellings according to the predominant material of walls :—

1. Stone	55.5%
2. Mud	27.8%
3. Burnt bricks	11.7%
4. Unburnt bricks	2.8%
5. Grass, leaves, etc.	0.9%
6. Timber	0.9%
7. All other materials	0.4%

Rural— In the rural sector, about 59% dwellings have walls built of stones and over 28% consist of mud walls. Dwellings with burnt bricks are not so common and claim just over 8% only. The number of houses with walls made of grass, leaves or bamboo and timber is exceedingly small and almost equal.

Urban— Most of the dwellings in the urban sector of the district comprising about 53% have walls built of burnt bricks. These have been returned almost entirely from the towns of Kathua and Hiranagar tehsils. The next important wall material in the urban sector is mud. Dwellings of this category have been returned exclusively from Hiranagar and Kathua.

The only other important wall material is stone. All the dwellings in this category except seven per thousand of Kathua tehsil have been returned from the urban sector of Bashohli.

Houses with walls of unburnt bricks are not numerous in the urban areas. At any rate, these have been returned mostly from Kathua and Hiranagar tehsils. Very few dwellings have walls made of grass, leaves, timber, mud etc.

Tehsils.

Rural— Tables E. IV. 1 shows that over 97% houses in the rural areas of tehsil Bashohli have walls built of stones. This is not, however, true of the tehsils of Kathua and Hiranagar, where most of the dwelling census houses have mud walls. In tehsil Kathua, dwellings with mud and stone walls have been returned in equal proportions and comprise 80% of the aggregate number.

Houses with burnt bricks are rare in tehsil Bashohli but their proportion in Hiranagar is much larger even when compared with Kathua.

Grass, leaves, reeds, etc., have also been used in a small proportion of houses of tehsil Hiranagar. Kathua tehsil claims a still lesser proportion and Bashohli the least.

Timber walls have been traced in 27 dwellings per thousand in tehsil Kathua. Of all the three tehsils, Kathua alone claims a proportion of one dwelling census house per thousand having walls of C.I. sheets.

Urban— Except Bashohli town, where the large majority of dwelling census houses have stone-made walls, dwelling houses in the urban areas of other two tehsils are dominated by those having walls built of burnt bricks. Mud houses have been traced only from the samples of the urban areas of Kathua and Hiranagar tehsils which, when compared with the houses made of other materials except burnt bricks, represent the next largest majority of dwelling census houses. The highest proportion of houses with walls made of unburnt bricks has been returned from Hiranagar town and the least from Bashohli. In Kathua and Lakhempur towns of tehsil Kathua, only 8% dwelling houses have walls made of unburnt bricks.

Houses with timber walls have been traced from some of the samples of the urban areas of Kathua tehsil only. Those having walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc., are few in number and have been returned from the tehsils of Kathua and Bashohli.

District Poonch.

General— The following statement will show that except for 1.5% dwellings of district Poonch, all others have walls made of stone only. This is because of the mountainous character of the district and the availability of stones in fairly large quantity and at very cheap rate :—

1. Stone	98.5%
2. Mud	1.0%
3. Burnt bricks	0.4%
4. Timber	0.1%

Rural— What has been stated above about the district as a whole is equally true in respect of its rural sector, with the only difference that the proportion of rural dwellings with stone walls is slightly higher. This is set off by the smaller number of houses having mud walls.

Urban— The urban sector is distinguishable from the rural for a much larger proportion of dwellings with walls made of mud, burnt and unburnt bricks and a comparatively smaller proportion of those having stone walls. This is because brick-kilns are operating in all the towns of the district. Even as it is, the incidence of such dwellings should have been more pronounced because of the availability of coal from the Kalakot mines which are situated in Poonch district.

Tehsils.

Rural— All dwelling census houses in the rural areas of tehsils Mendhar and Rajouri consist of stone walls. The position of tehsil Haveli is no better. Nowshehra is the only tehsil where houses having mud and timber walls have been returned in the proportions of 11 and 3 per thousand respectively, all other houses having been built of stone walls.

Urban— No urban area exists in tehsil Mendhar. As regards Rajouri, except for five dwellings per thousand having walls of burnt bricks, all others are made of stones.

In Poonch town, about 74% dwelling houses have walls made of stones, 19% of mud and 7% of burnt bricks. The proportion of houses containing walls of unburnt bricks is insignificant.

The highest proportion of dwellings having walls made of burnt and unburnt bricks has been returned from Nowshehra town. Further, the proportions of dwellings with walls made of timber or mud are equal but very small, being about 1% in each case.

Towns with population of 50,000 and over.

A reference to Subsidiary Table, E.IV. 1 shows that the proportion of dwellings with walls made of burnt bricks is by far higher in Jammu city

when compared with Srinagar. The disparity is set off by the higher proportions of dwellings in Srinagar having walls made of stones, unburnt bricks, timber and all other materials. This is because the cost of production of bricks in Jammu is much less, as the Kalakot coal used in the kilns are cheaper than wood, the only fuel used in the kilns of Srinagar. On the other hand, Srinagar has the advantage of stone quarries being situated at a distance of about three miles only on the bank of river Jhelum. The carriage charges payable for transporting the stones from the quarries to the city by boats are also reasonably low.

As the price of burnt bricks in Srinagar is more than twice the rate charged in Jammu, people with limited economic means use unburnt bricks, which involve much less expense.

Timber is available in Srinagar at more moderate rates than in Jammu. That is why many dwellings in Srinagar have walls made of timber, whereas the corresponding proportion of similar dwellings in Jammu is extremely small.

In both the cities, only a nominal number of dwellings have walls made of cement concrete or C. I. sheets. Even as it is, Jammu claims a larger number due to the availability of cement, iron and C. I. sheets at much lesser rates than those obtaining in Srinagar.

Materials in order of importance.

Rural— Following is the order of importance of the materials employed in the construction of walls of rural census houses of the State used partly or wholly as dwellings :—

State	Materials in order of importance
Jammu and Kashmir	1. Stone
	2. Unburnt bricks
	3. Mud
	4. Burnt bricks
	5. Timber
	6. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo
	7. C. I. sheets
	8. Cement concrete.

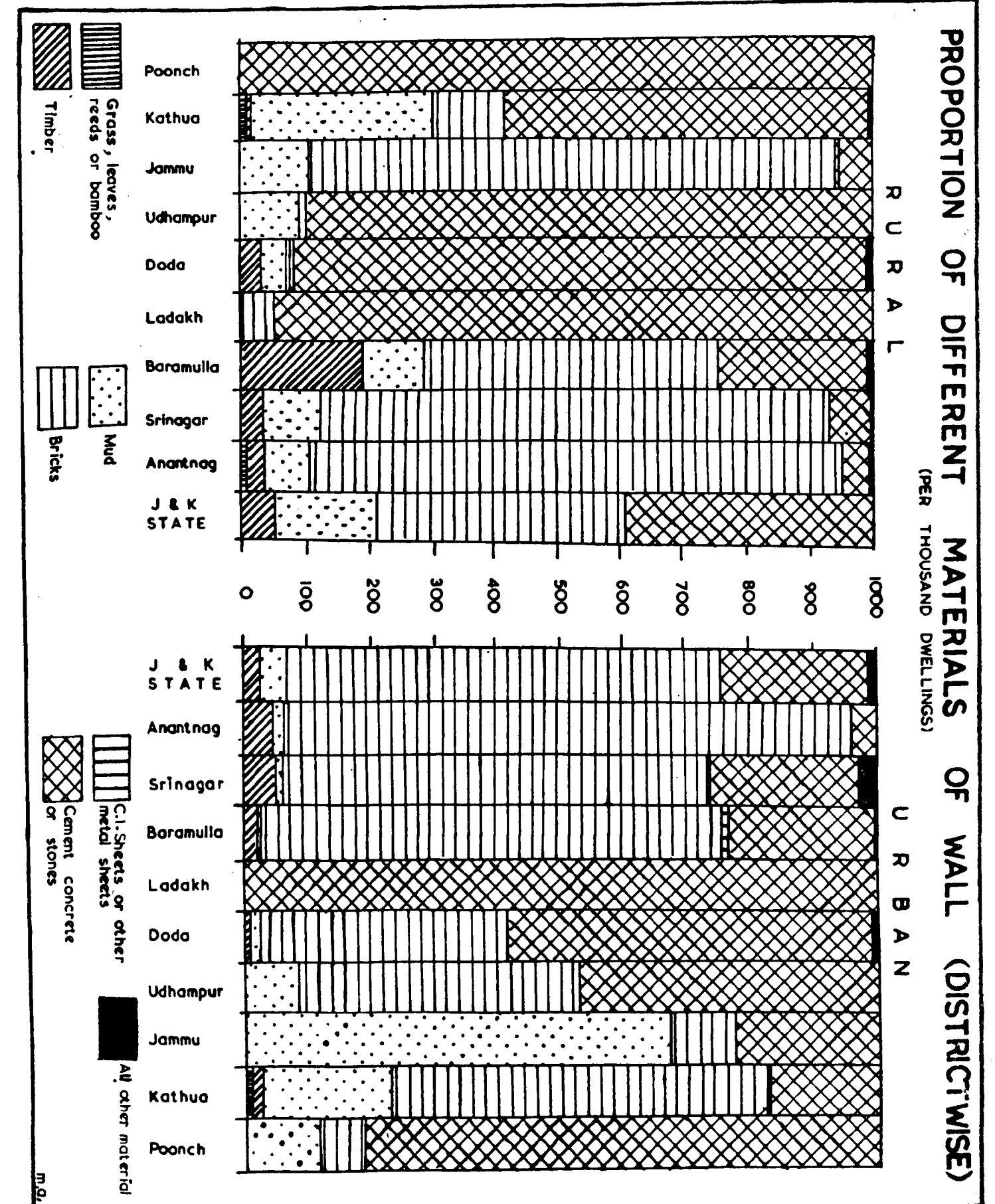
This order does not hold good in the case of individual districts, as indicated in the statement given below :—

Anantnag 1	Srinagar 2	Baramulla 3	Ladakh 4	Doda 5	Udhampur 6	Jammu 7	Kathua 8	Poonch 9
1. Unburnt bricks	1. Unburnt bricks	1. Unburnt bricks	1. Stone	1. Stone	1. Stone	1. Mud	1. Stone	1. Stone
2. Burnt bricks	2. Burnt bricks	2. Stone	2. Unburnt bricks	2. Timber	2. Mud	2. Stone	2. Mud	2. Mud
3. Mud	3. Mud	3. Burnt bricks	3. Burnt bricks	3. Mud	3. Burnt bricks	3. Burnt bricks	3. Burnt bricks	3. Timber
4. Stone	4. Stone	4. Timber		4. Unburnt bricks	4. Unburnt bricks	4. Unburnt bricks	4. Unburnt bricks	4. Grass, leaves
5. Timber	5. Timber	5. Mud		5. Burnt bricks	5. (a) Grass, leaves (b) Timber (c) Cement concrete	5. (a) Grass, leaves (b) Timber	5. (a) Grass, leaves (b) Timber	
6. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	6. (a) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (b) C. I. sheets	6. Grass, leaves		6. (a) C. I. sheets (b) Cement concrete		6. Cement concrete	6. C. I. sheets	

7. C. I. sheets

Urban— Two similar statements, one giving the order of importance of predominant material of wall in the urban sector of the State and the other in respect of similar areas of its constituent districts are given below :—

State Jammu and Kashmir	Materials in order of importance							
	1. Burnt bricks	2. Stones				3. Unburnt bricks	4. Mud	5. Timber
						6. C. I. sheets	7. Cement concrete	8. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.
Anantnag 1	Srinagar 2	Baramulla 3	Ladakh 4	Doda 5	Udhampur 6	Jammu 7	Kathua 8	Poonch 9
1. Unburnt bricks	1. Burnt bricks	1. Unburnt bricks	1. Stone	1. Stone	1. Stone	1. Burnt bricks	1. Burnt bricks	1. Stones
2. Burnt bricks	2. Stones	2. Burnt bricks		2. Burnt bricks	2. Burnt bricks	2. Mud	2. Mud	2. Mud
3. (a) Timber (b) Stones	3. Unburnt bricks	3. Stone		3. Unburnt bricks	3. Mud	3. Stone	3. Stone	3. Burnt bricks
4. Mud	4. Timber	4. Timber		4. Mud	4. Unburnt bricks	4. Unburnt bricks	4. Unburnt bricks	4. Unburnt bricks
5. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	5. Mud	5. C. I. sheets		5. Timber	5. Timber	5. Cement concrete	5. Timber	5. Timber
	6. C. I. sheets	6. Mud		6. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	6. Cement concrete	6. Timber	6. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	
	7. Cement concrete	7. Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo				7. C. I. sheets		
						8. Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo		



Extent of locally available material.

Except for C. I. sheets and cement, all other materials employed in the construction of walls are locally available. In the mountainous sectors of the State, stone is available in abundance and is freely used for the construction of houses. Numerous kilns manufacturing bricks with the help of coal, wood, fuel and lignite are also operating almost in all the urban areas of the State. Timber though sold at comparatively higher rates in cities and towns is not expensive in villages situated in the vicinity of forests. Bamboo required for construction of walls is grown on a large scale in various parts of Kathua district.

Materials not available locally.

C.I. sheets and cement are however imported from other parts of the country, as there was no factory in the State till 1961 engaged in the manufacturing of either of these materials. Both are sold by Government stockists against permits issued by the provincial Directorates of Food and Supplies.

Relationship of wall material with climate.

It has already been stated in Chapter I of the report that in view of the vicissitudes of climate and rainfall and variations of altitude, no precise demarcation of the broad regions of the State into natural divisions is possible, as there is hardly any fairly large tract, possessing homogeneous characteristics. One comes across new phases of climate and vegetation after every hundred feet of elevation in the valley. This is applicable with greater force to the mountainous districts, which are inter-woven with low-level valleys.

As is clear from Table E.IV, the most predominant material used in the walls of dwellings of the Sub-Montane and Semi-Mountainous regions comprising the tehsils of Kathua, Hiranagar, Nowshehra and the district of Jammu is mud or burnt bricks, which do not absorb much heat. In Nowshehra alone, however, majority of the dwellings have stone walls due to these being available locally at a nominal price. The average rainfall of the region is 51.16" or 1299.658 millimeters. There is not apparently much relationship between the wall material and the climate and rainfall, as the main consideration which forms the basis of selection of the material is economy in expenditure.

In the Outer Hills, which include the tehsil of Bashohli, the district of Poonch except tehsil Nowshehra and the districts of Udhampur and Doda, the average rainfall recorded stands at 62.61" or 1640.525 millimeters. Most of the areas falling in this region experience heavy snowfalls and rains. Tehsil Ramnagar of district Udhampur has the maximum rainfall in the State, which is as high as 83.60" or 2123.605 millimeters. It is for this reason that the largest number of dwellings in the whole region consists of those having walls built of stones which besides being unaffected by the inclemencies of weather, prevent the cold draught from entering into rooms.

In the Jhelum Valley region, which includes the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla the average rainfall recorded so far stands at 37.24" or 946 millimeters. In this area, the snowfalls are very heavy and the lowest temperature was recorded in January 1954 at -12.2°. As stone is not readily available in the plain areas, the walls of majority of the dwellings are built of burnt or unburnt bricks plastered with lime or mud coating. The clay is not hard and is suitable for manufacturing of bricks.

In the Indus Valley, the rainfall is most scanty, the average being 15.33" or 389.430 millimeters. For that reason, there are very few, if any, dwellings having walls built of materials other than stone.

The following statement gives the rainfall in millimeters for the various tehsils of the State :—

		<i>Average rainfall in millimeters</i>
Anantnag District		
1. Anantnag Tehsil		600.967
2. Kulgam Tehsil		733.139
3. Pulwama Tehsil		565.112
Srinagar District		
1. Srinagar Tehsil		555.003
2. Ganderbal Tehsil		1337.165
3. Badgam Tehsil		Not available
Baramulla District		
1. Baramulla Tehsil		793.349
2. Sopore Tehsil		977.864
3. Handwara Tehsil		1175.655
4. Sonawari Tehsil		Not available
5. Uri Tehsil		699.262
6. Karnah Tehsil		Not available

	Average rainfall in millimeters
Ladakh District	
1. Leh Tehsil	139.499
2. Kargil Tehsil	639.361
Doda District	
1. Ramban Tehsil	877.395
2. Doda Tehsil	Not available
3. Kishtwar Tehsil	"
4. Bhaderwah Tehsil	"
Udhampur District	
1. Ramnagar Tehsil	2123.605
2. Udhampur Tehsil	1854.668
3. Reasi Tehsil	1799.485
Jammu District	
1. Jammu Tehsil	1386.569
2. Samba Tehsil	1129.069
3. Ranbirsinghpura Tehsil	948.800
4. Akhnoor Tehsil	1538.400
Kathua District	
1. Bashohli Tehsil	1506.987
2. Kathua Tehsil	1335.687
3. Hiranagar Tehsil	1056.301
Poonch District	
1. Haveli Tehsil	1775.519
2. Mendhar Tehsil	1719.227
3. Rajouri Tehsil	1784.841
4. Nowshera Tehsil	1282.513

Soil geology and crops for material of wall.

The rivers and glaciers of the State have been the mighty agents of erosion of rocks with the result that the products of erosion have been

brought continuously by them to lower levels and deposited in two different regions, namely Siwaliks towards the south and river valleys and plains further southwards and westwards. The former is a depository of rough and coarser material of gravel, sand and clay and the latter of sand and silt.

Rivers themselves have never remained steady. They have also been shifting their courses and eroding and denuding their own banks and beds and have produced stupendous gorges and left terraces for the new and younger valleys. The old terraces and the present valley plains form the richest fields of Kashmir for cultivation and grass lands.

The rest of the land is covered with residual soil due to the underlying sedimentary rocks. Wherever there are igneous and hard rocks, the soil is necessarily rocky, sandy and unproductive.

It is thus evident that in the low-level areas, soft clay fit for manufacturing of bricks is available in abundance. In the mountainous areas, except those which are situated at high altitudes and where the soil is rocky and sandy, timber such as Deodar, Kail and Fir used in the construction of walls grows in plenty. Lime stone is also available in many parts of the State for manufacturing cement, though no such factory was established at the time of house-listing operation.

Comparison of roof material between States.

The following statement gives the distribution by roof materials of one thousand census houses used as dwellings wholly or partly in the rural and urban sectors of various States :—

State/Union Territories		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, etc.	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhara Pradesh	R	627	201	4	1	21	15	131
	U	372	336	27	9	120	47	89
Assam	R	847	N	119	9	1	1	23
	U	373	16	561	15	12	5	18
Bihar	R	446	522	8	1	22	1	N
	U	125	524	41	21	283	6	N
Gujarat	R	104	735	147	2	N	10	2
	U	92	430	299	14	2	159	4

State/Union Territories		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, etc.	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other materials
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	R	889	15	16	N	3	N	77
	U	485	218	187	2	52	25	31
Kerala	R	770	219	6	5	N	N	N
	U	567	427	1	N	N	5	0
Madras	R	664	276	11	1	22	19	7
	U	325	481	27	5	109	46	7
Madhya Pradesh	R	123	800	24	4	4	23	22
	U	60	564	161	49	23	127	16
Maharashtra	R	322	388	180	1	2	21	86
	U	117	387	244	16	29	167	40
Mysore	R	294	321	19	1	N	39	326
	U	124	490	55	6	3	127	195
Orissa	R	837	149	9	1	1	2	1
	U	495	240	96	32	25	95	17
Punjab	R	857	63	8	3	55	14	N
	U	623	75	30	5	169	94	4
Rajasthan	R	400	402	18	1	15	162	2
	U	137	118	70	7	38	625	5
Uttar Pradesh	R	206	356	7	N	18	25	388
	U	67	202	32	8	228	243	220
West Bengal	R	731	108	112	5	19	20	5
	U	92	323	200	25	129	228	3
Union Territories A & N Islands	R	765	32	196	7	—	—	—
	U	146	115	715	8	14	2	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	R	601	394	3	1	0	0	1
Delhi	R	604	6	55	3	196	115	21
	U	207	29	143	24	135	435	27
Himachal Pradesh	R	255	537	61	N	N	25	122
	U	111	428	256	99	4	3	99
Manipur	R	954	1	43	N	N	N	2
	U	673	N	300	5	2	18	2
Pondicherry	R	778	163	1	N	52	6	N
	U	372	354	1	1	259	13	N
Tripura	R	948	..	51	1	—	—	—
	U	619	2	340	1	25	12	1

Rural.

Like most other states, the roofs of majority of rural dwellings in Jammu and Kashmir are built of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboos. The incidence of such houses is however more pronounced in Manipur and Tripura. Punjab has nearly the same proportion of such houses as Jammu and Kashmir, but in Himachal Pradesh, the corresponding proportion is very low.

Houses built of tiles, slate and shingle are not many in the rural sector of Jammu and Kashmir, the proportion being only 15 per thousand. The only other States in which dwellings of this category have been returned in lesser proportion are Assam and the Union Territories of Delhi, Manipur and Tripura. The highest proportion has been reported from Madhya Pradesh at 800 per thousand.

The proportion of dwelling census houses with roofs made of corrugated iron, zinc, etc., in Jammu and Kashmir is equally low. It is nevertheless higher than the corresponding proportions of similar dwellings in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry. Among the States the highest proportion of such houses has been returned from Maharashtra at 180 per thousand.

There are very few dwellings in Jammu and Kashmir with roofs made of concrete and stone slabs and still fewer those built of asbestos cement sheets. The only other State in which the number of houses with roofs made of asbestos cement sheets is very small, is Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, in Kerala alone, the number of dwellings having roofs made of concrete and stone slabs is as low as in Jammu and Kashmir.

Materials other than those mentioned above have been used in the roofs of 7.7% rural dwellings in this State. While it is conceded that this is a high proportion and to that extent the classification of dwellings by roof materials may not be free from error, proportions higher than this have been reported from Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

Comparison of roof material between States by urban parts.

About 49% urban dwellings of Jammu and Kashmir consist of those having roofs made of

thatch, wood or bamboo. This proportion is exceeded by Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Manipur and Tripura only.

Dwellings, of which roofs are built of tiles or shingle claim a fairly higher proportion in the urban areas of the State than in the rural. Even as it is, the corresponding proportions in all other States except Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and most of the Union Territories are higher than that of Jammu and Kashmir. The highest proportion of houses of this category has been returned from Madhya Pradesh.

As regards houses with roofs built of corrugated iron, zinc, etc., the only States in which the proportion of 18.7% of Jammu and Kashmir is exceeded are Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Assam claims the largest proportion of such residential houses at over 56%.

Except Kerala, and some of the Union Territories, Jammu and Kashmir has the least proportion of houses covered with roofs built of asbestos, cement sheets. The largest proportion of such houses is claimed by Himachal Pradesh.

Brick and lime constitute the predominant material of the roofs of over 5% dwelling houses of Jammu and Kashmir. While the corresponding proportions of such houses in Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and the Union Territories except Delhi and Pondicherry are comparatively very low, in other States the proportions of houses of this category are very high.

Like Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry, concrete and stone slabs are rarely, if ever, used in the roofs of dwelling census houses in Jammu and Kashmir. In Rajasthan, majority of dwelling houses belong to this category.

Houses having roofs built of materials other than those referred to in the preceding paragraphs are estimated at 3% of the total number of dwelling houses in the urban areas of the State. The highest proportion of such houses has been returned from Uttar Pradesh at 22%.

State.

General— The following statement indicates the proportion of census houses used wholly or

partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof in the State as a whole :—

Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboo	82.7%
Tiles, shingle, etc.	4.6%
Corrugated iron and other metal sheets.	4.2%
Asbestos, cement sheets	N
Brick and lime	1.1%
Concrete and stone slabs	0.4%
All other material	7.0%

It is clear that an over-whelmingly large number of dwellings in the State consists of those having thatched or wooden roofs or of grass, leaves and bamboo. The number of dwellings built of tiles, shingle or corrugated iron sheets is comparatively very small and even as it is, most of these have been returned from the urban sector. Further, the roofs of only a handful of dwellings have roofs of asbestos, cement sheets. Brick and lime roofs are not as rare, but most of the dwellings of this category belong to the urban areas. This is also true of concrete and stone slab roofs, though the corresponding proportion of dwellings of this category is much smaller.

Rural— About 89% dwellings in the rural sector of the State have wooden or thatched roofs or those made of grass, leaves or bamboo. Roofs covered with shingle, corrugated iron sheets or asbestos sheets are very few and their aggregate proportion is just over 3% only. The number of dwellings having roofs made of asbestos cement sheets and concrete and stone slabs is still less, but houses with brick and lime roofs claim as much proportion as those with roofs built of tiles, shingle and corrugated iron sheets put together.

Urban— In the urban sector, only 48.5% dwellings have wooden or thatched roofs or those made of grass, leaves or bamboo. The proportion of dwellings with shingle or corrugated iron sheet roofs is as high as 40.7%. Houses with brick and lime roofs are not common, but even as it is, their proportion exceeds 5%. Houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs are still less numerically and those with asbestos cement sheets the smallest.

District Anantnag.

General— Except for about 9% dwellings in

the rural and urban sectors of the district, all others are covered by thatched or wooden roofs or those made of grass, leaves or bamboo. Dwellings covered with shingled roofs constitute less than 3% and those having roofs made of corrugated iron sheets only 2%. The remaining 4% have been built of all other materials.

Rural— This is also true of the rural sector of the district, except that the proportion of dwellings with roofs made of grass, leaves, thatch, wood or bamboo is 93% approximately. Dwellings with shingled or corrugated iron-sheet roofs, however, claim lesser proportions.

Urban— In the urban sector, over 69% dwellings have roofs made of thatch, wood or grass, leaves, bamboo, etc. Another 26% or so consist of those with roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets. The number of dwellings covered with roofs of asbestos, cement sheets or concrete and stone slabs is exceedingly small.

Tehsils.

Rural— Dwelling census houses in the rural areas of the tehsils of district Anantnag have mostly thatched or wooden roofs. The only other types of materials used are shingle and corrugated iron sheets, but the proportion of such houses are very small, as indicated in the following statement :—

Name of tehsil,	Thatch	Shingle,	Corrugated iron	All other
	wood or tiles	wood or tiles	wood or tiles	wood or tiles
	bamboo	bamboo	bamboo	bamboo
1. Anantnag	95.3%	0.8%	0.5%	3.4%
2. Kulgam	94.5%	1.4%	0.6%	3.5%
3. Pulwama	87.9%	3.8%	3.1%	5.2%

There are, all told, 2 dwellings with roofs of asbestos cement sheets in tehsil Anantnag and 1 of brick and lime in Kulgam and Pulwama each and 1 of concrete and stone slabs in Pulwama.

It is clear that the highest proportion of dwellings with shingled roof or those made of corrugated iron sheets has been returned from Pulwama and that the proportions of similar dwellings in the other tehsils are fairly low.

Urban— The subjoined statement indicates the tehsilwise proportions of urban residential houses, classified by material used in the construction of roofs :—

It is obvious that the high proportion of dwellings with thatched or wooden roofs in Badgam tehsil when compared with Srinagar is more than set off by the corresponding low proportion of houses with shingled roofs which have been returned in much larger proportion from Srinagar.

Houses covered with roofs of corrugated iron sheets claim larger proportion in the urban areas of Badgam, when compared with Srinagar. The town of Natipora-Hyderpora, the only urban area of Badgam is a newly colonised area and inhabited mostly by migrants from the city who have built new houses of modern pattern.

District Baramulla.

General— Like all other districts of the State, the large majority of the dwellings, in the rural and urban sectors of Baramulla district are covered with roofs made of thatch or wood. Dwellings with shingle or corrugated iron-sheet roofs have been returned in very small proportions, though the incidence of the former is comparatively more pronounced.

Rural— The rural sector claims even a larger proportion than the district as a whole of dwellings covered with roofs made of thatch or wood. The corresponding proportions of dwellings having shingled or corrugated iron-sheet roofs are very small.

Urban— As will be seen from Subsidiary Table, E. IV. 2, over 64% urban dwellings have thatch or wooden roofs. Those covered by shingle or corrugated iron sheets comprise about 35%. There is only one dwelling in the whole district having roof made of asbestos cement sheets.

Tehsils.

Rural— As in the other two valley districts, the proportions of dwellings with thatch or wooden roofs are very high in each and every tehsil of district Baramulla. Uri and Karnah, however, claim comparatively lower proportions, but this is because over 18% and 14% dwellings of the two tehsils have roofs built of all other materials. The principal material employed in the construction of these roofs is mud supported by beams, but the houselisters, as it seems, could not decide as to which of the two should be regarded as the predominant material.

The proportion of dwellings with shingled

roofs is very low in all the tehsils except Baramulla when compared with the corresponding proportions of the tehsils of district Srinagar and tehsil Pulwama of district Anantnag.

In so far as dwellings covered with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets are concerned, Sonawari tehsil claims the highest proportion among all the tehsils of the valley except Srinagar. Sonawari is a newly carved out tehsil and has been selected by the State Government as a model area for intensive developmental activities. The corresponding proportions in the other tehsils, except Baramulla and Sopore, are extremely low.

No dwellings whatever could be traced from the 20% sample of the rural sector of the three tehsils with roofs built of asbestos cement sheets or brick and lime or concrete and stone slabs. The subjoined statement indicates, at a glance, the tehsilwise proportions of rural dwellings classified by predominant material of roof:—

Tehsils	Wood or thatch	Shingle tiles	Corruga- ted iron sheets	All other materials
1. Baramulla	91.0%	6.3%	1.7%	1.0%
2. Sopore	87.5%	2.5%	1.9%	8.1%
3. Handwara	97.8%	0.6%	0.2%	1.4%
4. Sonawari	92.7%	1.7%	5.2%	0.4%
5. Uri	81.1%	0.4%	0.3%	18.2%
6. Karnah	85.5%	—	—	14.5%

Urban— The order of importance of predominant roof material in the urban sectors of Baramulla is the same as that of Srinagar district as indicated in the subjoined statement giving the tehsilwise proportions:—

Name of tehsil	Wood or thatch	Shingle tiles	Corruga- ted iron sheets	All other materials
1. Baramulla	52.5%	32.9%	12.6%	2.0%
2. Sopore	57.7%	27.3%	14.9%	—
3. Sonawari	90.9%	2.9%	5.5%	0.7%
4. Uri	70.0%	15%	—	15.0%

This does not include 0.1% dwellings with roofs of asbestos cement sheels returned from the urban sector of Sopore tehsil.

The low proportion of dwellings with thatched or wooden roofs in the urban areas of Baramulla and Sopore tehsils is explained by the larger incidence of dwellings covered with roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets. In Sonawari

wari and Uri, the proportions of dwellings with roofs of wood or thatch are much higher, only because the number of dwellings with corrugated iron-sheet roofs is fairly small. The high incidence of shingled roofs in Uri town is of statistical value only, as the aggregate number of residential houses in the town is exceedingly small. Another important reason for this disparity is that the tehsils of Baramulla and Sopore include prosperous towns, such as those of Sopore, Baramulla, Bandipur, etc., where fairly large number of dwellings are covered either by corrugated iron sheets or shingle.

District Ladakh.

General— About 75% dwellings in the whole of Ladakh district have roofs made of grass, leaves, thatch or wood. The roofs of other dwellings, except a very small number covered with shingle, are built of tender twigs of poplar trees, mud and stone metal.

The climate of the district is very dry and snowfalls are so light that the roofs of buildings are cleared of snow by sweeping it off with brooms. Rainfall is equally small, with the result that the major part of the district is barren, uncultivable and uninhabited. The roofs of the dwellings are, therefore, flat and not in slope, as is the practice in areas experiencing heavy snowfalls, such as Kashmir.

Wood is very scarce and, therefore, extremely expensive. Only two wooden planks are spread over the walls and the intervening gaps between them are covered with tender twigs of poplar trees. The holes and crevices, if any, are then filled up with mud or stone metal. The whole surface is finally plastered with 4—5" thick mud coating.

The comments made above for the district as a whole apply equally to its rural sector. There are, however, no dwellings with shingled roofs in Leh town, the only urban area of Ladakh district.

Tehsils.

The only distinguishing feature of the roof material of the rural dwellings of tehsil Leh is that besides grass, leaves, reeds and mud, stone metal, etc., shingle is also used in a small percentage of dwellings. There are, however, no such houses in Kargil.

District Doda.

General— Following are the proportions of

dwellings classified by the predominant roof material in the rural and urban sectors of the district :—

Grass, leaves, thatch, wood	Tiles, shingle	Corrugated iron sheets	All other materials
85.6%	0.3%	1.1%	13.0%

But for very few dwellings in the rural areas, all others covered with roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets have been returned from the urban sector.

Except for two or three very small and narrow valleys, the entire district is situated in difficult mountainous areas, extending to about 150 miles. Majority of the dwellings have been built on hill slopes and are dispersed over long distances due to most of the mountainous areas being barren and uncultivable. The district experiences heavy snowfalls like Kashmir, but as compounds and open yards are not available in front of the dwellings, the roofs are flat so as to be utilised for thrashing and drying of grains. Snow is cleared later in the winter with wooden paddles to protect the buildings from damage. In the circumstances, the people do not feel the necessity of using corrugated iron sheets or shingle for the construction of their roofs.

Dwellings with roofs made of all other materials claim a fairly good proportion. The district is rich in forests which mostly grow Deodar and Kail trees. This is because the roofs of most of the dwellings in the forest areas are built more or less in the same manner as in Ladakh. The materials employed, however, consist of tiny twigs of Deodar and Kail, which occupy the empty space between the wooden planks extended across the wall. Instead of using stone metal, as is done in Ladakh, the top surfaces of the planks and the twigs are covered with fibres of Deodar and Kail trees. The entire surface is then plastered with 6—9" thick mud coating.

Rural— Except for an insignificant number of dwellings with roofs of shingle or corrugated iron sheets, all others are covered by thatch, wood or leaves or the material referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Urban— In the urban sector, more than 10% dwellings have roofs made of corrugated iron sheets and about 1.5% shingled roofs. The incidence of dwellings employing other materials is also very small.

The towns being situated either on the National Highway or on the district road, the carriage of corrugated iron sheets from Jammu is no problem. Further, such of the inhabitants of urban areas as are not engaged in agriculture prefer to build the roofs of their dwellings in slope to dispense with the snow clearance. Timber required for shingle roofs is available locally and is not as expensive as in the cities.

Tehsils.

Rural— Table E. IV. 2 shows that except for one dwelling per thousand having roof built of concrete and stone slabs in the rural areas of Ramban and a negligible proportion of those covered with asbestos, cement sheets in Bhaderwah, the only other material employed in the rural dwellings of the four tehsils consists of grass, leaves, wood, thatch, corrugated iron sheets of 'all other materials'. The subjoined statement indicates the proportions of dwellings of each category in the various tehsils:—

Name of tehsil	Thatch or wood	Corrugated iron sheets	All other materials
Ramban	89.3%	1.1%	9.5%
Doda	81.4%	0.2%	18.4%
Kishtwar	82.3%	0.2%	17.5%
Bhaderwah	88.9%	0.1%	10.2%

It is clear that the incidence of dwellings with thatched or wooden roofs is highly pronounced in all the tehsils of the district with the only difference that there are slight variations in their respective proportions.

Urban— Like the valley districts, most of the urban dwellings of the tehsils of Doda district have roofs made of grass, thatch, wood or corrugated iron sheets and a few of shingled roofs. The proportion of dwellings with grass, thatch or wooden roofs is over 77% in all the tehsils. In Kishtwar all but a few dwellings are covered with wooden or thatched roofs only.

The subjoined statement gives the classification of dwellings by predominant roof material :—

Name of tehsil	Grass thatch or wood	Shingle tiles	Corrugated iron sheets	All other materials
Ramban	77.6%	1.1%	20.8%	0.5%
Doda	81.7%	4.4%	6.6%	7.3%
Kishtwar	99.3%	—	0.7%	—
Bhaderwah	89.5%	0.6%	9.9%	—

Kishtwar town is situated at the extreme end of the district and is not far away from the border of Ladakh. The inhabitants cannot, therefore, procure corrugated iron sheets as easily from Jammu as the people of other urban areas.

District Udhampur.

General— In the district as a whole, the roofs of about 78% dwellings are covered by grass, leaves, bamboo, and wood. Dwellings in which all other materials of the same type, as indicated above in the case of Doda district, have been used, claim more than 18%. The subjoined statement gives the break-up of dwellings according to the predominant material of roofs:—

Grass, leaves, wood or bamboo	Corrugated iron sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other materials
77.9%	2.5%	0.5%	0.6%	18.5%

Rural— Except for 1.6% dwellings with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets or concrete and stone slabs, all others are roofed with thatch, wood or bamboo or all other materials. The former, however, claim 1.5% of the total number.

Urban— The position of the urban sector is different. About 15% dwellings are covered with corrugated iron sheets, 7% with concrete and stone slabs and 7% have been built of brick and lime. The large majority of these have been returned from Udhampur town, which is situated on the National Highway and is very near Jammu.

Tehsils.

Rural— The subjoined statement gives the tehsilwise proportions of dwellings classified by predominant roof materials :—

Tehsil	Thatch, wood	Corrugated iron sheets	All other materials
Ramnagar	71.9%	0.8%	27.3%
Udhampur	76.5%	3.1%	20.2%
Reasi	88.0%	0.6%	11.4%

The statement does not include dwellings with roofs made of brick and lime or concrete and stone slabs, which have been returned at 0.1% each from Udhampur tehsil.

It is clear from the above statement that dwellings with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets are rare in the tehsils of Ramnagar and Reasi, when compared with Udhampur. As

already stated, this is because of the location of tehsil Udhampur on either side of the National Highway.

Urban— Following are the proportions of dwellings classified by roof material in each of the three tehsils of the districts :—

Tehsil	Thatch, wood	Corrugated iron sheets	Brick & lime	Concrete & stone slabs	All other materials
Ramnagar	68.6%	8.0%	6.6%	0.7%	16.1%
Udhampur	64.1%	16.6%	7.1%	11.5%	—
Reasi	51.7%	14.9%	5.5%	1.5%	26.4%

The statement does not include dwellings with shingled roofs or those made of asbestos sheets, which have been returned from Udhampur in the proportions of 5 and 2 per thousand respectively.

The urban areas of Reasi and Udhampur claim very high proportions of dwellings with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets, brick and lime and concrete and stone slabs. Reasons in respect of Udhampur have already been given and so far as Reasi is concerned, the town of Katra which falls in its urban sector is developing fast on account of its importance as a place of All India pilgrimage. Ramnagar town, on the other hand, suffers from the disadvantage of being situated far away in difficult mountainous areas where few people can afford to built expensive roofs.

District Jammu.

General— Below are given the proportions of dwellings classified by predominant roof material

Tehsils	Thatch wood	Shingle tiles	Corrugated iron sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other materials
Jammu	94.7%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	0.1%	2.5%
Samba	78.7%	—	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	20.0%
Ranbirsinghpura	96.7%	0.3%	0.1%	2.4%	—	0.5%
Akhnoor	96.8%	—	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	2.7%

The statement does not include dwellings with roofs of asbestos cement sheets returned from Jammu tehsil at one per thousand. It is clear that the proportion of rural dwellings of Jammu district with roofs built of brick and lime are by far higher than the corresponding proportions of similar areas of Doda and Udhampur district. Except for tehsil Ranbirsinghpura, this is also true, though in a small measure, of dwellings with roofs built of concrete and stone slabs.

for the district as a whole :—

Grass, leaves, thatch, wood	87.2%
Shingle tiles	1.0%
Corrugated iron sheets	0.3%
Asbestos, cement sheets	0.1%
Brick and lime	5.2%
Concrete and stone slabs	2.0%
All other materials	4.2%

The low incidence of dwellings with roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets is due to climatic conditions, as a result of which the roofs are flat and not in slope. In any case, this is the only district in the State which claims the largest proportion of dwellings having roofs built of brick and lime and concrete and stone slabs.

Rural— In the rural sector, about 93% dwellings consist of those with roofs made of wood, bamboo, leaves, grass, etc. The proportion of houses of other categories except those built of all other materials is less than 2%.

Urban— In the urban sector the next large majority of dwellings is claimed by those having roofs made of brick and lime. The proportion of dwellings with concrete and stone-slab roofs is comparatively smaller, but by far higher when compared with dwellings with shingled roofs or roofs built of corrugated iron sheets and asbestos, cement sheets.

Tehsils.

Rural— The subjoined statement gives the proportions of dwellings by roof materials for each of the four tehsils of the district :—

The disparity between the proportions of rural dwellings of Jammu district with roofs of corrugated iron sheets when compared with those of Udhampur and Doda is explained by the varying climatic conditions and their respective topographies.

Urban— Following are the tehsilwise proportions of urban dwellings classified by predominant material of roofs :—

Tehsils	Thatch, wood	Tiles, shingle	Corrugated iron sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other materials
Jammu	64.2%	3.7%	1.0%	20.1%	9.7%	0.6%
Samba	74.2%	3.6%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Ranbirsinghpura	96.8%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Akhnoor	94.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	3.2%	0.0%

The statement does not include 0.7% dwellings of Jammu tehsil having roofs built of asbestos cement sheets.

The low incidence of dwellings in Jammu and Samba tehsils with roofs made of wood, bamboo or thatch is set off by the higher proportions of those made of shingle and brick and lime. Such dwellings are very few in Ranbirsinghpura and Akhnoor, where large majority of houses consists of those having roofs made of bamboo, thatch or wood.

Samba town is situated on the National Highway and the delivery of materials like brick, lime, shingle, etc., does not involve much expense.

District Kathua.

General— The only categories of dwellings other than those with roofs made of bamboo, grass, leaves or wood consist of those having roofs made of corrugated iron sheets or brick and lime. Houses with shingled roofs or roofs made of concrete and stone slabs are few.

Rural— By and large, majority of the dwellings with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets and shingle have been returned from the rural sector. Houses with brick and lime roofs do not claim such high incidence in the rural as in the urban areas.

Urban— In the urban areas, a fairly large number of dwellings have roofs made of brick and lime. These and the dwellings with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets together constitute about 22% of the total number of residential houses in the urban sector. Dwellings in which the predominant roof material is concrete and stone slabs or shingle, though fewer in number, also comprise about 5%.

Tehsils.

Rural— Among the tehsils of the district, the highest proportion of rural dwellings with roofs made of reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo has been returned from Bashohli. In this tehsil, there are no dwellings with roofs built of tiles, shingles, asbestos cement sheets, or concrete and stone slabs. Only a few dwellings are covered with corrugated iron sheets and brick and lime. On the other hand, dwellings of all categories exist in the rural sector of Hiranagar, though in very small proportions. The higher proportion of dwellings with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets in tehsil Kathua is set off by the corresponding low proportion of those having roofs of brick and lime in Hiranagar.

The subjoined statement gives the tehsilwise proportions of dwellings with various types of predominant roof material :—

Tehsil	Reeds, thatch, wood, bamboo	Tiles or shingle	Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete stone slabs	All other materials
Bashohli	88.5%	0	0.9%	0	0.1%	0	10.5%
Kathua	70.2%	1.0%	8.4%	0%	1.1%	0.1%	19.2%
Hiranagar	76.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	3.0%	0.9%	17.7%

Urban— Below is given the corresponding statement indicating the break-up of the urban dwellings of the various tehsils by predominant material :—

Tehsil	Reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles or shingle	Corrugated iron sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other materials
Bashohli	98.3%	0	1.7%	0	0	0
Kathua	53.7%	2.7%	5.8%	16.0%	3.6%	17.7%
Hiranagar	55.8%	1.7%	0	40.8%	1.7%	0

Tehsil Hiranagar is distinguishable from the other two tehsils for the high incidence of dwellings with roofs made of brick and lime. This has only a statistical value as the actual number of such dwellings is not large and is less than that of the urban areas of Kathua. On the other hand, there are no dwellings in this tehsil with roofs built of corrugated iron sheets, though these have been returned in varying proportions from Bashohli and Kathua.

Another important aspect of the above classification is that all but two dwellings in Bashohli town have roofs made of reeds, thatch or bamboo. The town is cradled in difficult mountainous areas and is economically very backward.

District Poonch.

General— The district as a whole claims the highest proportion in the State of dwellings with roofs built of grass, leaves, wood, thatch or bamboo. Such of the dwellings as have roofs built of other materials constitute less than 6%. Even as it is, majority of those having roofs made of tiles, shingle, corrugated iron sheets, brick and lime and concrete and stone slabs have been returned from the urban sector of the district.

Following is the classification of the dwellings by predominant roof materials :—

Reeds, thatch, or wood	94.1%
Tiles or shingle	0.1%
Corrugated iron sheets	0.7%
Concrete stone slabs	0.3%
All other materials	4.8%

Rural— The incidence of dwellings with roofs made of reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo is still more pronounced in the rural sector of the district. These constitute 96% of the total rural dwellings. The corresponding proportions of those roofed with tiles, shingle, corrugated iron sheets and concrete

Tehsil	Reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Shingle tiles	Corrugated iron sheets	Concrete and stone slabs	Brick and lime	All other materials
Haveli	59.3%	0.6%	16.7%	1.4%	—	22.0%
Rajouri	80.7%	1.6%	0.5%	3.8%	—	13.4%
Nowshehra	79.0%	2.9%	1.0%	13.3%	3.8%	—

The statement shows that the towns of Poonch and Nowshehra of Haveli and Nowshehra tehsils claim fairly high proportions of dwellings with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets and concrete and stone slabs respectively. The incidence of

and stone slabs are negligible. The only other category of dwellings which comprises 4% consists of those with roofs made of all other materials.

Urban— Dwellings of all categories except those with roofs made of asbestos cement sheets have been returned in varying proportions from the urban sector. The incidence of those roofed with reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo is less pronounced than the corresponding proportions of similar houses of Anantnag, Ladakh, Doda and Jammu districts. This is because not a few dwellings are covered by corrugated iron sheets, concrete and stone slabs, tiles, shingle and even brick and lime. In addition, 17% dwellings have roofs made of all other materials.

Tehsils.

Rural— The tehsilwise proportions of rural dwellings classified by predominant roof materials are indicated in the subjoined statement :—

Tehsil	Reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, shingle	Corrugated iron sheets	Concrete and stone slabs	All other materials
Haveli	94.6%	0.2%	0.1%	—	5.1%
Mendhar	96.5%	0	N	0	3.5%
Rajouri	95.5%	0	N	0	4.5%
Nowshehra	97.5%	0	0	0.1%	2.4%

It is clear that the large majority of the rural dwellings of all the four tehsils are roofed with reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. The proportions of dwellings of other categories are almost negligible, except those having roofs made of all other materials.

Urban— There is no urban area in tehsil Mendhar. Following are the proportions of dwellings in the other three tehsils classified by predominant roof material :—

tilled or shingled roofs is also more pronounced in Nowshehra town than in Haveli and Rajouri. It is obvious that dwellings with roofs of thatch, wood or bamboo have been returned in almost equal proportions from the tehsils of Rajouri and

Nowshehra, but their incidence in Haveli is less pronounced partly because there is a large number of dwellings in this tehsil which are covered with corrugated iron sheets or built of other materials.

City	Grass, reeds, leaves, thatch or wood	Tiles or shingle	Corrugated iron slabs	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete stone slabs	All other materials
Srinagar	22.4%	40.9%	34.6%	0.1%	0	0	2.0%
Jammu	65.6%	3.6%	1.0%	0.7%	18.4%	10.3%	0.4%

It is clear that most of the dwellings in Srinagar have roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets and that the corresponding proportions of similar dwellings in Jammu are fairly small. Srinagar is situated at fairly high altitude and experiences heavy snowfalls due to which roofs are built in slope and are covered by shingle or corrugated iron sheets. In Jammu, snowfall is unknown and roofs being flat, the necessity of corrugated iron sheets or shingle does not arise. This is why dwellings with roofs made of brick and lime or concrete and stone slabs claim very high proportion in Jammu city, whereas there are no such houses in Srinagar.

Materials in order of importance.

Rural— About 89% dwellings in the rural sector of the State are roofed with grass, leaves,

Towns with population of over 50,000.

The subjoined statement gives the proportions of dwellings classified by predominant material of the roof in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu :—

reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. Dwellings, roofs of which are built of other materials fall in several categories, each claiming comparatively very low proportion.

Following is the order of importance of the predominant materials of the roofs of the rural areas of the State and of its districts :—

State	Materials in order of importance
Jammu and Kashmir	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. 2. Corrugated iron sheets. 3. Tiles or shingle. 4. Brick and lime. 5. (a) Asbestos cement sheets. (b) Concrete and stone slabs.

DISTRICTS								
Anantnag 1	Srinagar 2	Baramulla 3	Ladakh 4	Doda 5	Udhampur 6	Jammu 7	Kathua 8	Poonch 9
1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, bamboo	1. Grass, thatch, wood or bamboo	1. Grass, thatch, wood or bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, thatch, wood	1. Grass, leaves, thatch, wood or bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo
2. Tiles or shingle	2. Corrugated iron sheets	2. Tiles or shingle	2. Tiles or shingle	2. Corrugated iron sheets	2. Corrugated iron sheets	2. Brick and lime	2. Corrugated iron sheets	2. (a) Tiles, shingle 2. (b) Corrugated iron sheets 2. (c) Concrete and stone slabs
3. Corrugated iron sheets	3. Tiles or shingle	3. Corrugated iron sheets		3. Tiles or shingle	3. Brick and lime	3. (a) Tiles or shingle (b) Corrugated iron sheets	3. Brick and lime	

DISTRICTS—contd.

Anantnag 1	Srinagar 2	Baramulla 3	Ladakh 4	Doda 5	Udhampur 6	Jammu 7	Kathua 8	Poonch 9
4. (a) Asbestos cement sheets (b) Brick and lime (c) Concrete and stone slabs	4. Asbestos cement sheets	4. Asbestos cement sheets		4. (a) Asbestos cement sheets (b) Brick and lime (c) Concrete and stone slabs	4. (a) Tiles or shingle (b) Concrete and stone slabs	4. Concrete and stone slabs 5. Asbestos cement sheets	4. Tiles or shingle 5. Concrete and stone slabs 6. Asbestos cement sheets	

Urban— As in the rural sector, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo constitute the most important material of the roofs of urban dwellings of the State, though their proportion is comparatively much less. The other important materials consist of tiles, shingle or corrugated iron sheets which account for a fairly big proportion of dwellings. Those having roofs of brick and lime come next and dwellings with materials other than these are fewer still.

The following statement gives the order of importance of roof materials of urban dwellings

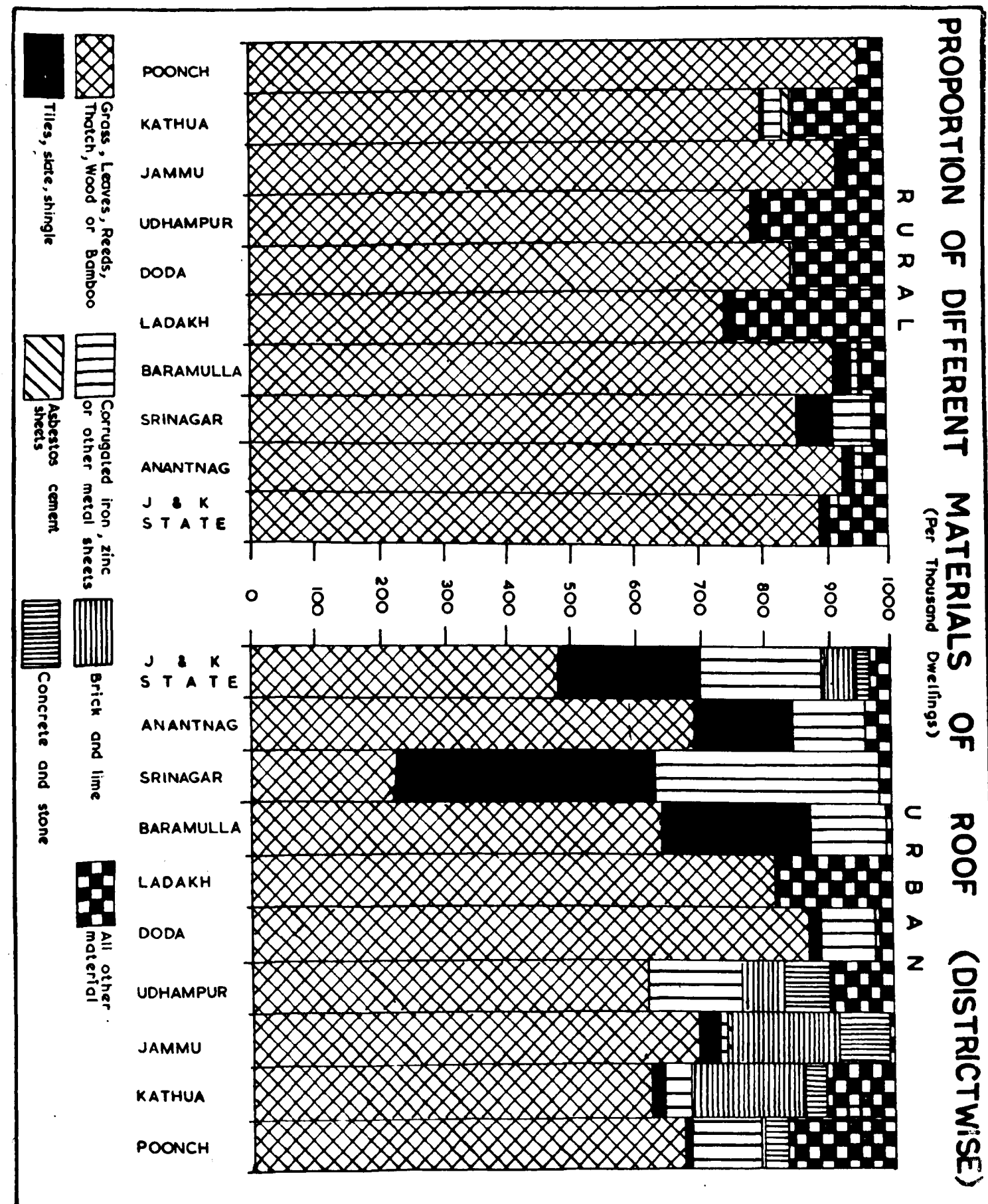
of the State as a whole and of its various districts :—

State
Jammu and Kashmir

Materials in order of importance
1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo,
2. Tiles or shingle,
3. Corrugated iron sheets,
4. Brick and lime,
5. Concrete and stone slabs,
6. Asbestos cement sheets.

DISTRICTS

Anantnag 1	Srinagar 2	Baramulla 3	Ladakh 4	Doda 5	Udhampur 6	Jammu 7	Kathua 8	Poonch 9
1. Grass, thatch or wood	1. Tiles or shingle	1. Grass, thatch, wood	1. Grass, leaves, thatch, or wood	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, bamboo	1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, bamboo
2. Tiles or shingle	2. Corrugated iron sheets	2. Tiles, shingle		2. Corrugated iron sheets	2. Corrugated iron sheets	2. Brick and lime	2. Brick and lime	2. Corrugated iron sheets
3. Corrugated iron sheets	3. Grass, thatch, wood, bamboo	3. Corrugated iron sheets		3. Tiles, shingle	3. Concrete and stone slabs	3. Concrete and stone slabs	3. Corrugated iron sheets	3. Concrete and stone slabs
4. Concrete and stone slabs	4. Asbestos cement sheets	4. Asbestos cement sheets			4. Brick and lime	4. Tiles, shingle	4. Concrete and stone slabs	4. Tiles, shingle
					5. Tiles, shingle	5. Corrugated iron sheets	5. Tile, shingle	5. Brick and lime
					6. Asbestos cement sheets	6. Asbestos cement sheets	6. Asbestos cement sheets	



Extent of locally available material.

Except for corrugated iron sheets and asbestos cement sheets, all other materials employed in the construction of roofs are available either in the concerned locality or in the neighbouring parts of the State. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch and wood are available throughout the whole State and bamboo grows in the forests of Bashohli, Hiranagar and several other tehsils of Jammu province.

The State is rich in forest wealth and the major part of its revenue comes from timber, which is exported to other States in India. Lime stone, though not available everywhere, can be had from many places almost in every district except Ladakh. The production of bricks is also no problem due to the availability of coal, wood, fuel and lignite. As for stones, the major part of the State being mountainous, there is hardly any other roof material locally available which can be had at such low rates as stones.

Corrugated iron sheets are supplied by the State Government at controlled rates against permits issued by the Directorate of Food and Supplies. Asbestos cement sheets are however imported by private dealers from Punjab.

Relationship of roof material with climate and rainfall.

This has already been discussed in detail in connection with the materials employed for the construction of walls of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings.

Ladakh is the only district where, in spite of severe cold, the roofs of the buildings are flat. This is because the rainfall is very scanty and snowfalls are so light that they are swept-off with brooms. The average rainfall for the district as a whole does not exceed 15.3" or 389.430 millimeters. The poor rainfall, rocky character of the soil and want of irrigational facilities make it impossible to grow any crops, except millets, etc. The only plant which thrives in a few areas of the district is poplar which is used as timber for the construction of roofs.

Burnt and unburnt bricks can be had in the valley districts only in summer. Timber is available throughout the year, but its cropping is suspended for two or three months of winter on account of severe cold. Lime stones are also burnt in summer only.

Special type of roofs.

Before the introduction of shingle or corrugated iron sheets, all buildings in the valley, whether used as dwellings or for other purposes were covered with thin wooden planks, which were supported by beams. Brich-bark, which is obtained from the forests at the height of about 8,000 feet, was then spread over the planks. The top of this was coated with very thick mud plaster of not less than 6". These roofs were generally used by some people in autumn for drying in sun stocks of vegetables to be consumed by them during winter. In the large majority of buildings, however, seedlings particularly of tulips were strewn on the roofs and in spring, when the tulips blossomed, the roofs looked like beautiful gardens. Such houses are still to be seen in almost all urban areas and some parts of the rural sector.

Sociological.

If housing statistics can be regarded as a correct index of economic levels, it would be worth-while to determine on the basis of this data the incidence of rich and poor households. This has been attempted in the following paragraphs so far as the urban areas of the various districts are concerned :—

Anantnag District— A comparative study of the materials employed in walls and roofs of the dwellings of various towns of the district, shows that by and large, Pampore is the most prosperous urban area of the district. The town claims the highest proportion of dwellings with roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets and the lowest proportion of those covered with thatch or wood. Likewise, Pampore has the largest proportion of such dwellings as have walls made of burnt bricks and stones. There is not a single house in this town with walls made of mud. On the whole, it may be assumed that one out of every three households in this towns is economically well-off.

This average proportion of the urban dwellings of tehsil Anantnag with walls made of timber, burnt bricks or stones is about 30%. Timber walls have mostly been returned from Pahalgam town which is embedded in the heart of forests. Stone-walled houses are common in Bijbehara and those of burnt bricks in Anantnag.

The corresponding proportion of dwellings

having roofs made of shingle, corrugated iron sheets or concrete and stone slabs stands at 26%. In Pahalgam, most of the dwellings have shingled roof, but in Bijbehara and Anantnag, those covered with corrugated iron sheets are more common.

Taking both the roof and wall materials into account, it may well be concluded that 3/4th of the households are occupying dwellings covered with thatched or wooden roofs and that over 25% live in houses built of durable materials.

The urban areas of tehsil Kulgam claim, on an average, a higher proportion of dwellings with walls made of burnt bricks, than the corresponding proportion of Anantnag tehsil. Timber walls are not however so common.

Only 24% dwellings have roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets. All others have wooden or thatched roofs.

This leads to the inference that about 25% households are, when compared with others, economically well-off and live in houses built of durable materials.

Following is the town-wise analysis of the incidence of households living in dwellings made of durable and kacha materials :—

Anantnag town— The town consists of 36 wards, 7 of which were further sub-divided in two to three sub-wards for purposes of house-listing operation. In majority of the wards the proportions of dwellings with walls of durable materials are not large. There are several other wards, such as Nos. 2 to 3, 5 to 6, 12, 27, etc., where all dwellings have walls built of kacha materials.

So far, however, as the roof material is concerned, in a few wards only all the dwellings are covered with thatch or wood. In others, the incidence of houses roofed with durable materials varies.

By and large, ward 34 has highest proportion of dwellings which have both the walls and roofs made of durable materials, such as burnt bricks, shingle or C. I. sheets. Ward No. 1 and 22 also seem to be inhabited more or less in equal proportions by rich and poor households.

Bijbehara— Almost all the houses in the town are built either of unburnt bricks or burnt bricks, those made of stones and timber claiming only

a very small proportion. Ward III—C and Ward III—J, however, appear to be inhabited by comparatively rich households who live in dwellings, most of which have walls made of burnt bricks. The roof materials of many of the dwellings of these wards also consist of C. I. sheets or shingle.

It may, therefore, be assumed that except for these two wards, majority of households living in other parts of the town are poor.

Pahalgam— Most of the houses in the town have walls made of timber which is locally available at cheap rates. There are, all told, 4 houses made of burnt bricks, and 16 in which stone has been used against 69, the total number of dwellings in the town. Except for one dwelling in ward C, all others are roofed with thatch or wood.

On the whole, it is clear that there are very few dwellings, if any, occupied by well-to-do households.

Kulgam— Except for 13 dwellings with walls made of burnt bricks and one of stone, all others have walls made of unburnt bricks or mud. In ward No. 1, 4 dwellings have walls made of burnt bricks, and two are roofed with C. I. sheets. This is the only ward which appears to be inhabited by a small percentage of rich households.

Shopian— Like all other towns of the district, majority of dwellings in Shopian town has walls built of unburnt bricks. The fact, however, remains that dwellings made of burnt bricks also claim a fairly high proportion. These have mostly been returned from ward No. 1. Houses built of durable roof materials have also been found in larger proportion in this very ward. The house-lists also show that except for ward 2, a fairly large number of houses in all other wards have shingled roofs.

Taking the wall and the roof material together, it appears that Ward 1 is dominated by rich households, whereas those inhabiting the other wards consist of both rich and poor families.

Pampore— As indicated earlier, this is the only town in the district in which dwellings, having both walls and roofs made of durable materials, have been returned in a fairly high proportion. The former constitute 39.3% and the latter 32.7% of the total dwellings. Unlike other towns, most of these dwellings are roofed with C. I. sheets and very few with shingle.

The statistics of the 8 wards shows that wards 2, 4, and 5 alone are inhabited by majority of poor households. In others, the population is mixed but dominated in many cases by rich families.

Srinagar District— The urban areas of Srinagar district consist of the municipality, Badamibagh Cantonment and the Notified Area of Natipora-Hyderpora.

Judging from the materials used in the walls and roofs of the dwellings, it goes without saying that the inhabitants of Srinagar city are economically more advanced than those of other urban areas of the State. Table E. IV. 1 shows that of every one thousand dwellings not less than 777 have walls made of burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or stones. It is true that this proportion includes 24% houses with walls made of stones, but besides the fact that the landed cost of stone in the city is much higher than that of rural areas, these are not used without being dressed and even chiselled. This makes their use more expensive than that of burnt bricks.

Even so far as roof material is concerned, over 75% dwellings of the city are covered with shingle, or corrugated iron sheets.

It has also to be noted that brick is the most costly material in Srinagar and its prevailing market price is even higher than that obtaining anywhere else in the country. Corrugated iron sheets, are also fairly expensive due to transport and other incidental charges incurred on their import into the State.

Taking all these factors into account, it would be reasonable to assume that about 60-70% people inhabiting the city are well-off economically.

The total number of census houses used as dwellings wholly or partly in Srinagar city stands at 8,313 of which the largest number constituting over 12% has been returned from Ward No. 2. Ward 4-L has the least number of households.

The subjoined table shows the distributions of one thousand dwellings in each ward of the city according to the wall and roof materials :—

MATERIAL OF WALL										MATERIAL OF ROOF							
Ward No.	Total	Grass, leaves	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets	Stones	Cement concrete	Other materials.	Grass, thatch or wood	Tiles, shingle	Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs.	Other materials
1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1/R	1000	0	177	2	99	637	0	48	0	37	262	305	402	0	0	0	31
1/L	1000	0	103	2	169	676	0	33	0	17	175	351	458	0	0	0	16
2	1000	0	54	16	35	703	0	179	0	13	220	326	447	0	0	0	7
3	1000	0	48	6	16	621	1	282	0	26	203	366	406	2	0	0	23
4/L	1000	0	16	0	40	621	0	301	3	19	126	433	425	0	0	0	16
4/R	1000	0	29	19	164	543	8	227	1	9	187	466	325	0	0	0	22
5	1000	0	59	7	88	579	0	257	0	10	260	459	275	0	0	0	6
6	1000	0	29	17	170	518	0	245	0	21	282	360	327	0	0	0	31
7/R	1000	0	79	0	36	357	0	488	0	40	137	540	286	1	0	0	36
7/L	1000	0	33	2	92	275	2	560	0	36	155	568	248	4	0	0	25
8	1000	0	7	41	430	339	0	161	0	22	370	388	221	0	0	0	21

It is clear that there is no ward in the city with less than 50% dwellings containing walls made of burnt bricks, C. I. sheets, stones or cement concrete. The maximum proportion of houses with walls made of these materials has been returned from ward 4/L at over 92%. In Ward 8, the incidence of dwellings with such walls is the least.

Ward 4/L has also the highest proportion of dwellings having roofs made of tiles or corrugated iron sheets which stands at 86% approximately. The smallest proportion of houses roofed with these materials has also been returned from Ward 8.

It is a known fact that due to limited supply of corrugated iron sheets, many people in the city who are anxious to replace the thatched or wooden roofs with corrugated iron sheets are unable to do so. The roof material alone need not, therefore, be taken as a positive index of economic levels of the people inhabiting the various parts of the city. Taking both the wall and the roof materials together, it would seem that wards 1/R, 1/L, 2, 3, and 4/L are mostly inhabited by households with comparatively better economic resources than those living in other parts of the city.

Natipora-Hyderpora Notified Area— The notified area of Natipora-Hyderpora consists of two wards only. Ward A claims about 60% dwellings with walls made of burnt bricks or stones and over 51% of those having roofs built of durable materials, such as shingle or corrugated iron sheets. The proportions of houses with pucca walls and roofs in ward B however stand at 27% and about 82% respectively. It is thus apparent that the first ward is dominated by richer households and the other is inhabited by mixed population.

Badamibagh Cantonment— Badamibagh Cantonment, the third urban area of Srinagar District was split up into three wards for the Census of 1961. Majority of the inhabitants of ward No. 1 belong to well-to-do households occupying over 77% houses with walls made of burnt bricks or stones and about 87% houses roofed with shingle or corrugated iron sheets. The other two wards also are dominated by rich households, though their incidence is not as large as in ward No. 1. Over 59% houses with walls of durable materials and 77% having roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets have been returned from ward

No. 2. In ward 3, all the houses have pucca walls, but the roofs of 88% dwellings are made of shingle or are covered with corrugated iron sheets.

Baramulla District— There are, in all, four towns and five notified areas in only four of the six tehsils of Baramulla district.

Baramulla Town— The town was divided into 19 principal wards for the Census of 1961 and most of these were further split up into sub-wards.

Ward 11 consisting of 29 dwellings only appears to be mostly inhabited by richer households who occupy over 86% houses having walls made of C. I. sheets or stones and roofs covered with shingle or corrugated iron sheets.

In several other wards, such as 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 5C, 6A, 6B, 6C, 7A, 8A, 8B and 15, all the census houses used as dwellings have pucca walls made of burnt bricks or stones. In still others, the incidence of houses with walls built of durable materials is more pronounced than of those made of mud, unburnt bricks, etc. In all these wards, however, the corresponding proportions of houses with roofs built of durable materials are by far low. In some wards, such as 4B, 4C and 14, all the dwelling census houses have roofs made of grass, leaves, thatch or wood. Wards with more than 50% houses which have roofs made of durable materials are 1A, 1B, 4A, 5B, 6A, 9A, 18B, 19A, 19B and 19C.

Sopore town— The town comprises 35 wards or mohallas some of which consist of more than one block. Of these, the largest number of households has been returned from ward 17 and the least from ward No. 1.

With the exception of one or two houses in each of the wards, 11, 13, 18 and 24, all others consist of pucca walls and roofs built of durable materials only. The walls of all houses in ward No. 17 which is biggest by size are built of unburnt bricks and timber only. The large majority of the houses is, however, roofed with durable materials, consisting of shingle or corrugated iron sheets. In a few other wards also, such as 29 and 34, both the walls and roof materials are entirely kucha.

Not a single house in the following 11 wards

contains walls made of durable materials : —

Wards, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 15B, 15C, 16, 17, 29 and 34.

Bandipur Town— There are, all told, 7 wards in this town. In two of the wards, namely 3 and 4, there is not a single house having either walls or roofs made of durable materials. In ward 1, consisting of 16 residential houses, only one has a pucca wall made of stones and the roofs of all are built of kucha materials.

Ward 6 seems to be inhabited partly by rich and mostly by poor households. Of the 36 houses, 29 have pucca walls and 8 have roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets.

Ward 5 consists of mixed population. About 50% houses have pucca roofs and about 67% walls built of burnt bricks or stones.

Ward 7 seems to be mostly inhabited by poorer households. Only 4 or 5 houses have pucca walls and roofs made of shingle against the aggregate number of 26 residential census houses in the ward.

Uri town— The town is a very small one and consists of only one ward. Due to the availability of stones in the town itself, all the houses have stone walls, but the roof material is mostly kucha.

Notified Area, Gulmarg — The notified area consists of 5 wards, 4 situated in the main town and 1 at Tangmarg, about 3 miles away. Except for ward No. 1, consisting of 6 residential houses and the Tangmarg ward, all houses in the other three wards have walls made of timber. In ward No. 1 and Tangmarg ward, the proportion of houses with pucca walls stands at 50% and 70% respectively.

The roofs of all the houses in the five wards are made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets. This is because the notified area is situated in the heart of forests and timber is available in plenty at moderate rates. Further, most of the houses in the town belong to rich people, who either rent them out to tourists or to commercial establishments.

Ajas— This notified area comprises 6 wards. Ward 1 is inhabited by poor households only, there being no house with pucca wall or pucca roof.

In ward No. 2, 75% houses have pucca walls, but all these are roofed with thatch or wood.

Ward 5 seems to be inhabited by mixed people. In this ward, 17 houses have pucca walls and 4 pucca roofs, against the aggregate number of 18 dwellings.

In ward 6, almost all the houses have pucca walls, but none is covered with durable materials. Ward 3 has a fairly large number of houses with pucca walls made of burnt bricks or stones but the number of houses with roofs made of durable materials is extremely small. Ward 4 seems to be even behind ward No. 3 economically, inasmuch as only 8 houses in 16 have pucca walls, the number of houses with roofs made of tiles or corrugated iron sheets being only 2.

Hajin— Houses in all the seven wards, into which this notified area has been divided, have walls made either of unburnt bricks or burnt bricks. In ward No. 7, all the houses have pucca walls and 2 are roofed with corrugated iron sheets.

Houses with walls made of burnt bricks are in majority in wards 4, 5 and 7. No house in the first two of these wards is covered with roofs of durable materials.

As regards other wards, the proportion of houses with pucca roofs is extremely small.

The people inhabiting all the wards are, with four or five exceptions, generally poor.

Sumbal— As in Hajin, houses in this notified area have walls made either of burnt bricks or unburnt bricks. The proportion of houses with walls made of burnt bricks is, however, very small in the first two wards, but fairly high in the third ward.

Compared to Hajin, however, pucca roofs are visible in larger proportion in the wards of this notified area. The first ward has over 25% houses with roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets. The corresponding proportions in the other two wards stand at over 8% and 20% respectively.

Palhalan— This notified area comprises six wards. With the exception of one house in ward No. 2, no other dwelling has a stone wall. Majority of houses in wards 2 and 4 have pucca walls whereas, in wards 1 and 3, most of the dwellings are built of unburnt bricks. Not a single house in ward 5 contains any pucca wall.

In so far as roofs are concerned, only 4 houses in 35 and 2 in 37 are covered with corrugated iron sheets in wards 2 and 3 respec-

tively. Only one house has a shingle roof in ward No. 4.

These statistics suggest that ward 2 is inhabited by a comparatively larger proportion of richer households.

Ladakh District— Census houses used as dwellings in Leh town which comprises 8 wards have one and all stone walls only. There is not a single house in any ward having roof made of durable material.

Doda District, Banihal Town— Banihal town has been divided into 3 wards consisting of 15, 31 and 1 residential census houses. While the walls of houses in the first two wards are all built of durable materials such as burnt bricks and stones, the proportion of dwellings with roofs made of pucca material is much higher in ward 2 than ward 1. In both the wards, most of the houses have thatched or wooden roofs. On the whole, however, it might be assumed that ward 2 is inhabited by a greater proportion of well-to-do households than the other 2 wards.

Ramban Town— Ramban town comprises 4 wards of varying sizes so far as the number of census houses used as dwellings is concerned. Almost all houses in every ward have walls made of durable materials like burnt bricks and stones. In so far as materials used in the roofs are concerned, the proportion of dwellings covered with corrugated iron sheets is exceptionally high in ward 1 and very low in all other wards where large majority of houses have thatched or wooden roofs only.

Batote Town— All the houses in different wards of Batote town have pucca walls made of stones or burnt bricks. Ward 1 has the highest proportion of dwellings roofed with corrugated iron sheets. In the other 3 wards, the proportion of such houses varies from 15 to 20%. It is obvious that the first ward claims a larger proportion of well-to-do households than others.

Doda Town— Wards 1 and 3 of Doda town area are distinguishable from the other six wards for the high proportion of residential census houses having walls and roofs made of durable materials, namely burnt bricks, stones and corrugated iron sheets. In other wards, particularly 4, 5 and 6 most of the houses have walls made of pucca materials, but the roofs are built of thatch or wood only.

It appears that the poorest section of the households is concentrated in ward Nos. 2 and 7 and that the few well-to-do people in the town live in wards 1 and 3. Other wards are inhabited by mixed population.

Kishtwar Town— The town was divided into 9 wards for the Census of 1961. The walls of the houses in every ward except three or four in the aggregate in wards 1, 3, and 8, are pucca and made of burnt bricks or stones. As for the roof material, only one solitary dwelling in ward 5 is covered with corrugated iron sheets, all others having thatched or wooden roofs. It is however intriguing to find that practically all the 20% houses of this town should have roofs made of kucha material. Kishtwar, though a difficult area, abounds in buildings made of pucca material, of which not a few have roofs made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets. The absence of any house with roofs of pucca material is either to be accounted for by the carelessness of the house-listers or the compiling staff of the tabulation office.

Bhaderwah Town— The walls of all the houses in Bhaderwah town which consists of 8 wards are made of burnt bricks or stones only. Except wards 1, 4 and 5 where 12% to 20% houses have roofs made of corrugated iron sheets, dwellings in all other wards are mostly covered with thatched or wooden roofs.

Stone can be had almost free of cost due to the location of the town in a very small and narrow valley surrounded by hills and forests. Burnt bricks are also not expensive due to the availability of fuel at very cheap price. Most people set up their own kilns to manufacture burnt bricks needed by them for the construction of their houses.

On the whole, however, it appears that all the wards are dominated by poorer sections, though their incidence in wards 1, 4 and 5, where the population is mixed, is not so pronounced.

Udhampur district, Ramnagar Town— In Ramnagar town all the houses except 3 in ward No. 6 built of unburnt bricks, have pucca walls made of stones or burnt bricks. Stray houses, not exceeding one or two per ward roofed with corrugated iron sheets or brick and lime, have been returned from almost all wards. It will be seen that, comparatively speaking, wards 1 and 7 alone contain a few well-to-do households and that, by

corrugated iron sheets, brick and lime and concrete and stone slabs. Ward 3 seems to be mostly occupied by poorer households, though all the houses in this ward have stone walls. This is because stone is available in abundance and can be had almost without any price. In ward 1, majority of the houses have mud walls and a small proportion is roofed with corrugated iron sheets and other durable materials.

Reasi Town— Except ward 3 of Reasi town, where all houses have pucca walls, residential houses used as dwellings in the other 3 wards include also those with walls made of mud, though the incidence of such houses is more pronounced in ward 4 than in the first two wards.

As regards roof material, most of the houses in all the wards are covered with wooden or thatched roofs. The highest proportion of houses having roofs of durable material has been returned from ward 2. The incidence of such houses in ward 1 is slightly less and least in ward No. 4.

From the statistics available, it might well be assumed that about 20% households in the first 2 wards and less than 17% in ward 3 are economically well-established. Ward 4 seems to be dominated by poorer households only.

Jammu District. Jammu Municipality— The subjoined statement gives the Ward-wise proportion of households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in Jammu Municipality by wall and roof materials :—

Ward 2 seems to contain a larger proportion of well-to-do households who live in houses having walls and roofs made of burnt bricks, stones,

Ward No.	MATERIAL OF WALL					MATERIAL OF ROOF								Concrete and All other materials
	Timber	Mud and unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets	Stones	Cement concrete materials	Grass, leaves, etc.	Tiles, slates, shingle	Corrugated Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and Lime.	stone slabs		
Ward 1	—	29	927	—	44	—	691	15	5	10	152	127	—	
Ward 2	—	9	889	—	83	19	741	19	—	—	222	18	—	
Ward 3	—	13	961	—	13	13	654	56	—	4	212	74	—	
Ward 4	5	52	901	—	42	—	873	5	5	5	70	42	—	
Ward 5	—	33	921	—	46	—	700	—	—	4	234	58	4	
Ward 6	—	100	879	—	21	—	864	7	14	—	65	50	—	
Ward 7	—	135	788	—	75	2	546	4	11	—	203	236	—	
Ward 8	4	73	857	—	66	—	675	4	3	3	294	21	—	
Ward 9	—	7	872	—	100	21	657	—	7	36	164	93	43	
Ward 10	—	47	896	—	26	31	740	62	—	31	94	42	31	
Ward 11	—	14	842	5	116	18	517	51	23	23	344	42	—	
Ward 12	—	200	720	—	—	80	933	—	—	—	—	67	—	
Ward 13	—	19	944	—	37	—	693	200	7	—	33	67	—	
Ward 14	—	27	967	—	6	—	653	—	—	—	280	67	—	
Ward 15	8	110	195	1	86	—	567	42	24	6	198	161	2	



It is obvious from the above statement that not more than 20% houses in any of the wards have walls made of kucha materials like mud and unburnt bricks, etc. The only wards in which houses consisting of walls made of non-durable materials exceed 10% are Ward Nos. 7, 12 and 15.

The incidence of houses with roofs made of durable materials is not so pronounced in any ward as of those having pucca walls. Taking both the roof and wall materials together, it would appear that ward 11 is mostly inhabited by well-to-do households. In this ward, the proportion of houses with pucca walls and roofs are over 98% and 48% respectively. The next lower proportion has been returned from Ward 7, but the number of houses with kucha walls in this ward exceeds 13%.

Ward 12 seems to be inhabited by the poorest households of the town. Ward Nos. 4 and 6 also appear to abound in households of meagre economic means. All other wards are inhabited by mixed population, though it has to be conceded that the number of poor families who cannot afford to purchase expensive materials for the construction of roofs is by far larger in every ward of the city.

Jammu Cantonment— For the purposes of the Census, Jammu Cantonment was split up into 8 wards. Each of the wards except 5, 6 and 8 was further divided into subwards not exceeding 3. Except subward 2—A, there is no ward in this town where the proportion of census houses used as dwellings with walls made of durable materials does not exceed 50%. The same cannot be however said in respect of roof materials. There is not a single house in subwards 2A, 2B or 7A having roofs made of any of the durable materials.

Ward 4C seems to be inhabited exclusively by richer families. In this ward, the walls and roofs of all the houses used as dwellings are made of burnt bricks and brick and lime only. In ward 1B also, all the dwellings have pucca walls and except for one house, which is roofed with thatch or wood, the materials in the roofs of all others consist either of tiles or brick and lime.

Wards 2A, 2B, 4B, 5, 7B and 7A appear to be mostly inhabited by poor households. In wards 1A, 4A and 6, the proportions of rich

and poor families are more or less equal. Wards 3A, 3B, 6 and 8 seem to be dominated by richer people.

Samba town— Generally speaking, majority of the houses in all the 8 wards of Samba town have pucca walls made mostly of burnt bricks and to some extent of stones. The corresponding proportion of houses with roofs of durable materials is however comparatively low.

Except ward 8, the proportion of houses with walls made of durable materials is over 60% in all other areas of the town. As regards roof material, the proportion of houses with roofs built of durable materials is 60% in ward 6 alone, and much less in other wards. Not a single house in wards 1 and 3 has a pucca roof and the proportion of houses with roofs of durable materials in wards 3, 4 and 8 is extremely small. In wards 5 and 7, the corresponding proportions stand at 51% and 40% respectively.

On the whole, therefore, it may be assumed that ward 6 where all the houses have pucca walls and 60% houses are covered with roofs of durable materials is dominated by richer households. Ward 5 is inhabited by mixed population and in all other wards, poorer households are in over-whelming majority except ward 7 where the proportions of houses with pucca walls and roofs stand at 75% and 40% respectively.

Arnia Town— Not a single house in Arnia town is covered with roofs made of durable material. Judging, therefore, from the wall material, wards 2 and 6, which include 35% and 42% houses having pucca walls, would appear to be inhabited mostly by poorer people and to some extent by well-to-do households. The corresponding proportions of such households are much higher in all other wards.

Ranbirsinghpura Town— In this town also there are either no residential census houses, which have roofs made of durable materials or the incidence of such houses is extremely small. As regards wall material, except wards 4 and 9, where the proportion of houses with pucca walls does not exceed 20%, the corresponding proportions in all other wards are higher. The maximum proportion of over 80% has been returned from ward No. 2.

On the whole, it seems that ward 7, where over 71% and 14% houses have pucca walls

and roofs respectively, is more advanced economically than other areas of the town. Although the proportion of houses with pucca roofs in ward 9 is higher than that of ward 7, only 20% houses in this ward have walls made of durable materials.

Bishna Town— The position of Bishna town is still worse. In only 3 out of 7 wards, houses with roofs of durable materials have been traced from the sample, but their proportions are also exceedingly small, the maximum being 9% in ward 2.

As regards walls, the maximum proportion of houses with walls made of durable materials standing at 94% has been returned from ward 3 and the least from ward 6 at less than 8%.

Judging from the wall material, wards 3 and 5 seem to be dominated by households with better economic resources and wards 6 and 7 by the poorer classes. The other wards have mixed population.

Akhnoor Town— In four of the wards namely 1, 3, 4 and 5 of Akhnoor town, there is no house with roof built of durable material. In other wards, except ward 8 where 33% houses are covered with roofs made of concrete and stone slabs, the incidence of such dwellings is extremely small.

In so far as the wall material is concerned, the highest proportion has been returned from ward 5, where all the 19 houses have walls made of burnt bricks or stones. In ward 6 also, the corresponding proportion is approximately the same as that of ward 5. In other wards, the proportions vary from 50% to 66%.

Taking both the wall and the roof material into account, it would seem that ward 8 is relatively inhabited by a larger section of well-off households. Ward 6 does not suffer from as high incidence of poor classes as the other wards of the town.

Kathua District— Hiranagar Town— Hiranagar town consists of 7 wards, 2 of which have been further divided into 4 subwards. When compared with Akhnoor, Bishna, Arnia etc., it appears that the incidence of poor households in the various wards of this town is not so pronounced. Except for wards 3 and 5, the proportion of houses with pucca walls in all the wards of the town is 50% or over. Ward 3 where the proportion of houses

with kucha walls is the highest in the town does not contain any houses with roofs built of durable materials.

Ward 4 appears to be dominated mostly by rich households occupying over 79% dwellings with walls of durable materials and about 71% having pucca roofs. The only other ward dominated by richer sections is ward 7A. In wards 1, 2, 5 and 6A, rich and poor households seem to be more or less in equal proportion. The incidence of poor classes in wards 3 and 7B is however more pronounced than elsewhere.

Kathua Town— Kathua town consists of 9 principal wards, some of which were split up into 2 and others into 3 sub-wards. Except for ward 4, majority of the houses in all other wards have walls made of durable materials. There is no ward with over 50% dwellings with roofs made of durable substances.

Considering the wall and roof material together, ward 2 would appear to be dominated mostly by richer households. Wards 6 and 9 also seem to be inhabited by a fairly large number of well-to-do families. The other six wards consist of mixed population though the poorer households are in majority in every one of these.

Bashohli Town— Except 2 houses in ward 7, one having walls made of grass, reeds, etc., and the other of unburnt bricks, all the houses in the various wards of Bashohli town have pucca walls built of stones or burnt bricks. The town being situated in a mountainous area, stone is available almost free of cost. There are, all told, 3 houses having walls made of burnt bricks, one in ward 5 and 2 in ward 6.

As regards roof material, except 2 houses in ward 6, all others are covered with roofs made of thatch wood or bamboo. By and large, therefore, ward 6 alone is inhabited by a small percentage of rich households. In all other wards, the people seem to be economically backward.

Lakhenpore Notified Area— In Lakhenpore notified area, houses with walls and roofs made of durable and kucha material have been returned in equal proportion. Of the 22 households, selected as sample, 11 have walls made of burnt bricks or stones and an equal number is roofed with corrugated iron sheets, brick and lime and concrete and stone slabs. It may, therefore, be assumed that the size of rich and poor households inhabiting the town is equal.

Poonch District, Nowshera Town—Nowshera town consists of 7 wards. Houses with walls made of durable materials are in majority in every ward of the town, the least being returned from ward 6 at over 81%.

As regards roof material, all the houses in wards 2, 3, and 4 have kucha roofs. The proportion of houses with roofs made of durable materials in wards 6 and 7 ranges from 4 to 7%. Wards 1 and 5 are the only areas where a larger proportion of houses with roofs made of durable materials could be traced, but even here it ranges between 36% and 54%. On the whole, these are the only two wards where the incidence of richer households is relatively more pronounced.

Rajouri Town—Barring one house in ward 9 of Rajouri town, which is made of burnt bricks, all other houses in different wards of the town have walls made of stones only. Roofs are mostly built of kucha materials consisting of thatch, wood or grass, the only exception being 11 houses, 4 in ward 3, 3 in ward 9 and 4 in ward No. 10. Obviously, therefore, a small percentage of rich households is traceable in these 3 wards alone and, by and large, the people in the town are economically backward. It may be added here that the town being situated on a hillock, stone is available in abundance free of cost.

Poonch Municipality—In wards 19 and 21 of Poonch town, the proportion of houses with pucca walls is less than 50%, but the corresponding proportions in the other 20 wards are much higher. In a number of wards such as 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 22, all the houses have walls made of durable materials. The proportions of houses with pucca roofs do not exceed 20% in any ward except ward 8, where both the walls and roofs of all the houses used as dwellings are made of durable materials. Wards 21 and 11 seem to be inhabited mostly by poorer sections of the town. Judging from the roof material, the position in the other wards namely 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22 is no better.

Extent to which durable materials are replacing kucha materials in the rural areas.

The progress of replacement of kucha material used in the construction of walls such as unburnt bricks and mud by durable materials like burnt brick, stones and cement is very slow. The proportion of dwellings with walls made of unburnt bricks and mud is as high as 76% approxi-

mately. Not more than 20% houses have walls of burnt bricks and stones in the entire rural sector of the district.

This is true, with greater emphasis, of the material used in the roofs. About 93% of the district have thatched or wooden roofs. Shingle and corrugated iron sheets put together do not claim more than 3.3% houses.

Srinagar District—The proportion of rural dwellings having walls built of durable material is higher in Srinagar district than Anantnag, but even here, dwellings with walls of unburnt bricks and mud dominate. The fact however remains that the pace of replacement of kachha material by burnt bricks, stones and C. I. Sheets is not as slow as in Anantnag district.

The fact that over 86% houses continue to be covered with wooden or thatched roofs and that houses with roofs of durable materials such as shingle and corrugated iron sheets are just over 11% is indicative of the slow speed with which kucha materials are being replaced.

Baramulla District—Among the valley districts, the rural sector of Baramulla claims the highest proportion of dwellings with walls made of burnt bricks, stones and timber. As timber walls which are not usually plastered are comparatively less durable, being exposed to the ravages of weather, the proportion of houses with walls of kucha materials in this district would also appear larger than of those built of durable materials, but the disparity in this case is not so large.

The same cannot however be said about roof materials. About 92% residential houses in the district have wooden or thatched roofs only and the proportion of those made of shingle or corrugated iron sheets is less than 4%.

The larger incidence of houses with pucca wall materials when compared with other valley districts is not necessarily an index of the speed of replacement or of the prosperity of the people. Stone is available in most parts of the district at a nominal price. Fuel being cheaper due to the proximity of forests, bricks are sold at cheaper rates than those obtaining in Srinagar.

Ladakh District—Ladakh is the most backward district in the State. There is no inhabited part of the district which is not encircled by lofty mountains. The procurement of stones which are available free of cost does not present any problem

This accounts for the very high proportion of houses with stone walls. There has not however been any replacement in so far as kacha material used in the construction of roofs is concerned. The main reason for this is the inaccessibility of the area and the prohibitive prices at which durable materials can be had from the Valley.

Doda District—Doda is also a hilly district of the State and barring a few small plateaus and extremely narrow valleys it extends to mountainous areas only. As in Ladakh, stone is available everywhere for no cost and this explains the large incidence of stone-made walls of rural dwellings. There has however been virtually no progress in the replacement of roof material which continues as heretofore to consist mostly of wood, thatch, mud and fibres of kail and deodar.

Udhampur District—The incidence of houses with walls made of burnt bricks and cement concrete is even lesser in Udhampur district than in Doda. The proportion of stone walled houses is not also larger and houses built of mud claim much greater proportion. The progress of replacement of Kacha roof material by durable ones is not also encouraging, though it has to be conceded that compared to Doda, it is much faster.

Jammu District—Jammu district abounds in houses made of mud walls. Even as it is, the speed of substitution of durable materials is much greater than in Doda and Udhampur. This could

certainly be regarded as an index to the growing prosperity of the people if the replacement of roof material had also proceeded at the same pace. The fact that about 93% residential houses still continue to be covered with roofs of grass or bamboo suggests that the speed of replacement is by no means encouraging. The aggregate proportion of houses with roofs made of shingle, corrugated iron sheets, brick and lime and concrete and stones is less than 2%.

Kathua District—About 59% houses of the district have walls made of stone which is available in plenty in the hilly areas at nominal price. The district being very near the rail-head at Pathankot, the proportion of houses roofed with corrugated iron sheets is highest among all the districts of Jammu province. Houses roofed with durable materials being about 5%, it may be assumed that the speed of replacement of materials is not unsatisfactory when compared with most other districts of the State.

Poonch District—There has been virtually no replacement of the traditional material employed in the construction of walls and roofs. The district like several others enjoys the advantage of stones being available everywhere almost free of cost. As regards roofs, practically all residential census houses are covered with wood, thatch, reeds or bamboo only.

CHAPTER VI

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Table E-V and Subsidiary Tables.

Besides the data discussed in the preceding chapters, information was also collected through houselists regarding the sex-wise population of each household and the number of rooms occupied by it. This data has been compiled and tabulated in respect of 20% households taken as sample and is given in table E-V appended to the report. The table contains information for the State, its districts and their constituent tehsils and for towns with population of 50,000 or more regarding the total number of households and their distribution by rural and urban together with the sex-wise population classified by number of members and the number of rooms occupied.

Two subsidiary tables E-V.1 and E-V.2 have also been prepared and will be found at the end of the report. The first of these gives the distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied including those which do not live in any regular room. E-V.2 indicates the number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of households (i.e., 1 room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms, etc.) to two places of decimals.

Concept of room.

For the purpose of the census of 1961, a room was defined as a built area with four walls and door-way and a roof over-head, provided it is sufficiently long and wide to enable a person to sleep in it. More precisely, a room was defined as an enclosed space covered with a roof and with a door for entrance, provided its minimum length was six feet. Unenclosed structures, like a verandah or enclosed buildings not used for living and sleeping purposes,

like kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine, etc., were not treated as rooms.

In view of the diversity of the pattern of living rooms, it is not possible to define a room in terms of square feet or cubic feet of space per person. The dimensions and the height of rooms in Jammu and Kashmir vary from area to area, depending upon the topography and the climatic conditions. In certain parts of the State, even the heights of rooms in different storeys of the same building are at considerable variance. In the valley and other areas where winters are very severe, the height and the size of the rooms in the ground floor are usually smaller than of those in the first and more particularly in the second floor. This is a climatic necessity as the people spent the winter in the ground floor which due to the low height of its rooms remains warm even without artificial heating devices. During summer, however, they prefer more spacious and airy apartments and therefore the dimensions of the rooms on the 2nd and 3rd floors are usually larger.

Significance of no regular room.

The houselists show that the State is inhabited among others by households which do not live in any regular room. These include not only those who live in Kitchen, Store, Garage, Cattle-shed, etc., but also others who occupy only 1 room and share it with one or more households.

Households classified by No. of rooms occupied in different States of India.

Following is a comparative statement of the proportion of 1000 households classified by number of rooms occupied, in various States of India:—

States	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms
Andhra Pradesh	0	645	222	71	33	29
Assam	2	366	348	150	70	64
Bihar	2	363	293	155	83	104
Gujarat	3	601	274	70	29	23

State	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms
Jammu and Kashmir	16	486	234	122	65	77
Kerala	14	320	316	180	83	87
Madhya Pradesh	3.0	540.8	275.8	102.2	42.4	35.7
Madras	38	656	187	58	26	21
Maharashtra	23	649	227	64	21	16
Mysore	106	408	301	108	43	34
Orissa	1	319	371	149	87	73
Punjab	2	369	308	156	84	81
Rajasthan	2	512	249	119	58	60
Uttar Pradesh	4	333	276	164	101	122
West Bengal	5	648	218	67	38	24
Delhi	7	604	239	79	39	32
Himachal Pradesh	3	258	285	149	137	168
Manipur	8	264	202	189	263	74
Pondicherry	171	539	156	61	37	36
Tripura	—	681	234	59	18	8
A & N Islands	13	569	246	107	36	29
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	711	225	40	13	9

The statement shows that except for households living in no regular rooms, the proportions of all others are more or less the same in Jammu and Kashmir as in Rajasthan.

Among major States the highest proportion of households with no regular rooms has been returned from Mysore. The incidence of such households is however fairly large in Jammu and Kashmir when compared with most other States. This is because a large number of displaced households and immigrants from other States in India who have settled in various districts of Jammu Province are still without any dwellings.

About 50% households in Jammu and Kashmir live in single rooms. This compares favourably with Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi. The least proportion of such households has been returned from Himachal Pradesh.

Over 23% households in the State occupy dwellings with two rooms only. This proportion is exceeded by all other States except Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Manipur and Pondicherry.

The proportion of households occupying 3 rooms is highest in Kerala at 18%. The corresponding proportion of 12.2 in Jammu and Kashmir compares favourably with Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, West Bengal and all the Union Territories except Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

Only 6.5% households in the State occupy dwellings consisting of 4 rooms. With the exception of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi, Pondicherry and Tripura, the corresponding proportions in all the States are higher than that of Jammu and Kashmir.

Households occupying 5 or more rooms have been returned at 7.7% from Jammu and Kashmir. This proportion is exceeded only by Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

Districts.

The following statement indicates, at a glance, the proportion of households classified by number of rooms in the various districts of the State:—

Districts	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
Anantnag	0.9%	24.9%	31.9%	19.9%	10.4%	12%
Srinagar	1.1%	20.5%	26.4%	18.0%	12.8%	21.2%
Baramulla	0.7%	28.5%	32.9%	18.8%	10.1%	9.0%
Ladakh	0.3%	28.7%	35.6%	17.7%	8.0%	9.7%
Doda	1.2%	66.4%	19.7%	7.0%	3.0%	2.7%
Udhampur	1.2%	69.7%	20.1%	6.7%	1.7%	0.6%
Jammu	2.3%	79.5%	12.3%	3.5%	1.4%	1.0%
Kathua	1.6%	79.7%	12.6%	4.1%	1.4%	0.6%
Poonch	5.4%	74.2%	14.2%	4.0%	1.2%	1.0%

The statement shows that except for the districts of Anantnag, Baramulla, and Ladakh, the proportion of households occupying no regular rooms ranges from 1.1 to 5.4% in all other districts of the State. In other words, the incidence of households living in no regular rooms is more pronounced in the districts in the south and south-west of Kashmir. One important reason accounting for the disparity is that unenclosed sheds can be and are used as dwellings in many places in Jammu province which however is not possible in Kashmir owing to severe cold in winter. A more cogent explanation is that many displaced persons who have migrated to Jammu Province have not as yet provided themselves with dwellings and live in rooms shared with other households.

Households occupying only one room have also been returned in much higher proportions from all the districts of Jammu Province. These are largely concentrated in the districts most effected by tribal raids, namely, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch and consist of displaced persons. Besides single storey houses occupied by Gujjars, etc. are met with everywhere in the mountainous regions of the State. Most of these consist of a big hall where not only the family runs its kitchen and also lives and sleeps, but even the cattle are housed in a corner.

Both in the valley and district Ladakh, the proportions of households occupying single rooms are comparatively very low.

Households living in two rooms have been returned in much larger proportions from the valley districts and Ladakh than those of Jammu Province. One reason for this disparity between the districts of the two provinces is that the climate in the valley being extremely cold in winter and fairly hot in summer, the minimum housing requirements of a household constitute two rooms,

one in the ground floor for use in winter and the other on the first floor for summer. In Jammu, winters are mild in most of the areas and the necessity of having two living rooms is not an unavoidable one.

As in the cases of other categories of households, those occupying three, four, five or more rooms have been returned in much higher proportions from the valley districts and Ladakh than those of Jammu Province. It goes without saying that there is lot of overcrowding in Jammu, when compared with Kashmir which accounts for these large huge disparities.

Tehsils.

Anantnag— Table E. V and subsidiary table E. VI show that the highest proportion of households living in no regular rooms in district Anantnag has been returned from the rural sector of tehsil Anantnag. The corresponding proportions in the other two tehsils are more or less equal. It is also clear that the proportion of such of the households as are living in single rooms is highest in tehsil Pulwama. Households occupying 2 rooms have however been returned in almost equal proportion from all the three tehsils of the district. Anantnag tehsil claims the highest proportion of households with 3 rooms, 4 rooms and 5 rooms or more. The least proportion of such households has been returned from Pulwama tehsil.

Srinagar District— The incidence of households with no regular rooms is more or less the same in tehsils Badgam and Srinagar, but is comparatively small in Ganderbal.

A significant fact to be noted in this context is that the proportion of urban households with no regular rooms is very high in this district and almost equal to that of the rural

areas. In all other districts of the State, however, the urban sector claims a very small proportion of such households.

Tehsil Srinagar is inhabited by smallest proportions of households living in one or two rooms only. Badgam claims the highest proportions of those occupying single rooms but in so far as households with two rooms are concerned the proportions of Badgam and Ganderbal are almost equal.

Households occupying 3, 4, 5 or more rooms have been returned in highest proportion from tehsil Srinagar. Ganderbal ranks next and Badgam comes last of all in each category.

Baramulla— The proportions of households with no regular room are very low in all the tehsils of the district and least in Baramulla. No less than 40% households of Sonawari, live in single rooms. This is the highest proportion among all the tehsils, the least having been returned from Karnah, at less than 21%.

On the other hand, tehsil Karnah claims the highest proportion of households occupying 2 or 3 rooms when compared with similar proportions of the other tehsils. The disparity in the proportions of households of the latter tehsils is not large.

Baramulla tehsil has the largest proportion of households occupying 4 or 5 and more rooms. The least proportion of such households have been returned from Karnah and Uri respectively.

Ladakh— Households with no regular room are in greater proportion in tehsil Leh than Kargil. On the whole, the incidence of such households is however very small. Those living in single rooms or 2 rooms have been returned in larger proportions from Kargil but others whose dwellings consist of 3, 4, 5 or more claim greater proportions in Leh.

Doda— Except tehsil Kishtwar, where the incidence of households occupying no regular room is comparatively small, the corresponding proportions in the other three tehsils of the district are more or less the same.

Ramban tehsil has the highest proportion of households occupying single rooms, but the corresponding proportions of Doda and Kishtwar, which are almost equal are only slightly less than that of Ramban. Bhaderwah has the lowest proportion of such households.

All other categories of households, namely those occupying 2, 3, 4, 5 or more rooms have been returned in highest proportion from Bhaderwah tehsil. The corresponding proportions of Doda and Kishtwar are generally equal in each category except that households occupying 2 rooms have been traced in slightly larger proportions in Kishtwar. Ramban has the least proportion of households with 3, 4, 5 or more rooms.

Udhampur— Ramnagar and Reasi tehsils have almost equal proportion of household with no regular room. The corresponding proportion of Udhampur is much larger.

Reasi and Ramnagar are inhabited also by higher proportions of households occupying single rooms. In all other categories except those living in two rooms which are in greater proportion in Ramnagar, Udhampur claims the highest proportion.

Jammu— Compared with the tehsils of the districts, referred to in the preceding paragraphs, the proportion of households with no regular room in the tehsils of district Jammu are generally high. In Akhnoor, 32 per thousand households do not occupy any regular rooms at all. The corresponding proportion of Ranbirsinghpura is also approximately the same. Both these tehsils are inhabited among others by displaced persons. Jammu tehsil has the lowest proportion of such households.

About 80% households of the district as a whole live in single room. The highest proportion of these has been returned from tehsil Akhnoor and least from tehsil Jammu.

In so far as other categories viz., households occupying 2 rooms, 3 rooms, 4 rooms or 5 rooms and more are concerned, the highest proportion are claimed by tehsil Jammu and lowest by tehsil Akhnoor.

Kathua— The incidence of households occupying no regular rooms is not so pronounced in the tehsils of Kathua District as in those of Jammu. Hiranagar however claims the highest proportion of such household as also of those occupying single rooms, when compared with the other two tehsils of the district.

The highest and lowest proportions of households of other four categories have all been returned from tehsils Bashohli and Hiranagar respectively.

Poonch— In Poonch district, the incidence of households occupying no regular rooms is the

highest in the State. This is again due to the huge influx of displaced persons from areas on the other side of the Cease-fire line. The proportion of such households in Rajouri is estimated at over 8% and in Nowshehra at more than 6%. Nowshehra also claims the highest proportion of households living in single rooms. The corresponding proportion in Mendhar is almost the same but that of Rajouri is less. Haveli claims the highest proportions of households of all other categories

District		No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
Anantnag	R	9	256	326	197	101	111
	U	5	160	225	220	135	252
Srinagar	R	10	297	312	159	98	124
	U	11	79	198	210	170	332
Baramulla	R	7	290	334	189	97	83
	U	7	228	281	173	137	174
Ladakh	R	3	294	361	174	79	89
	U	15	167	258	237	96	227
Doda	R	12	675	192	65	29	27
	U	8	511	263	137	47	34
Udhampur	R	12	700	201	66	16	5
	U	14	663	205	78	25	15
Jammu	R	24	855	95	20	4	2
	U	20	602	213	85	45	35
Kathua	R	16	812	121	36	11	4
	U	14	627	190	98	49	22
Poonch	R	54	748	137	39	13	9
	U	49	648	221	59	8	15

The statement shows that in district Anantnag, the proportions of households occupying no regular room, one room or two rooms in the rural sector by far exceed those of urban areas. On the other hand, households occupying 3 rooms, 4 rooms and 5 or more rooms have been returned in large proportion from the urban sector. In other words over 59% households in the rural areas and 61% in the urban sector are occupying 2 or less and 3 or more rooms respectively.

Srinagar— In district Srinagar, about 62%

and Nowshehra the least.

Comparison of proportions of households according to number of rooms between rural and urban areas.

Districts— The subjoined statement shows the proportion of thousand households classified by number of rooms occupied in the rural and urban sectors of each district of the State :—

households in the rural sector are occupying either no regular rooms, or one room or two rooms. In the urban areas, however, 71% households live in dwellings with 3 or more rooms.

Households with no regular rooms have been returned in more or less equal proportions from the rural and urban areas but the disparity between the proportions of those occupying one room only is fairly large.

Baramulla— In Baramulla district, the propor-

tions of households occupying no regular room are equal in the rural and urban sectors. The rural areas however claim higher proportions of not only those households which occupy single rooms and 2 rooms but unlike Anantnag and Srinagar districts, the proportion of rural households with 3 rooms is also larger than that of the urban sector.

The incidence of households with 4 and 5 or more rooms is however more pronounced in the urban areas.

Ladakh— In Ladakh district, the incidence of households with no regular room is much larger in Leh Town, where the number of dwellings being limited, most Government servants deputed from other parts of the State share single rooms and run separate kitchens. In the rural areas, over 65% households are occupying single or two rooms only. Households with 3 or more rooms in Leh town, the only urban area of the district, are like all other urban parts of the State, in greater proportion than those occupying 2 rooms or lesser accommodation.

Doda— Households with no regular rooms are in greater proportion in the rural areas of the district than the urban. This is also true of the households occupying single rooms, though the disparity in this case is not as large. The fact however remains that in both the sectors, the incidence of households living in single rooms is very high, being about 68% in the rural and over 51% in the urban areas. As regards other categories, proportions of households occupying 2, 3, 4, 5 or more rooms are higher in the urban sector.

Udhampur— Ladakh and Udhampur are the only districts in the State in which the proportion urban households living in no regular room exceeds the corresponding proportion of rural areas. Such households consist either of migrants from rural areas or displaced persons. The rural sector however claims slightly higher proportion of households living in single rooms. As in district Doda, the large majority of households in the district live in single rooms. In the rural sector, the proportion of such households is 70% and in the urban over 66%. The proportions of households occupying 2, 3, 4 or 5 rooms and more are higher in the urban sector than the rural.

Jammu— Except for households occupying no regular rooms or one room, the proportion of

households of all other categories are much higher in the urban areas of Jammu district than in the rural. The disparity between household with no regular rooms is very small in the two sectors, but fairly large in respect of those living in single rooms.

Here again one cannot lose sight of the fact that over 85% and 60% households of the rural and urban sectors of the district live in single rooms only. There is no other district of the State where the proportion of this category of households is as high in the rural areas.

Kathua— In Kathua district, the rural and urban proportions of households occupying no regular room are more or less equal. Households living in single rooms have in this district also been returned in very high proportion from the rural areas. The proportions of households occupying 2 or more rooms in the urban areas are however much larger than those of the rural. As in Jammu district, the disparity between the households of the last four categories in the rural and urban areas is fairly large particularly so far as households occupying 3, 4 and 5 or more rooms are concerned.

Poonch— The urban areas of Poonch district claim higher proportions of households occupying 2 rooms, 3 rooms and 5 or more rooms. The incidence of households having no regular room to live in or those occupying single rooms and 4 rooms is however larger in the rural areas. The disparity between the rural and urban households of the first two categories, viz., those living in no regular room or one room is not large.

Towns with Population of over 50,000.

Srinagar and Jammu constitute the only urban areas with population of over 50,000. It will be apparent by a comparison of the distribution of thousand census households according to number of rooms occupied in the two municipalities that Srinagar claims much higher proportions of households occupying 3, 4, 5 or more rooms. In Jammu, however, the proportion of households living in single rooms is extremely high, being about 57% against about 8% of Srinagar. Households with no regular rooms have also been returned in higher proportions from Jammu City, though the disparity in this category is not large.

No. of persons per room and per household in various States.

General— The subjoined statement gives the number of persons per room and per household in the various States including Jammu and Kashmir :—

States	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household
Assam	2.42	5.34
Andhra Pradesh	2.95	4.82
Bihar	2.31	5.57
Gujarat	3.27	5.30
Jammu and Kashmir	2.66	5.60
Kerala	2.44	5.85
Madras	3.03	4.62
Madhya Pradesh	2.68	4.82
Maharashtra	3.38	5.12
Mysore	2.81	5.42
Orissa	2.07	4.81
Punjab	2.47	5.71
Rajasthan	2.65	5.30
Uttar Pradesh	2.02	5.15
West Bengal	3.29	5.28
Delhi	3.03	5.08
Himachal Pradesh	1.72	5.07
Manipur	1.95	5.25
Pondicherry	3.04	5.13
Tripura	3.61	5.21

No. of persons per room.

The statement shows that the number of persons per room in Jammu and Kashmir is less than that of several States and Union Territories. The only other States where the corresponding proportion is lower than that of Jammu and Kashmir are Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Manipur.

Districts— As indicated in table E.V-2, the largest number of persons per room, viz., 4.08 has been returned from district Poonch and the smallest (1.77) from Ladakh. In the three valley districts, the proportions vary between 1.96 of Srinagar district to 2.33 of Baramulla district. The corresponding proportions in all the districts of Jammu Province are much higher and indicate considerable overcrowdedness. The number of persons per room in Jammu and Kathua districts is almost the same as in Poonch. The corresponding proportion in Udhampur stands at 3.44 per room only but Doda has a slightly higher proportion of 3.68.

Tehsils— The statement given below indicates the total number of persons per room and per household in the tehsils of various districts of the State :—

District	Tehsil	Total number of persons per room	Total number of persons per household
Anantnag	Anantnag	2.03	5.82
	Kulgam	2.28	6.06
	Pulwama	2.50	5.79
Srinagar	Badgam	2.44	5.64
	Srinagar	1.74	6.83
	Ganderbal	1.77	5.74
Baramulla	Baramulla	2.02	5.80
	Sopore	2.45	6.02
	Handwara	2.28	5.70
	Sonawari	2.67	5.77
	Uri	3.03	6.32
	Karnah	2.63	6.10
Ladakh	Leh	1.42	3.96
	Kargil	2.29	1.99
Doda	Ramban	4.08	5.58
	Doda	3.70	5.63
	Kishtwar	3.89	5.84
	Bhaderwah	3.25	5.99
Udhampur	Ramnagar	3.41	4.76
	Udhampur	3.23	4.81
	Reasi	3.78	4.97
Jammu	Jammu	3.67	5.18
	Samba	4.27	5.35
	Ranbirsinghpora	4.42	5.23
	Akhnoor	4.65	4.83
Kathua	Bashohli	3.63	4.77
	Kathua	4.11	5.17
	Hiranagar	4.62	5.43
Poonch	Haveli	2.90	5.74
	Mendhar	5.43	5.89
	Rajouri	4.49	5.19
	Nowshehra	4.58	4.57

Anantnag District— There is no overcrowdedness in tehsil Anantnag. Even in the other two tehsils, the number of persons per room is not alarmingly large.

Srinagar District— Badgam is the only tehsil which is somewhat overcrowded. Households in Srinagar and Ganderbal tehsils appear to be comparatively more comfortably accommodated, the number of persons per room in the two tehsils being fairly low and almost equal.

Baramulla District— Among the tehsils of the valley, Uri is most overcrowded, the number of persons per room being 3.03. The averages of Sonawari and Karnah are also higher than those of any of the tehsils of Anantnag and Srinagar districts. Baramulla is the only tehsil which does not suffer from overcrowdedness.

Ladakh District— Of the two tehsils of Ladakh, the number of persons per room in Kargil is much larger than in Leh.

Doda District— Ramban is most overcrowded among all the tehsils of District Doda. As the urban areas of the tehsil which are all situated on the National Highway provide larger avenues of employment, many displaced families have settled here. Doda and Kishtwar tehsils, though having slightly lesser averages, are also fairly overcrowded. Even Bhaderwah, where the number of persons per room is the least in the district is more overcrowded than any of the tehsils of Kashmir Province and Ladakh.

Udhampur District— The largest number of persons per room in district Udhampur has been returned from Reasi at 3.78 and the least from Udhampur at 3.23. Evidently, all the three tehsils are overcrowded but not to the extent of tehsil Kishtwar.

Jammu District— The district as a whole is overcrowded due to its being inhabited among others by displaced persons and immigrants. Among its tehsils, Akhnoor is most congested, the number of persons per room being as large as 4.65. Ranbirsinghpora and Samba also suffer from overcrowdedness, though not to the same extent as Akhnoor. Jammu, where the number of persons per room is comparatively small, is as overcrowded as tehsil Doda.

Kathua District— The largest number of persons per room in district Kathua has been returned from tehsils Hiranagar which is almost as congested as Akhnoor. The corresponding average of Bashohli is the smallest in the district but almost as high as of tehsil Jammu.

In this district also, the number of displaced persons and immigrants is very large.

Poonch District— The largest number of persons per room in the State has been returned from tehsil Mendhar of district Poonch. Nowshehra is comparable with Hiranagar and Rajouri with Ranbirsinghpora. The number of persons per room in tehsil Haveli is strikingly small among all the tehsils of district Poonch, though even this tehsil is not free from overcrowdedness to a certain extent.

All the four tehsils are inhabited besides others by displaced persons belonging to that part of the district which is now on the other side of Cease-fire line.

No. of persons per household.

General— The average number of persons per household who live in regular rooms in Jammu and Kashmir State stands at 5.60 as indicated in E.V-2. This is more or less the same as the corresponding average of Bihar and Mysore. Kerala and Punjab are the only other States which have returned higher averages.

Districts— The number of persons per household in the valley districts is larger than the corresponding number of any of the districts of Jammu Province and Ladakh. Srinagar and Ladakh have respectively the highest and lowest averages of 6.27 and 4.01 persons per household. In Jammu province, Udhampur district has the smallest average which stands at 4.87 per household and Doda the highest at 5.76.

Tehsils— Among the tehsils, the largest number of persons per household has been returned from Srinagar at 6.83 and the least from tehsil Kargil at 1.99 per household.

Anantnag District— In Anantnag district, the maximum number of persons per household has been returned from Kulgam tehsil. Anantnag and Pulwama are more or less at par.

Srinagar District— Srinagar tehsil claims the largest number of persons per household among all the tehsils of the valley at 6.83 per household. The corresponding proportions of tehsil Badgam and Ganderbal which are almost equal are comparatively small.

Baramulla District— In Baramulla district, the number of persons per household is less than 6 in Baramulla. Handwara and Sonawari. Uri

claims the highest proportion in the district at 6.32 per household.

Ladakh District— The number of persons per household in Kargil is almost one half of the corresponding number in tehsil Leh.

Doda District— Bhaderwah tehsil claims the highest average among the tehsils of district Doda at 5.99 persons per household. The minimum number of persons per household in the other three tehsils is 5.63.

Udhampur District— The disparity in the average number of persons per household between the various tehsils of district Udhampur is, as indicated in the above statement, negligible. It is however clear that the average does not exceed 5 per household in any tehsil.

Jammu District— Except tehsil Akhnoor where the average stands at 4.83 only, the number of persons per household in all other tehsils exceeds 5, the maximum of 5.35 being returned from tehsil Samba.

Kathua District— Bashohli is the only tehsil in the district where the number of persons per household is less than 5. Hiranagar claims the largest number of persons at 5.43 per household.

Poonch District— Among all the tehsils of district Poonch, tehsil Mendhar has the largest number of persons per household. The corresponding average in tehsil Haveli, though not as high as in Mendhar, is equal to that of Ganderbal. Newshehra claims the least number of persons at 4.57 per household.

Towns with population of over 50,000.

The numbers of persons per room and per household in the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu are indicated below :—

City	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household
Srinagar	1.74	6.93
Jammu	3.11	5.51

The above averages suggest that Srinagar City does not suffer from overcrowdedness and that while the average population per household is very high, the dwellings occupied by households are fairly commodious and consist of about 4 rooms each. Jammu City, on the other hand, appears to be very much overcrowded, the average number of rooms occupied by a household being less than two.

Average Number of persons in households containing 1 room, 2 rooms, etc.

General— The subjoined statement gives the average number of persons in households living in single room, 2 rooms, etc., for the State as a whole and for each of its constituent districts :—

Districts	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
Jammu and Kashmir State	4.85	5.50	6.17	6.93	8.64
Anantnag Distt.	4.70	5.40	6.01	6.93	8.63
Srinagar	4.51	5.40	6.22	6.86	8.76
Baramulla	4.77	5.46	6.27	6.97	8.81
Ladakh	3.50	4.35	4.88	5.62	5.51
Doda	5.33	5.99	6.90	7.56	9.54
Udhampur	4.54	5.42	5.84	6.89	7.52
Jammu	4.87	6.02	6.88	7.38	9.05
Kathua	4.83	5.73	6.44	7.59	8.82
Poonch	5.20	6.02	6.36	7.51	8.95

It is clear from the above statement that the average size of households occupying one room only is highest in Doda and least in Ladakh. Except Poonch where the average is almost as high as in Doda, the disparity between the corresponding averages of all other districts is small.

The size of households living in 2 rooms is also smallest in Ladakh. Jammu and Poonch have highest averages and that of Doda is slightly less than this. In other districts, the number of persons contained in 2 rooms ranges between 5.40 to 5.73.

Udhampur is the only district where the average size of households living in 3 rooms is less than 6. Doda claims the highest and Ladakh the least averages at 6.90 and 4.88 respectively.

Doda, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch are the only districts in the State where the number of persons in households occupying 4 rooms ranges between 7 and 8. In the valley districts as also in district Udhampur, the corresponding average is approximately 7. Households living in 4 rooms in district Ladakh contain an average population of 5 to 6 persons.

In Doda and Jammu districts, the average number of persons in households living in 5 rooms and more is between 9 and 10. In all other districts, except Ladakh and Udhampur, the corresponding average is approximately 9. Udhampur

has an average of 7 to 8 persons and Ladakh of 5 to 6.

Tehsils— The following statement shows, at a glance, the average number of persons in house-

holds in different tehsils of the State contained in one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and more :—

District	Tehsil	1 room Average No. of persons per household	2 rooms Average No. of persons per household	3 rooms Average No. of persons per household	4 rooms Average No. of persons per household	5 rooms and more Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KASHMIR PROVINCE						
Anantnag	Anantnag	4.63	5.19	5.70	6.58	8.41
	Kulgam	4.85	5.44	6.18	7.20	8.93
	Pulwama	4.65	5.63	6.36	7.21	8.66
Srinagar	Badgam	4.54	5.40	6.44	6.86	8.44
	Srinagar	4.37	5.43	6.13	6.87	8.86
	Ganderbal	4.59	5.33	6.03	6.74	8.31
Baramulla	Baramulla	4.44	5.29	5.97	6.60	8.47
	Sopore	4.51	5.63	6.48	7.34	9.24
	Handwara	4.62	5.18	6.20	6.83	8.52
	Sonawari	4.77	5.57	6.54	7.33	9.66
	Uri	5.48	6.49	6.59	7.62	9.67
	Karnah	5.96	5.77	5.70	6.72	9.29
Ladakh	Leh	2.85	3.50	4.44	5.11	5.47
	Kargil	4.05	5.04	5.48	6.44	5.64
JAMMU PROVINCE						
Doda	Ramban	5.26	5.74	6.73	7.52	17.76
	Doda	5.26	6.09	6.51	7.37	7.84
	Kishtwar	5.51	6.21	7.09	7.60	8.16
	Bhaderwah	5.31	5.94	7.13	7.79	9.07
Udhampur	Ramnagar	4.31	5.58	5.81	8.76	7.81
	Udhampur	4.43	5.30	5.81	6.64	7.41
	Reasi	4.80	5.38	5.88	5.14	7.83
Jammu	Jammu	4.76	6.75	6.78	7.31	9.31
	Samba	5.15	6.02	6.65	8.47	6.83
	Ranbirsinghpura	4.99	6.15	7.35	6.80	11.06
	Akhnoor	4.78	5.69	7.30	8.00	7.75
Kathua	Bashohli	4.53	5.24	6.00	7.74	7.56
	Kathua	4.95	5.85	6.78	7.18	8.54
	Hiranagar	5.15	6.85	7.14	8.00	16.40
Poonch	Haveli	4.75	6.17	6.54	7.21	8.94
	Mendhar	5.76	7.11	7.54	10.81	11.50
	Rajouri	5.29	5.59	5.49	8.11	10.67
	Newshehra	4.56	5.40	5.55	6.50	7.55

General— According to the statement, the largest number of persons in households occupying one room only has been returned from tehsil Karnah, district Baramulla at 5.96 and the least from tehsil Leh at 2.85. Similarly, the highest average of persons living in 2 rooms is claimed by tehsil Mendhar, district Poonch and the least by tehsil Leh, the averages being 7.11 and 3.50 respectively. The highest average of persons in households contained in 2 rooms in Kashmir province has been returned from tehsil Uri, district Baramulla at 6.49.

It is also clear from the statement that except Uri, the average number of persons living in 2 rooms in the tehsils of the valley does not disclose much disparity and ranges between 5.18 of Handwara to 5.77 of Karnah. In Jammu province, however, the disparity is much greater, the least average being returned from Bashohli at 5.24 and the highest from Mendhar.

In so far as households living in 3 rooms are concerned, the average number of persons in the tehsils of the valley does not exceed 6.59 of Uri. The highest average size of such households in Jammu province has again been returned from Mendhar at 7.54.

The average number of persons in households contained in 4 rooms varies from tehsil to tehsil. Except tehsil Nowshehra, district Poonch, the averages in the tehsils of Jammu Province are generally much higher than those of the tehsils in Kashmir. Mendhar claims an average of 10.81 persons, the highest among all the tehsils in the State and Nowshehra the least.

Households living in 5 rooms consist of 8 to 9 persons in most of the tehsils of Kashmir valley, the only exceptions being Sopore, Sonawari, Uri and Karnah of district Baramulla. The corresponding averages in the tehsils of Jammu Province are however by far larger. Ramban tehsil claims 17.76 persons, the highest average in the State. The average of Hiranagar tehsil is also fairly large, being 16.40 persons. Other tehsils in which the averages are exceptionally high include Ranbirsinghpore (11.06), Mendhar (11.50) and Rajouri (10.67).

One Room.

So far as the tehsils of districts Anantnag and Srinagar are concerned, the average number of persons in households living in single rooms ranges from 4 to 5, the variation from tehsil to tehsil being very slight. This is also true of

the tehsils of Baramulla district except Uri and Karnah in which the corresponding averages stand at 5 to 6 persons per household.

In tehsil Leh, the average number of persons is approximately 3, but in Kargil it exceeds 4.

The average number of persons in households contained in single rooms is more than 5 and less than 6 in all the four tehsils of district Doda. The corresponding average in the tehsils of district Udhampur ranges from 4 to 5.

As regards Jammu districts, the number of persons living in single rooms ranges between 4 to 5 in so far as tehsils Jammu, Ranbirsinghpore and Akhnor are concerned. In Samba tehsil however, the corresponding average is above 5.

Like district Jammu, the average number of persons in households living in single rooms in tehsils Bashohli and Kathua ranges between 4 to 5 persons, but exceeds 5 persons in so far as Hiranagar is concerned.

Compared with the tehsils of Haveli and Nowshehra, the other two tehsils, namely Mendhar and Rajouri of district Poonch appear to be more overcrowded in so far as households living in single rooms are concerned. In the latter two tehsils, the average number of persons varies from 5 to 6 as against 4 to 5 only in Haveli and Nowshehra.

Two Rooms.

Among the tehsils of valley districts, Uri alone has an average of 6 to 7 persons in households occupying 2 rooms. In all other tehsils, the average number of persons of such households ranges between 5 and 6. Tehsil Karnah, district Baramulla claims the highest average at 5.77 and Handwara the least at 5.18. In tehsil Leh, the number of persons of households living in 2 rooms varies between 3 and 4, but the corresponding average in Kargil is slightly more than 5 persons.

The average number of persons in tehsils Ramban and Bhaderwah is approximately 6. In the other two tehsils, the corresponding averages are slightly higher.

There is very little disparity in the size of household contained in two rooms in the tehsils of district Udhampur, which ranges between 5.30 to 5.58.

In Akhnor tehsil alone, the average size of a

household occupying two rooms is less than six persons. In all other tehsils of Jammu district, the corresponding averages are higher, the maximum, being returned from Jammu at 6.75.

The average size of household in Hiranagar tehsil contained in two rooms is by far higher than the corresponding averages of other two tehsils. Hiranagar has absorbed a large number of displaced persons who either live in no regular room or in one room only. The average in Hiranagar, which is approximately 7, is the next lowest in the State.

Households living in single room in tehsil Mendhar appear to be most congested in the State. Haveli is also fairly overcrowded, but the corresponding averages of the other two tehsils are less than 6.

Three Rooms.

Anantnag is the only tehsil in district Anantnag where the size of a household living in three rooms is less than 6.

The average size of households, which live in the tehsils of district Srinagar, exceeds 6 but is less than 6.45.

The only tehsils in district Baramulla, where the number of persons contained in three rooms is less than 6, are Baramulla and Karnah. The average of Baramulla is approximately 6 and that of Uri, the highest in this district, stands at 6.6 approximately.

The size of a household living in three rooms of tehsil Leh is about 4.5 against approximately 5.5 of Kargil.

As regards district Doda, the average number of persons in Ramban and Doda is between 6 and 7, households of this category however seem to be comparatively overcrowded in the other two tehsils.

As in the case of households living in 2 rooms, those contained in three rooms in the tehsils of district Doda consist of nearly 6 persons in each case.

In Jammu district, the average in Jammu and Samba tehsils varies between 6 and 7 persons and in Ranbirsinghpore and Akhnor from 7 to 8.

The average number of persons living in 3 rooms in tehsil Bashohli stands at 6. In Kathua

it is approximately 7 and in Hiranagar more than 7.

In so far as Poonch district is concerned, the average number of persons in households living in 3 rooms varies from tehsil to tehsil. In Haveli, it ranges between 6 and 7, in Mendhar and Nowshehra between 7 and 8 and in Rajouri between 5 and 6 only.

Four Rooms.

Kulgam and Pulwama tehsils of district Anantnag have approximately an equal average of persons in 4 rooms, but the corresponding average in Anantnag tehsil is less. So far as the tehsils of Srinagar district are concerned, the averages are more or less uniform, ranging from 6.74 of Ganderbal to 6.87 of Srinagar.

In Baramulla district, the average number of persons living in 4 rooms is approximately equal in tehsils Baramulla, Handwara, and Karnah, but is much higher in Sopore, Sonawari, and Uri.

The number of persons in households contained in 4 rooms is just over 5 in tehsil Leh and between 6 and 7 in Kargil.

In district Doda, the average number of persons in households of this category ranges between 7 to 8, the minimum being 7.37 in Doda and the highest 7.79 in tehsil Bhaderwah.

In district Udhampur, the average size of the households contained in 4 rooms varies from tehsil to tehsil. Only 5.14 persons per household live, on an average, in 4 rooms in tehsil Reasi, as against 8.76 of tehsil Ramnagar. The corresponding average of Udhampur is 6.64 only.

As in Udhampur, the average size of households of this category in the tehsils of district Jammu is not also uniform. In Samba, the average is more than 8 and in Akhnor only 8 per household. Ranbirsinghpore claims less than 7 and Jammu slightly more than 7 persons.

The highest average of households living in 4 rooms in the tehsils of district Kathua has been returned from Hiranagar. The average of Bashohli is also approximately equal to that of Hiranagar, but that of Kathua is by far less.

The disparity in the average size of households is more pronounced in the four tehsils of district Poonch than in any other part of the State.

In Mendhar, the average stands at nearly 11 per household and in Nowshetra at 3.50 only. Rajouri and Haveli have averages of a little over 8 and 7 persons respectively.

Five or more rooms.

In both Anantnag and Srinagar districts, the average number of persons in households living in 5 or more rooms exceeds 8 and is approximately equal to 9 so far as tehsils Kulgam, Pulwama and Srinagar are concerned. The corresponding averages in tehsils Anantnag, Badgam and Ganderbal are slightly less.

As regards district Baramulla, the size of households living in 5 or more rooms in tehsils Sopore, Sonawari, Uri and Karnah is more than 9 and almost equal to 10 in Sonawari and Uri. Baramulla and Handwara have however slightly less averages.

In Leh and Kargil, the number of persons per household of this category is approximately the same.

The average size of a household contained in 5 or more rooms in tehsil Ramban is the highest in the State and stands at 17.76 per household. In Doda and Kishtwar, the corresponding averages are less than half of Ramban. Bhaderwah has however a higher average of over 9 persons per household.

There is not much disparity in the size of households occupying 5 or more rooms in the tehsils of district Udhampur. Ramnagar and Reasi have almost equal averages, but that of Udhampur is slightly less.

Tehsil Ranbirsinghpura claims the highest average of persons per household in district Jammu at 11.06. Samba has the least average of 6.83. The disparity between the averages of tehsils Jammu and Akhnoor is not large.

As regards district Kathua, Hiranagar tehsil claims the highest number of persons per household, being 16.40 per household. The next high average has been returned from Kathua at 8.54 only. The disparity between Kathua and Bashohli is not however large.

Among the tehsils of district Poonch, Mendhar is the highest average. Rajouri has slightly less, but the corresponding averages of tehsils Haveli and Nowshetra are by far small. As between

Haveli and Nowshetra, the average in the former is much greater.

Towns with population of over 50,000.

The subjoined statement gives the average number of persons in households in single rooms, 2 rooms, etc. etc., in the two municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu :—

	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
Srinagar	4.40	5.51	6.21	6.96	8.85
Jammu	4.71	5.97	6.79	7.53	9.47

The statement shows that the average number of persons in households of all categories is larger in Jammu city than in Srinagar but the disparity is not much.

Conclusion.

It has already been stated at the out-set that enclosed structures not used for living and sleeping purposes, such as kitchen, garage, store, etc., have not been treated as rooms and have not therefore been taken into account for working out the average population of a household contained in 1 room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms, etc. If therefore, the occupation of a room by more than 2 persons is regarded as an index of overcrowdedness, it would appear that households occupying single rooms or two rooms in all the districts as also in the State as a whole are overcrowded. As for households contained in 3 rooms there is no overcrowdedness in Anantnag, Ladakh and Udhampur. Among other districts the incidence of overcrowdedness is more pronounced in Doda and Jammu.

There is no overcrowdedness among households occupying 4 rooms and 5 or more rooms either in the State as a whole or in any of its constituent districts.

Like the districts, households contained in single rooms are overcrowded in all the tehsils of the State. Tehsils Uri and Karnah, all the four tehsils of district Doda and tehsils Samba, Hiranagar, Mendhar and Rajouri seem to suffer most from congestion. Leh is the only tehsil in the State where the average number of persons per household contained in one room is less than 3.

The average size of households living in 2 rooms in the various tehsils of the State except Leh exceeds 5 persons indicating a certain amount

of overcrowdedness. Tehsil Mendhar of district Poonch is the worst sufferer, with 7.11 persons per household.

There is no overcrowdedness in households occupying 3 rooms in the tehsils of Anantnag, Baramulla, Karnah, the tehsils of districts Ladakh and Udhampur and tehsil Rajouri of district Poonch. As for others, Mendhar, Ranbirsinghpura, Akhnoor, Nowshetra, Bhaderwah and Kishtwar seem to suffer most from overcrowdedness.

The highest average size of a household occupying 4 rooms has been returned from tehsil Mendhar, where about 11 persons per household live in 3 rooms. Other tehsils which suffer from overcrowdedness to a comparatively small extent include Ramnagar, Samba, Akhnoor, Hiranagar and Rajouri.

Ramban, Ranbirsinghpura, Hiranagar, Mendhar and Rajouri are the only tehsils where the size of households living in five or more rooms exceeds 10 persons. Households of this category are most overcrowded in tehsils Ramban and Hiranagar where the averages are exceptionally high.

Towns with population of over 50,000.

Households contained in 1, 2 or 3 rooms are overcrowded in both the cities, though the incidence of overcrowdedness is not so much pronounced among the households occupying 2 or 3 rooms as in those which are contained in single rooms. No overcrowdedness is visible in households contained in 4 or 5 and more rooms either in Srinagar or in Jammu. The fact however remains that, in both these categories, of households in Jammu are relatively more populated than those in Srinagar.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Divisions

- 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting.
- 1 Mining and quarrying.
- 2 & 3 Manufacturing.
- 4 Construction.
- 5 Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.
- 6 Trade and commerce.
- 7 Transport, storage and communication.
- 8 Services.
- 9 Activities not adequately described.

Major Groups

- Division 0— Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting.
- 00 Field produce and plantation crops.
- 01 Plantation crops
- 02 Forestry and logging.
- 03 Fishing.
- 04 Livestock and hunting.
- Division 2 and 3— Manufacturing.
- 20 Foodstuffs.
- 21 Beverages.
- 22 Tobacco products.
- 23 Textile-cotton.
- 24 Textile-jute.
- 25 Textile-wool.
- 26 Textile-silk.
- 27 Textile-miscellaneous.
- 28 Manufacture of wood and wooden products.
- 29 Paper and paper products.
- 30 Printing and publishing.
- 31 Leather and leather products.
- 32 Rubber, petroleum and coal products.
- 33 Chemicals and chemical products.
- 34-35 Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal.
- 36 Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.
- 37 Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment.
- 38 Transport equipment.
- 39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
- Division 0— Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
00	Field produce and Plantation crops—	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize ...	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram ...	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops ...	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops ...	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops ...	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards ...	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane, reeds, thatching grass, etc. ...	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above, ...	009
01	Plantation crops—	
	Production of tea in plantation ..	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	024
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above ...	015
02	Forestry and logging—	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests ...	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs ...	021
	Preparation of timber ...	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest ...	023

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
22	Tobacco products —		26	Textile-silk —	
	Manufacture of bidi ...	220		Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill ...	260
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots ...	221		Dyeing and bleaching of silk ...	261
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco ...	222		Spinning of silk other than in mills ...	262
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco ...	223		Weaving of silk textile by powerloom ...	263
	Manufacture of snuff ...	224		Weaving of silk textile by handloom ...	264
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco ...	225		Printing of silk textile ...	265
	Manufacture of other tobacco products ...	226		Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine ...	266
23	Textile-cotton —		27	Textile-miscellaneous —	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ...	230		Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products ...	270
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills) ...	231		Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments ...	271
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ...	232		Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes ...	272
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching ...	233		Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear ...	273
	Cotton weaving in power looms ...	234		Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags ...	274
	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	235		Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin ...	275
	Manufacturing of Khadi textile in handlooms ...	236		Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling ...	276
	Printing of cotton textile ...	237		Manufacture of coir and coir products ...	277
	Manufacturing of cotton nets ...	238		Manufacture of umbrellas ...	278
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine ...	239		Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above ...	279
24	Textile-jute —		28	Manufacture of wood and wooden Products :—	
	Jute pressing and baling ...	240		Sawing and planing of wood ...	280
	Jute spinning and weaving ...	241		Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ...	281
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute ...	242		Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows ...	282
	Printing of jute textile ...	243		Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures ...	283
	Manufacture of other products like, rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta ...	244			
25	Textile-wool —				
	Wool baling and pressing ...	250			
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring) ...	251			
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill ...	252			
	Wool spinning other than in mills ...	253			
	Wool weaving in power loom ...	254			
	Wool weaving in handloom ...	255			
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile ...	256			

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares ...	284		Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur ...	312
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood ...	285		Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles ...	313
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest ...	286		Repair of shoes and other leather footwear ...	314
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood ...	287		Repair of all other leather products except footwear ...	315
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products ...	288			
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above ...	289			
29	Paper and paper Products :—		32	Rubber, petroleum and coal products :—	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill ...	290		Manufacture of tyres and tubes ...	320
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade ...	291		Manufacture of rubber footwear ...	321
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp ...	292		Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purposes ...	322
				Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat ...	323
				Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries ...	324
				Production of coaltar, coke in coke oven ...	325
30	Printing and publishing :—			Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere ...	326
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals ...	300			
	Printing and publishing of books ...	301	33	Chemicals and chemical products :—	
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry ...	302		Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified ...	330
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry ...	303		Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes ...	331
31	Leather and leather products :—			Manufacture of fertilizers ...	332
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather ...	310		Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works ...	333
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather foot-wear ...	311		Manufacture of matches ...	334
				Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap ...	335

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds ...	336		Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified ...	359
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber) ...	337	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport Equipment —	
	Manufacture of common salt ...	338		Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods ...	360
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats) ...	339		Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms ...	361
34	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal —			Manufacture of armaments ...	362
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles ...	340		Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate ...	363
	Manufacture of cement and cement products ...	341		Manufacture of iron and steel furniture ...	364
	Manufacture of lime ...	342		Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ...	365
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ...	343		Manufacture of aluminium products ...	366
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images ...	344		Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can ...	367
	Manufacture of stone images ...	345		Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products ...	368
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products ...	346		Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39) ...	369
	Manufacture of asbestos products ...	347			
	Manufacture of mica products ...	348			
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ...	350	37	Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment —	
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery ...	351		Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery ...	370
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products ...	352		Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors ...	371
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads ...	353		Manufacture of machine tools ...	372
	Manufacture of glass apparatus ...	354			
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues ...	355			
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355 ...	356			
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above ...	357			

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories ...	373		Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines ...	386
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers ...	374		Manufacture of repair air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines ...	387
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans ...	375		Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ...	388
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables ...	376		Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles ...	389
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery ...	377			
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone ...	378	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries —	
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above ...	379		Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies ...	390
38	Transport equipment —			Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies ...	391
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives ...	380		Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks ...	392
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363 ...	381		Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ...	393
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines) ...	382		Manufacture of tuning of musical instruments ...	394
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, engines, parts and accessories ...	383		Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen ...	395
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ...	384		Manufacture of sports goods ...	396
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear ...	385		Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ...	399

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Column 1—Line Number.

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

Column 2—Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person e.g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number

in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house-numbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas e.g., urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number the buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3—Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House.

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one

building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, e.g., the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instruction for column 11 below).

Column 4—Purpose for which census house used e.g. dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place e.g., bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Columns 5 to 8—*"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory."*

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop i.e., where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—Name of establishment or proprietor.

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken.

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel e.g., kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Columns 9 & 10—Description of Census House.

Column 9—Material of wall.

Under this column the material out of which

most of the walls of the house are made *i. e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures, each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—*Material of roof.*

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete etc. should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11--*Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number (Column 3).*

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (A), 2 (B) and 2 (C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4(1A), 4(1B), 4(1C), and 4(2A) and 4(2B).

Column 12--Name of Head of Household.

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—*Number of rooms in Census Household.*

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In case where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—*Does the household live in own or rented house?*

If the household lives in own house write 'O'.
If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Columns 15 to 17—*Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.*

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—*Remarks.*

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop,

the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If a census house is vacant at the time of houselisting but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'Vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus the Remarks column should be

utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household.

Each person engaged in housenumbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of houselisting and house-numbering. This abstract will be in the form shown in the next page :—

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District.....

Name and number of Tehsil, etc.

Name and number of Village/Ward/Enumerator's Block, etc

Total number of sheets used.....

Census Household Numbers From.....To.....

Total number of Census Households

[illegible]

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

CENSUS OF HOUSE

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge Signature of Enumerator _____

INDIA, 1961

[illegible]

TABLES

E. I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

Occupied Census

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police-Station/City/Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwellings	Workshop cum-Dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	T	1,313,959	137,465	619,820	4,304	14,019
	R	1,109,408	109,276	524,277	3,006	12,606
	U	204,551	28,189	95,543	1,298	1,413
ANANTNAG DISTRICT	T	253,066	14,322	109,215	526	2,875
	R	233,585	12,440	102,082	453	2,665
	U	19,481	1,882	7,133	73	210
Anantnag Tehsil	T	99,912	7,266	42,482	200	677
	R	87,015	5,932	38,017	150	556
	U	12,897	1,334	4,465	50	121
Kulgam Tehsil	T	78,343	3,372	35,113	183	995
	R	73,716	2,952	33,268	169	919
	U	4,627	420	1,845	14	76
Pulwama Tehsil	T	74,811	3,684	31,620	143	1,203
	R	72,854	3,556	30,797	134	1,190
	U	1,957	128	823	9	13
SRINAGAR DISTRICT	T	188,503	13,443	97,106	1,006	2,328
	R	119,868	6,362	55,966	375	1,693
	U	68,635	7,081	41,140	631	635
Srinagar Tehsil	T	86,085	8,253	49,597	677	738
	R	18,529	1,311	8,889	46	103
	U	67,556	6,942	40,708	631	635
Srinagar Municipality (16 sq. miles)	U	66,197	6,844	39,919	605	630
Ganderbai Tehsil	T	26,273	1,330	12,472	127	217
	R	26,273	1,330	12,472	127	217
	U					
Badgam Tehsil	T	76,145	3,860	35,037	202	1,373
	R	75,066	3,721	34,605	202	1,373
	U	1,079	139	432		

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses used as

Hotels, sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and offices	Factories workshops and workshops	Schools and other educational institutions including classes coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering, (Panchayat Ghars)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics dispensaries, etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2,132	33,254	5,185	27,870	6,406	2,333	19,869	1,529	439,773
889	19,919	1,746	22,134	4,388	860	17,706	737	391,864
1,243	13,335	3,439	5,736	2,018	1,473	2,163	792	47,909
256	9,312	607	3,991	1,006	131	4,545	201	106,079
126	7,659	338	3,289	817	88	4,289	126	99,213
130	1,653	269	702	189	43	256	75	6,866
176	4,020	284	1,795	422	87	1,777	96	40,630
60	3,061	108	1,271	312	44	1,621	39	35,844
116	959	176	524	110	43	156	57	4,786
52	2,709	151	1,216	315	18	1,483	56	32,680
42	2,113	77	1,083	251	18	1,405	44	31,375
10	596	74	133	64	..	78	12	1,305
28	2,583	172	980	269	26	1,285	49	32,769
24	2,485	153	935	254	26	1,263	43	31,994
4	98	19	45	15	..	22	6	775
309	7,239	1,280	4,303	880	1,229	2,910	473	55,997
133	2,634	348	1,815	428	341	2,122	147	47,504
176	4,605	932	2,488	452	888	788	326	8,493
187	5,148	1,022	2,715	531	916	1,101	397	14,803
11	562	98	231	83	29	325	73	6,768
176	4,586	924	2,484	448	887	776	324	8,035
176	4,457	915	2,466	444	881	769	322	7,769
39	546	129	334	87	63	517	24	10,388
39	546	129	334	87	63	517	24	10,388
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	1,545	129	1,254	262	250	1,292	52	30,806
83	1,526	121	1,250	258	249	1,280	50	30,348
..	19	8	4	4	1	12	2	458

E. I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

Occupied Census

District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House listing	Dwellings	Shop-cum- Dwellings	Workshop cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BARAMULLA DISTRICT	T	231,970	17,904	101,131	300	1,320
	R	209,617	15,013	92,132	252	1,205
	U	22,353	2,891	8,999	48	115
Baramulla Tehsil	T	55,136	4,467	22,850	80	419
	R	46,766	2,433	19,623	67	382
	U	8,370	2,034	3,227	13	37
Sopore Tehsil	T	55,165	3,119	24,030	60	345
	R	46,603	2,587	20,529	44	327
	U	8,562	532	3,501	16	18
Handwara Tehsil	T	77,231	5,672	32,713	54	303
	R	77,231	5,672	32,713	54	303
	U					
Sonawari Tehsil	T	25,468	1,159	11,939	63	198
	R	20,320	879	9,754	45	144
	U	5,148	280	2,185	18	54
Uri Tehsil	T	13,157	2,213	6,620	20	53
	R	12,884	2,168	6,534	19	47
	U	273	45	86	1	6
Karnah Tehsil	T	5,813	1,274	2,979	23	2
	R	5,813	1,274	2,979	23	2
	U					
LADAKH DISTRICT	T	35,658	5,429	18,707	14	8
	R	34,241	5,308	17,740	6	6
	U	1,417	121	967	8	2
Leh Tehsil	T	14,728	2,601	9,823	14	8
	R	13,311	2,480	8,856	6	6
	U	1,417	121	967	8	2
Kargil Tehsil	T	20,930	2,828	8,884		
	R	20,930	2,828	8,884		
	U					

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses used as :

Hotels Houses Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweat-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	Public health and medical institutions hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic dispensaries, etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
183	6,060	708	3,150	1,100	91	4,021	173	95,829
102	4,339	397	2,700	925	64	3,821	130	88,537
81	1,721	311	450	175	27	200	43	7,292
41	1,647	216	826	249	20	879	43	23,399
5	1,055	83	638	196	18	815	34	21,417
36	592	133	188	53	2	64	9	1,982
68	1,969	188	631	326	32	827	49	23,521
37	1,026	81	463	238	17	765	33	20,456
31	943	107	168	88	15	62	16	3,065
48	1,629	149	1,023	302	16	1,511	38	33,773
48	1,629	149	1,023	302	16	1,511	38	33,773
5	504	100	177	103	15	386	25	10,794
3	357	37	96	74	8	315	12	8,596
2	147	63	81	29	7	71	13	2,198
17	211	30	361	74	8	303	15	3,232
5	172	22	348	69	5	300	10	3,185
12	39	8	13	5	3	3	5	47
4	100	25	132	46		115	3	1,110
4	100	25	132	46		115	3	1,110
59	321	75	2,437	226	1	1,074	14	7,293
56	227	47	2,354	221		1,049	12	7,215
3	94	28	83	5	1	25	2	78
14	106	34	1,534	65	1	322	6	200
11	12	6	1,451	60		297	4	122
3	94	28	83	5	1	25	2	78
45	215	41	903	161		752	8	7,093
45	215	41	903	161		752	8	7,093

E. I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

Occupied Census

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Total No. of Census Houses 3	Census Houses vacant at the time of house- listing 4	Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum- dwellings 7
DODA DISTRICT	T	1,04,842	20,803	46,361	262	638
	R	96,948	19,141	43,488	215	578
	U	7,894	1,662	2,873	47	60
Ramban Tehsil	T	27,049	7,453	13,182	115	246
	R	24,443	6,894	12,333	82	205
	U	2,606	559	849	33	41
Doda Tehsil	T	22,816	3,497	10,280	56	57
	R	21,039	3,134	9,637	48	56
	U	1,777	363	643	8	1
Kishtwar Tehsil	T	33,283	5,287	12,396	40	181
	R	31,240	4,711	11,737	38	179
	U	2,043	576	659	2	2
Bhaderwah Tehsil	T	21,694	4,566	10,503	51	154
	R	20,226	4,402	9,781	47	138
	U	1,468	164	722	4	16
UDHAMPUR DISTRICT	T	105,051	15,734	48,808	581	2,243
	R	94,909	13,982	45,251	428	2,139
	U	10,142	1,752	3,557	153	104
Ramnagar Tehsil	T	32,033	5,151	13,451	215	1,199
	R	30,233	4,832	12,894	144	1,149
	U	1,800	319	557	71	50
Udhampur Tehsil	T	39,863	6,072	17,942	202	495
	R	34,160	5,284	15,855	159	480
	U	5,703	788	2,087	43	15
Reasi Tehsil	T	33,155	4,511	17,415	164	549
	R	30,516	3,866	16,502	125	510
	U	2,639	645	913	39	39

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—contd.

houses used as

Hotels, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection Houses 8	Shops exclu- ding eating houses 9	Business Houses and Offices 10	Factories, workshops and worksheds 11	Schools and other educa- tional insti- tutions, inclu- ding training classes coaching and shop classes 12	Restaurants, sweetmeat shop and eating places 13	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat- Ghars) 14	Public health and medical institutions hospitals, health Centres, Doctor's clinics dispensaries, etc. 15	Others 16
267	1,238	333	3,661	471	73	1,629	77	29,029
121	615	80	3,416	348	3	1,491	39	27,413
146	623	253	245	123	70	138	38	1,616
118	296	88	691	123	35	343	26	4,333
26	121	9	628	68	3	303	7	3,764
92	175	79	63	55	32	40	19	569
37	325	105	688	111	3	312	16	7,329
11	145	20	683	80	..	300	13	6,912
26	180	85	5	31	3	12	3	417
76	238	62	1,283	124	2	539	14	13,041
57	126	28	1,206	107	..	500	8	12,543
19	112	34	77	17	2	39	6	498
36	379	78	999	113	33	435	21	4,326
27	223	23	899	93	..	388	11	4,194
9	156	55	100	20	33	47	10	132
253	1,338	288	3,111	469	73	1,123	101	30,929
119	629	83	3,018	329	55	1,004	55	27,817
134	709	205	93	140	18	119	46	3,112
39	150	44	1,056	162	8	516	20	10,022
29	144	18	1,044	130	7	483	14	9,345
10	6	26	12	32	1	33	6	677
104	765	150	1,118	182	57	260	48	12,468
56	285	33	1,070	120	42	211	23	10,542
48	480	117	48	62	15	49	25	1,926
110	423	94	937	125	8	347	33	8,439
34	200	32	904	79	6	310	18	7,930
76	223	62	33	46	2	37	15	509

E. I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

Occupied Census

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with Population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Total No. of Census Houses 3	Census Houses vacant at the time of house- listing 4	Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7
JAMMU DISTRICT	T	197,350	18,699	101,873	960	1,424
	R	137,592	8,172	77,931	690	1,226
	U	59,758	10,527	23,942	270	198
Jammu Tehsil	T	92,926	12,003	44,360	525	448
	R	43,314	2,776	24,623	278	304
	U	49,612	9,227	19,737	247	144
Jammu Municipality (4 sq. miles)	U	47,246	8,904	18,433	231	66
Tehsil Samba Tehsil	T	30,975	2,837	15,635	94	351
	R	28,729	2,372	14,828	85	329
	U	2,246	465	807	9	22
Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsil	T	40,328	2,131	21,818	190	199
	R	35,069	1,779	19,351	179	178
	U	5,259	352	2,467	11	21
Akhnoor Tehsil	T	33,121	1,728	20,060	151	426
	R	30,480	1,245	19,129	148	415
	U	2,641	483	931	3	11
KATHUA DISTRICT	T	91,796	14,043	38,819	349	2,056
	R	84,581	12,899	35,682	318	2,004
	U	7,215	1,144	3,137	31	52
Basohli Tehsil	T	40,796	7,584	16,519	163	1,423
	R	39,501	7,431	15,946	160	1,414
	U	1,295	153	573	3	9
Kathua Tehsil	T	27,505	4,197	11,666	106	352
	R	23,172	3,484	9,681	82	324
	U	4,333	713	1,985	24	28
Hiranagar Tehsil	T	23,495	2,262	10,634	80	281
	R	21,908	1,984	10,055	76	266
	U	1,587	278	579	4	15

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—contd.

Houses used as :

Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist and Inspection houses 8	Shops excluding eating houses 9	Business houses and offices 10	Factories, workshops and workshops 11	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching and shop classes 12	Restaurants Sweetmeat shops and eating places 13	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat- Ghars) 14	Public health and medical institutions, Hospitals, health centres, Doctors, Clinics, Dispensaries 15	Others 16
526	5,126	1,337	2,838	1,404	501	1,892	322	60,448
82	2,037	225	1,442	662	167	1,397	123	43,438
444	3,089	1,112	1,396	742	334	495	199	17,010
434	3,108	1,063	1,685	789	289	874	208	27,140
39	699	99	572	193	20	494	47	13,170
395	2,409	964	1,113	596	269	380	161	13,970
386	2,352	926	1,084	566	247	359	154	13,538
28	594	76	315	212	67	308	34	10,424
22	367	32	245	180	45	289	23	9,912
6	227	44	70	32	22	19	11	512
31	929	115	402	205	120	375	51	13,762
16	636	58	262	140	86	335	30	12,019
15	293	57	140	65	34	40	21	1,743
33	495	83	436	198	25	335	29	9,122
5	335	36	363	149	16	279	23	8,337
28	160	47	73	49	9	56	6	785
152	1,178	299	2,296	451	177	1,291	91	30,594
102	865	146	2,141	374	118	1,234	55	28,643
50	313	153	155	77	59	57	36	1,951
67	475	93	1,239	126	57	558	36	12,456
60	413	65	1,207	110	40	540	26	12,089
7	62	28	32	16	17	18	10	367
61	451	150	633	146	69	460	34	9,180
29	260	61	532	113	35	430	16	8,125
32	191	89	101	33	34	30	18	1,055
24	252	56	424	179	51	273	21	8,958
13	192	20	402	151	43	264	13	8,429
11	60	36	22	28	8	9	8	529

E-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

Occupied Census

District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House listing	Dwellings	Shop-cum- Dwellings	Workshop cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
POONCH DISTRICT	T	105,723	17,088	57,800	306	1,127
	R	98,067	15,959	54,005	269	1,090
	U	7,656	1,129	3,795	37	37
Haveli Tehsil	T	21,589	6,167	11,069	53	91
	R	16,638	5,430	8,654	34	79
	U	4,951	737	2,415	19	12
Mendhar Tehsil	T	32,321	5,404	15,132	67	381
	R	32,321	5,404	15,132	67	381
	U					
Rajouri Tehsil	T	34,766	4,439	21,680	124	443
	R	32,989	4,148	20,794	117	432
	U	1,777	291	886	7	11
Nowshehra Tehsil	T	17,047	1,078	9,919	62	212
	R	16,119	977	9,425	51	198
	U	928	101	494	11	14

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—concl'd.

Houses used as :

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweat-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	Public health and medical institutions centres, doctor's clinic dispensaries, etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
127	1,442	258	2,083	399	57	1,384	77	23,575
48	914	82	1,959	284	24	1,299	50	22,084
79	528	176	124	115	33	85	27	1,491
50	496	90	439	124	12	431	26	2,541
3	207	13	367	42	..	380	12	1,417
47	289	77	72	82	12	51	14	1,124
28	330	32	681	94	15	362	19	9,776
28	330	32	681	94	15	362	19	9,776
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	416	106	789	98	17	433	19	6,167
11	226	22	753	76	2	412	11	5,985
24	190	84	36	22	15	21	8	182
14	200	30	174	83	13	158	13	5,091
6	151	15	158	72	7	145	8	4,906
8	49	15	16	11	6	13	5	185

E-I-1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT

Occupied

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop cum- dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	105	895	486	472	3	11
ANANTNAG DISTRICT	57	943	445	432	2	11
Anantnag Tehsil	73	927	434	425	2	7
Kulgam Tehsil	43	957	463	448	2	13
Pulwama Tehsil	49	951	441	423	2	16
SRINAGAR DISTRICT	71	929	533	515	5	13
Srinagar Tehsil	96	904	593	576	8	9
Srinagar Municipality	103	897	622	603	9	10
Gandarbal Tehsil	51	949	488	475	5	8
Badgam Tehsil	51	949	481	460	3	18
BARAMULLA DISTRICT	77	923	443	436	1	6
Baramulla Tehsil	81	919	423	414	1	8
Sopore Tehsil	57	943	443	436	1	6
Handwara Tehsil	73	927	428	423	1	4
Sonawari Tehsil	46	954	479	469	2	8
Uri Tehsil	168	832	509	503	2	4
Karnah Tehsil	219	781	517	513	4	(N)
LADAKH DISTRICT	152	848	525	525	(N)	(N)
Leh Tehsil	177	823	669	667	1	1
Kargil Tehsil	135	865	425	425	0	0
DODA DISTRICT	198	802	451	442	3	6
Ramban Tehsil	276	724	501	488	4	9
Doda Tehsil	153	847	455	451	2	2
Kishtwar Tehsil	159	841	379	373	1	5
Bhaderwah Tehsil	210	790	494	484	3	7
UDHAMPUR DISTRICT	150	850	491	465	5	21
Ramnagar Tehsil	161	839	464	420	7	37
Udhampur Tehsil	152	848	467	450	5	12
Reasi Tehsil	136	864	547	525	5	17

AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Census Houses

Hotels, Saries Dharamsalas Tourists houses and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and work-sheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eat- ing places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	Public health & medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	25	4	21	5	2	15	1	335
1	37	2	16	4	(N)	18	1	419
2	40	3	18	4	1	18	1	406
1	35	2	15	4	(N)	19	1	417
(N)	35	2	13	4	(N)	17	1	438
2	38	7	23	5	7	15	2	297
2	60	12	31	6	11	13	4	172
3	67	14	37	7	13	12	5	117
1	21	5	13	3	2	20	1	395
1	20	2	16	3	3	17	1	405
1	26	3	14	5	(N)	17	1	413
1	30	4	15	5	(N)	16	1	424
1	36	3	11	6	1	15	1	426
1	21	2	13	4	(N)	20	1	437
(N)	20	4	7	4	(N)	15	1	424
1	16	2	27	6	1	23	1	246
1	17	4	23	8	0	20	(N)	191
2	9	2	68	6	(N)	30	1	205
1	7	2	104	4	(N)	22	(N)	14
2	10	2	43	8	0	36	(N)	339
2	12	3	35	4	1	16	1	277
4	11	3	25	5	1	13	1	160
2	14	5	30	5	(N)	14	1	321
2	7	2	39	4	(N)	16	(N)	392
2	17	4	46	5	2	20	1	199
2	13	3	30	4	1	11	1	294
1	5	1	33	5	(N)	16	1	313
3	19	4	28	5	1	7	1	313
3	13	3	28	4	(N)	10	1	255

E-I--I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT

Occupied

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Vacant Census Houses 2	Total 3	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings Occupied			
			Total 4	Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum- dwellings 7
JAMMU DISTRICT	95	905	528	516	5	7
Jammu Tehsil	129	871	488	477	6	5
Jammu Municipality	188	812	396	390	5	1
Samba Tehsil	92	908	519	505	3	11
Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsil . . .	53	947	551	541	5	5
Akhnoor Tehsil	52	948	623	606	4	13
KATHUA DISTRICT	153	847	449	423	4	22
Bashohli Tehsil	186	814	444	405	4	35
Kathua Tehsil	153	847	441	424	4	13
Hiranagar Tehsil	96	904	468	453	3	12
POONCH DISTRICT	162	838	560	547	3	10
Haveli Tehsil	286	714	519	513	2	4
Mendhar Tehsil	167	833	482	468	2	12
Rajouri Tehsil	128	872	640	624	3	13
Nowshehra Tehsil	63	937	598	582	4	12

AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—contd.

Census Houses

Hotels, Series Dharamsalas Tourists houses and inspection houses 8	Shops excluding eating houses 9	Business houses and offices 10	Factories, Workshops and work-sheds 11	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes 12	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eat- ing places 13	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars) 14	Public health & medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc. 15	Others 16
3	26	7	14	7	2	10	2	306
5	34	11	18	9	3	9	2	292
8	50	20	23	12	5	8	3	287
1	19	2	10	7	2	10	1	337
1	23	3	10	5	3	9	1	341
1	15	3	13	6	1	10	1	275
2	13	3	25	5	2	14	1	333
2	12	2	30	3	1	14	1	305
2	16	5	23	5	3	17	1	334
1	11	2	18	8	2	12	1	381
1	14	2	20	4	(N)	13	1	223
2	23	4	20	6	1	20	1	118
1	10	1	21	3	(N)	11	1	303
1	12	3	23	3	(N)	12	1	177
1	12	2	10	5	1	9	1	298

E. 1-2 PROPORTION OF 1000 HOUSES IN THE RURAL/URBAN AREAS TO 1000 HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT/TALUK TEHSIL WHICH ARE :

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/ Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUMMU & KASHMIR STATE	795	205	846	154	698	302	899	101
ANANTNAG DISTRICT	869	131	935	65	861	139	927	73
Anantnag Tehsil . . .	816	184	895	105	750	250	821	179
Kulgam Tehsil . . .	875	125	947	53	923	77	924	76
Pulwama Tehsil . . .	965	35	974	26	937	63	989	11
SRINAGAR DISTRICT	473	527	576	424	373	627	727	273
Srinagar Tehsil . . .	159	841	179	821	68	932	140	860
Ganderbal Tehsil . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Budgam Tehsil . . .	964	36	988	12	1,000	0	1,000	0
BARAMULLA DISTRICT	839	161	911	89	840	160	913	87
Baramulla Tehsil . . .	545	455	859	141	838	162	912	88
Sopore Tehsil . . .	829	171	854	146	733	267	948	52
Handawara Tehsil . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sonawari Tehsil . . .	758	242	817	183	714	286	727	273
Uri Tehsil . . .	980	20	987	13	950	50	887	113
Karnah Tehsil . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
LADAKH DISTRICT	978	22	948	52	429	571	750	250
Leh Tehsil . . .	953	47	902	98	429	571	750	250
Kargil Tehsil . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
DODA DISTRICT	920	80	938	62	821	179	906	94
Ramban Tehsil . . .	925	75	936	64	713	287	833	167
Doda Tehsil . . .	896	104	937	63	857	143	982	18
Kishtwar Tehsil . . .	891	109	947	53	950	50	989	11
Bhaderwah Tehsil . . .	964	36	931	69	922	78	896	104
UDHAMPUR DISTRICT	889	111	927	73	737	263	954	46
Ramnagar Tehsil . . .	938	62	959	41	670	330	958	42
Udhampur Tehsil . . .	870	130	884	116	787	213	970	30
Reasi Tehsil . . .	857	143	948	52	762	238	929	71
JAMMU DISTRICT	437	563	765	235	719	281	861	139
Jammu Tehsil . . .	231	769	555	445	530	470	679	321
Samba Tehsil . . .	836	164	948	52	904	96	937	63
Ranbir Singh Pora Tehsil	835	165	887	113	942	58	894	106
Akhnoor Tehsil . . .	720	280	954	46	980	20	974	26

E. 1-2 PROPORTION OF 1000 HOUSES IN THE RURAL/URBAN AREAS TO 1000 HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT/TALUK TEHSIL WHICH ARE :—contd.

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/ Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KATHUA DISTRICT	919	81	919	81	911	89	975	25
Bashohli Tehsil . . .	980	20	965	35	982	18	994	6
Kathua Tehsil . . .	830	170	830	170	774	226	920	80
Hiranagar Tehsil . . .	877	123	946	54	950	50	947	53
POONCH DISTRICT	934	66	934	66	879	121	967	33
Haveli Tehsil . . .	880	120	782	218	642	358	868	132
Mendhar Tehsil . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Rajouri Tehsil . . .	934	66	959	41	944	56	975	25
Nowshehra Tehsil . . .	906	94	950	50	823	177	934	66

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS**
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total Number of households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop cum-dwellings	Dwelling with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	Total	Total	128,144	124,093	786	2,738	527
		Owned	116,493	113,214	499	2,472	308
		Rented	11,651	10,879	287	266	219
	Rural	Total	108,333	104,952	565	2,472	344
		Owned	102,363	99,451	400	2,275	237
		Rented	5,970	5,501	165	197	107
	Urban	Total	19,811	19,141	221	266	183
		Owned	14,130	13,763	99	197	71
		Rented	5,681	5,378	122	69	112
ANANTNAG DISTRICT	Total	Total	22,550	21,825	93	592	40
		Owned	21,886	21,235	68	568	15
		Rented	664	590	25	24	25
	Rural	Total	21,059	20,409	74	548	28
		Owned	20,554	19,959	53	532	10
		Rented	505	450	21	16	18
	Urban	Total	1,491	1,416	19	44	12
		Owned	1,332	1,276	15	36	5
		Rented	159	140	4	8	7
Anantnag Tehsil	Total	Total	8,686	8,487	46	134	19
		Owned	8,382	8,215	37	123	7
		Rented	304	272	9	11	12
	Rural	Total	7,752	7,602	32	109	9
		Owned	7,552	7,418	26	104	4
		Rented	200	184	6	5	5
	Urban	Total	934	885	14	25	10
		Owned	830	797	11	19	3
		Rented	104	88	3	6	7
Kulgam Tehsil	Total	Total	7,207	7,034	27	197	9
		Owned	7,047	6,839	15	190	3
		Rented	220	195	12	7	6

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.**
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pulwama Tehsil	Rural	Total	6,879	6,667	24	180	8
		Owned	6,711	6,522	12	175	2
		Rented	168	145	12	5	6
	Urban	Total	388	367	3	17	1
		Owned	336	317	3	15	1
		Rented	52	50	..	2	..
	Total	Total	6,597	6,304	20	261	12
		Owned	6,457	6,181	16	255	5
		Rented	140	123	4	6	7
SRINAGAR DISTRICT	Rural	Total	6,428	6,140	18	259	11
		Owned	6,291	6,019	15	253	4
		Rented	137	121	3	6	7
	Urban	Total	169	164	2	2	1
		Owned	166	162	1	2	1
		Rented	3	2	1	..	..
	Total	Total	20,280	19,571	169	391	149
		Owned	19,110	18,487	127	376	120
		Rented	1,170	1,084	42	15	29
Srinagar Tehsil	Rural	Total	11,726	11,261	82	290	93
		Owned	11,500	11,064	70	284	82
		Rented	226	197	12	6	11
	Urban	Total	8,554	8,310	87	101	56
		Owned	7,610	7,423	57	92	38
		Rented	944	887	30	9	18
	Total	Total	10,335	10,036	93	117	89
		Owned	9,331	9,096	62	106	67
		Rented	1,004	940	31	11	22
Rural	Total	Total	1,870	1,814	6	16	34
		Owned	1,806	1,757	5	14	30
		Rented	64	57	1	2	4

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.**
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total No. of households 4	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwellings with other uses 8
	Urban	Total	8,465	8,222	87	101	55
		Owned	7,525	7,339	57	92	37
		Rented	940	883	30	9	18
Srinagar Municipality	Total	Total	8,313	8,077	84	99	53
		Owned	7,424	7,239	57	91	37
		Rented	889	838	27	8	16
Ganderbal Tehsil	Total	Total	2,575	2,498	30	35	12
		Owned	2,486	2,415	26	34	11
		Rented	89	83	4	1	1
	Rural	Total	2,575	2,498	30	35	12
		Owned	2,486	2,415	26	34	11
		Rented	89	83	4	1	1
	Urban	Total	..	..	..	..	..
		Owned	..	..	..	..	..
		Rented	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam Tehsil	Total	Total	7,370	7,037	46	239	48
		Owned	7,293	6,976	39	236	42
		Rented	77	61	7	3	6
	Rural	Total	7,281	6,949	46	239	47
		Owned	7,208	6,892	39	236	41
		Rented	73	57	7	3	6
	Urban	Total	89	88	..	..	1
		Owned	85	84	..	..	1
		Rented	4	4	..	..	..
BARAMULLA DISTRICT	Total	Total	20,599	20,259	42	263	35
		Owned	19,958	19,668	20	251	19
		Rented	641	591	22	12	16
	Rural	Total	18,758	18,458	35	238	27
		Owned	18,374	18,111	17	229	17
		Rented	384	347	18	9	10

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.**
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total Number of households 4	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwelling with other uses 8
	Urban	Total	1,841	1,801	7	25	8
		Owned	1,584	1,557	3	22	2
		Rented	257	244	4	3	6
Baramulla Tehsil	Total	Total	4,689	4,595	8	84	2
		Owned	4,457	4,370	6	80	1
		Rented	232	225	2	4	1
	Rural	Total	4,032	3,949	7	74	2
		Owned	3,961	3,885	5	70	1
		Rented	71	64	2	4	1
	Urban	Total	657	646	1	10	..
		Owned	496	485	1	10	..
		Rented	161	161	..	..	..
Sopore Tehsil	Total	Total	4,894	4,805	10	63	16
		Owned	4,741	4,670	2	61	8
		Rented	153	135	8	2	8
	Rural	Total	4,183	4,104	6	62	11
		Owned	4,103	4,034	1	61	7
		Rented	80	70	5	1	4
	Urban	Total	711	701	4	1	5
		Owned	638	636	1	..	1
		Rented	73	65	3	1	4
Handwara Tehsil	Total	Total	6,629	6,557	9	61	2
		Owned	6,489	6,428	2	59	..
		Rented	140	129	7	2	2
	Rural	Total	6,529	6,557	9	61	2
		Owned	6,489	6,428	2	59	..
		Rented	140	129	7	2	2
	Urban	Total	..	..	..	..	..
		Owned	..	..	..	..	..
		Rented	..	..	..	..	..

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.
(Based on 20% Sample)**

State/District/Tehsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total Number of households 4	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwelling with other uses 8
Sonawari Tehsil	Total	Total	2,443	2,381	7	45	10
		Owned	2,406	2,350	6	41	9
		Rented	37	31	1	4	1
	Rural	Total	1,990	1,945	6	31	8
		Owned	1,968	1,926	5	29	8
		Rented	22	19	1	2	
	Urban	Total	453	436	1	14	2
		Owned	438	424	1	12	1
		Rented	15	12		2	1
Uri Tehsil	Total	Total	1,342	1,326	3	9	4
		Owned	1,274	1,263	1	9	1
		Rented	68	63	2		3
	Rural	Total	1,322	1,308	2	9	3
		Owned	1,262	1,251	1	9	1
		Rented	60	57	1		2
	Urban	Total	20	18	1		1
		Owned	12	12			
		Rented	8	6	1		1
Karnah Tehsil	Total	Total	602	595	5	1	1
		Owned	591	587	3	1	
		Rented	11	8	2		1
	Rural	Total	602	595	5	1	1
		Owned	591	587	3	1	
		Rented	11	8	2		1
	Urban	Total					
		Owned					
		Rented					
LADAKH DISTRICT	Total	Total	3,763	3,738	7	2	16
		Owned	3,351	3,341	1	2	7
		Rented	412	397	6		9

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.
(Based on 20% Sample)**

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total No. of households 4	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwelling with other uses 8
Leh Tehsil	Rural	Total	3,565	3,543	4	2	16
		Owned	3,236	3,226	1	2	7
		Rented	329	317	3		9
	Urban	Total	198	195	3		
		Owned	115	115			
		Rented	83	80	3		
	Total	Total	1,977	1,961	4	1	11
		Owned	1,688	1,682		1	5
		Rented	289	279	4		6
Kargil Tehsil	Rural	Total	1,779	1,766	1	1	11
		Owned	1,573	1,567		1	5
		Rented	206	199	1		6
	Urban	Total	198	195	3		
		Owned	115	115			
		Rented	83	80	3		
	Total	Total	1,786	1,777	3	1	5
		Owned	1,663	1,659	1	1	2
		Rented	123	118	2		3
DODA DISTRICT	Rural	Total	1,786	1,777	3	1	5
		Owned	1,663	1,659	1	1	2
		Rented	123	118	2		3
	Urban	Total					
		Owned					
		Rented					
	Total	Total	9,502	9,288	47	120	47
		Owned	8,872	8,738	19	101	14
		Rented	630	550	28	19	33
DODA DISTRICT	Rural	Total	8,886	8,708	38	112	28
		Owned	8,503	8,380	18	95	10
		Rented	383	328	20	17	18

E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Households in Census Houses used as

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total No. of house- holds 4	Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwelling with other uses 8
Ramban Tehsil	Urban	Total	616	580	9	8	19
		Owned	369	358	1	6	4
		Rented	247	222	8	2	15
	Total	Total	2,730	2,636	26	47	21
		Owned	2,493	2,438	11	40	4
		Rented	237	198	15	7	17
	Rural	Total	2,538	2,464	17	43	14
		Owned	2,416	2,367	10	37	2
		Rented	122	97	7	6	12
Doda Tehsil	Urban	Total	192	172	9	4	7
		Owned	77	71	1	3	2
		Rented	115	101	8	1	5
	Total	Total	2,089	2,061	6	9	13
		Owned	1,962	1,949	2	6	5
		Rented	127	112	4	3	8
	Rural	Total	1,952	1,929	6	9	8
		Owned	1,888	1,875	2	6	5
		Rented	64	54	4	3	3
Kishtwar Tehsil	Urban	Total	137	132	..	..	5
		Owned	74	74	..	..	..
		Rented	63	58	..	..	5
	Total	Total	2,530	2,482	4	36	8
		Owned	2,416	2,379	3	32	2
		Rented	114	103	1	4	6
	Rural	Total	2,395	2,352	4	35	4
		Owned	2,300	2,265	3	31	1
		Rented	95	87	1	4	3
	Urban	Total	135	130	..	1	4
		Owned	116	114	..	1	1
		Rented	19	16	..	..	3

E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Households in Census Houses used as

State/District/Tehsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total Number of households 4	Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwellings with other uses 8
Bhaderwah Tehsil	Total	Total	2,153	2,109	11	28	5
		Owned	2,001	1,972	3	23	3
		Rented	152	137	8	5	2
	Rural	Total	2,001	1,963	11	25	2
		Owned	1,899	1,873	3	21	2
		Rented	102	90	8	4	..
	Urban	Total	152	146	..	3	3
		Owned	102	99	..	2	1
		Rented	50	47	..	1	2
UDHAMPUR DISTRICT	Total	Total	10,375	9,758	116	467	34
		Owned	9,304	8,845	67	375	17
		Rented	1,071	913	49	92	17
	Rural	Total	9,603	9,060	84	439	20
		Owned	8,867	8,431	55	367	14
		Rented	736	629	29	72	6
	Urban	Total	772	698	32	28	14
		Owned	437	414	12	8	3
		Rented	335	284	20	20	11
Ramnagar Tehsil	Total	Total	2,998	2,693	48	253	4
		Owned	2,698	2,455	38	203	2
		Rented	300	238	10	50	2
	Rural	Total	2,861	2,583	34	240	4
		Owned	2,614	2,384	29	199	2
		Rented	247	199	5	41	2
	Urban	Total	137	110	14	13	..
		Owned	84	71	9	4	..
		Rented	53	39	5	9	..
Udhampur Tehsil	Total	Total	3,743	3,588	37	100	18
		Owned	3,145	3,041	14	81	9
		Rented	598	547	23	19	9

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.**
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total No. of households 4	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwellings with other uses 8
Jammu District	Rural	Total	3,309	3,175	28	96	10
		Owned	2,935	2,833	13	81	8
		Rented	374	342	15	15	2
	Urban	Total	434	413	9	4	8
		Owned	210	208	1	..	1
		Rented	224	205	8	4	7
	Total	Total	3,634	3,477	31	114	12
		Owned	3,461	3,349	15	91	6
		Rented	173	128	16	23	6
	Rural	Total	3,433	3,302	22	103	6
		Owned	3,318	3,214	13	87	4
		Rented	115	88	9	16	2
Jammu District	Urban	Total	201	175	9	11	6
		Owned	143	135	2	4	2
		Rented	58	40	7	7	4
	Total	Total	20,914	20,397	190	279	48
		Owned	15,979	15,620	118	227	14
		Rented	4,935	4,777	72	52	34
	Rural	Total	16,013	15,615	139	236	23
		Owned	13,975	13,655	107	203	10
		Rented	2,038	1,960	32	33	13
	Urban	Total	4,901	4,782	51	43	25
		Owned	2,004	1,965	11	24	4
		Rented	2,897	2,817	40	19	21
Jammu Tehsil	Total	Total	9,112	8,889	102	91	30
		Owned	5,923	5,797	52	67	7
		Rented	3,189	3,092	50	24	23
	Rural	Total	5,069	4,941	54	64	10
		Owned	4,383	4,287	42	50	4
		Rented	686	654	12	14	6

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.**
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total No. of households 4	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwellings with other uses 8
Jammu Municipality	Urban	Total	4,043	3,948	48	27	20
		Owned	1,540	1,510	10	17	3
		Rented	2,503	2,438	38	10	17
	Total	Total	3,761	3,684	45	12	20
		Owned	1,441	1,427	9	2	3
		Rented	2,320	2,257	36	10	17
	Samba Tehsil	Total	3,217	3,116	20	71	10
		Owned	3,055	2,976	11	64	4
		Rented	162	140	9	7	6
	Rural	Total	3,050	2,957	19	64	10
		Owned	2,963	2,887	11	61	4
		Rented	87	70	8	3	6
	Urban	Total	167	159	1	7	..
		Owned	92	89	..	3	..
		Rented	75	70	1	4	..
Ranbirsinghpore Tehsil	Total	Total	4,444	4,365	36	42	1
		Owned	3,196	3,141	27	27	1
		Rented	1,248	1,224	9	15	..
	Rural	Total	3,944	3,871	34	38	1
		Owned	2,906	2,855	26	24	1
		Rented	1,038	1,016	8	14	..
	Urban	Total	500	494	2	4	..
		Owned	290	286	1	3	..
		Rented	210	208	1	1	..
	Total	Total	4,141	4,027	32	75	7
		Owned	3,805	3,706	28	69	2
		Rented	336	321	4	6	5
Akhnoor Tehsil	Rural	Total	3,950	3,846	32	70	2
		Owned	3,723	3,626	28	68	1
		Rented	227	220	4	2	1

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Households in Census Houses used as

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total No. of households 4	Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwellings with other uses 8
KATHUA DISTRICT	Urban	Total	191	181	..	5	5
		Owned	82	80	..	1	1
		Rented	109	101	..	4	4
	Total	Total	8,282	7,762	60	404	56
		Owned	7,403	6,949	35	379	40
		Rented	879	813	25	25	16
	Rural	Total	7,631	7,140	54	393	44
		Owned	7,036	6,594	35	371	36
		Rented	595	546	19	22	8
	Urban	Total	651	622	6	11	12
		Owned	367	355	..	8	4
		Rented	284	267	6	3	8
Bashohli Tehsil	Total	Total	3,634	3,302	26	284	22
		Owned	3,372	3,067	13	276	16
		Rented	262	235	13	8	6
	Rural	Total	3,516	3,186	25	284	21
		Owned	3,276	2,971	13	276	16
		Rented	240	215	12	8	5
	Urban	Total	118	116	1	..	1
		Owned	96	96	..	..	..
		Rented	22	20	1	..	1
	Total	Total	2,438	2,335	22	67	14
		Owned	1,965	1,891	13	55	6
		Rented	473	444	9	12	8
Kathua Tehsil	Rural	Total	2,025	1,942	17	61	5
		Owned	1,775	1,706	13	52	4
		Rented	250	236	4	9	1
	Urban	Total	413	393	5	6	9
		Owned	190	185	..	3	2
		Rented	223	208	5	3	7

**E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED
WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—contd.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Households in Census Houses used as

State/District/Tehsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	Total Rural Urban 2	Tenure Status 3	Total Number of households 4	Dwellings 5	Shop-cum- dwellings 6	Workshop cum-dwellings 7	Dwelling with other uses 8
Hiranagar Tehsil	Total	Total	2,210	2,125	12	53	20
		Owned	2,066	1,991	9	48	18
		Rented	144	134	3	5	2
	Rural	Total	2,090	2,012	12	48	18
		Owned	1,985	1,917	9	43	16
		Rented	105	95	3	5	2
	Urban	Total	120	113	..	5	2
		Owned	81	74	..	5	2
		Rented	39	39	..	..	..
	Total	Total	11,879	11,495	62	220	102
		Owned	10,630	10,331	44	193	62
		Rented	1,249	1,164	18	27	40
POONCH DISTRICT	Rural	Total	11,092	10,758	55	214	65
		Owned	10,318	10,031	44	192	51
		Rented	774	727	11	22	14
	Urban	Total	787	737	7	6	37
		Owned	312	300	..	1	11
		Rented	475	437	7	5	26
	Total	Total	2,253	2,187	15	12	39
		Owned	1,855	1,813	12	10	20
		Rented	398	374	3	2	19
	Rural	Total	1,757	1,722	13	9	13
		Owned	1,662	1,628	12	9	13
		Rented	95	94	1	..	..
	Urban	Total	496	465	2	3	26
		Owned	193	185	..	1	7
		Rented	303	280	2	2	19
Mendhar Tehsil	Total	Total	3,122	3,014	11	85	12
		Owned	2,917	2,824	9	78	6
		Rented	205	190	2	7	6

E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—concl'd.
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/City Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total Number of households	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kajouri Tehsil	Rural	Total	3,122	3,014	11	85	12
		Owned	2,917	2,824	9	78	6
		Rented	205	190	2	7	6
	Urban	Total	..	..	..	..	..
		Owned	..	..	..	..	..
		Rented	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	Total	4,456	4,314	26	83	33
		Owned	4,013	3,900	17	72	24
		Rented	443	414	9	11	9
	Rural	Total	4,270	4,138	23	83	26
		Owned	3,945	3,835	17	72	21
		Rented	325	303	6	11	5
	Urban	Total	186	176	3	..	7
		Owned	68	65	..	..	3
		Rented	118	111	3	..	4
Nowshera Tehsil	Total	Total	2,048	1,980	10	40	18
		Owned	1,845	1,794	6	33	12
		Rented	203	186	4	7	6
	Rural	Total	1,943	1,884	8	37	14
		Owned	1,794	1,744	6	33	11
		Rented	149	140	2	4	3
	Urban	Total	105	96	2	3	4
		Owned	51	50	..	..	1
		Rented	54	46	2	3	3

E—II. 1. DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS.

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwelling	Workshop-cum- dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	969	5	23	3
ANANTNAG DISTRICT	969	4	26	1
Anantnag Tehsil	981	4	14	1
Kulgam Tehsil	969	4	26	1
Pulwama Tehsil	955	3	40	2
SRINAGAR DISTRICT	960	7	25	8
Srinagar Tehsil	970	3	9	18
Ganderbal Tehsil	970	12	13	5
Badgam Tehsil	954	6	33	7
BARAMULLA DISTRICT	984	2	13	1
Baramulla Tehsil	979	2	18	1
Sopore Tehsil	981	1	15	3
Handwara Tehsil	989	2	9	(N)
Sonawari Tehsil	977	3	16	4
Uri Tehsil	989	2	7	2
Karnah Tehsil	988	8	2	2
LADAKH DISTRICT	994	1	1	4
Leh Tehsil	993	1	(N)	6
Kargil Tehsil	995	2	(N)	3
DODA DISTRICT	980	4	13	3
Ramban Tehsil	971	7	17	5
Doda Tehsil	988	3	5	4
Kishtwar Tehsil	982	2	14	2
Bhaderwah Tehsil	981	6	12	1
UDHAMPUR DISTRICT	943	9	46	2
Ramnagar Tehsil	903	12	84	1
Udhampur Tehsil	960	8	29	3
Reasi Tehsil	962	6	30	2
JAMMU DISTRICT	975	9	15	1
Jammu Tehsil	975	11	12	2
Samba Tehsil	970	6	21	3

† The heading was subsequently revised to read as under :

Distribution of 1000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas.

E-II. 1.† DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Ranbir Singh Pora Tehsil	981	9	10	(N)
Akhnoor Tehsil	974	8	18	(N)
KATHUA DISTRICT	936	7	51	6
Bashohli Tehsil	906	7	81	6
Kathua Tehsil	959	8	30	3
Hiranagar Tehsil	963	6	23	8
POONCH DISTRICT	970	5	19	6
Haveli Tehsil	980	8	5	7
Mendhar Tehsil	965	4	27	4
Rajouri Tehsil	969	5	20	6
Nowshehra Tehsil	970	4	19	7

† The heading was subsequently revised to read as under :

Distribution of 1000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas.

E-II-2.† DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS

(Based On 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	695	277	5	6	10	3	4	6
ANANTNAG DISTRICT	856	94	10	3	24	5	3	5
Anantnag Tehsil	853	94	12	3	20	7	3	8
Kulgam Tehsil	817	129	8	0	39	5	2	0
Pulwama Tehsil	958	12	6	6	12	0	6	0
SRINAGAR DISTRICT	868	104	7	3	11	1	4	2
Srinagar Tehsil	867	104	7	4	11	1	4	2
Srinagar Municipality	871	101	7	3	11	1	4	2
Ganderbal Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Badgam Tehsil	944	45	0	0	0	0	11	0
BARAMULLA DISTRICT	846	132	2	2	12	2	1	3
Baramulla Tehsil	738	245	2	0	15	0	0	0
Sopore Tehsil	895	92	1	4	0	1	1	6
Handwara Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonawari Tehsil	936	27	2	0	27	4	2	2
Uri Tehsil	600	300	0	50	0	0	0	50
Karnah Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LADAKH DISTRICT	581	404	0	15	0	0	0	0
Leh Tehsil	581	404	0	15	0	0	0	0
Kargil Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DODA DISTRICT	581	360	2	13	10	3	7	24
Ramban Tehsil	370	526	5	42	16	5	10	26
Doda Tehsil	540	423	0	0	0	0	0	37
Kishtwar Tehsil	845	119	0	0	7	0	7	22
Bhaderwah Tehsil	651	309	0	0	13	7	7	13
UDHAMPUR DISTRICT	536	368	16	26	10	26	4	14
Ramnagar Tehsil	518	285	66	36	29	66	0	0
Udhampur Tehsil	479	473	2	19	0	9	2	16
Reasi Tehsil	671	199	10	35	20	35	10	20

† The heading was subsequently revised to read as under :

Distribution of 1000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

**E-II—2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS
HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS—contd.**

(Based On 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/ Anchal/Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other use	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAMMU DISTRICT	401	575	2	8	5	4	1	4
Jammu Tehsil	374	603	3	9	4	2	1	4
Jammu Municipality	379	600	2	10	1	3	1	4
Samba Tehsil	533	419	0	6	18	24	0	0
Ranbirsinghpura Tehsil	572	416	2	2	6	2	0	0
Akhnoor Tehsil	419	529	0	0	5	21	5	21
KATHUA DISTRICT	546	410	0	9	12	5	6	12
Bashohli Tehsil	814	170	0	8	0	0	0	8
Kathua Tehsil	448	504	0	12	7	7	5	17
Hiranagar Tehsil	617	325	0	0	42	0	16	0
POONCH DISTRICT	381	555	0	9	1	7	14	33
Haveli Tehsil	373	565	0	4	2	4	14	38
Mendhar Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajouri Tehsil	349	597	0	16	0	0	16	22
Nowshera Tehsil	476	438	0	19	0	29	9	29

† The heading was subsequently revised to read as under :

Distribution of 1000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 0	Total	12	11	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 04	Total	12	11	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 043	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 044	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 045	Total	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
Division 2 and 3	Total	34728	29091	4909	475	153	64	24	12
	I. All fuels	25152	21588	3091	311	92	41	18	11
	(a) Electricity	186	26	98	18	17	17	7	3
	(b) Liquid fuel	217	64	121	10	8	9	2	3
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	6525	4229	2113	108	51	10	9	5
	(d) Other power	18224	17269	759	175	16	5	..	..
	II. No power	9576	7503	1818	164	61	23	6	1
Major group 20	Total	19511	17911	1364	204	24	8	..	..
	I. All fuels	19450	17873	1344	201	24	8	..	..
	(a) Electricity	109	16	84	4	4	1	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 200	(b) Liquid fuel	177	60	109	6	..	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	940	528	392	16	4	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	18224	17269	759	175	16	5	..	..
	II. No power	61	38	20	3	..	..	..	..
	Total	15742	14835	728	154	18	7	..	..
Minor group 202	I. All fuels	15701	14806	719	151	18	7	..	..
	(a) Electricity	104	14	81	4	4	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	176	60	108	6	..	2	..	..
	(d) Other power	15421	14732	530	141	14	4	..	..
	II. No power	41	29	9	3	..	..	..	..
Minor group 203	Total	45	27	17	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	45	27	17	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	45	27	17	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 204	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 205	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 206	Total	654	306	330	14	4	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	654	306	330	14	4	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	654	306	330	14	4	..	..	..
Minor group 207	Total	22	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 208	II. No power	18	7	11	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 209	Total	2805	2536	232	34	2	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	2805	2536	232	34	2	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2800	2534	229	34	2	1	..	..
Minor group 210	Total	237	191	45	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	237	191	45	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	237	191	45	1	..	..	..	..
Major group 211	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 212	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 213	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 214	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 215	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 216	Total	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 217	Total	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
225	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	813	628	176	7	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	10	5	4	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	803	623	172	7	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	24	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
234	Total	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	774	596	170	7	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	774	596	170	7	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
237	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—RURAL—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
25	Total	3074	2637	362	53	15	3	4	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	3072	2636	362	53	14	3	4	..
Minor group									
251	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
254	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	3004	2619	340	38	5	1	1	..
	II. No power	3004	2619	340	38	5	1	1	..
Minor group									
256	Total	66	15	22	15	9	2	3	..
	II. No power	66	15	22	15	9	2	3	..
Major group									
26	Total	24	1	8	5	9	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	II. No power	13	1	4	3	4	1	..	..
Minor group									
263	Total	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
Minor group									
264	Total	13	1	4	3	4	1	..	..
	II. No power	13	1	4	3	4	1	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	1802	1357	341	61	28	15	..	..
	II. No power	1802	1357	341	61	28	15	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor Group									
270	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Group									
271	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Group									
272	Total	189	59	56	40	22	12	..	..
	II. No power	189	59	56	40	22	12	..	..
Minor Group									
273	Total	1610	1296	284	21	6	3	..	..
	II. No power	1610	1296	284	21	6	3	..	..
Major Group									
28	Total	1385	907	401	36	15	14	7	5
	I. All fuels	60	8	14	8	9	10	7	4
	(a) Electricity	25	6	4	5	1	3	5	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	35	2	10	3	8	7	2	3
	II. No power	1325	899	387	28	6	4	..	1
Minor Group									
280	Total	59	8	16	6	9	9	7	4
	I. All fuels	57	8	14	6	9	9	7	4
	(a) Electricity	22	6	4	3	1	2	5	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	35	2	10	3	8	7	2	3
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Group									
281	Total	381	274	96	5	2	3	..	1
	II. No power	381	274	96	5	2	3	..	1
Minor Group									
282	Total	62	51	9	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	60	51	9	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor Group									
283	Total	71	60	11	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	71	60	11	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Group									
284	Total	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No Power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	804	507	269	23	4	1	..	..
	II. No power	804	507	269	23	4	1	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	2457	1925	515	9	6	..	1	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II. No power	2456	1925	515	9	6	..	1	..
Minor group									
310	Total	18	6	11	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II. No power	17	6	11	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	2016	1588	419	4	4	..	1	..
	II. No power	2016	1588	419	4	4	..	1	..
Minor group									
313	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	422	330	85	5	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	422	330	85	5	2	..	..	..
Major group									
32	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—RURAL—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
322	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	18	11	6	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	5	5	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
333	Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
335	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
336	Total	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
337	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Major group									
34—35	Total	1595	883	637	40	13	8	9	5
	I. All fuels	1595	883	637	40	13	8	9	5
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1592	883	637	39	13	6	9	5

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—RURAL—contd

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
340	Total	67	14	15	12	6	6	9	5
	I. All fuels	67	14	15	12	6	6	9	5
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	67	14	15	12	6	6	9	5
Minor group									
343	Total	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	1525	869	622	27	7	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1525	869	622	27	7	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1525	869	622	27	7	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	3221	2289	844	53	30	4	1	..
	I. All fuels	3220	2288	844	53	30	4	1	..
	(a) Electricity	11	..	2	5	2	1	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	3209	2288	842	48	28	3	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
362	Total	8	5	2	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	5	2	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	52	30	17	4	..	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	52	30	17	4	..	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	50	30	17	3	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
367	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—RURAL—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
368	Total	43	25	18	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	43	25	18	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	43	25	18	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	3116	2228	806	49	29	4	..	..
	I. All fuels	3116	2228	806	49	29	4	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	..	1	4	1	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	3109	2228	805	45	28	3	..	..
Major group									
37	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
376	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
378	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Major group									
38	Total	45	21	17	2	5	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	29	12	11	2	4	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	23	12	10	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	16	9	6	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
384	Total	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—RURAL—concl'd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
388	Total	35	20	13	.	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	19	11	7	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	19	11	7	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	16	9	6	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	764	514	229	5	6	7	2	1
	I. All fuels	758	512	227	5	5	7	1	1
	(a) Electricity	10	1	1	..	..	6	1	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	747	511	225	5	5	1	..	..
	II. No power	6	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
Minor group									
392	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	744	509	225	5	4	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	744	509	225	5	4	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	744	509	225	5	4	1	..	..
Minor group									
396	Total	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Minor group									
399	Total	16	4	3	..	2	5	1	1
	I. All fuels	13	3	2	..	1	5	1	1
	(a) Electricity	9	1	1	..	..	5	1	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—URBAN

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
0	Total	9	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
04	Total	9	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
040	Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
045	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division									
2 & 3	Total	7140	2984	3440	393	198	81	26	18
	I. All fuels	3793	1634	1796	196	96	47	14	10
	(a) Electricity	830	172	406	129	57	44	13	9
	(b) Liquid fuel	24	8	13	1	2	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2531	1098	1325	66	37	3	1	1
	(d) Other power	408	356	52	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3347	1350	1644	197	102	34	12	8
Major group									
20	Total	1359	588	667	70	24	8	1	1
	I. All fuels	1345	582	659	70	24	8	1	1
	(a) Electricity	327	54	199	56	10	6	1	1

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—~~RURAL~~ ^{URBAN}—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(b) Liquid Fuel	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	601	169	402	14	14	2	..	..
	(d) Other power	408	356	52	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	607	306	237	48	9	5	1	1
	I. All fuels	603	304	235	48	9	5	1	1
	(a) Electricity	307	52	191	48	9	5	1	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	287	249	38	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
202	Total	20	4	12	2	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	20	4	12	2	2	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	20	4	12	2	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
203	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
204	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	385	99	265	9	10	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	385	99	265	9	10	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	385	99	265	9	10	2	..	..
Minor group									
206	Total	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

URBAN—contd.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—~~1951-52~~

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
207	Total	140	109	22	7	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	140	109	22	7	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	19	2	8	7	1	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	121	107	14	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	192	65	122	3	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	192	65	122	3	2	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	192	65	122	3	2	..	..	..
Major group									
21	Total	40	18	18	2	1	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	20	11	6	2	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	19	10	6	2	..	..	..	1
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	20	7	12	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
214	Total	24	7	15	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	19	6	12	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
215	Total	13	9	2	1	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	13	9	2	1	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	13	9	2	1	..	..	..	1
Minor group									
216	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
219	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

URBAN
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—~~1951-52~~ contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
22	Total	31	17	9	5	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	31	17	9	5	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
223	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	30	16	9	5	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	30	16	9	5	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	218	105	81	15	15	1	1	..
	I. All fuels	76	33	35	5	3	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	19	8	9	1	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	56	24	26	4	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	142	72	46	10	12	1	1	..
Minor group									
230	Total	35	23	10	..	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	18	8	9	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	17	7	9	..	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	17	15	1	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
231	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	64	24	33	5	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	56	24	26	4	2	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	56	24	26	4	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	..	7	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—~~RURAL~~ ^{URBAN}—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
234	Total	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	108	52	35	8	12	..	1	..
	II. No power	108	52	35	8	12	..	1	..
Minor group									
237	Total	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
24	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
243	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
244	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	350	74	162	53	30	18	8	5
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	349	74	161	53	30	18	8	5
Minor group									
251	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
253	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—~~RURAL~~ ^{URBAN}—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
255	Total	232	54	96	35	22	13	7	5
	II. No power	232	54	96	35	22	13	7	5
Minor group									
256	Total	113	19	62	18	8	5	1	..
	II. No power	113	19	62	18	8	5	1	..
Major group									
260	Total	111	11	30	26	17	14	7	6
	I. All fuels	44	4	3	5	8	11	7	6
	(a) Electricity	43	4	2	5	8	11	7	6
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	67	7	27	21	9	3	..	..
Minor group									
26	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Minor group									
262	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
263	Total	41	4	2	5	8	11	7	4
	I. All fuels	41	4	2	5	8	11	7	4
	(a) Electricity	41	4	2	5	8	11	7	4
Minor group									
264	Total	67	7	27	21	9	3	..	..
	II. No power	67	7	27	21	9	3	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	1493	665	751	50	19	7	1	..
	I. All fuels	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1487	664	747	49	19	7	1	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—~~RURAL~~ ^{URBAN}—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
270	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
271	Total	10	4	4	1	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	10	4	4	1	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
272	Total	210	46	133	20	8	3	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	206	46	130	19	8	3	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	1265	613	609	29	10	3	1	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1263	612	608	29	10	3	1	..
Minor group									
274	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
277	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
278	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
279	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	555	158	294	50	37	11	3	2
	I. All fuels	112	14	57	14	16	9	2	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—~~RURAL~~ ^{URBAN}—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(a) Electricity	104	12	52	14	15	9	2	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	8	2	5	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	443	144	237	36	21	2	1	2
Minor group									
280	Total	125	20	73	13	12	5	2	..
	I. All fuels	87	9	50	9	12	5	2	..
	(a) Electricity	80	8	45	9	11	5	2	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	7	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	38	11	23	4	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	192	65	100	12	10	4	1	..
	I. All fuels	10	1	3	1	2	3	..	..
	(a) Electricity	10	1	3	1	2	3	..	..
	II. No power	182	64	97	11	8	1	1	..
Minor group									
282	Total	30	10	12	6	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	9	4	1	3	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	3	1	3	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	21	6	11	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
283	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
284	Total	113	17	66	17	10	2	..	1
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	111	17	66	16	10	1	..	1
Minor group									
287	Total	10	1	6	1	1	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	1

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

URBAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—~~URBAN~~ contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
288	Total	84	44	37	1	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	84	44	37	1	2	..	..	..
Major group									
29	Total	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
	II. No power	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
Minor group									
292	Total	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
	II. No power	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
Major group									
30	Total	73	27	22	5	14	2	2	1
	I. All fuels	41	9	10	5	12	2	2	1
	(a) Electricity	41	9	10	5	12	2	2	1
	II. No power	32	18	12	..	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
300	Total	9	2	1	..	2	2	1	1
	I. All fuels	9	2	1	..	2	2	1	1
	(a) Electricity	9	2	1	..	2	2	1	1
Minor group									
301	Total	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
Minor group									
302	Total	27	7	9	5	5	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	24	5	8	5	5	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	24	5	8	5	5	..	1	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
303	Total	29	16	11	..	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	29	16	11	..	2	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

URBAN
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—~~URBAN~~ contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
31	Total	463	232	219	4	5	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	461	232	217	4	5	2	1	..
Minor group									
310	Total	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	311	149	159	2	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	311	149	159	2	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
312	Total	33	5	23	..	4	..	1	..
	II. No power	33	5	23	..	4	..	1	..
Minor group									
313	Total	7	2	4	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	2	4	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	107	75	31	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	107	75	31	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
315	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
32	Total	16	2	10	4	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	14	2	8	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	1	6	4	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.**

URBAN
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—~~1951~~—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
320	Total	14	2	8	4	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	14	2	8	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	1	6	4	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
321	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
326	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	65	16	17	28	2	1	..	1
	I. All fuels	56	14	16	22	2	1	..	1
	(a) Electricity	17	..	..	16	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	39	14	16	6	1	1	..	1
	II. No power	9	2	1	6	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
331	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
333	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
334	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Minor group									
335	Total	26	2	1	23	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	18	1	..	17	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—URBAN—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
	II. No power	8	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
336	Total	34	11	16	5	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	34	11	16	5	1	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	34	11	16	5	1	1	..	..
Minor group									
339	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34—35	Total	179	98	72	7	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	177	97	71	7	2	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	12	7	2	3	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	163	90	68	3	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
340	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
341	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
342	Total	16	5	9	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	5	8	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	15	5	8	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
343	Total	14	7	3	4	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	14	7	3	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	12	7	2	3	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
350	Total	141	81	57	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	141	81	57	2	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	141	81	57	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
353	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
356	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	858	393	417	35	9	2	2	..
	I. All fuels	827	378	405	32	8	2	2	..
	(a) Electricity	26	12	10	1	..	2	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	801	366	395	31	8	..	1	..
	II. No power	31	15	12	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
362	Total	34	7	24	3	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	34	7	24	3	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	31	4	24	3	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
364	Total	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	206	65	127	9	4	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	206	65	127	9	4	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	203	64	125	9	4	..	1	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
367	Total	89	45	34	3	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	59	31	24	3	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal wood and Baggasse	58	31	23	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	24	14	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	49	28	21	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	48	27	21	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	44	23	21	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	482	248	211	17	3	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	480	248	209	17	3	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	15	4	7	1	..	2	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	465	244	202	16	3	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
37	Total	41	13	25	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	40	12	25	2	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	40	12	25	2	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
375	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
378	Total	40	12	25	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	40	12	25	2	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	40	12	25	2	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
38	Total	333	94	205	20	9	5	..	..
	I. All fuels	224	68	126	17	9	4	..	..
	(a) Electricity	131	31	72	17	7	4	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	90	36	53	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	109	26	79	3	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
384	Total	173	33	110	17	9	4	..	..
	I. All fuels	143	33	80	17	9	4	..	..
	(a) Electricity	131	31	72	17	7	4	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	9	1	7	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
388	Total	149	58	88	3	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	75	33	42	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	75	33	42	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	74	25	46	3	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	11	3	7	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	919	467	418	12	12	10	..	..
	I. All fuels	808	409	368	10	11	10	..	..
	(a) Electricity	33	11	8	2	2	10	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	774	397	360	8	9	..	..	..
	II. No power	111	58	50	2	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE—URBAN—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
390	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
391	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
392	Total	84	46	35	2	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	84	46	35	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	768	393	358	8	9	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	767	392	358	8	9	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	767	392	358	8	9	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
394	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
396	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
399	Total	60	25	22	2	1	10	..	..
	I. All fuels	38	16	9	2	1	10	..	..
	(a) Electricity	30	10	7	2	1	10	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	22	9	13	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
0	Total	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
Major group									
04	Total	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
045	Total	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
Division									
2 & 3	Total	5946	4377	1376	145	26	14	3	5
	I. All fuels	4029	2915	954	122	20	12	2	4
	(a) Electricity	31	5	14	2	..	7	2	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	27	16	6	..	1	1	..	3
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1439	733	654	35	14	3	..	..
	(d) Other power	2532	2161	280	85	5	1	..	..
	II. No power	1917	1462	422	23	6	2	1	1
Major group									
20	Total	2939	2368	470	93	6	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	2938	2367	470	93	6	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	19	5	14	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	22	16	5	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	365	185	171	8	1	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2532	2161	280	85	5	1	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	1750	1474	204	67	4	1	..	..
	All fuels	1750	1474	204	67	4	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	19	5	14	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuels	22	16	5	..	..	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	1709	1453	185	67	4	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—RURAL—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
204	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	363	184	170	8	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	363	184	170	8	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	363	184	170	8	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	823	708	95	18	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	823	708	95	18	1	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	823	708	95	18	1	1	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
22	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
225	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	187	154	30	3	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	186	154	29	3	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
233	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	176	144	29	3	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	176	144	29	3	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	599	475	114	8	1	..	1	..
	II. No power	599	475	114	8	1	..	1	..
Minor group									
255	Total	596	474	113	7	1	..	1	..
	II. No power	596	474	113	7	1	..	1	..
Minor group									
256	Total	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	510	428	74	6	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	510	428	74	6	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
270	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
272	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	505	425	72	6	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	505	425	72	6	2	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	393	236	139	8	2	3	1	4
	I. All fuels	9	..	1	2	1	1	1	3

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major roup and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(a) Electricity	4	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
	II. No power	384	236	138	6	1	2	..	1
Minor group									
280	Total	7	..	1	..	1	1	1	3
	I. All fuels	7	..	1	..	1	1	1	3
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Minor group									
281	Total	107	62	39	2	1	2	..	1
	II. No power	107	62	39	2	1	2	..	1
Minor group									
282	Total	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	276	173	99	4	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	276	173	99	4	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	230	167	61	..	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	230	167	61	..	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	217	155	60	..	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	217	155	60	..	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No Power	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 335	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 336	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34—35	Total	470	223	233	11	2	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	470	223	233	11	2	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	470	223	233	11	2	1	..	..
Minor group 340	Total	11	7	..	1	2	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	7	..	1	2	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	11	7	..	1	2	1	..	..
Minor group 350	Total	459	216	233	10	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	459	216	233	10	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	459	216	233	10	..	..	..	..
Major group 36	Total	406	211	171	13	10	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	406	211	171	13	10	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	406	211	171	13	10	1	..	..
Minor group 365	Total	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 368	Total	28	17	11	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	28	17	11	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	28	17	11	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—RURAL—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 369	Total	370	193	153	13	10	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	370	193	153	13	10	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	370	193	153	13	10	1	..	..
Major group 38	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 388	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 39	Total	203	114	76	3	1	7	1	1
	I. All fuels	203	114	76	3	1	7	1	1
	(a) Electricity	8	..	..	..	..	6	1	1
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	195	114	76	3	1	1	..	..
Minor group 393	Total	192	112	76	3	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	192	112	76	3	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	192	112	76	3	..	1	..	..
Minor group 396	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group 399	Total	10	2	..	..	1	5	1	1
	I. All fuels	7	..	..	..	..	5	1	1
	(a) Electricity	7	..	..	..	..	5	1	1
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—URBAN

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
2 & 3	Total	912	394	436	53	21	6	1	1
	I. All fuels	576	223	305	33	14	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	60	16	13	28	3	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	434	140	278	5	10	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	79	66	13	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	336	171	131	20	7	5	1	1
Major group									
20	Total	284	114	133	27	9	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	280	112	131	27	9	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	47	10	10	26	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	153	35	108	1	8	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	79	66	13	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	105	56	22	26	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	101	54	20	26	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	46	10	9	26	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	54	43	11	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
202	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	143	33	101	1	7	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	143	33	101	1	7	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	143	33	101	1	7	1	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—URBAN—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
207	Total	26	23	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	26	23	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	25	23	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	8	2	5	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	2	5	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	2	5	..	1	..	..	..
Major group									
22	Total	10	4	2	4	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	4	2	4	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	10	4	2	4	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	4	2	4	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	32	11	15	4	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	16	3	8	3	2	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	15	3	8	3	1	..	..	..
230	II. No power	16	8	7	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	23	3	15	4	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	3	8	3	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	15	3	8	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—URBAN—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
24	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
244	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	51	12	21	9	4	3	1	1
	II. No power	51	12	21	9	4	3	1	1
Minor group									
255	Total	43	11	17	7	3	3	1	1
	II. No power	43	11	17	7	3	3	1	1
Minor group									
256	Total	8	1	4	2	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	1	4	2	1	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	175	105	65	2	2	1	..	..
	II. No power	175	105	65	2	2	1	..	..
Minor group									
272	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	172	103	64	2	2	1	..	..
	II. No power	172	103	64	2	2	1	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	58	27	23	5	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	1	3	2	2	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	50	26	20	3	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—URBAN—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
280	Total	12	1	8	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	7	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	18	10	8	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	18	10	8	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
284	Total	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	22	14	6	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	22	14	6	1	1	..	..	..
Major group									
30	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
303	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	14	9	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	14	9	4	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
310	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
311	Total	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34-35	Total	26	11	15	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	26	11	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
343	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	25	10	15	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	96	41	54	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	96	41	54	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	96	41	54	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	21	13	8	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	21	13	8	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	21	13	8	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
367	Total	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
368	Total	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	53	18	34	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	53	18	34	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	53	18	34	..	1	..	..	..
Major group									
37	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
378	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
38	Total	22	7	14	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	1	6	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
384	Total	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
388	Total	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

ANANTNAG DISTRICT—URBAN *concl'd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	140	51	88	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	134	48	85	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	134	48	85	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
392	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	133	48	84	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	133	48	84	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	133	48	84	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
399	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
0	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
04	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
043	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
044	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division									
2 & 3	Total	3504	2450	807	143	72	23	9	..
	I. All fuels	2177	1587	493	59	27	5	6	..
	(a) Electricity	54	12	25	2	8	4	3	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	26	14	9	3	..	..	..	..
	(b) Coal, wood & Baggasse .	791	388	358	24	17	1	3	..
	(d) Other power	1306	1173	101	30	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	1327	863	314	84	45	18	3	..
Major group									
20	Total	1528	1269	212	38	8	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1524	1268	212	35	8	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	30	7	19	..	3	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	26	14	9	3	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse .	162	74	83	2	3	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	1306	1173	101	30	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	872	769	63	34	5	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	868	768	63	31	5	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	27	5	18	..	3	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	26	14	9	3	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	815	749	36	28	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
203	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	162	74	83	2	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	162	74	83	2	3	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	162	74	83	2	3	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	490	423	65	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	490	423	65	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	488	421	65	2	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	94	82	9	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	92	82	7	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
234	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—19	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
235	Total	86	76	7	2	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	86	76	7	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
237	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	438	324	75	22	12	2	3	..
	II. No power	438	324	75	22	12	2	3	..
Minor group									
251	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	374	309	54	8	3	..	..	..
	II. No power	374	309	54	8	3	..	..	..
Minor group									
256	Total	63	14	21	14	9	2	3	..
	II. No power	63	14	21	14	9	2	3	..
Major group									
26	Total	24	1	8	5	9	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	II. No power	13	1	4	3	4	1	..	..
Minor group									
263	Total	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
Minor group									
264	Total	13	1	4	3	4	1	..	..
	II. No power	13	1	4	3	4	1	..	..

**E-III--CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT--RURAL--*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
27	Total	497	284	131	44	25	13	..	..
	II. No power	497	284	131	44	25	13	..	..
Minor group									
272	Total	174	57	50	34	21	12	..	..
	II. No power	174	57	50	34	21	12	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	323	227	81	10	4	1	..	..
	II. No power	323	227	81	10	4	1	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	180	102	64	7	1	3	3	..
	I. All fuels	10	5	1	..	..	1	3	..
	(a) Electricity	10	5	1	..	..	1	3	..
	II. No power	170	97	63	7	1	2	..	..
Minor group									
280	Total	9	5	1	..	..	..	3	..
	I. All fuels	9	5	1	..	..	..	3	..
	(a) Electricity	9	5	1	..	..	..	3	..
Minor group									
281	Total	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
283	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
284	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

**E-III- CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT--RURAL--*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-19 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
288	Total	152	84	59	7	1	1	..	..
	II. No power	152	84	59	7	1	1	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	106	69	33	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	106	69	33	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	76	47	27	2	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	76	47	27	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	30	22	6	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	30	22	6	1	1	..	..	..
Major group									
34-35	Total	256	104	131	9	6	3	3	..
	I. All fuels	256	104	131	9	6	3	3	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	254	104	131	9	6	1	3	..
Minor group									
340	Total	15	1	5	2	3	1	3	..
	I. All fuels	15	1	5	2	3	1	3	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	15	1	5	2	3	1	3	..
Minor group									
343	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	239	103	126	7	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	239	103	126	7	3	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	239	103	126	7	3	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	263	143	101	12	7	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	263	143	101	12	7	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	263	143	101	12	7	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—RURAL—concl'd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 365	Total	32	21	10	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	32	21	10	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	32	21	10	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 368	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 369	Total	229	120	91	11	7	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	229	120	91	11	7	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	229	120	91	11	7	..	..	..
Major group 38	Total	8	5	2	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group 388	Total	8	5	2	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
Major group 39	Total	110	67	41	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	110	67	41	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	110	67	41	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group 393	Total	110	67	41	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	110	67	41	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	110	67	41	1	1	..	..	..
SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN									
Division 0	Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—cont'd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group 04	Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 040	Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Total	3116	1046	1655	211	124	51	18	11
	I. All fuels	1346	451	725	78	52	26	9	5
	(a) Electricity	381	62	198	48	34	25	9	5
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	924	353	522	30	18	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	40	35	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1770	595	930	133	72	25	9	6
Major group 20	Total	349	96	219	23	8	3	..	..
	I. All fuels	347	96	217	23	8	3	..	..
	(a) Electricity	173	27	117	21	5	3	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	133	33	95	2	3	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	40	35	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 200	Total	167	29	118	14	4	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	167	29	118	14	4	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	164	27	117	14	4	2	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 202	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
203	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	120	28	87	2	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	120	28	87	2	3	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	120	28	87	2	3	..	..	..
Minor group									
206	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	46	34	4	6	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	46	34	4	6	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	..	..	6	1	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	38	34	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
21	Total	7	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
214	Total	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
215	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
22	Total	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
223	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
224	Total	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	59	20	28	7	3	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	22	7	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	37	13	13	7	3	1	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	14	10	3	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	11	10	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
234	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
235	Total	23	1	12	7	3	..	..	..
	II. No power	23	1	12	7	3	..	..	..
Minor group									
237	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
24	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
243	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	247	40	120	36	25	15	7	4
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	246	40	119	36	25	15	7	4
Minor group									
251	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	139	21	59	21	18	10	6	4
	II. No power	139	21	59	21	18	10	6	4
Minor group									
256	Total	104	18	58	15	7	5	1	..
	II. No power	104	18	58	15	7	5	1	..
Major group									
26	Total	108	10	29	26	17	14	7	5
	I. All fuels	42	3	3	5	8	11	7	5

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(a) Electricity	41	3	2	5	8	11	7	5
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	66	7	26	21	9	3	..	..
Minor group									
260	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Minor group									
262	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
263	Total	40	3	2	5	8	11	7	4
	I. All fuels	40	3	2	5	8	11	7	4
	(a) Electricity	40	3	2	5	8	11	7	4
Minor group									
264	Total	66	7	26	21	9	3	..	..
	II. No power	66	7	26	21	9	3	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	827	336	448	30	10	3	..	..
	II. No power	827	336	448	30	10	3	..	..
Minor group									
270	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
271	Total	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
272	Total	200	44	127	18	8	3	..	..
	II. No power	200	44	127	18	8	3	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
273	Total	619	290	316	11	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	619	290	316	11	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
274	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
279	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	338	77	187	38	27	7	1	1
	I. All fuels	53	4	26	7	10	6	..	..
	(a) Electricity	53	4	26	7	10	6	..	..
	II. No power	285	73	161	31	17	1	1	1
Minor group									
280	Total	70	12	40	9	7	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	38	2	22	5	7	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	38	2	22	5	7	2	..	..
	II. No power	32	10	18	4	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	103	27	55	10	7	3	1	..
	I. All fuels	9	1	3	..	2	3	..	..
	(a) Electricity	9	1	3	..	2	3	..	..
	II. No power	94	26	52	10	5	..	1	..
Minor group									
282	Total	19	5	10	3	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	16	4	9	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
283	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
284	Total	110	15	66	16	10	2	..	1
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	108	15	66	15	10	1	..	1
Minor group									
287	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	32	17	14	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	32	17	14	..	1	..	..	..
Major group									
29	Total	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
	II. No power	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
Minor group									
292	Total	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
	II. No power	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
Major group									
30	Total	36	12	12	4	4	2	2	..
	I. All fuels	23	3	8	4	4	2	2	..
	(a) Electricity	23	3	8	4	4	2	2	..
	II. No power	13	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
300	Total	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
Minor group									
302	Total	21	5	8	4	3	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	18	3	7	4	3	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	18	3	7	4	3	..	1	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 303	Total	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 31	Total	134	66	60	..	5	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	132	66	58	..	5	2	1	..
Minor group 310	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group 311	Total	57	35	21	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	57	35	21	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group 312	Total	33	5	23	..	4	..	1	..
	II. No power	33	5	23	..	4	..	1	..
Minor group 313	Total	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group 314	Total	35	25	10	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	35	25	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 315	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 32	Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 320	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 321	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 326	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 33	Total	5	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 333	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 336	Total	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
Major group 34—35	Total	64	32	27	4	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	63	32	26	4	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	52	26	24	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 342	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 343	Total	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	..
Minor group 350	Total	50	25	23	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	50	25	23	1	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	50	25	23	1	1	..	..	..
353	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	413	142	242	23	5	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	406	137	240	23	5	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	14	7	5	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	392	130	235	22	5	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
362	Total	26	2	23	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	26	2	23	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	26	2	23	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	142	37	93	8	4	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	142	37	93	8	4	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	140	36	92	8	4	..	..	..
Minor group									
367	Total	41	20	17	3	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	34	15	15	3	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	34	15	15	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	25	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	25	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	21	11	10	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
369	Total	179	68	99	11	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	179	68	99	11	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	2	4	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	171	66	95	10	..	..	..	..
Major group									
37	Total	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
378	Total	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
Major group									
38	Total	132	28	90	6	6	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	67	17	37	5	6	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	33	4	16	5	6	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse .	34	13	21	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	65	11	53	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
384	Total	53	4	36	5	6	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	34	4	17	5	6	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	33	4	16	5	6	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
388	Total	74	22	51	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	31	12	19	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse .	31	12	19	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	43	10	32	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR DISTRICT—URBAN—*concl'd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
39	Total	336	172	148	5	11	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	292	146	132	4	10	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	288	145	130	4	9	..	..	..
	II. No power	44	26	16	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
390	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
391	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
392	Total	38	24	12	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	38	24	12	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	288	145	130	4	9	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	288	145	130	4	9	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	288	145	130	4	9	..	..	..
Minor group									
399	Total	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)									
Division									
0	Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
04	Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*cont'd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
040	Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division									
2 & 3	Total	3089	1032	1644	209	124	51	18	11
	I. All fuels	1322	440	714	76	52	26	9	5
	(a) Electricity	366	58	189	46	34	25	9	5
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	915	346	520	30	18	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	40	35	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1767	592	930	133	72	25	9	6
Major group									
20	Total	337	94	210	22	8	3	..	..
	I. All fuels	335	94	208	22	8	3	..	..
	(a) Electricity	161	25	108	20	5	3	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	133	33	95	2	3	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	40	35	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	156	27	109	14	4	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	156	27	109	14	4	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	153	25	108	14	4	2	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
202	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	120	28	87	2	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	120	28	87	2	3	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	120	28	87	2	3	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
206	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	46	34	4	6	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	46	34	4	6	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	..	..	6	1	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	38	34	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
21	Total	7	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
214	Total	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
215	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
212	Total	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
223	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	59	20	28	7	3	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	22	7	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	37	13	13	7	3	1	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	14	10	3	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	11	10	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
234	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	23	1	12	7	3	..	..	..
	II. No power	23	1	12	7	3	..	..	..
Minor group									
237	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
24	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
243	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	247	40	120	36	25	15	7	4
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	246	40	119	36	25	15	7	4
Minor group									
251	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	139	21	59	21	18	10	6	4
	II. No power	139	21	59	21	18	10	6	4
Minor group									
256	Total	104	18	58	15	7	5	1	..
	II. No power	104	18	58	15	7	5	1	..
Major group									
26	Total	108	10	29	26	17	14	7	5
	I. All fuels	42	3	3	5	8	11	7	5
	(a) Electricity	41	3	2	5	8	11	7	5
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	66	7	26	21	9	3	..	..
Minor group									
260	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
262	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
263	Total	40	3	2	5	8	11	7	4
	I. All fuels	40	3	2	5	8	11	7	4
	(a) Electricity	40	3	2	5	8	11	7	4
Minor group									
264	Total	66	7	26	21	9	3	..	..
	II. No power	66	7	26	21	9	3	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	826	335	448	30	10	3	..	..
	II. No power	826	335	448	30	10	3	..	..
Minor group									
270	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
271	Total	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
272	Total	200	44	127	18	8	3	..	..
	II. No power	200	44	127	18	8	3	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	618	289	316	11	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	618	289	316	11	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
274	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
279	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
28	Total	338	77	187	38	27	7	1	1
	I. All fuels	53	4	26	7	10	6	..	..
	(a) Electricity	53	4	26	7	10	6	..	..
	II. No power	285	73	161	31	17	1	1	1
Minor group									
280	Total	70	12	40	9	7	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	38	2	22	5	7	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	38	2	22	5	7	2	..	..
	II. No power	32	10	18	4	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	103	27	55	10	7	3	1	..
	I. All fuels	9	1	3	..	2	3	..	..
	(a) Electricity	9	1	3	..	2	3	..	..
	II. No power	94	26	52	10	5	..	1	..
Minor group									
282	Total	19	5	10	3	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	16	4	9	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
283	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
284	Total	110	15	66	16	10	2	..	1
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	108	15	66	15	10	1	..	1
Minor group									
287	Total	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-19	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and ab
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
288	Total	32	17	14	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	32	17	14	..	1	..	..	..
Major group									
29	Total	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
	II. No power	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	1
Minor group									
292	Total	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	34	6	22	4	1	..	..	..
Major group									
30	Total	36	12	12	4	4	2	2	..
	I. All fuels	23	3	8	4	4	2	2	..
	(a) Electricity	23	3	8	4	4	2	2	..
	II. No power	13	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
300	Total	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
Minor group									
302	Total	21	5	8	4	3	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	18	3	7	4	3	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	18	3	7	4	3	..	1	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
303	Total	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	132	64	60	..	5	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	130	64	58	..	5	2	1	..
Minor group									
310	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
311	Total	57	35	21	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	57	35	21	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
312	Total	33	5	23	..	4	..	1	..
	II. No power	33	5	23	..	4	..	1	..
Minor group									
313	Total	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	33	23	10	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	33	23	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
315	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
32	Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
320	Total	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
321	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
326	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
33	Total	5	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
333	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
336	Total	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
Major group									
34—35	Total	61	30	27	3	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	60	30	26	3	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	52	26	24	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
342	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
343	Total	8	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	50	25	23	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	50	25	23	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	50	25	23	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
353	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
36	Total	409	138	242	23	5	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	402	133	240	23	5	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	14	7	5	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	388	126	235	22	5	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
362	Total	26	2	23	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	26	2	23	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	26	2	23	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	142	37	93	8	4	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	142	37	93	8	4	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	140	36	92	8	4	..	..	..
Minor group									
367	Total	41	20	17	3	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	34	15	15	3	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	34	15	15	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	25	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	25	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	21	11	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	175	64	99	11	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	175	64	99	11	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	2	4	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	167	62	95	10	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
37	Total	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
378	Total	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	16	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
Major group									
38	Total	129	27	88	6	6	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	64	16	35	5	6	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	33	4	16	5	6	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	31	12	19	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	65	11	53	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
384	Total	53	4	36	5	6	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	34	4	17	5	6	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	33	4	16	5	6	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
388	Total	71	21	49	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	28	11	17	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	28	11	17	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	43	10	32	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	334	170	148	5	11	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	290	144	132	4	10	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

SRINAGAR (MUNICIPALITY)—*concl'd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 390	(a) Electricity	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	286	143	130	4	9	..	..	..
	II. No power	44	26	16	1	1	..	..	..
	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Major group 391	Total	38	24	12	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	38	24	12	1	1	..	..	..
	Total	286	143	130	4	9	..	..	..
Minor group 392	I. All fuels	286	143	130	4	9	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	286	143	130	4	9	..	..	..
	Total	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 393	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 2 & 3	Total	3905	2972	768	123	31	6	3	2
	I. All fuels	2921	2262	538	85	26	5	3	2
	(a) Electricity	18	3	8	3	..	1	1	2
	(b) Liquid fuel	49	14	23	4	4	2	2	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	868	436	386	28	16	2	..	..
	(d) Other power	1986	1809	121	50	6	..	..	..
	II. No power	984	710	230	38	5	1	..	..
	Total	2160	1882	215	57	6	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2144	1867	214	57	6	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
Major group 20	(b) Liquid fuel	28	12	14	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	122	45	73	4	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	1986	1809	121	50	6	..	..	..
	II. No power	16	15	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1785	1616	122	41	6	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1777	1608	122	41	6	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	28	12	14	2	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	1742	1595	103	38	6	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 200	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	121	44	73	4	..	..	..	..
Minor group 205	I All fuels	121	44	73	4	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	121	44	73	4	..	..	..	..
	Total	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 206	II. No power	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
207	Total	245	214	19	12	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	245	214	19	12	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	244	214	18	12	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
22	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	248	207	26	13	1	1	..	..
	II. No power	248	207	26	13	1	1	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	248	207	26	13	1	1	..	..
	II. No power	248	207	26	13	1	1	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	289	208	71	9	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	289	208	71	9	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
271	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
272	Total	12	..	5	6	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	12	..	5	6	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	276	207	66	3	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	276	207	66	3	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	323	190	102	17	7	3	3	1
	I. All fuels	28	3	10	4	4	3	3	1
	(a) Electricity	7	1	1	2	..	1	1	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	21	2	9	2	4	2	2	..
	II. No power	295	187	92	13	3	..	..	..
Minor group									
280	Total	28	3	10	4	4	3	3	1
	I. All fuels	28	3	10	4	4	3	3	1
	(a) Electricity	7	1	1	2	..	1	1	1
	(b) Liquid fuel	21	2	9	2	4	2	2	..
Minor group									
281	Total	39	26	10	2	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	39	26	10	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
283	Total	19	18	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	19	18	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
284	Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
288	Total	230	136	81	11	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	230	136	81	11	2	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	122	83	35	3	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II. No power	121	83	35	3	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
310	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	107	77	30	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	107	77	30	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	13	6	4	3	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	13	6	4	3	..	..	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
336	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34—35	Total	222	111	101	6	4	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	222	111	101	6	4	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	222	111	101	6	4	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	222	111	101	6	4	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	222	111	101	6	4	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	222	111	101	6	4	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
36	Total	374	193	153	17	9	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	374	193	153	17	9	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	374	193	153	17	9	2	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	363	189	148	15	9	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	363	189	148	15	9	2	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	363	189	148	15	9	2	..	..
Major group									
38	Total	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
388	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	152	89	59	1	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	150	88	58	1	3	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	148	87	57	1	3	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—RURAL *concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
392	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	148	87	57	1	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	148	87	57	1	3	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	148	87	57	1	3	..	..	..
Minor group									
399	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
BARAMULLA DISTRICT—URBAN									
Division									
2 & 3	Total	565	252	266	29	10	4	2	2
	I. All fuels	366	170	163	17	8	4	2	2
	(a) Electricity	67	10	40	4	6	4	2	1
	(b) Liquid Fuel	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	223	95	113	12	2	..	..	1
	(d) Other power	74	65	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	199	82	103	12	2	..	..	..
Major group									
20	Total	184	95	79	7	1	1	..	1
	I. All fuels	184	95	79	7	1	1	..	1
	(a) Electricity	37	8	25	1	1	1	..	1
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	73	22	45	6	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	74	65	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	79	47	28	1	1	1	..	1
	I. All fuels	79	47	28	1	1	1	..	1
	(a) Electricity	34	7	23	1	1	1	..	1
	(d) Other power	45	40	5	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	69	19	44	6	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	69	19	44	6	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	69	19	44	6	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
207	Total	32	26	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	32	26	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	29	25	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
22	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	22	7	13	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	14	4	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	8	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	35	11	17	6	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	35	11	17	6	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
253	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	34	11	16	6	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	34	11	16	6	1	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	80	33	43	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	80	33	43	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	80	33	43	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	80	33	43	3	1	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	56	17	28	2	4	3	2	..
	I. All fuels	22	2	10	1	4	3	2	..
	(a) Electricity	21	2	9	1	4	3	2	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	34	15	18	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
280	Total	20	3	7	1	4	3	2	..
	I. All fuels	19	2	7	1	4	3	2	..
	(a) Electricity	18	2	6	1	4	3	2	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	7	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
287	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	26	11	15	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	26	11	15	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
31	Total	22	15	6	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	22	15	6	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	11	6	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	11	6	4	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Minor group									
334	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Major group									
34—35	Total	12	7	3	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	12	7	3	2	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	11	7	3	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
340	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
343	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	9	6	2	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	9	6	2	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	9	6	2	1	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
36	Total	65	30	32	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	63	28	32	2	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	63	28	32	2	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
367	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	51	21	27	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	51	21	27	2	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	51	21	27	2	1	..	..	..
Major group									
37	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
378	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

BARAMULLA DISTRICT—URBAN—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
38	Total	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
388	Total	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	77	35	36	5	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	69	33	31	4	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	..	5	2	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	61	33	26	2	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
392	Total	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	59	31	26	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	59	31	26	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	59	31	26	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
399	Total	14	4	7	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	10	2	5	2	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	..	5	2	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

LADAKH DISTRICT—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
2 & 3	Total	2360	2359	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	2360	2359	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2358	2357	..	..	..	1	..	..
Major group									
20	Total	2358	2357	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	2358	2357	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	2358	2357	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	2358	2357	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	2358	2357	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	2358	2357	..	..	..	1	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

LADAKH DISTRICT—URBAN

Division	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
2 & 3	Total	85	72	12	..	..	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	79	70	9	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	78	69	9	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
20	Total	78	69	9	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	78	69	9	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	78	69	9	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

LADAKH DISTRICT—URBAN—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
200	Total	78	69	9	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	78	69	9	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	78	69	9	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Minor group									
235	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Major group									
27	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

LADAKH DISTRICT—URBAN—*concl'd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
39	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
2 & 3	Total	3994	3804	177	5	3	5	..	..
	I. All fuels	3551	3432	106	5	3	5	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	7	..	..	1	1	5	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	319	255	61	3	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	3225	3177	45	1	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	443	372	71	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
20	Total	3259	3201	55	1	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3230	3181	46	1	2	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	3225	3177	45	1	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	29	20	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	3097	3041	53	1	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3068	3021	44	1	2	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	3068	3021	44	1	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	29	20	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	157	156	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	157	156	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	157	156	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
235	Total	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	167	146	21	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	167	146	21	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
251	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	166	145	21	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	166	145	21	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	92	83	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	92	83	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	92	83	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	92	83	9	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	34	18	9	1	1	5	..	..
	I. All fuels	7	..	..	1	1	5	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	7	..	..	1	1	5	..	..
	II. No power	27	18	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
280	Total	7	..	..	1	1	5	..	..
	I. All fuels	7	..	..	1	1	5	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	7	..	..	1	1	5	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
284	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
288	Total	23	15	8	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	23	15	8	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	116	93	23	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	116	93	23	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
310	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	99	77	22	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	99	77	22	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34—35	Total	50	39	9	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	50	39	9	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	50	39	9	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	50	39	9	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	50	39	9	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	50	39	9	2	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	231	179	51	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	231	179	51	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	231	179	51	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
362	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III--CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT--RURAL--*concl'd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
365	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	227	176	50	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	227	176	50	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	227	176	50	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
DODA DISTRICT--URBAN									
Division									
2 & 3	Total	305	186	118	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	144	103	41	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	89	55	34	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	48	47	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	161	83	77	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
20	Total	67	56	11	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	67	56	11	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	15	9	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	48	47	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	50	45	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	50	45	5	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III--CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT--URBAN--*cont'd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-19 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(b) Liquid fuel	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	46	45	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
22	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
25	Total	10	6	3	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	6	3	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	10	6	3	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	6	3	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	110	56	54	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	110	56	54	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	110	56	54	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	110	56	54	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
280	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	32	17	15	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	32	17	15	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
313	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34-35	Total	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
343	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	28	20	8	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	27	19	8	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	27	19	8	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
362	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
367	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	20	12	8	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	20	12	8	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	20	12	8	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
38	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
384	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
388	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	42	25	17	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	40	23	17	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	40	23	17	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DODA DISTRICT—URBAN—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
392	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	40	23	17	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	40	23	17	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	40	23	17	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
2 & 3	Total	5157	4796	354	2	2	3	..	..
	I. All fuels	3664	3490	167	2	2	3	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	723	613	108	2	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2939	2877	59	..	..	3	..	..
	II. No power	1493	1306	187	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
20	Total	2967	2900	64	..	..	3	..	..
	I. All fuels	2967	2900	64	..	..	3	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	28	23	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2939	2877	59	..	..	3	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	2429	2380	46	..	..	3	..	..
	I. All fuels	2429	2380	46	..	..	3	..	..
	(d) Other power	2429	2380	46	..	..	3	..	..
Minor group									
202	Total	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	510	497	13	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	510	497	13	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	510	497	13	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES ,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT—RURAL—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
23	Total	36	35	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	36	35	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	36	35	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	36	35	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	736	698	38	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	736	698	38	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	736	698	38	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	736	698	38	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	62	53	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	62	53	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	62	53	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	62	53	9	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	92	75	15	..	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	90	75	15	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
280	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	21	19	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. No power	21	19	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
284	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	65	53	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	65	53	12	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	565	441	124	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	565	441	124	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	406	319	87	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	406	319	87	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
313	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	158	121	37	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	158	121	37	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
333	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
336	Total	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34—35	Total	63	52	11	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	63	52	11	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	63	52	11	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT—RURAL—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
350	Total	63	52	11	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	63	52	11	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	63	52	11	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	573	492	79	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	572	491	79	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	572	491	79	2	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
367	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	566	485	79	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	566	485	79	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	566	485	79	2	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	54	42	12	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	54	42	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	54	42	12	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	54	42	12	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	54	42	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	54	42	12	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT—URBAN

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
0	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
04	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
045	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division									
2 & 3	Total	196	143	50	2	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	128	92	34	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	100	69	30	1	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	23	21	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	68	51	16	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
20	Total	62	34	26	1	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	62	34	26	1	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	34	11	22	1	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	23	21	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	21	18	2	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	21	18	2	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT—URBAN—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
202	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	28	9	18	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	28	9	18	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	28	9	18	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
22	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
231	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
26	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III--CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT--URBAN--*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
264	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	22	20	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	22	20	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	22	20	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	22	20	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	28	18	10	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	28	18	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	22	13	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	22	13	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
336	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III--CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT--URBAN--*concl'd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-19	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
34-35	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	26	22	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	22	18	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	22	18	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
367	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	21	17	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	21	17	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	21	17	4	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	38	35	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	38	35	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	38	35	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	38	35	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	38	35	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	38	35	3	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division									
2 & 3	Total	2668	2014	590	24	17	9	9	5
	I. All fuels	1693	1227	410	22	13	9	7	5
	(a) Electricity	68	4	39	10	9	5	1	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	90	16	72	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	991	698	265	11	3	3	6	5
	(d) Other power	544	509	34	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	975	787	180	2	4	..	2	..
Major group									
20	Total	807	636	165	3	2	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	805	635	164	3	2	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	40	3	34	2	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	87	15	71	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	134	108	25	1	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	544	509	34	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
200	Total	555	423	128	2	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	555	423	128	2	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	40	3	34	2	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	87	15	71	..	..	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	428	405	23	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
202	Total	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—RURAL—contd.

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
206	Total	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	116	104	11	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	116	104	11	..	1	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	116	104	11	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	123	99	23	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	123	99	23	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	123	99	23	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
21	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
214	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	229	168	60	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	226	166	60	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
233	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
234	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	224	164	60	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	224	164	60	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
237	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
25	Total	31	30	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
254	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	144	126	18	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	144	126	18	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	144	126	18	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	144	126	18	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
28	Total	149	116	29	2	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	145	116	27	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
280	Total	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	39	28	10	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	39	28	10	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	31	28	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	31	28	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
283	Total	49	41	8	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	49	41	8	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	26	19	6	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	26	19	6	..	1	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	423	348	71	1	2	..	1	..
	II. No power	423	348	71	1	2	..	1	..
Minor group									
310	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	354	287	63	1	2	..	1	..
	II. No power	354	287	63	1	2	..	1	..
Minor group									
314	Total	67	60	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	67	60	7	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
32	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Minor group									
322	Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
335	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
337	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Major group									
34-35	Total	204	113	66	10	1	3	6	5
	I. All fuels	204	113	66	10	1	3	6	5
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	203	113	66	9	1	3	6	5
Minor group									
340	Total	37	3	10	9	1	3	6	5
	I. All fuels	37	3	10	9	1	3	6	5
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	37	3	10	9	1	3	6	5
Minor group									
343	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100	
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Minor group										
350	Total	166	110	56	..	..	..	..	..	
	I. All fuels	166	110	56	..	..	..	..	..	
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	166	110	56	..	..	..	..	..	
Major group										
36	Total	574	407	156	6	3	1	1	..	
	I. All fuels	574	407	156	6	3	1	1	..	
	(a) Electricity	11	..	2	5	2	1	1	..	
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	563	407	154	1	1	..	..	..	
Minor group										
362	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Minor group										
365	Total	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	I. All fuels	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	(a) Electricity	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Minor group										
367	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Minor group										
369	Total	569	406	155	5	2	1	..	..	
	I. All fuels	569	406	155	5	2	1	..	..	
	(a) Electricity	7	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	562	406	154	1	1	..	..	..	
Major group										
37	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	I. All fuels	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Minor group										
376	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
378	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Major group									
38	Total	23	9	8	2	4	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	22	9	7	2	4	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	16	9	6	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
384	Total	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
388	Total	14	8	5	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	13	8	4	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	13	8	4	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	76	61	13	..	1	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	72	60	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	72	60	12	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Minor group									
392	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—RURAL—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
393	Total	72	60	12	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	72	60	12	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	72	60	12	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
396	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Minor group									
399	Total	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN									
Division									
0	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
04	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
045	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Division									
2 & 3	Total	1593	639	792	93	42	19	4	4
	I. All fuels	959	397	455	65	21	15	3	3
	(a) Electricity	298	74	144	48	13	14	2	3
	(b) Liquid fuel	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	642	313	303	17	7	1	1	..
	(d) Other power	14	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	634	242	337	28	21	4	1	1
Major group									
20	Total	253	68	166	11	5	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	245	64	162	11	5	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	56	5	40	7	2	1	1	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN *contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 200	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	175	52	115	4	3	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	14	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	58	6	42	6	2	1	1	..
Minor group 202	I. All fuels	58	6	42	6	2	1	1	..
	(a) Electricity	50	4	36	6	2	1	1	..
	(d) Other power	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	11	2	5	2	2	..	..	..
Minor group 204	I. All fuels	11	2	5	2	2	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	11	2	5	2	2	..	..	..
	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 205	Total	42	15	26	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	42	15	26	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	42	15	26	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 206	I. All fuels	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	12	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 207	I. All fuels	12	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	119	35	81	2	1	..	..	..
Minor group 209	I. All fuels	119	35	81	2	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	119	35	81	2	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group 21	Total	27	14	10	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	9	3	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	14	8	3	2	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 214	II. No power	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	14	5	8	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 215	II. No power	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	11	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 216	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 219	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 22	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 224	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 23	Total	75	41	23	2	9	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	25	16	8	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	13	6	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	75	41	23	2	9	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 30	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	50	25	15	1	9	..	..	..
	Total	13	7	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 13	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 4	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	44	21	13	1	9	..	..	..
	II. No power	44	21	13	1	9	..	..	..
	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 5	II. No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 5	Total	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 260	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 263	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	223	75	124	14	6	3	1	..
	I. All fuels	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	217	74	120	13	6	3	1	..
Major group 27	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	7	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group 270	I. All fuels	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	206	71	115	12	5	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 271	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	204	70	114	12	5	2	1	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group 272	Total	206	71	115	12	5	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	204	70	114	12	5	2	1	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group 273	II. No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group 277	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
278	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	71	24	37	5	3	1	..	1
	I. All fuels	22	5	13	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	20	4	12	4	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	49	19	24	1	3	1	..	1
Minor group									
280	Total	16	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	16	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	15	2	12	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	46	17	24	1	3	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	45	17	24	..	3	1	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
287	Total	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	II. No power	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Major group									
30	Total	35	13	10	1	10	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	18	6	2	1	8	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	18	6	2	1	8	..	..	1
	II. No power	17	7	8	..	2	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
300	Total	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Minor group									
301	Total	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
Minor group									
302	Total	6	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
303	Total	17	7	8	..	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	17	7	8	..	2	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	182	71	109	2	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	182	71	109	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	152	53	98	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	152	53	98	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	29	17	11	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	29	17	11	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
315	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
32	Total	10	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	10	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	1	2	4	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
320	Total	10	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	10	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	1	2	4	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	58	14	15	27	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	50	13	14	21	2	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	17	..	..	16	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	33	13	14	5	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
331	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
335	Total	26	2	1	23	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	18	1	..	17	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
336	Total	29	10	14	4	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	29	10	14	4	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	29	10	14	4	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
339	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34—35	Total	47	26	19	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	46	25	19	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	46	25	19	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
340	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
341	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
342	Total	15	5	8	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	5	8	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	15	5	8	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	28	18	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	28	18	10	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	28	18	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
353	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
356	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	198	119	65	9	2	1	2	..
	I. All fuels	183	116	57	6	1	1	2	..
	(a) Electricity	12	5	5	..	..	1	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	171	111	52	6	1	..	1	..
	II. No power	15	3	8	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
362	Total	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 364	(a) Electricity	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group 365	II. No power	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
	Total	32	8	22	1	..	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	32	8	22	1	..	..	1	..
Minor group 367	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	31	8	21	1	..	..	1	..
	Total	19	9	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 368	I. All fuels	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 369	II. No power	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 37	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	134	98	30	3	1	1	1	..
	I. All fuels	134	98	30	3	1	1	1	..
Minor group 375	(a) Electricity	7	2	3	..	..	1	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	127	96	27	3	1	..	..	..
	Total	18	4	13	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group 375	I. All fuels	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 378	Total	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
Major group 38	Total	159	50	90	14	3	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	133	41	75	12	3	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	95	24	56	12	1	2	..	..
Minor group 384	(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	36	16	19	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	26	9	15	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group 388	Total	108	25	66	12	3	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	103	25	61	12	3	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	95	24	56	12	1	2	..	..
Minor group 389	(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 39	Total	48	24	22	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	28	15	13	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	28	15	13	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 39	II. No power	20	9	9	2	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 39	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	229	112	106	1	..	10	..	..
Major group 39	I. All fuels	187	95	81	1	..	10	..	..
	(a) Electricity	21	10	1	..	..	10	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU DISTRICT—URBAN—*concd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 390	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse . .	165	84	80	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	42	17	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 392	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 393	Total	29	12	17	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	29	12	17	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	161	81	79	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 394	I. All fuels	161	81	79	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse . .	161	81	79	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 396	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 399	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	35	18	7	..	..	10	..	..
	I. All fuels	25	14	1	..	..	10	..	..
	(a) Electricity	20	10	..	..	..	10	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse . .	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..

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Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group 04	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 045	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Total	1149	386	625	88	33	9	4	4
	I. All fuels	693	230	369	62	21	5	3	3
	(a) Electricity	261	70	125	44	13	4	2	3
	(b) Liquid fuel	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	1
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse . .	424	156	241	18	7	1	1	..
	(d) Other power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	456	156	256	26	12	4	1	1
	Total	182	46	119	9	5	2	1	..
Major group 20	I. All fuels	175	43	115	9	5	2	1	..
	(a) Electricity	28	3	16	5	2	1	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse . .	144	28	98	4	3	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	22	2	12	4	2	1	1	..
Minor group 200	I. All fuels	22	2	12	4	2	1	1	..
	(a) Electricity	22	2	12	4	2	1	1	..
	Total	9	1	4	2	2	..	..	..
Minor group 202	I. All fuels	9	1	4	2	2	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse . .	9	1	4	2	2	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
204	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
205	Total	34	9	24	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	34	9	24	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	34	9	24	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
206	Total	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
207	Total	8	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	101	28	70	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	101	28	70	2	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	101	28	70	2	1	..	..	..
Major group									
21	Total	20	11	6	2	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	13	8	2	2	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	13	8	2	2	..	..	..	1
	II. No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
214	Total	9	3	5	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
215	Total	10	8	..	1	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	10	8	..	1	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	10	8	..	1	..	..	..	1

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—19 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
216	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
22	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
224	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	24	14	8	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	16	9	5	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	12	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
233	Total	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
234	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
237	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
26	Total	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Minor group									
260	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Minor group									
263	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	173	52	98	13	6	3	1	..
	I. All fuels	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	167	51	94	12	6	3	1	..
Minor group									
270	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
271	Total	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	..
	II. No power	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group									
272	Total	7	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
273	Total	156	48	89	11	5	2	1	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	154	47	88	11	5	2	1	..
Minor group									
277	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
278	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	57	21	28	3	3	1	..	1
	I. All fuels	17	4	11	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	15	4	9	2	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	40	17	17	1	3	1	..	1
Minor group									
280	Total	13	2	10	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	13	2	10	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	12	2	9	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	38	16	17	1	3	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	37	16	17	..	3	1	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
287	Total	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	II. No power	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Major group									
30	Total	35	13	10	1	10	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	18	6	2	1	8	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	18	6	2	1	8	..	..	1
	II. No power	17	7	8	..	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
300	Total	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
	I. All fuels	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
	(a) Electricity	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Minor group									
301	Total	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	8	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
Minor group									
302	Total	6	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Minor group									
303	Total	17	7	8	..	2	..	..	..
	II. No power	17	7	8	..	2	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	122	43	77	2	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	122	43	77	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	103	32	70	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	103	32	70	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	18	10	7	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	18	10	7	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
315	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
32	Total	10	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	10	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	1	2	4	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
320	Total	10	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	10	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	1	2	4	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
33	Total	57	13	15	27	2	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	49	12	14	21	2	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	17	..	..	16	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	32	12	14	5	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
331	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
335	Total	25	1	1	23	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	17	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	8	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
336	Total	29	10	14	4	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	29	10	14	4	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	29	10	14	4	1	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
339	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34-35	Total	27	10	15	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	26	9	15	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	26	9	15	1	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
340	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
341	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
342	Total	15	5	8	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	5	8	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	15	5	8	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
350	Total	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
353	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
356	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-19	50-99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
36	Total	104	36	54	9	2	1	2	..
	I. All fuels	89	33	46	6	1	1	2	..
	(a) Electricity	12	5	5	..	..	1	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	77	28	41	6	1	..	1	..
	II. No power	15	3	8	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
362	Total	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
364	Total	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	32	8	22	1	..	..	1	..
	I. All fuels	32	8	22	1	..	..	1	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	31	8	21	1	..	..	1	..
Minor group									
367	Total	19	9	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	41	15	20	3	1	1	1	..
	I. All fuels	41	15	20	3	1	1	1	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group	(a) Electricity	7	2	3	..	..	1	1	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	34	13	17	3	1	..	..	..
	Total	18	4	13	..	1	..	..	..
Minor group	I. All fuels	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
	I All fuels	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	17	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
Major group	Total	136	37	80	14	3	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	112	30	65	12	3	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	94	23	56	12	1	2	..	..
Minor group	(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	16	6	9	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	24	7	15	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	107	24	66	12	3	2	..	..
	I. All fuels	102	24	61	12	3	2	..	..
	(a) Electricity	94	23	56	12	1	2	..	..
Minor group	(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	26	12	12	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	18	7	9	2	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group	Total	130	82	97	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	143	69	73	1	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	20	9	11	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	122	59	62	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	37	13	24	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	25	9	16	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	25	9	16	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	118	56	61	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	118	56	61	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	118	56	61	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

JAMMU MUNICIPALITY—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
399	Total	34	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	24	13	11	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	19	9	10	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—RURAL

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 2 & 3	Total	4145	3607	519	17	1	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	2411	2125	272	12	1	1	..	..
	(a) Electricity	15	2	12	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	15	3	11	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	826	645	176	3	1	1	..	..
	(d) Other power	1555	1475	73	7	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1734	1482	247	5	..	..	..	..
Major group 20	Total	1707	1563	134	10	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1698	1563	125	10	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	12	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	13	2	10	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	118	86	31	1	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	1555	1475	73	7	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 200	Total	1219	1142	70	7	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1219	1142	70	7	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	11	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	12	2	9	1	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	1196	1140	51	5	..	..	..	..
Minor group 202	Total	28	11	16	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	28	11	16	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	28	11	16	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group 205	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 206	Total	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
207	Total	361	335	24	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	361	335	24	2	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	359	335	22	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
209	Total	88	73	15	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	88	73	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	88	73	15	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
21	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
212	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
23	Total	232	157	73	2	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	228	154	72	2	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
230	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
235	Total	228	154	72	2	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	228	154	72	2	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group									
25	Total	629	581	48	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	629	581	48	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
255	Total	629	581	48	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	629	581	48	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
27	Total	100	90	9	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	100	90	9	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
273	Total	100	90	9	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	100	90	9	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	128	106	21	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	128	106	21	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	94	79	15	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	94	79	15	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
282	Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	32	27	4	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	32	27	4	1	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	638	549	88	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	638	549	88	1	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
310	Total	10	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No. power	10	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	565	489	75	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	565	489	75	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 314	Total	63	59	4	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	63	59	4	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 34-35	Total	174	129	43	1	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	174	129	43	1	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	174	129	43	1	..	1	..	..
Minor group 340	Total	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Minor group 350	Total	170	126	43	1	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	170	126	43	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	170	126	43	1	..	..	..	..
Major group 36	Total	439	357	80	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	439	357	80	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	439	357	80	1	1	..	..	..
Minor group 362	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 365	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 368	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—RURAL—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group 369	Total	432	353	77	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	432	353	77	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	432	353	77	1	1	..	..	..
Major group 38	Total	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 388	Total	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 39	Total	91	69	22	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	91	69	22	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	90	69	21	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 393	Total	90	69	21	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	90	69	21	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	90	69	21	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 399	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
KATHUA DISTRICT—URBAN									
Division 2 & 3	Total	207	133	71	2	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	103	55	46	1	1	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major group 20	(a) Electricity	12	4	6	1	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	74	37	37	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	15	13	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	104	78	25	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	41	21	18	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	41	21	18	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	7	1	4	1	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	18	7	11	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 200	(d) Other power	15	13	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	11	4	5	1	1	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	11	4	5	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	6	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 205	I. All fuels	12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other power	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIE
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	1
			person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	per persons and
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Major group 21	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 230	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group 25	II. No power	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	34	24	10	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group 255	II. No power	34	24	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Major group 27	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
273	Total	34	24	10	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	34	24	10	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
28	Total	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
280	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
281	Total	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
287	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
288	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
31	Total	27	22	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	27	22	5	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
311	Total	23	18	5	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	23	18	5	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
314	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
34-35	Total	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment						
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
350	Total	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
36	Total	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
365	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
368	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
369	Total	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
37	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
378	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
38	Total	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..

**E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

KATHUA DISTRICT—URBAN—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
388	Total	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
389	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Major group									
39	Total	28	15	13	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	25	12	13	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	25	12	13	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
392	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
393	Total	25	12	13	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	25	12	13	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood and Baggasse	25	12	13	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
399	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

**II—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES,
POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

POONCH DISTRICT—URBAN—*concl.*

Division Major group and Minor groups of I. S. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group									
	Total	28	21	7	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	23	17	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	23	17	6	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
	Total	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II. No power	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor group									
	Total	23	17	6	..	..	..	..	..
	I. All fuels	23	17	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, wood & Baggasse	23	17	6	..	..	..	..	..

E-III. 1 PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS, TO 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

State/ District		All factories and workshops	Division 0	Major group 04	Minor group 040	Minor group 043	Minor group 045	Division 2 & 3	Major group 20	Minor group 200	Minor group 205	Major group 207	Minor group 209
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	R	1000	(N)	(N)	..	(N)	(N)	1000	562	453	..	81	7
	U	1000	1	1	1	..	(N)	999	190	85	54	20	27
Anantnag District	R	1000	1	1	..	..	1	999	493	294	..	138	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	311	115	157	..	..
Srinagar District	R	1000	1	1	..	1	..	999	436	249	..	140	..
	U	1000	2	2	2	..	..	998	112	53	38	..	..
Baramulla District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	553	457	..	63	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	326	140	122	..	..
Ladakh District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	999	999	..	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	917	917	..	..	..
Doda District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	816	775	..	39	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	220	164	..	..	26
Udhampur District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	575	471	..	99	..
	U	1000	5	5	..	..	5	995	315	107	..	..	142
Jammu District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	302	208	..	..	46
	U	1000	1	1	..	..	1	999	159	36	..	..	75
Kathua District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	412	294	..	87	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	198	..	..	58	82
Poonch District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	586	550	..	34	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	255	236	..	..	..

E-III. 1 PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS, TO 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES— contd.

State/ District		All factories and workshops	Major group 21	Minor group 214	Minor group 215	Major group 22	Minor group 224	Major group 23	Minor group 230	Minor group 233	Minor group 235	Major group 24	Major group 25	Minor group 255
1		2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	R	1000	(N)	..	..	(N)	(N)	23	1	..	22	..	89	86
	U	1000	6	3	2	4	4	30	5	9	15	(N)	49	32
Anantnag District	R	1000	..	..	..	1	(N)	31	1	..	30	..	101	100
	U	1000	..	..	..	11	11	37	..	25	11	1	54	45
Srinagar District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	25	..	125	107
	U	1000	2	2	..	1	..	19	..	6	7	(N)	79	45
Baramulla District	R	1000	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	64	64
	U	1000	..	..	..	2	..	39	..	..	16	..	62	60
Ladakh District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	..
Doda District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	42	42
	U	1000	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	33	33
Udhampur District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	143	143
	U	1000	..	..	..	15	15	20	..	..	15	..	..	..
Jammu District	R	1000	(N)	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	84	..	12	11
	U	1000	17	9	7	1	..	47	8	..	28	..	2	..
Kathua District	R	1000	(N)	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	55	..	152	152
	U	1000	5	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	92	..	10	5
Poonch District	R	1000	(N)	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	5	..	74	74
	U	1000	21	25	..	62	62	12	..	..	..	..	6	..

E-III. 1 PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES—contd.

State/ District		All factories and workshops	Minor group 256	Major group 26	Minor group 263	Minor group 264	Major group 27	Minor group 272	Minor group 273	Major group 28	Minor group 280	Minor group 281	Minor group 282	Minor group 283
1		2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	R	1000	2	1	(N)	(N)	52	5	46	40	..	11	2	2
	U	1000	16	15	6	9	209	29	177	78	17	27	..	..
Anantnag District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	86	..	85	66	..	18	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	192	..	189	64	..	20	..	..
Srinagar District	R	1000	18	7	3	4	142	50	92	51	..	..	4	..
	U	1000	33	35	13	21	265	64	198	108	..	33	..	..
Baramulla District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	74	..	71	83	..	10	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	141	..	141	99	35	..	..	..
Ladakh District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..
Doda District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	8	..	..	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	360	..	360	13	..	..	..	..
Udhampur District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	18	..	4	..	..
	U	1000	..	5	..	..	112	..	112	31	..	20	..	..
Jammu District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	54	..	54	56	..	15	..	18
	U	1000	..	1	..	..	140	..	129	45	10	29	..	..
Kathua District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	31	..	23	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	164	..	164	73	..	43	..	..
Poonch District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	35	..	35	28	..	25	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	131	..	131	37	..	19	..	..

E-III. 1 PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS, TO 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES—contd.

State/ District		All factories and workshops	Minor group 284	Minor group 288	Major group 29	Minor group 292	Major group 30	Minor group 302	Minor group 303	Major group 31	Minor group 311	Minor group 312	Minor group 314	Major group 32
1		2	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	R	1000	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	71	58	..	12	(N)
	U	1000	16	12	5	5	10	4	4	65	44	5	15	2
Anantnag District	R	1000	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	38	36	..	..	..
	U	1000	..	24	..	..	1	..	..	15	9	..	..	..
Srinagar District	R	1000	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	30	22	..	8	..
	U	1000	35	..	11	11	12	7	..	43	18	11	..	2
Baramulla District	R	1000	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	31	27	..	..	..
	U	1000	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	39	19	..	..	..
Ladakh District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doda District	R	1000	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	29	25	..	3	..
	U	1000	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	105	69	..	33	..
Udhampur District	R	1000	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	110	79	..	31	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	112	..	30	..
Jammu District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	133	..	25	1
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	22	..	11	114	95	..	18	6
Kathua District	R	1000	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	154	136	..	15	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	111	..	..	..
Poonch District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	63	..	21	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	149	106	..	..	..

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E-III. 1 PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES—*contd.*

State/ District		All factories and workshops	Minor group 320	Major group 33	Minor group 335	Minor group 336	Major group 34 & 35	Minor group 340	Minor group 342	Minor group 343	Minor group 350	Major group 36	Minor group 365	Minor group 368
1		2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	R	1000	..	(N)	(N)	(N)	46	2	..	..	44	93	1	1
	U	1000	2	9	4	5	25	..	2	2	20	120	29	..
Anantnag District	R	1000	..	1	(N)	..	79	2	..	..	77	68	..	5
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	28	105	23	..
Srinagar District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	73	4	..	..	68	75	9	..
	U	1000	1	2	..	..	20	..	..	4	16	132	45	..
Baramulla District	R	1000	..	(N)	..	..	57	..	..	..	57	96	..	..
	U	1000	..	2	..	..	21	..	..	..	16	115	..	..
Ladakh District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..
Doda District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	58	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	16	92	..	..
Udhampur District	R	1000	..	2	..	1	12	..	..	..	12	111	..	..
	U	1000	..	5	..	..	25	..	..	..	25	132	..	..
Jammu District	R	1000	..	1	..	..	76	14	..	..	62	215	..	..
	U	1000	6	36	16	18	30	..	9	..	18	124	20	..
Kathua District	R	1000	..	..	..	..	42	1	..	..	41	106	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	72	73	..	..
Poonch District	R	1000	..	1	..	..	51	..	..	..	51	118	..	..
	U	1000	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	25	87	..	..

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E-III. 1 PROPORTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES—*concl.*

State/ District		All factories and workshops	Minor group 369	Major group 37	Minor group 378	Major group 38	Minor group 384	Minor group 388	Major group 39	Minor group 392	Minor group 393	Minor group 399
1		2	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	R	1000	90	(N)	..	1	..	1	22	..	21	(N)
	U	1000	67	6	6	47	24	21	129	12	107	8
Anantnag District	R	1000	62	..	..	1	..	1	34	..	32	2
	U	1000	58	2	..	24	11	12	154	..	146	..
Srinagar District	R	1000	65	..	..	2	..	..	31	..	31	..
	U	1000	57	5	5	42	17	24	108	12	92	..
Baramulla District	R	1000	93	..	..	1	..	1	39	..	38	..
	U	1000	90	2	..	16	..	14	136	..	104	25
Ladakh District	R	1000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1000	35	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..
Doda District	R	1000	57	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
	U	1000	66	..	..	10	..	..	138	..	131	..
Udhampur District	R	1000	110	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
	U	1000	106	..	..	..	..	..	193	..	193	..
Jammu District	R	1000	213	1	..	9	..	5	28	..	27	..
	U	1000	84	11	11	100	68	30	144	18	101	..
Kathua District	R	1000	104	..	..	1	..	..	22	..	22	..
	U	1000	48	5	..	34	..	29	135	..	121	..
Poonch District	R	1000	117	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..
	U	1000	68	19	..	6	..	..	174	..	143	..

E-III. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

State/District/(Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Electricity						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE R	140	527	97	91	91	38	16
U	207	489	155	69	53	16	11
Anantnag District R	161	452	65	0	226	64	32
U	267	216	467	50	0	0	0
Srinagar District R	222	463	37	148	74	56	0
U	163	520	126	89	65	24	13
Srinagar Municipality U	158	516	126	93	68	25	14
Baramulla District R	167	444	167	0	56	55	111
U	149	597	60	89	60	30	15
Ladakh District R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doda District R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udhampur District R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U	250	500	0	0	250	0	0
Jammu District R	59	574	147	132	73	15	0
U	248	483	161	44	47	7	10
Jammu Municipality U	268	479	169	50	15	8	11
Kathua District R	133	800	67	0	0	0	0
U	334	500	83	83	0	0	0
Poonch District R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U	625	375	0	0	0	0	0

IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Liquid fuel							Coal, wood & Bagasse			
1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
295	558	46	37	41	9	14	648	323	17	8
333	542	42	83	0	0	0	434	524	26	15
593	222	0	37	37	0	111	511	452	24	10
333	334	0	333	0	0	0	323	641	11	23
539	346	115	0	0	0	0	491	453	30	21
1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	565	32	20
1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	568	33	20
286	469	81	82	41	41	0	502	445	32	19
0	500	500	0	0	0	0	426	507	54	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0
0	0	143	143	714	0	0	799	191	10	0
143	857	0	0	0	0	0	618	382	0	0
0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	848	149	3	0
1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	307	10	0
178	800	11	0	11	0	0	704	268	11	3
600	200	0	200	0	0	0	487	471	28	11
400	400	0	200	0	0	0	367	567	45	17
200	733	67	0	0	0	0	781	213	4	1
500	500	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	0
1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	811	185	4	0
0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	795	182	23	0

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E-III. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

State/District/(Rural Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above 1	Coal, wood & Bagasse			Other			
	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE R	2	1	1	947	42	10	1
U	1	(N)	(N)	873	127	0	0
Anantnag District . . . R	3	0	0	853	111	34	2
U	2	0	0	835	165	0	0
Srinagar District . . . R	1	4	0	898	77	23	2
U	1	0	0	875	125	0	0
Srinagar Municipality . U	1	0	0	875	125	0	0
Baramulla District . . . R	2	0	0	911	61	25	3
U	0	0	4	878	122	0	0
Ladakh District . . . R	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0
U	0	0	0	885	115	0	0
Doda District . . . R	0	0	0	985	14	(N)	1
U	0	0	0	979	21	0	0
Udhampur District . . . R	0	0	0	979	20	0	0
U	0	0	0	913	87	0	0
Jammu District . . . R	3	6	5	936	62	0	2
U	2	1	0	500	500	0	0
Jammu Municipality . U	2	2	0	667	333	0	0
Kathua District . . . R	1	0	0	949	47	4	0
U	0	0	0	867	133	0	0
Poonch District . . . R	0	0	0	973	26	1	0
U	0	0	0	892	108	0	0

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IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.

Power	No Power					
	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons
	27	28	29	30	31	32
(N)	0	0	0	784	190	17
0	0	0	0	405	490	59
(N)	0	0	0	763	220	12
0	0	0	0	509	390	59
0	0	0	0	651	236	63
0	0	0	0	339	523	75
0	0	0	0	338	524	75
0	0	0	0	721	234	39
0	0	0	0	412	518	60
(N)	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	333	500	0
0	0	0	0	840	160	0
0	0	0	0	516	478	6
1	0	0	0	0	875	125
0	0	0	0	750	235	15
0	0	0	0	807	185	2
0	0	0	0	382	531	44
0	0	0	0	342	562	57
0	0	0	0	855	142	3
0	0	0	0	750	240	10
0	0	0	0	741	238	17
0	0	0	0	667	319	14

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divisions	Major group 04	Minor group 045	Division 2&3	Major group 20	Minor groups				Major group 21	Minor groups		
						200	205	207	209		214	215	
Jammu & Kashmir State	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rural													
I. All fuels	724	667	1000	724	997	997	1000	1000	1000	333	0	0	
Electricity	5	0	0	5	6	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel	6	0	0	6	9	11	0	N	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	188	667	1000	188	48	0	1000	0	1000	333	0	0	
Other Power	525	0	0	525	934	980	0	998	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power	276	333	0	276	3	3	0	0	0	667	1000	0	
Urban													
I. All fuels	531	222	1000	531	990	993	1000	1000	1000	500	208	1000	
Electricity	116	0	0	116	241	505	0	136	0	475	208	1000	
Liquid Fuel	4	0	0	3	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	354	222	1000	355	442	0	1000	0	1000	25	0	0	
Other Power	57	0	0	57	300	473	0	864	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power	469	778	0	469	10	7	0	0	0	500	792	0	
Anantnag District													
Rural													
I. All fuels	678	1000	1000	678	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	
Electricity	5	0	0	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel	5	0	0	5	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	243	1000	1000	242	124	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	
Other Power	425	0	0	426	862	977	0	1000	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power	322	0	0	322	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Urban													
I. All fuels	632	0	0	632	986	962	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	
Electricity	66	0	0	66	165	438	0	38	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel	3	0	0	3	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	476	0	0	476	539	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	
Other Power	87	0	0	87	278	514	0	962	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power	368	0	0	368	14	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/ Town with population of 5,000 and above	I													
	Major group 23	Minor groups 230 233			Major groups 25 26			Minor group 263	Major group 27	Minor groups 272 273		Major group 28	Minor groups 280 281 282	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Jammu & Kashmir State														
Rural														
I. All fuels	12	208	300	1	458	1000	0	0	0	43	966	0	32	
Electricity	6	125	0	1	458	1000	0	0	0	18	373	0	32	
Liquid fuel	2	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	593	0	0	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	4	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	988	792	700	999	542	0	1000	1000	1000	957	34	1000	968	
Urban														
I. All fuels	349	514	875	3	396	1000	4	19	2	202	696	52	300	
Electricity	87	486	0	3	387	1000	4	19	2	187	640	52	267	
Liquid fuel	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	56	0	33	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	257	0	875	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	651	486	125	997	604	0	996	981	998	798	304	948	700	
Anantnag District														
Rural														
I. All fuels	5	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1000	0	667	
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	286	0	667	
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	714	0	0	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	5	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	995	1000	750	1000	0	0	1000	1000	1000	977	0	1000	333	
Urban														
I. All fuels	500	1000	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	583	0	333	
Electricity	13	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	417	0	333	
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	166	0	0	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	469	0	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	500	0	348	1000	0	0	1000	1000	1000	862	417	1000	667	

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

[illegible]

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor groups			Major group 36	Minor groups			Major group 37	Minor group 378	Major group 38	Minor groups			Major group 39	Minor groups		
	343	350	354		365	368	369				384	388	393		399		
Jammu & Kashmir State																	
Rural																	
I. All fuels	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	644	1000	543	992	1000	812		
Electricity	667	0	4	38	0	2	1000	1000	1000	111	833	0	13	0	563		
Liquid fuel	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	167	0	1	0	62		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	0	1000	996	962	1000	998	0	0	0	511	0	543	978	1000	187		
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
II. No power	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	457	8	0	188		
Urban																	
I. All fuels	1000	1000	964	1000	980	996	976	1000	1000	673	827	503	879	999	633		
Electricity	857	0	30	15	82	31	976	1000	1000	394	757	0	36	0	500		
Liquid fuel	143	0	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	9	18	0	1	0	17		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	0	1000	934	985	0	965	0	0	0	270	52	503	842	999	116		
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
II. No power	0	0	36	0	20	4	24	0	0	327	173	497	121	1	367		
Anantnag District																	
Rural																	
I. All fuels	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	333	0	333	1000	1000	1000		
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	700		
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	333	0	333	961	1000	300		
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
II. No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	0	667	0	0	0		
Urban																	
I. All fuels	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	636	400	909	957	1000	500		
Electricity	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	1000	136	300	0	0	0	0		
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	500	100	909	957	1000	500		
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
II. No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	600	91	43	0	500		

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divisions	Division 0	Major group 04	Minor group 045	Division 2&3	Major group 20	Minor groups				Major group			
							200	205	207	209	21	12	13	215
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Srinagar District														
Rural														
I. All fuels	621	0	0	0	621	997	995	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	
Electricity	15	0	0	0	15	19	31	0	4	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel	8	0	0	0	7	17	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	226	0	0	0	226	106	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	372	0	0	0	373	855	934	0	996	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	379	1000	1000	0	379	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Urban														
I. All fuels	431	0	0	0	432	994	1000	1000	1000	1000	571	400	1000	
Electricity	122	0	0	0	122	496	982	0	174	0	571	400	1000	
Liquid fuel	N	0	0	0	N	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	296	0	0	0	297	381	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	
Other power	13	0	0	0	13	114	12	0	826	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	569	1000	1000	0	568	6	0	0	0	0	429	600	0	
Srinagar (Municipality)														
I. All fuels	427	0	0	0	428	994	1000	1000	1000	1000	571	400	1000	
Electricity	118	0	0	0	119	478	981	0	174	0	571	400	1000	
Liquid fuel	N	0	0	0	N	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	296	0	0	0	296	394	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	
Other power	13	0	0	0	13	119	13	0	826	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	573	1000	1000	0	572	6	0	0	0	0	429	600	0	
Baramulla District														
Rural														
I. All fuels	748	0	0	0	748	993	996	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	
Electricity	5	0	0	0	5	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel	12	0	0	0	12	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	222	0	0	0	222	57	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	
Other power	509	0	0	0	509	919	976	0	996	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	252	0	0	0	252	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major group 23	Minor groups			Major groups		Minor group 263	Major group 27	Minor groups		Major group 28	Minor groups		
		230	16	17	25	26			272	273		280	281	282
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Srinagar District														
Rural														
I. All fuels .	21	0	333	0	458	1000	0	0	0	56	1000	0	0	
Electricity .	11	0	0	0	458	1000	0	0	0	56	1000	0	0	
Liquid fuel .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	10	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	979	1000	667	1000	542	0	1000	1000	1000	944	0	1000	1000	
Urban														
I. All fuels .	373	214	1000	4	389	1000	0	0	0	157	543	87	158	
Electricity .	68	214	0	4	380	1000	0	0	0	157	543	87	158	
Liquid fuel .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	305	0	1000	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	627	786	0	996	611	0	1000	1000	1000	843	457	913	842	
Srinagar (Municipality)														
I. All fuels .	373	214	1000	4	389	1000	0	0	0	157	543	87	158	
Electricity .	68	214	0	4	380	1000	0	0	0	157	543	87	158	
Liquid fuel .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	305	0	1000	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	627	786	0	996	611	0	1000	1000	1000	843	457	913	842	
Baramulla District														
Rural														
I. All fuels .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	1000	0	0	
Electricity .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	250	0	0	
Liquid fuel .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	750	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	1000	1000	1000	913	0	1000	1000	

E--III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

[illegible]

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

[illegible]

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divisions	Division	Major group	Minor group	Division	Major group	Minor groups					Major group				Minor groups			
							04	045	2&3	20	27	200	205	207	209	21	214	215	14
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
Baramulla District																			
Urban																			
I. All fuels	648	0	0	0	648	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	0					
Electricity	119	0	0	0	119	201	430	0	94	0	0	0	0	0					
Liquid Fuel	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Coal, Wood and Baggasse	395	0	0	0	395	397	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0					
Other Power	131	0	0	0	131	402	570	0	906	0	0	0	0	0					
II. No Power	352	0	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Ladakh District																			
Rural																			
I. All fuels	1000	0	0	0	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Coal, Wood and Baggasse	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Other Power	999	0	0	0	999	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
II. No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Urban																			
I. All fuels	929	0	0	0	929	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Coal, Wood and Baggasse	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Other Power	917	0	0	0	917	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
II. No Power	71	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Doda District																			
Rural																			
I. All fuels	889	0	0	0	889	991	991	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	0					
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Liquid Fuel	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Coal, Wood and Baggasse	80	0	0	0	80	1	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0					
Other Power	807	0	0	0	807	990	991	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0					
II. No Power	111	0	0	0	111	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					

CCIV

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major group	Minor groups	Minor group	Major group	Minor groups	Minor group	Major group	Minor groups	Minor group	Major group	Minor groups	Minor group	Major group	Minor groups	Minor group	Major group	Minor groups	Minor group	Major group	Minor groups	Minor group
I	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Baramulla District																					
Urban																					
I. All fuels	364	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood and Baggasse	364	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No power	636	1000	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	1000	607	50	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladakh District																					
Rural																					
I. All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood and Baggasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban																					
I. All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood and Baggasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No power	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0
Doda District																					
Rural																					
I. All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood and Baggasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CCV

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

[illegible]

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

[illegible]

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS
AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town
with population of
50,000 and above

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	1	2	3	All Divisions 0	Major group 04	Minor group 045	Division 2&3	Major group 20	Minor groups				Major group			Minor groups						
									200	205	207	209	21	214	215							
Doda District																						
Urban																						
I. All fuels																						
Electricity																						
Liquid fuel																						
Coal, Wood & Bagasse																						
Other power																						
II. No power																						
Udhampur District																						
Rural																						
I. All fuels																						
Electricity																						
Liquid Fuel																						
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																						
Other Power																						
II. No Power																						
Urban																						
I. All fuels																						
Electricity																						
Liquid fuel																						
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																						
Other Power																						
II. No Power																						

ccviii

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS
AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/
Town with population
of 50,000 and above

State/District/City/ town with population of 50,000 and above	1	2	Major group 23		3	Minor groups		4	Major group 25		5	Minor groups		6	Major group 263	Major group 27	Minor groups		Major group 28	Minor groups											
			23	24		25	26		27	28		29	30				31	32		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
Doda District																															
Urban																															
I. All fuels																															
Electricity																															
Liquid fuel																															
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																															
Other power																															
II. No power																															
Udhampur District																															
Rural																															
I. All fuels																															
Electricity																															
Liquid fuel																															
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																															
Other power																															
II. No power																															
Urban																															
I. All fuels																															
Electricity																															
Liquid fuel																															
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																															
Other power																															
II. No power																															

ccix

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

[illegible]

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

[illegible]

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divisions	Division 0	Minor groups										Major group			Minor groups		
			045										20			207		
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	21	22	23	24	25	26
Jammu District																		
Rural																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood & Bagasse																		
Other power																		
II. No power																		
Jammu District																		
Urban																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood & Bagasse																		
Other power																		
II. No power																		
Jammu Municipality																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood & Bagasse																		
Other power																		
II. No power																		
Kathua District																		
Rural																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																		
Other Power																		
II. No Power																		
Jammu District																		
Urban																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid Fuel																		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																		
Other Power																		
II. No Power																		

CCXII

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divisions	Division 0	Minor groups										Major group			Minor groups		
			045										20			207		
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	21	22	23	24	25	26
Jammu District																		
Rural																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																		
Other power																		
II. No power																		
Jammu District																		
Urban																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																		
Other power																		
II. No power																		
Jammu Municipality																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																		
Other power																		
II. No power																		
Kathua District																		
Rural																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																		
Other power																		
II. No power																		
Jammu District																		
Urban																		
I. All fuels																		
Electricity																		
Liquid fuel																		
Coal, Wood and Bagasse																		
Other power																		
II. No power																		

CCXIII

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	1									
	Minor groups		Major group	Minor group	Major groups		Minor group	Major group	Minor groups	
	283	284	30	302	31	32	33	34	35	36
Jammu District										
Rural										
I. All fuels										
Electricity			0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	0
Liquid fuel			0	0	0	0	1000	0	333	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power			0	0	0	0	0	0	667	0
II. No power			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000			0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0
Jammu District										
Urban										
I. All fuels			0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	862	692
Electricity			0	0	1000	0	700	700	293	615
Liquid fuel			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse			0	0	0	0	300	300	569	77
Other power			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No power			0	0	0	1000	0	0	138	308
Jammu Municipality										
I. All fuels			0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	860	680
Electricity			0	0	1000	0	700	700	298	640
Liquid fuel			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse			0	0	0	0	300	300	562	40
Other power			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No power			0	0	0	1000	0	0	140	320
Kathua District										
Rural										
I. All fuels			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No power			0	0	0	1000	0	0	37	0
Jammu District										
Urban										
I. All fuels			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No power			0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0
Jammu District										
Urban										
I. All fuels			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No power			0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

[illegible]

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS
AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	1	All Divisions	Division 0	Major group 04	Minor group 045	Division 2&3	Major group 20	Minor groups				Major group 21	Minor groups		
								200	205	207	209		214	215	
Poonch District															
Rural	..	I. All fuels	769	0	0	0	769	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	0
		Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid Fuel	N	0	0	0	N	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, Wood and Bagasse	186	0	0	0	186	3	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0
		Other Power	583	0	0	0	583	996	999	0	1000	0	0	0	0
		II. No Power	231	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
Urban	..	I. All fuels	571	0	0	0	571	1000	1000	0	1000	0	200	250	0
		Electricity	50	0	0	0	50	73	79	0	0	0	200	250	0
		Liquid fuel	18	0	0	0	18	24	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, Wood and Bagasse	273	0	0	0	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Other Power	230	0	0	0	230	903	895	0	1000	0	0	0	0
		II. No Power	429	0	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	800	750	0

ccxvi

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS
AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

CCXVII

State/District/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major group 23	Minor groups		Major groups		Minor group 263	Major group 27	Minor groups			Major group 28	Minor groups			
		230	233	25	26			272	273	274		280	281	282	
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Poonch District															
Rural	I. All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	II. No power	1000	1000	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	I. All fuels	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1000	0	0	0
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	333	0	0	0
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	667	0	0	0
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	II. No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	500	0	1000	0	0

ccxvii

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS
AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor groups														Major group		Minor groups				Major group		Minor groups							
		283		284		Major group		Minor group		31		32		33		Minor group		Major group		335		336		37		38		39		40	
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55		
I																															
Poonch District																															
Rural	I. All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	II. No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Urban	I. All fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	II. No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

ccxviii

E-III. 3. DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES IN EACH DIVISION MAJOR GROUPS
AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Minor groups														Major group		Minor groups				Major group		Minor groups				Major group		Minor groups					
		343		350		356		365		368		369		37		378		38		384		388		393		399		405		411		417		423	
		41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	
Poonch District																																			
Rural																																			
I. All fuels		0	1000	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Electricity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood and Bagasse		0	1000	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
I. All fuels		0	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	821	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, Wood & Bagasse		0	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	821	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No power		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

ccxix

Note: The following major and minor groups run entirely without power, hence not shown in the table :-

Rural 043, 22, 224, 235, 255, 256, 264, 288, 311, 314 and 392
Urban 040, 22, 224, 235, 24, 255, 256, 264, 288, 29, 292, 303, 311, 312, 314, 392

E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES
(Based on

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/ Police-Station/City/Town with Population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of House-holds	Predominant Material				
			Grass, leaves reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	T	128,144	216	5,881	18,458	29,889	22,812
	R	108,333	206	5,243	17,531	26,765	12,336
	U	19,811	10	638	927	3,124	10,476
1. Anantnag District	T	22,550	59	819	1,425	15,554	3,499
	R	21,059	58	749	1,405	14,563	3,162
	U	1,491	1	70	20	991	337
Anantnag Tehsil	T	8,686	7	391	907	5,083	1,686
	R	7,752	6	335	890	4,452	1,511
	U	934	1	56	17	631	175
Kulgam Tehsil	T	7,267	44	244	312	5,558	821
	R	6,879	44	232	309	5,283	725
	U	388	..	12	3	275	96
Pulwama Tehsil	T	6,597	8	184	206	4,913	992
	R	6,428	8	182	206	4,828	926
	U	169	..	2	..	85	66
2. Srinagar District	T	20,280	16	885	1,120	7,718	7,457
	R	11,726	16	391	1,022	6,548	2,832
	U	8,554	..	494	98	1,170	4,625
Srinagar Tehsil	T	10,335	10	586	165	2,419	4,974
	R	1,870	10	94	67	1,296	388
	U	8,465	..	492	98	1,123	4,586
Srinagar Municipality	T	8,313	..	491	98	1,085	4,493
Ganderbal Tehsil	T	2,575	5	65	72	1,468	254
	R	2,575	5	65	72	1,468	254
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam Tehsil	T	7,370	1	234	883	3,831	2,229
	R	7,281	1	232	883	3,784	2,190
	U	89	..	2	..	47	39

USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS—contd.
20% Sample)

of Wall				Predominant Material of Roof						
C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All Other material	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos, cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
44	50,161	31	652	105,979	5,900	5,385	52	1,345	540	8,943
14	45,771	3	464	96,362	1,585	1,680	17	313	41	8,335
30	4,390	28	188	9,617	4,315	3,705	35	1,032	499	608
2	1,029	..	163	20,573	622	451	2	2	4	896
2	958	..	162	19,540	397	286	2	2	1	831
..	71	..	1	1,033	225	165	..	..	3	65
..	573	..	39	8,052	184	156	2	..	3	289
..	520	..	38	7,389	58	41	2	..	..	262
..	53	..	1	663	126	115	..	..	3	27
1	251	..	36	6,784	172	59	..	1	..	251
1	249	..	36	6,501	94	44	..	1	..	239
..	2	..	..	283	78	15	..	..	..	12
1	205	..	88	5,737	266	236	..	1	1	356
1	189	..	88	5,650	245	201	..	1	1	330
..	16	..	..	87	21	35	..	..	..	26
18	2,845	2	219	12,011	4,102	3,677	8	..	..	482
9	866	..	42	10,094	636	679	4	..	..	313
9	1,979	2	177	1,917	3,466	2,998	4	..	..	169
9	1,993	2	177	3,370	3,538	3,230	7	..	..	190
..	15	..	..	1,485	90	271	3	..	..	21
9	1,978	2	177	1,885	3,448	2,959	4	..	..	169
9	1,958	2	177	1,859	3,403	2,878	4	..	..	169
9	681	..	21	2,186	172	73	..	..	..	144
9	681	..	21	2,186	172	73	..	..	..	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	171	..	21	6,455	392	374	1	..	..	148
..	170	..	21	6,423	374	335	1	..	..	148
..	1	..	..	32	18	39	..	..	..	..

E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES
(Based on

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of Households	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Predominant Material			
				Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Baramulla District	T	20,599	12	3,705	1,781	5,461	4,610
	R	18,758	11	3,658	1,775	4,742	3,982
	U	1,841	1	47	6	719	628
	Baramulla Tehsil	T	4,689	5	297	34	1,745
		R	4,032	5	271	34	1,703
		U	657	..	26	42	307
	Sopore Tehsil	T	4,894	..	536	17	1,969
		R	4,183	..	519	12	1,531
		U	711	..	17	5	438
	Handwara Tehsil	T	6,629	4	2,603	1,635	203
		R	6,629	4	2,603	1,635	203
		U	..	..	..	..	..
	Sonawari Tehsil	T	2,443	3	93	94	1,543
		R	1,990	2	89	93	1,304
		U	453	1	4	1	239
	Uri Tehsil	T	1,342	..	19	1	1
		R	1,322	..	19	1	1
		U	20	..	..	..	..
	Karnah Tehsil	T	602	..	157	..	1
		R	602	..	157	..	1
		U	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ladakh District	T	3,763	..	..	..	190	4
	R	3,565	..	..	..	190	4
	U	198	..	..	..	..	..
	Leh Tehsil	T	1,977	..	..	169	4
		R	1,779	..	..	169	4
		U	198	..	..	..	..
	Kargil Tehsil	T	1,786	..	..	21	..
		R	1,786	..	..	21	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..

USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL AND ROOF MATERIAL—contd.
20% Sample)

[illegible]

E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES
(Based on

Predominant Material

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of Households	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Doda District	T	9,502	1	333	294	75	292
	R	8,886		331	281	48	77
	U	616	1	2	13	27	215
Ramban Tehsil	T	2,730	1	6	16	5	37
	R	2,538	..	4	15	5	20
	U	192	1	2	1	..	17
Doda Tehsil	T	2,089	..	2	39	49	89
	R	1,952	..	2	27	26	19
	U	137	..	..	12	23	70
Kishtwar Tehsil	T	2,530	..	306	230	12	106
	R	2,395	..	306	230	8	29
	U	135	..	..	..	4	77
Bhaderwah Tehsil	T	2,153	..	19	9	9	60
	R	2,001	..	19	9	9	9
	U	152	..	..	..	..	51
6. Udhampur District	T	10,375	4	3	984	7	404
	R	9,603	4	1	922	4	56
	U	772	..	2	62	3	348
Ramnagar Tehsil	T	2,998	..	..	9	3	34
	R	2,861	..	..	9	..	5
	U	137	..	..	..	3	29
Udhampur Tehsil	T	3,743	1	3	791	4	297
	R	3,309	1	1	780	4	37
	U	434	..	2	11	..	260
Reasi Tehsil	T	3,634	3	..	184	..	73
	R	3,433	3	..	133	..	14
	U	201	..	..	51	..	59
7. Jammu District	T	20,914	44	55	10,438	650	5,526
	R	16,013	43	44	9,930	490	1,598
	U	4,901	1	11	508	160	3,930

USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS—contd.
20% Sample)

of Wall				Predominant Material of Roof						
C. I. Sheets or other metal Sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other materials	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slates shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos, cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	8,458	1	47	8,134	26	102	1	1	2	1,236
1	8,105	1	42	7,603	17	37	1	1	2	1,225
..	353	..	5	531	9	65	..	..	..	11
1	2,646	1	17	2,415	3	67	..	1	2	242
1	2,476	1	16	2,266	1	27	..	1	2	241
..	170	..	1	149	2	40	..	..	..	1
..	1,906	..	4	1,700	6	13	..	..	..	370
..	1,878	..	..	1,588	..	4	..	..	..	360
..	28	..	4	112	6	9	..	..	..	10
..	1,870	..	6	2,105	..	5	..	..	..	420
..	1,816	..	6	1,971	..	4	..	..	..	420
..	54	..	..	134	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	2,036	..	20	1,914	17	17	1	..	..	204
..	1,935	..	20	1,778	16	2	1	..	..	204
..	101	..	..	136	1	15	..	..	..	..
..	8,924	1	48	8,085	3	257	1	55	57	1,917
..	8,568	..	48	7,609	1	144	..	4	3	1,842
..	356	1	..	476	2	113	1	51	54	75
..	2,952	..	..	2,152	..	33	..	10	1	802
..	2,847	..	..	2,058	..	22	..	1	..	780
..	105	..	..	94	..	11	..	9	1	22
..	2,607	1	39	2,809	3	174	1	33	53	670
..	2,447	..	39	2,531	1	102	..	2	3	670
..	160	1	..	278	2	72	1	31	50	..
..	3,365	..	9	3,124	..	50	..	12	3	445
..	3,274	..	9	3,020	..	20	..	1	..	392
..	91	..	..	104	..	30	..	11	3	53
3	4,154	27	17	18,228	201	74	32	1,080	410	889
..	3,893	2	15	14,843	36	35	5	218	13	863
3	261	25	2	3,385	165	39	27	862	397	26

E-IV--DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES
(Based on

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal Police station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of Households	Predominant Material				
			Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu Tehsil	T	9,112	19	14	3,576	247	3,798
	R	5,069	18	3	3,382	150	342
	U	4,043	1	11	194	97	3,456
Jammu Municipality	T	3,761	..	9	159	96	3,245
Samba Tehsil	T	3,217	14	..	1,671	248	419
	R	3,050	14	..	1,657	224	292
	U	167	..	..	14	24	127
Ranbirsinghpore Tehsil	T	4,444	1	1	3,276	30	1,123
	R	3,944	1	1	3,014	11	905
	U	500	..	..	262	19	218
Akhnoor Tehsil	T	4,141	10	40	1,915	125	186
	R	3,950	10	40	1,877	105	57
	U	191	..	..	38	20	129
8. Kathua District	T	8,282	77	75	2,301	228	970
	R	7,631	71	64	2,174	180	627
	U	651	6	11	127	48	343
Bashohli Tehsil	T	3,634	5	7	40	6	13
	R	3,516	4	7	40	5	10
	U	118	1	..	..	1	3
Kathua Tehsil	T	2,438	24	66	904	172	452
	R	2,025	19	55	811	139	184
	U	413	5	11	93	33	268
Hiranagar Tehsil	T	2,210	48	2	1,357	50	505
	R	2,090	48	2	1,323	36	433
	U	120	..	..	34	14	72
9. Poonch District	T	11,879	3	6	115	6	50
	R	11,092	3	5	22	..	..
	U	787	..	1	93	6	50

USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
20% Sample)

of Wall				Predominant Material of roof						
C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos, cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	1,429	25	1	7,398	175	61	32	900	397	149
..	1,174	..	..	4,801	24	22	5	85	6	126
3	255	25	1	2,597	151	39	27	815	391	23
2	224	25	1	2,466	135	38	27	693	387	15
..	863	1	1	2,525	6	7	..	64	5	610
..	861	1	1	2,401	..	7	..	27	5	610
..	2	..	..	124	6	..	..	37	..	..
..	..	..	13	4,300	20	4	..	99	..	21
..	..	..	12	3,816	12	4	..	94	..	18
..	..	..	1	484	8	..	..	5	..	3
..	1,862	1	2	4,005	..	2	..	17	8	109
..	1,858	1	2	3,825	..	2	..	12	2	109
..	4	..	..	180	..	..	..	5	6	..
2	4,597	..	32	6,538	47	252	5	203	36	1,201
2	4,481	..	32	6,133	34	226	3	88	19	1,128
..	116	..	..	405	13	26	2	115	17	73
..	3,543	..	20	3,228	..	34	..	2	..	370
..	3,430	..	20	3,112	..	32	..	2	..	370
..	113	..	..	116	..	2	..	..	..	..
2	811	..	7	1,644	32	193	2	89	16	462
2	808	..	7	1,422	21	169	..	23	1	389
..	3	..	..	222	11	24	2	66	15	73
..	243	..	5	1,666	15	25	3	112	20	369
..	243	..	5	1,599	13	25	3	63	18	369
..	..	..	..	67	2	..	..	49	2	..
..	11,699	..	..	11,174	12	88	..	4	31	570
..	11,062	..	..	10,647	3	3	..	..	3	436
..	637	..	..	527	9	85	..	4	28	134

E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES
(Based on

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal Police station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of Households	Predominant Material				
			Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haveli Tehsil	T	2,253	2	..	92	2	36
	R	1,757	2	..	..	..	..
	U	496	..	..	92	2	36
Mendhar Tehsil	T	3,122	..	..	1	..	..
	R	3,122	..	..	1	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajouri Tehsil	T	4,456	..	..	..	..	1
	R	4,270	..	..	..	..	..
	U	186	..	..	..	..	1
Nowshehra Tehsil	T	2,048	1	6	22	4	13
	R	1,943	1	5	21	..	..
	U	105	..	1	1	4	13

USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS—concl.
20% Sample)

of Wall				Predominant Material of Roof						
C. I. Sheets or other metal Sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other materials	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slates shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos, cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	2,121	..	..	1,957	6	84	..	..	7	199
..	1,755	..	..	1,663	3	1	..	..	..	90
..	366	..	..	294	3	83	..	..	7	109
..	3,121	..	..	3,012	..	1	..	..	..	109
..	3,121	..	..	3,012	..	1	..	..	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,455	..	..	4,228	3	2	..	..	7	216
..	4,270	..	..	4,078	..	1	..	..	..	191
..	185	..	..	150	3	1	..	..	7	25
..	2,002	..	..	1,977	3	1	..	4	17	46
..	1,916	..	..	1,894	..	..	..	..	3	46
..	86	..	..	83	3	1	..	4	14	..

E-IV-1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL.

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Rural/Urban/Tehsil (Rural Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	1	Grass, Leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	R	(2)	48	162	247	114	(N)	423	(N)	4
Anantnag District	U	(N)	32	47	158	529	(2)	222	1	9
Anantnag Tehsil	R	3	36	67	691	150	(N)	45	0	8
Anantnag Tehsil	U	1	47	13	665	226	0	47	0	1
Anantnag Tehsil	R	1	43	115	574	195	0	67	0	5
Kulgam Tehsil	U	1	60	18	676	187	0	57	0	1
Kulgam Tehsil	R	7	34	45	768	105	(N)	36	0	5
Pulwama Tehsil	U	0	31	8	709	247	0	5	0	0
Pulwama Tehsil	R	1	28	32	751	144	(N)	30	0	14
Srinagar District	U	0	12	0	503	390	0	95	0	0
Srinagar District	R	1	33	87	558	242	1	74	0	4
Srinagar Tehsil	U	0	58	11	137	541	1	231	(N)	21
Srinagar Tehsil	R	5	50	36	693	208	0	8	0	0
Srinagar Municipality	U	0	58	11	133	542	1	234	(N)	21
Ganderbal Tehsil	U	0	59	12	131	540	1	236	(N)	21
Ganderbal Tehsil	R	2	25	28	570	99	4	264	0	8
Badgam Tehsil	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Badgam Tehsil	R	(N)	32	121	520	301	0	23	0	3
Baramulla District	U	0	23	0	528	438	0	11	0	0
Baramulla District	R	1	195	95	253	212	0	238	0	6
Baramulla Tehsil	U	1	25	3	390	341	10	228	0	2
Baramulla Tehsil	R	1	67	9	422	360	0	132	0	9
Baramulla Tehsil	U	0	40	0	64	467	27	397	0	5

**E-IV-1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY
AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL--contd.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Rural/Urban/Tehsil (Rural Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Grass, Leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	
Sopore Tehsil	R	0	124	3	366	330	0	174	0	3
Handwara Tehsil	U	0	24	7	616	197	0	156	0	0
Sonawari Tehsil	R	1	393	247	30	108	0	212	0	9
Uri Tehsil	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnah Tehsil	R	1	45	47	655	217	0	34	0	1
Ladakh District	U	2	9	2	528	399	0	60	0	0
Leh Tehsil	R	0	14	1	1	1	0	983	0	0
Kargil Tehsil	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Doda District	R	0	261	0	0	2	0	719	0	18
Leh Tehsil	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnah Tehsil	R	0	0	0	53	1	0	946	0	0
Ladakh District	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Leh Tehsil	R	0	0	0	95	2	0	903	0	0
Kargil Tehsil	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Doda District	R	0	0	0	12	0	0	988	0	0
Leh Tehsil	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kargil Tehsil	R	0	37	32	5	9	(N)	912	(N)	5
Doda District	U	2	3	21	44	349	0	573	0	8
Leh Tehsil	R	0	2	6	2	8	(N)	976	(N)	6
Kargil Tehsil	U	5	10	5	0	89	0	886	0	5
Doda District	R	0	1	14	13	10	0	962	0	0
Leh Tehsil	U	0	0	88	168	511	0	204	0	29

**E-IV—I DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY
AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL—contd.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Rural/Urban/Tehsil (Rural Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	1										
	Grass, Leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Kishtwar Tehsil	R	0	128	96	3	12	0	758	0	3	
Bhaderwah Tehsil	U	0	0	0	30	570	0	400	0	0	
Udhampur District	R	0	9	5	5	4	0	967	0	10	
Udhampur Tehsil	U	0	0	0	0	336	0	664	0	0	
Ramnagar Tehsil	R	(N)	(N)	96	1	6	0	892	(N)	5	
Udhampur Tehsil	U	0	3	80	4	451	0	461	1	0	
Ramnagar Tehsil	R	0	0	3	0	2	0	995	0	0	
Udhampur Tehsil	U	0	0	0	22	212	0	766	0	0	
Reasi Tehsil	R	(N)	(N)	236	1	11	0	740	0	12	
Jammu District	U	0	5	25	0	599	0	369	2	0	
Jammu Tehsil	R	1	0	39	0	4	0	954	0	2	
Jammu District	U	0	0	254	0	293	0	453	0	0	
Jammu Tehsil	R	3	3	620	30	100	0	243	(N)	1	
Jammu Tehsil	U	(N)	2	104	33	802	1	53	5	(N)	
Jammu Municipality	R	3	1	667	30	67	0	232	0	0	
Samba Tehsil	U	(N)	3	48	24	855	1	63	6	(N)	
Ranbiringhpura Tehsil	R	0	2	42	25	863	1	60	7	(N)	
Ranbiringhpura Tehsil	U	5	0	543	74	96	0	282	(N)	(N)	
Almora Tehsil	R	0	0	84	144	760	0	12	0	0	
Almora Tehsil	U	(N)	(N)	764	3	230	0	0	0	3	
Almora Tehsil	R	0	0	524	38	436	0	0	0	2	
Almora Tehsil	R	3	10	475	27	14	0	470	(N)	1	
Almora Tehsil	U	0	0	199	105	675	0	21	0	0	

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**E-IV—I DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY
AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL—concl.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Rural/Urban/Tehsil (Rural Urban) City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	1										All other material
	Grass, Leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	10		
Kathua District	R	9	9	285	24	82	(N)	587	0	4	
Bashohli Tehsil	U	9	17	195	74	527	0	178	0	0	
Kathua Tehsil	R	1	2	11	1	3	0	976	0	6	
Kathua Tehsil	U	9	0	0	8	25	0	958	0	0	
Hiranagar Tehsil	R	9	27	401	69	91	1	399	0	3	
Hiranagar Tehsil	U	12	27	225	80	649	0	7	0	0	
Poonch District	R	23	1	633	17	207	0	116	0	3	
Poonch District	U	0	0	283	117	600	0	0	0	0	
Haveli Tehsil	R	(N)	1	2	0	0	0	997	0	0	
Mendhar Tehsil	U	0	1	118	8	64	0	809	0	0	
Mendhar Tehsil	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	999	0	0	
Mendhar Tehsil	U	0	0	185	4	73	0	738	0	0	
Rajouri Tehsil	R	0	0	(N)	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	
Rajouri Tehsil	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nowshera Tehsil	R	0	0	0	0	5	0	995	0	0	
Nowshera Tehsil	U	0	3	11	0	0	0	986	0	0	
Nowshera Tehsil	U	0	10	9	38	124	0	819	0	0	

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CCXXXIV

**E-IV—2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY
OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF**

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/(Rural/Urban/Tehsil/ (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos, Cement Sheets	Brick & lime	Concrete & stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE .	R	889	15	16	(N)	3	(N)	77
	U	485	218	187	2	52	25	31
Anantnag District . . .	R	928	19	14	(N)	(N)	(N)	39
	U	693	151	111	0	0	2	43
Anantnag Tehsil . . .	R	953	8	5	(N)	0	0	34
	U	710	135	123	0	0	3	29
Kulgam Tehsil	R	945	14	6	0	(N)	0	35
	U	729	201	39	0	0	0	31
Pulwama Tehsil . . .	R	879	38	31	0	(N)	(N)	52
	U	515	124	207	0	0	0	154
Srinagar District . . .	R	861	54	58	(N)	0	0	27
	U	224	405	351	(N)	0	0	20
Srinagar Tehsil	R	794	48	145	2	0	0	11
	U	223	407	350	(N)	0	0	20
Srinagar Municipality .	U	224	409	346	1	0	0	20
Ganderbal Tehsil . . .	R	849	67	28	0	0	0	56
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Badgam Tehsil	R	882	52	46	(N)	0	0	20
	U	360	202	438	0	0	0	0
Baramulla District . .	R	919	24	14	(N)	0	0	43
	U	642	231	116	1	0	0	10
Baramulla Tehsil . . .	R	910	63	17	0	0	0	10
	U	525	329	126	0	0	0	20
Sopore Tehsil	R	875	25	19	(N)	0	0	81
	U	577	273	149	1	0	0	0
Handwara Tehsil . . .	R	978	6	2	(N)	0	0	14
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonawari Tehsil	R	927	17	52	0	0	0	4
	U	909	29	55	0	0	0	7
Uri Tehsil	R	811	4	3	0	0	0	182
	U	700	150	0	0	0	0	150

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**E-IV—2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY
OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—contd.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/(Rural/Urban/Tehsil/ (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick & lime	Concrete & stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnah Tehsil	R	855	0	0	0	0	0	145
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladakh District	R	744	6	0	0	0	0	250
	U	818	0	0	0	0	0	182
Leh Tehsil	R	700	12	0	0	0	0	288
	U	818	0	0	0	0	0	182
Kargil Tehsil	R	788	0	0	0	0	0	212
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doda District	R	856	2	4	(N)	(N)	(N)	138
	U	862	15	105	0	0	0	18
Ramban Tehsil	R	893	(N)	11	0	(N)	1	95
	U	776	11	208	0	0	0	5
Doda Tehsil	R	814	0	2	0	0	0	184
	U	817	44	66	0	0	0	73
Kishtwar Tehsil . . .	R	823	0	2	0	0	0	175
	U	993	0	7	0	0	0	0
Bhaderwah Tehsil . . .	R	889	8	1	(N)	0	0	102
	U	895	6	99	0	0	0	0
Udhampur District . .	R	792	(N)	15	0	1	(N)	192
	U	617	3	146	1	66	70	97
Ramnagar Tehsil . . .	R	719	0	8	0	(N)	0	273
	U	686	0	80	0	66	7	161
Udhampur Tehsil . . .	R	765	(N)	31	0	1	1	202
	U	641	5	166	2	71	115	0
Reasi Tehsil	R	880	0	6	0	(N)	0	114
	U	517	0	149	0	55	15	264
Jammu District	R	927	2	2	(N)	14	1	54
	U	691	34	8	5	176	81	5
Jammu Tehsil	R	947	5	4	1	17	1	25
	U	642	37	10	7	201	97	6
Jammu Municipality . .	U	656	36	10	7	184	103	4

**E-IV—2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY
OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—concl.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/(Rural/Urban/Tehsil/ (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos, Cement Sheets	Brick & lime	Concrete & stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samba Tehsil	R	787	0	2	0	9	2	200
	U	742	36	0	0	222	0	0
Ranbirsinghpore Tehsil	R	967	3	1	0	24	0	5
	U	968	16	0	0	10	0	6
Akhnoor Tehsil	R	968	0	1	0	3	1	27
	U	942	0	0	0	26	32	0
Kathua District	R	804	4	30	(N)	12	2	148
	U	622	20	40	3	177	26	112
Bashohli Tehsil	R	885	0	9	0	1	0	105
	U	983	0	17	0	0	0	0
Kathua Tehsil	R	702	10	84	0	11	1	192
	U	537	27	58	5	160	36	177
Hiranagar Tehsil	R	765	6	12	1	30	9	177
	U	558	17	0	0	408	17	0
Poonch District	R	960	(N)	(N)	0	0	(N)	40
	U	670	11	108	0	5	36	170
Haveli Tehsil	R	946	2	1	0	0	0	51
	U	593	6	167	0	0	14	220
Mendhar Tehsil	R	965	0	(N)	0	0	0	35
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajouri Tehsil	R	955	0	(N)	0	0	0	45
	U	807	16	5	0	0	38	134
Nowshetra Tehsil	R	975	0	0	0	0	1	24
	U	790	29	10	0	38	133	0

TABLE E-V

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E-V—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS
(Based on

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/ Anchal/Police-Station/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of house- holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
			Males	Females		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members	
							Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JAMMU & KASHMIR											
STATE	T	128,144	382,077	333,597	265,757	2,055	4,772	4,209	62,317	160,991	141,353
	R	108,333	317,438	277,538	207,362	1,775	4,103	3,637	56,253	146,164	129,036
	U	19,811	64,639	56,059	58,395	280	669	572	6,064	14,827	12,317
Anantnag District	T	22,550	72,436	60,323	59,567	199	486	395	5,622	14,892	11,538
	R	21,059	67,374	55,979	54,368	191	469	380	5,384	14,256	11,078
	U	1,491	5,062	4,344	5,199	8	17	15	238	636	460
Anantnag Tehsil	T	8,686	27,512	23,030	24,940	94	228	184	1,662	4,369	3,320
	R	7,752	24,303	20,230	21,583	89	220	177	1,517	4,009	3,055
	U	934	3,209	2,800	3,357	5	8	7	145	360	265
Kulgam Tehsil	T	7,267	23,994	20,044	19,328	59	143	118	1,635	4,441	3,484
	R	6,879	22,751	19,011	18,063	59	143	118	1,565	4,238	3,344
	U	388	1,243	1,033	1,265	..	..	..	70	203	140
Pulwama Tehsil	T	6,597	20,930	17,249	15,299	46	115	93	2,325	6,082	4,734
	R	6,428	20,320	16,738	14,722	43	106	85	2,302	6,009	4,679
	U	169	610	511	577	3	9	8	23	73	55
Srinagar District	T	20,280	68,421	58,610	64,188	215	605	528	4,162	10,469	8,322
	R	11,726	36,888	30,956	30,112	117	312	259	3,486	8,810	7,015
	U	8,554	31,533	27,654	34,076	98	293	269	676	1,659	1,307
Srinagar Tehsil	T	10,335	37,716	32,925	40,463	111	337	301	917	2,243	1,767
	R	1,870	6,486	5,541	6,738	13	44	32	248	602	471
	U	8,465	31,230	27,384	33,725	98	293	269	669	1,641	1,296
Srinagar Municipality	T	8,313	30,719	26,901	33,175	94	283	258	644	1,582	1,249
Ganderbal Tehsil	T	2,575	8,053	6,734	6,699	12	30	27	726	1,860	1,477
	R	2,575	8,053	6,734	6,699	12	30	27	726	1,860	1,477
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam Tehsil	T	7,370	22,652	18,951	17,026	92	238	200	2,519	6,366	5,078
	R	7,281	22,349	18,681	16,675	92	238	200	2,512	6,348	5,067
	U	89	303	270	351	..	..	..	7	18	11

ccXXXix

AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and more		
No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
29,932	88,413	76,346	15,572	51,406	44,630	8,337	30,792	26,979	9,931	45,703	40,080
25,677	75,870	65,362	12,408	40,959	35,339	6,097	22,503	19,732	6,123	27,839	24,432
4,255	12,543	10,984	3,164	10,447	9,291	2,240	8,289	7,247	3,808	17,864	15,648
7,196	21,314	17,548	4,477	14,560	12,350	2,339	8,734	7,483	2,717	12,450	11,009
6,861	20,375	16,730	4,149	13,509	11,450	2,133	8,004	6,885	2,341	10,761	9,456
335	939	818	328	1,051	900	206	730	598	376	1,689	1,553
2,699	7,693	6,309	1,946	5,969	5,131	1,030	3,647	3,140	1,255	5,606	4,946
2,503	7,125	5,820	1,734	5,296	4,535	894	3,168	2,752	1,015	4,485	3,891
196	568	489	212	673	596	136	479	388	240	1,121	1,055
2,386	7,094	5,879	1,571	5,290	4,416	729	2,832	2,416	887	4,194	3,731
2,290	6,836	5,652	1,489	5,036	4,220	682	2,680	2,279	794	3,818	3,398
96	258	227	82	254	196	47	152	137	93	376	333
2,111	6,527	5,360	960	3,301	2,803	580	2,255	1,927	575	2,650	2,332
2,068	6,414	5,258	926	3,177	2,695	557	2,156	1,854	532	2,458	2,167
43	113	102	34	124	108	23	99	73	43	192	165
5,350	15,558	13,347	3,656	12,157	10,567	2,603	9,541	8,320	4,294	20,091	17,526
3,660	10,619	8,967	1,858	6,244	5,305	1,147	4,177	3,563	1,458	6,726	5,847
1,690	4,939	4,380	1,798	5,913	5,262	1,456	5,364	4,757	2,836	13,365	11,679
2,108	6,085	5,363	2,109	6,871	6,061	1,765	6,443	5,696	3,325	15,737	13,737
437	1,195	1,042	333	1,035	866	325	1,144	991	514	2,466	2,139
1,671	4,890	4,321	1,776	5,836	5,195	1,440	5,299	4,705	2,811	13,271	11,598
1,644	4,817	4,242	1,752	5,754	5,133	1,417	5,220	4,640	2,762	13,063	11,379
831	2,406	2,030	434	1,423	1,196	266	964	829	306	1,370	1,175
831	2,406	2,030	434	1,423	1,196	266	964	829	306	1,370	1,175
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,411	7,067	5,954	1,113	3,863	3,310	572	2,134	1,795	663	2,984	2,614
2,392	7,018	5,895	1,091	3,786	3,243	556	2,069	1,743	638	2,890	2,533
19	49	59	22	77	67	16	65	52	25	94	81

E-V—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS
(Based on

[illegible]

AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.
20% Sample)

[illegible]

E-V—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS
(Based on

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk Anchal/Police Station/City Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of house- holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
			Males	Females		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members	
							Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Doda District . .	T	9,502	28,814	25,896	14,684	109	331	263	6,310	17,692	15,978
	R	8,886	27,027	24,412	13,552	104	321	256	5,995	16,917	15,349
	U	616	1,787	1,484	1,132	5	10	7	315	775	629
Ramban Tehsil .	T	2,730	8,209	7,047	3,742	35	125	82	1,999	5,539	4,985
	R	2,538	7,713	6,686	3,453	33	120	78	1,872	5,245	4,755
	U	192	496	361	289	2	5	4	127	294	230
Doda Tehsil . .	T	2,089	6,247	5,520	3,179	28	88	78	1,429	4,038	3,477
	R	1,952	5,860	5,216	2,962	27	86	75	1,339	3,798	3,288
	U	137	387	304	217	1	2	3	90	240	189
Kishtwar Tehsil .	T	2,530	7,727	7,061	3,803	21	50	36	1,725	4,960	4,529
	R	2,395	7,280	6,658	3,517	20	48	36	1,680	4,826	4,397
	U	135	447	403	286	1	2	..	45	134	132
Bhaderwah Tehsil .	T	2,153	6,631	6,268	3,960	25	68	67	1,157	3,155	2,987
	R	2,001	6,174	5,852	3,620	24	67	67	1,104	3,048	2,909
	U	152	457	416	340	1	1	..	53	107	78
Udhampur District .	T	10,375	26,361	23,963	14,513	127	246	220	7,232	17,326	15,507
	R	9,603	24,461	22,397	13,368	116	224	202	6,720	16,119	14,564
	U	772	1,900	1,566	1,145	11	22	18	512	1,207	943
Ramnagar Tehsil .	T	2,998	7,378	6,906	4,184	30	60	56	2,052	4,651	4,208
	R	2,861	7,075	6,704	4,032	29	58	55	1,932	4,394	4,034
	U	137	303	202	152	1	2	1	120	257	174
Udhampur Tehsil .	T	3,743	9,561	8,427	5,556	65	129	108	2,462	5,842	5,068
	R	3,309	8,448	7,460	4,883	57	113	98	2,193	5,167	4,497
	U	434	1,113	967	673	8	16	10	269	675	571
Reasi Tehsil . .	T	3,634	9,422	8,630	4,773	32	57	56	2,718	6,833	6,231
	R	3,433	8,938	8,233	4,453	30	53	49	2,595	6,558	6,033
	U	201	484	397	320	2	4	7	123	275	198
Jammu District . .	T	20,914	56,457	51,285	26,426	479	1,074	986	16,633	42,477	38,670
	R	16,013	42,254	39,090	18,172	384	867	828	13,682	35,063	32,400
	U	4,901	14,203	12,195	8,254	95	207	158	2,951	7,414	6,270

AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.
20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and more		
No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,874	5,887	5,339	661	2,359	2,199	287	1,091	1,079	261	1,454	1,038
1,712	5,419	4,946	577	2,027	1,919	258	969	973	240	1,374	969
162	468	393	84	332	280	29	122	106	21	80	69
501	1,528	1,349	120	416	391	46	175	151	29	426	89
460	1,411	1,278	106	354	346	41	161	140	26	422	89
41	117	71	14	62	45	5	14	11	3	4	..
362	1,142	1,064	160	552	489	49	186	175	61	241	237
337	1,079	1,008	147	503	452	46	171	168	56	223	225
25	63	56	13	49	37	3	15	7	5	18	12
499	1,651	1,446	161	572	570	67	261	248	57	233	232
451	1,500	1,310	133	458	477	59	230	222	52	218	216
48	151	136	28	114	93	8	31	26	5	15	16
512	1,566	1,480	220	819	749	125	469	505	114	554	480
464	1,429	1,350	191	712	644	112	407	443	106	511	439
48	137	130	29	107	105	13	62	62	8	43	41
2,090	5,901	5,430	690	2,068	1,960	173	583	609	63	237	237
1,932	5,472	5,066	630	1,918	1,806	154	533	552	51	195	207
158	429	364	60	150	154	19	50	57	12	42	30
681	1,952	1,854	185	520	555	39	158	184	11	37	49
665	1,908	1,827	185	520	555	39	158	184	11	37	49
16	44	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
769	2,163	1,915	294	891	820	107	360	351	46	176	165
676	1,904	1,696	250	785	708	95	327	313	38	152	148
93	259	219	44	106	112	12	33	38	8	24	17
640	1,786	1,661	211	657	585	27	65	74	6	24	23
591	1,661	1,543	195	613	543	20	48	55	2	6	10
49	126	118	16	44	42	7	17	19	4	18	13
2,564	8,095	7,329	742	2,678	2,428	289	1,125	1,007	207	1,008	865
1,520	4,753	4,424	323	1,161	1,073	68	262	238	36	148	127
1,044	3,342	2,905	419	1,517	1,355	221	863	769	171	860	738

E-V—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS
(Based on

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk Anchal/Police Station/City Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of house- holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
			Males	Females		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members	
							Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu Tehsil . .	T	9,112	25,139	22,147	12,859	135	289	223	6,768	17,182	15,009
	R	5,069	13,249	12,071	5,832	60	115	111	4,400	11,171	10,113
	U	4,043	11,890	10,076	7,027	75	174	112	2,368	6,011	4,977
Jammu Municipality	T	3,761	11,259	9,475	6,649	74	171	110	2,141	5,564	4,528
Samba Tehsil . .	T	3,217	8,990	8,223	4,021	80	173	177	2,537	6,846	6,235
	R	3,050	8,517	7,818	3,744	80	173	177	2,428	6,575	6,000
	U	167	473	405	277	..	..	..	109	271	235
Ranbirsinghpore Tehsil	T	4,444	12,021	11,226	5,255	132	329	320	3,556	9,150	8,606
	R	3,944	10,637	9,935	4,573	119	304	281	3,205	8,270	7,783
	U	500	1,384	1,291	682	13	25	39	351	880	823
Akhnoor Tehsil . .	T	4,141	10,307	9,689	4,291	132	283	266	3,772	9,299	8,739
	R	3,950	9,851	9,266	4,023	125	275	259	3,649	9,047	8,504
	U	191	456	423	268	7	8	7	123	252	235
Kathua District . .	T	8,282	22,186	19,730	10,422	134	299	254	6,604	16,908	15,008
	R	7,631	20,394	18,182	9,366	125	273	235	6,196	15,882	14,147
	U	651	1,792	1,548	1,056	9	26	19	408	1,026	861
Pashohli Tehsil . .	T	3,634	9,145	8,196	4,771	62	131	105	2,768	6,618	5,929
	R	3,516	8,844	7,927	4,516	62	131	105	2,725	6,531	5,854
	U	118	301	269	255	..	..	..	43	87	75
Kathua Tehsil . .	T	2,438	6,780	5,843	3,066	28	62	51	1,969	5,260	4,496
	R	2,025	5,611	4,877	2,436	22	45	40	1,692	4,529	3,907
	U	413	1,169	966	630	6	17	11	277	731	589
Jiranagar Tehsil . .	T	2,210	6,261	5,691	2,585	44	106	98	1,867	5,030	4,583
	R	2,090	5,939	5,378	2,414	41	97	90	1,779	4,822	4,386
	U	120	322	313	171	3	9	8	88	208	197
Anantnag District . .	T	11,879	33,649	30,123	14,974	642	1,362	1,243	8,810	24,110	21,719
	R	11,092	31,713	28,520	13,831	603	1,292	1,179	8,300	23,002	20,768
	U	787	1,936	1,603	1,143	39	70	64	510	1,108	951

AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.
20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and more		
No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,331	4,218	3,768	477	1,704	1,532	227	870	790	174	876	744
456	1,426	1,346	114	387	371	24	82	80	15	68	50
875	2,792	2,422	363	1,317	1,161	203	788	710	159	808	694
845	2,694	2,347	357	1,284	1,140	186	740	660	158	806	690
427	1,339	1,233	109	370	355	40	179	142	24	83	81
397	1,235	1,144	97	336	320	30	130	114	18	68	63
30	104	89	12	34	35	10	49	28	6	15	18
604	1,950	1,765	126	489	437	21	71	72	5	32	26
508	1,627	1,490	97	380	332	14	50	44	1	6	5
96	323	275	29	109	105	7	21	28	4	26	21
202	588	563	30	115	104	1	5	3	4	17	14
159	465	444	15	58	50	..	..	..	2	6	9
43	123	119	15	57	54	1	5	3	2	11	5
1,044	3,150	2,836	339	1,135	1,048	116	478	403	45	216	181
920	2,813	2,521	275	922	851	84	355	309	31	149	119
124	337	315	64	213	197	32	123	94	14	67	62
541	1,494	1,342	175	540	506	61	251	221	27	111	93
505	1,413	1,267	151	476	443	50	200	182	23	93	76
36	81	75	24	64	63	11	51	39	4	18	17
295	901	825	95	348	296	38	150	123	13	59	52
221	692	633	62	219	193	24	110	90	4	16	14
74	209	192	33	129	103	14	40	33	9	43	38
208	755	669	69	247	246	17	77	59	5	46	36
194	708	621	62	227	215	10	45	37	4	40	29
14	47	48	7	20	31	7	32	22	1	6	7
1,692	5,418	4,777	472	1,590	1,413	148	587	524	115	582	447
1,518	4,917	4,344	426	1,463	1,301	142	561	504	103	478	424
174	501	433	46	127	112	6	26	20	12	104	23

E-V—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS
(Based on

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk Anchal/Police Station/City Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total No. of house- holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
			Males	Females		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members	
							Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haveli Tehsil . .	T	2,253	6,872	5,980	4,393	57	125	106	1,007	2,520	2,265
	R	1,757	5,649	4,936	3,660	26	71	55	679	1,812	1,605
	U	496	1,223	1,044	733	31	54	51	328	708	660
Mendhar Tehsil . .	T	3,122	9,703	8,708	3,390	101	265	262	2,732	8,316	7,441
	R	3,122	9,703	8,708	3,390	101	265	262	2,732	8,316	7,441
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajouri Tehsil . .	T	4,456	12,169	10,971	5,147	360	713	642	3,244	8,923	8,036
	R	4,270	11,675	10,588	4,862	357	707	638	3,143	8,679	7,852
	U	186	494	383	285	3	6	4	101	244	184
Nowshehra Tehsil .	T	2,048	4,905	4,464	2,044	124	259	233	1,827	4,351	3,977
	R	1,943	4,686	4,288	1,919	119	249	224	1,746	4,195	3,870
	U	105	219	176	125	5	10	9	81	156	107

AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—concl'd.
20% Sample)

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and more		
No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members		No. of house- holds	No. of members	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
691	2,287	1,977	277	976	837	117	442	397	104	522	398
597	2,020	1,732	248	897	776	114	428	387	93	421	381
94	267	245	29	79	61	3	14	10	11	101	17
225	846	755	51	202	182	11	64	55	2	10	13
225	846	755	51	202	182	11	64	55	2	10	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
693	2,036	1,838	135	381	361	18	77	69	6	39	25
628	1,843	1,693	121	342	321	15	65	59	6	39	25
65	193	145	14	39	40	3	12	10	..	..	..
83	249	207	9	31	33	2	4	3	3	11	11
68	208	164	6	22	22	2	4	3	2	8	5
15	41	43	3	9	11	..	..	..	1	3	6

**E-V—I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED**

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 regular room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	16	486	234	122	65	77
Anantnag District	9	249	319	199	104	120
Anantnag Tehsil	11	191	311	224	119	144
Kulgam Tehsil	8	225	329	216	100	122
Pulwama Tehsil	7	352	320	146	88	87
Srinagar District	11	205	264	180	128	212
Srinagar Tehsil	11	89	204	204	171	321
Srinagar Municipality	11	77	198	211	171	332
Ganderbal Tehsil	5	282	323	168	103	119
Badgam Tehsil	12	342	327	151	78	90
Baramulla District	7	285	329	188	101	90
Baramulla Tehsil	4	239	302	188	126	141
Sopore Tehsil	8	302	336	160	101	93
Handwara Tehsil	7	249	339	223	103	79
Sonawari Tehsil	7	400	314	134	81	64
Uri Tehsil	5	376	346	168	73	32
Karnah Tehsil	8	209	409	292	42	40
Ladakh District	3	287	356	177	80	97
Leh Tehsil	4	253	306	197	98	142
Kargil Tehsil	2	325	411	155	60	47
Doda District	12	664	197	70	30	27
Ramban Tehsil	13	732	183	44	17	11
Doda Tehsil	13	684	173	77	24	29
Kishtwar Tehsil	8	682	197	64	26	23
Bhaderwah Tehsil	12	537	238	102	58	53
Udhampur District	12	697	201	67	17	6
Ramnagar Tehsil	10	684	227	62	13	4
Udhampur Tehsil	17	658	205	79	29	12
Reasi Tehsil	9	748	176	58	7	2

**E-V—I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Tehsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 regular room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu District	23	795	123	35	14	10
Jammu Tehsil	15	743	146	52	25	19
Jammu Municipality	20	569	225	95	49	42
Samba Tehsil	25	789	133	34	12	7
Ranbirsinghpore Tehsil	30	800	136	28	5	1
Akhnoor Tehsil	32	911	49	7	(N)	1
Kathua District	16	797	126	41	14	6
Bashohli Tehsil	17	762	149	48	17	7
Kathua Tehsil	11	808	121	39	16	5
Hiranagar Tehsil	20	845	94	31	8	2
Poonch District	54	742	142	40	12	10
Haveli Tehsil	25	447	307	123	52	46
Mendhar Tehsil	32	875	72	16	4	1
Rajouri Tehsil	81	728	156	30	4	1
Nowshehra Tehsil	61	892	41	4	1	1

E-V. 2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD (IN TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Total/Rural/ Urban/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total			1 Room			2 Rooms			Average No. of persons per household	
	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	I	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	T	2.66	5.60	4.85	2.58	2.27	4.85	2.75	1.48	1.27	5.50
	R	2.83	5.51	4.89	2.60	2.29	4.89	2.75	1.48	1.27	5.50
	U	2.05	6.12	4.48	2.45	2.03	4.48	2.76	1.47	1.29	5.53
Anantnag District	T	2.21	5.90	4.70	2.65	2.05	4.70	2.70	1.48	1.22	5.40
	R	2.25	5.87	4.71	2.65	2.06	4.71	2.70	1.48	1.22	5.41
	U	1.80	6.32	4.61	2.67	1.94	4.61	2.62	1.40	1.22	5.24
Srinagar District	T	1.96	6.27	4.51	2.51	2.00	4.51	2.70	1.45	1.27	5.40
	R	2.23	5.79	4.54	2.53	2.01	4.54	2.68	1.45	1.23	5.35
	U	1.72	6.93	4.39	2.46	1.93	4.39	2.76	1.46	1.30	5.51
Srinagar Municipality	U	1.72	6.94	4.40	2.46	1.94	4.40	2.76	1.47	1.29	5.51
Baramulla District	T	2.33	5.87	4.77	2.60	2.17	4.77	2.73	1.49	1.24	5.46
	R	2.37	5.85	4.80	2.62	2.18	4.80	2.73	1.49	1.24	5.45
	U	1.98	6.16	4.34	2.31	2.03	4.34	2.73	1.48	1.25	5.46
Ladakh District	T	1.77	4.41	3.50	1.74	1.76	3.50	2.18	1.10	1.08	4.35
	R	1.82	4.43	3.54	1.77	1.77	3.54	2.21	1.11	1.10	4.41
	U	1.10	4.03	2.15	0.91	1.24	2.15	1.39	0.62	0.77	2.78
Doda District	T	3.69	5.76	5.34	2.81	2.53	5.34	3.00	1.57	1.43	5.99
	R	3.75	5.79	5.38	2.82	2.56	5.38	3.03	1.58	1.45	6.05
	U	2.87	5.33	4.46	2.46	2.00	4.46	2.66	1.45	1.21	5.31

E-V. 2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD (IN TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Total/Rural/ Urban/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	3 Rooms						4 Rooms						5 Rooms and more							
	Persons			Average No. of persons per household			Persons			Average No. of persons per household			Persons			Average No. of persons per household				
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE																				
	T	2.06	1.10	0.96	6.17	1.73	0.92	0.81	6.93	1.35	0.72	0.63	8.64							
	R	2.05	1.10	0.95	6.15	1.73	0.92	0.81	6.93	1.37	0.73	0.64	8.54							
	U	2.08	1.10	0.98	6.24	1.73	0.92	0.81	6.94	1.32	0.70	0.62	8.80							
Anantnag District	T	2.00	1.08	0.92	6.01	1.73	0.93	0.80	6.93	1.40	0.74	0.66	8.63							
	R	2.01	1.09	0.92	6.02	1.75	0.94	0.81	6.98	1.42	0.76	0.66	8.64							
	U	1.98	1.07	0.91	5.95	1.61	0.89	0.72	6.45	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.62							
Srinagar District	T	2.07	1.11	0.96	6.22	1.72	0.92	0.80	6.86	1.35	0.72	0.63	8.76							
	R	2.07	1.12	0.95	6.22	1.69	0.91	0.78	6.75	1.38	0.74	0.64	8.62							
	U	2.07	1.10	0.97	6.22	1.74	0.92	0.82	6.95	1.33	0.71	0.62	8.83							
Srinagar Municipality	U	2.07	1.09	0.98	6.21	1.74	0.92	0.82	6.96	1.33	0.71	0.62	8.85							
Baramulla District	T	2.09	1.14	0.95	6.27	1.74	0.93	0.81	6.97	1.34	0.71	0.63	8.81							
	R	2.09	1.14	0.95	6.28	1.74	0.93	0.81	6.97	1.36	1.72	0.64	8.79							
	U	2.07	1.10	0.97	6.20	1.75	0.95	0.80	7.02	1.27	0.67	0.60	8.93							
Ladakh District	T	1.63	0.82	0.81	4.88	1.41	0.72	0.69	5.62	0.83	0.41	0.42	5.51							
	R	1.64	0.83	0.81	4.92	1.42	0.73	0.69	5.69	0.84	0.41	0.43	5.40							
	U	1.43	0.67	0.76	4.30	1.16	0.66	0.50	4.63	0.78	0.41	0.37	6.29							
Doda District	T	2.30	1.19	1.11	6.90	1.89	0.95	0.94	7.56	1.67	0.97	0.70	9.55							
	R	2.28	1.17	1.11	6.84	1.88	0.94	0.94	7.53	1.71	1.00	0.71	9.76							
	U	2.43	1.32	1.11	7.29	1.97	1.05	0.92	7.86	1.19	0.64	0.55	7.10							

E-V. 2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD (IN TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS)—*contd.*
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Total/Rural/ Urban/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	1	Total			1 Room			2 Rooms			Average No. of persons per household
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Udhampur District	T	3.44	4.87	4.54	2.40	2.14	4.54	2.71	1.41	1.30	5.42
	R	3.47	4.89	4.57	2.40	2.17	4.57	2.73	1.42	1.31	5.45
	U	2.99	4.50	4.20	2.36	1.84	4.20	2.51	1.36	1.15	5.02
Jammu District	T	4.00	5.17	4.88	2.55	2.33	4.88	3.01	1.58	1.43	6.02
	R	4.38	5.10	4.93	2.56	2.37	4.93	3.02	1.56	1.46	6.04
	U	3.15	5.42	4.64	2.51	2.13	4.64	2.99	1.60	1.39	5.98
Jammu Municipality	U	3.08	5.55	4.71	2.60	2.11	4.71	2.98	1.59	1.39	5.97
Kathua District	T	3.97	5.08	4.83	2.56	2.27	4.83	2.87	1.51	1.36	5.73
	R	4.06	5.07	4.85	2.57	2.28	4.85	2.90	1.53	1.37	5.80
	U	3.12	5.13	4.63	2.52	2.11	4.63	2.63	1.36	1.27	5.26
Poonch District	T	4.08	5.44	5.20	2.74	2.46	5.20	3.01	1.60	1.41	6.03
	R	4.18	5.51	5.27	2.77	2.50	5.27	3.05	1.62	1.43	6.10
	U	2.98	4.55	4.04	2.17	1.87	4.04	2.68	1.44	1.24	5.37

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E-V. 2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD (IN TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS)—*contd.*
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Total/Rural/ Urban/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		3 Rooms			Average No. of persons per household	4 Rooms			Average No. of persons per household	5 Rooms and more				Average No. of persons per household
		Persons		Females		Persons		Females		Persons		Males	Females	
		12	13			14	15			16	17			
Udhampur District	T	1.95	1.00	0.95	5.84	1.72	0.84	0.88	6.89	1.40	0.70	0.75	7.52	
	R	1.97	1.01	0.96	5.91	1.76	0.86	0.90	7.05	1.45	0.70	0.75	7.88	
	U	1.69	0.83	0.86	5.07	1.41	0.66	0.75	5.63	1.18	0.69	0.49	6.00	
Jammu District	T	2.29	1.20	1.09	6.88	1.84	0.97	0.87	7.38	1.46	0.79	0.67	9.05	
	R	2.31	1.20	1.11	6.92	1.84	0.96	0.88	7.35	1.32	0.71	0.61	7.64	
	U	2.28	1.20	1.08	6.85	1.85	0.98	0.87	7.38	1.49	0.80	0.69	9.35	
Jammu Municipality	U	2.26	1.20	1.06	6.79	1.88	0.99	0.89	7.53	1.49	0.80	0.69	9.47	
Kathua District	T	2.15	1.12	1.03	6.44	1.90	1.03	0.87	7.59	1.59	0.87	0.72	8.82	
	R	2.15	1.12	1.03	6.45	1.98	1.06	0.92	7.90	1.59	0.88	0.71	8.65	
	U	2.14	1.11	1.02	6.41	1.70	0.96	0.74	6.78	1.61	0.84	0.77	9.21	
Poonch District	T	2.12	1.12	1.00	6.36	1.88	0.99	0.89	7.51	1.33	0.75	0.58	8.95	
	R	2.16	1.14	1.02	6.49	1.88	0.99	0.89	7.50	1.39	0.74	0.65	8.76	
	U	1.73	0.92	0.81	5.20	1.92	1.09	0.83	7.67	1.03	0.84	0.19	10.58	

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Special Table For Slum Areas**HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING**

Name of Slum Area	Number of Rooms	Total number of households	Number of households according to number of persons in the household.				
			1 Person	2-3 Persons	4-6 Persons	7-9 Persons	10 Persons and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU MUNICIPALITY	No regular room	445	46	150	177	60	12
	1 Room	10,621	1,181	2,799	4,291	1,851	499
	2 Rooms	4,254	157	669	1,775	1,171	482
	3 Rooms	1,721	28	186	622	580	305
	4 Rooms	950	12	69	279	372	218
	5 Rooms & Over	822	10	65	196	232	319
Ward No. 1	No regular room	8	2	1	2	1	2
	1 Room	449	69	141	157	65	17
	2 Rooms	276	17	58	104	73	24
	3 Rooms	137	2	20	55	45	15
	4 Rooms	64	2	5	27	23	7
	5 Rooms & Over	80	3	7	24	20	26
Ward No. 2	No regular room	2	—	1	—	1	—
	1 Room	291	41	62	126	46	16
	2 Rooms	143	5	16	76	33	13
	3 Rooms	63	2	6	25	21	9
	4 Rooms	21	—	—	5	8	3
	5 Rooms & Over	22	—	—	6	11	5
Ward No. 3	No regular room	10	2	—	6	2	—
	1 Room	596	73	160	250	88	25
	2 Rooms	317	10	55	135	90	27
	3 Rooms	109	1	7	44	40	17
	4 Rooms	64	—	6	22	17	19
	5 Rooms & Over	62	—	4	9	21	28
Ward No. 4	No regular room	34	3	10	15	5	1
	1 Room	555	51	128	241	111	24
	2 Rooms	307	6	32	119	100	50
	3 Rooms	110	1	10	30	45	24
	4 Rooms	35	—	2	7	15	11
	5 Rooms & Over	22	—	1	—	8	13
Ward No. 5	No regular room	23	3	5	8	6	1
	1 Room	834	53	167	343	195	76
	2 Rooms	198	8	21	69	68	32
	3 Rooms	73	1	4	24	26	18
	4 Rooms	38	1	2	11	12	12
	5 Rooms & Over	39	—	5	7	12	15

Special Table For Slum Areas**HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING—contd.**

Name of Slum Area	Number of Rooms	Total number of households	Number of households according to number of persons in the household.				
			1 Person	2-3 Persons	4-6 Persons	7-9 Persons	10 Persons and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ward No. 6	No regular room	47	2	13	20	12	—
	1 Room	444	50	84	197	96	17
	2 Rooms	122	2	15	35	40	30
	3 Rooms	49	1	3	14	21	10
	4 Rooms	21	1	—	3	9	8
	5 Rooms & Over	13	—	—	5	5	3
Ward No. 7	No regular room	72	3	31	25	11	2
	1 Room	1,239	138	326	487	239	49
	2 Rooms	664	30	136	315	130	53
	3 Rooms	113	—	12	33	46	22
	4 Rooms	158	—	5	45	79	29
	5 Rooms & Over	46	—	4	11	13	18
Ward No. 8	No regular room	35	4	15	15	—	1
	1 Room	779	77	241	300	137	24
	2 Rooms	334	7	32	153	102	40
	3 Rooms	137	2	9	40	48	38
	4 Rooms	64	1	11	17	22	13
	5 Rooms & Over	79	1	7	20	21	30
Ward No. 9	No regular room	9	3	3	2	1	—
	1 Room	269	42	69	99	48	11
	2 Rooms	165	12	30	63	48	12
	3 Rooms	112	7	13	39	35	18
	4 Rooms	60	—	4	16	33	7
	5 Rooms & Over	89	—	7	19	25	38
Ward No. 10	No regular room	11	—	3	4	3	1
	1 Room	583	62	158	218	104	41
	2 Rooms	213	4	33	85	69	22
	3 Rooms	82	1	9	24	33	15
	4 Rooms	44	—	1	9	18	16
	5 Rooms & Over	32	—	1	5	7	19

3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road . . . (Rest.)

BEWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Store Ltd. . . (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road . . (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road . . . (Reg.)

BHOPAL—

1. Superintendent, State Government Press
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road . . . (Reg.)
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies . (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 . . . (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk . (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. . . (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)

BOMBAY—

1. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . (Reg.)
3. Co-operator's Bank Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar . . . (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. . . (Reg.)
5. Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor . . . (Reg.)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road . . . (Reg.)
7. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum . . (Reg.)
8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalba-devi . . . (Reg.)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road . . . (Reg.)
10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road . . . (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road . (Reg.)
12. Sunder Dass Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street . . (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Reg.)
14. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row . (Reg.)

15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street . . . (Reg.)

16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road . . . (Reg.)

17. P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 . . . (Rest.)

18. C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. . . . (Reg.)

19. Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli . . . (Reg.)

20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road . . . (Reg.)

21. Academic Book Co., Association Building Girgaum Road . . . (Rest.)

22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road . . . (Rest.)

23. Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road . . . (Rest.)

24. Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate . . . (Rest.)

25. Asian Trading Co, 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 . . . (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane . . . (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street . . . (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street . . . (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street . . . (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street . . . (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street . . . (Reg.)
8. R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension . (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd, I C, College Square . . . (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East . . . (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akar Lane . . . (Reg.)
12. K.K. Roy, P. Box No.10210, Calcutta-19 (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street . . . (Rest.)

14. Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street . . . (Rest.)

15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowrinhee Centre . . . (Rest.)

16. Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street . (Reg.)

17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49 Dharamtala Street (Rest.)

18. Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road (Reg.)

19. Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . (Reg.)

20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) . . . (Rest.)

21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road . . . (Rest.)

22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah . (Rest.)

23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall . . . (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 . . . (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 . . . (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D . . . (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D . (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros, 15-Z, Sector 22 B . (Rest.)
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 . . . (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B . (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot . (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Pal-liarakav Road . . . (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Officer Orissa Sectt. . . (Reg.)
2. Cuttack Law Times . . . (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahaptra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35 . . . (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag . . (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar . . . (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road . (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar . (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala . . . (Reg.)
4. Utam Pustak Bhardar, Paltan Bazar . (Rest.)

DELHI—

1. J M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate . . (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate . (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road . . . (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 . . . (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj . . . (Reg.)
8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi . . (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak . . . (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj (Reg.)
12. All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar . (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market . . . (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar . . . (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
16. Summer Brothers P.O. Birla Lines . (Rest.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg . . . (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawan (Chowri Bazar) . . . (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd. 8, Faiz Bazar . . . (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak . . . (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market . . . (Reg.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market . . . (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate . . . (Rest.)
24. G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers 309, Nehru Bazar . . . (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate . . . (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar . . . (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak . (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sark . . . (Rest.)

29. K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (Rest.)
 30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5/10 Ansari Road (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines. (Reg.)
 2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (Rest.)

DHARWAR—

1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (Rest.)
 2. Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (Rest.)
 3. Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—

1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (Rest.)
 2. South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency (Rest.)

GORAK PUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta (Reg.)

GWALIOR—

1. Supdt., Printing & Stationery M. B.
 2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar (Reg.)
 3. M.C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—

1. Director, Govt. Press
 2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Reg.)
 3. Book Lovers Private Ltd (Rest.)
 4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller (Rest.)

INDORE—

1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M.G. Road (Reg.)

2. Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar (Rest.)
 3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (Rest.)
 4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
 5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
 2. National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R.)

JAIPUR—

1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
 2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
 3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar (Reg.)
 4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway (Reg.)
 5. Kalyan Mal & Sons., Tripolia Bazar (Rest.)
 6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.)
 7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Rest.)
 8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandhar

JAMSHEDPUR—

1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 (Reg.)
 2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih (Reg.)
 3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—

1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (Rest.)
 2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas Azad Marg (R.)

JODHPUR—

1. Dwarka Dass Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents (Reg.)
 2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate (Reg.)
 3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—

1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.)
 2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
 3. University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)

KANPUR—

1. Advani & Co., P. Box, 100, The Mall (Reg.)
 2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park (Reg.)

3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)

4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
 2. Balkrishana Book Co. Ltd, Hazratganj (Reg.)
 3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj (Reg.)
 4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B, 154 (Reg.)
 5. Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd. Hazratganj (Reg.)
 6. Eastern book Co., Lalbagh Road (Reg.)
 7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (Rest.)
 8. Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.)
 9. Law Book Mart Amin-Ud-Daula Park (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
 2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (Rest.)
 3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
 4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.)

MADRAS—

1. Supdt., Govt. Press Mount Road
 2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore (Reg.)
 3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane (Reg.)
 4. K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384 (Reg.)
 5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
 6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street (Reg.)
 7. Palani Parchuram, 3 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
 8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
 9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10 Congress Building, 111, Mount Road (Rest.)

MADURAI—

1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.)
 2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K.N. Narimhe

Gowda & Sons (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

MEERUT—

1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.)
 2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road (Reg.)
 3. Royal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank (Reg.)
 4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank (Rest.)
 5. Universal Book Depot. Booksellers & News Agents (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal (Rest.)
 2. Hind Traders (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

1. Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (Rest.)
 2. B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

1. Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Reg.)
 2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (Rest.)
 3. Tirhut Book Depot (Rest.)

MYSORE—

1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle (Reg.)
 2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.)
 3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (Rest.)
 4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (Rest.)
 5. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas (Rest.)

NADIAD—R.S. Desay, Station Road (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

1. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot

2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road . (Reg.)
 3. The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House . (Rest.)
NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar . (Rest.)
NANDED—
 1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road . (Rest.)
 2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P.B. No. 51 . (Rest.)
 3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad . (Rest.)
NEW DELHI—
 1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus . (Reg.)
 2. Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
 3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus . (Reg.)
 4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj . (Reg.)
 5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328 . (Reg.)
 6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market . (Reg.)
 7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
 8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . (Reg.)
 9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B Connaught Place . (Reg.)
 10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
 11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus . (Reg.)
 12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus . (Reg.)
 13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan Karol Bagh . (Reg.)
 14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar . (Reg.)
 15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road . (Reg.)
 16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road . (Reg.)
 17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P.B. 96, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
 18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G Kalkaji . (Reg.)
 19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath . (Rest.)
 20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath . (Rest.)
 21. People Publishing House, (P.) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road . (Reg.)
 22. R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh . (Rest.)
 23. Sharma Bros. 17, New Market, Moti Nagar . (Reg.)
 24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar . (Rest.)
 25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521 . (Rest.)
 26. H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3034 . (Rest.)
 27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road . (Rest.)
 28. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave . (Rest.)
 29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regrapura . (Rest.)
 30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony . (Rest.)
PANJIM—
 1. Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church . (Rest.)
 2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria . (Rest.)
PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar . (Rest.)
PATIALA—
 1. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press
 2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar . (Reg.)
PATNA—
 1. Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
 2. J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan . (Reg.)
 3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli . (Reg.)
 4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore . (Reg.)
 5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta . (Rest.)
PITHORAGARH—Maniram Puntha & sons . (Rest.)
PONDICHERRY—M's Honesty Book House 9 Rue Duplix . (R.)
POONA—
 1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana . (Reg.)
 2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road . (Reg.)
 3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana . (Reg.)
 4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowk . (Reg.)
 5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar . (Rest.)
PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road . (Rest.)

- RAJKOT**—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents . (Reg.)
RANCHI—
 1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . (Reg.)
 2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar . (Rest.)
REWA—Supdt. Govt. State Emporium V. P.
ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review . (Rest.)
SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road . (Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary, Publishers, Market Street . (Reg.)
SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti . (Rest.)
SIMLA—
 1. Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt.
 2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall . (Reg.)
 3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall . (Reg.)
SINNAR—Shri N.N. Jakhadi Agent, Times of India Sinnar (Nasik) . (Rest.)
SHILLONG—
 1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D.
 2. Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No 1 . (Rest.)
SONEPAT—United Book Agency . (Reg.)
SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road . (Reg.)
SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road . (Reg.)
TIRUCHIRAPALLI—
 1. Katpana Publishers, Wosiur . (Reg.)
 2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road . (Reg.)
 3. Palamiappa Bros. . (Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM—
 1. International Book Depot, Main Road . (Reg.)
 2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 . (Rest.)
TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan 10-C, French Chapal Road . (Rest.)
UDAIPUR—
 1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole . (Rest.)
 2. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. . (Rest.)
UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate . (Rest.)
VARANASI—
 1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka . (Rest.)
 2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road P.B. 8 . (Reg.)
 3. Glob Book Centre . (Rest.)
 4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka . (Reg.)
 5. B.H.U. Book Depot . (Rest.)
VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers . (Reg.)
VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet . (Rest.)
VISAKHAPATNAM—
 1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building . (Reg.)
 2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road . (Reg.)
 3. The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Store Ltd. . (Rest.)
VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. . (Rest.)
WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market . (Reg.)
- For Local Sale**
1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opposite India Coffee House New Delhi
 2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
 3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C. 2.
- Railway Bookstall holders**
1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road Allahabad
 2. Gahlot Bros. K.E.M. Road Bikaner
 3. Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
 4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi
- Foreign**
1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)
 2. S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
 3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
 4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Drive Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
 5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
5. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
7. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10. The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road Calcutta-1
13. The Registrar of Companies Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14. The Registrar of Companies H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15. Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
17. Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullundur City
18. Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road Patna-1
19. Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House 1st Floor. 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street P. B. 1530, Madras
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott, Bldg, P. B. 334, Kanpur
22. The Registrar of Companies Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26. Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30. The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
32. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
33. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur.
34. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
35. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear) Calcutta
36. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39. Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia
42. The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44. The Asstt. Director, of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P.B. 271) Bangalore

