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Population Growth Scenario in Jammu District (1961-2011)

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Abstract

The population growth is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given time period as a fraction of the initial population. Specifically, population growth rate refers to the change in population over a unit time period. In case of growth of population, India is now at better condition as compared to other developing countries due to development of technology and health sector. The development in these sectors leads to decrease in mortality rate and increase in population growth. It has been realized at that time the growth of population depends upon the development of health, literacy and improved trends in sex ratio of rural-urban population. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has seen some drastic variations in population structure due to many changes that state have witnessed in the recent past. In order to find out the trends in growth of population in Jammu district from 1961-2011, the study is conducted and compared with whole of the state population. The Jammu district have witnessed some changes which are mainly due to completion of various projects and infrastructure development that is unparalleled to whole of the state and results in quantitative and qualitative change in population. The quantitative growth is analyzed by studying the trends of population for last few decades while qualitative growth is analyzed by studying the various qualitative aspects like literacy, sex ratio, etc it is analyzed that there has been drastic change in both qualitative and quantitative growth. In this research paper an attempt has been made to examine the causes and trend of population growth of J&K with special reference to Jammu district.

Keywords: Growth, Development, Employment, Health, Education.

Introduction

Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time, say during the last ten years. Such a change can be expressed both in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage. One can get absolute change simply by subtracting the earlier population (say of 1961) from the later population (say of 1971). The percentage growth is often calculated by dividing the absolute change by the population at earlier date and multiplying it with hundred. As regards the period, normally population growth is calculated for a period of 10 years i.e., period between two census of a country. Generally, distinction has been made between actual growth and natural growth of population.

Natural growth= births –deaths

Actual growth= births-deaths+ in migrants – out migrants.

World Patterns of Population Growth

The stretch of early human history was a period when deaths cancelled out births in most parts of the world. High death rate necessitated that population of the world was only 8 million around 8000 B.C, when man learnt domestication of plant. This agricultural resolution of human history significantly improved the food supply situation. It permitted the births to exceed the deaths only by a modest margin. The population of the world continued to grow very slowly for pretty long period. By the middle of 18th century, population of the world is estimated to have reached 800 million. The dawn of modern era and the advent of industrial revolution gave rise to spectacular increase in the world's population. Sharp decline in death rates widened the gap between births and deaths, resulting in to large natural increase in population. The gap between mortality and fertility continued to increase for 200 years resulting in population explosion in the world. Consequently by mid-20th century, the population of the world had increased three folds, from its mid-18th century level to reach 2.5 billion. The world population further doubled to 5.0 billion marks by 1988. It is interesting to note that the world took more than one million years to reach

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the billion marks (1820). But after that the next billion of population arrived just in 110 years (by 1930). Third billion was added still faster in about thirty years (by 1960). Fourth billion came in just fifteen years (by 1975) and the fifth billion was added in next thirteen years (by 1988). The world's population has crossed 6 billion by 2001. Next population added in 2011 which reached the 7 billion. So this was the scenario of the world population growth.

India started her planning in 1951 and it was realized that any development, particularly the development of health sector, would have impact on death rate i.e., death rate would decline. The decline in birth rate would take some time and population would go at high rate and it was also realized that the state of high growth of population would not last beyond a decade or so. The after trend of population growth would be downward and average annual growth rate of population would not go beyond 1.2 percent. These high expectations could not be realized. The death rate fell to 12 per thousand in 1986 from 20 per thousand in 1965. The gap between death rate and birth rates was 25 in 1965 and 20 in 1986, resulting in high expectancy of life and growth of population.

Jammu and Kashmir is one of the states with population growing at a faster rate incomparable with that of national average. The state is unfortunately untapped due to lack of both capital as well as technological skills. The state remains far behind in terms of development and prosperity as compared to country because state has failed to keep balance between development and growth in population. Right from the independence the state has witnessed high growth rate due to many factors like illiteracy, Social constraints, Religious constraints etc These collectively favors the growth of population. In this research paper an attempt has been made to examine the growth of population in quantitative as well as qualitative aspects.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the general demographic conditions of Jammu district.
2. To examine the population growth scenario of Jammu district.

Data Base & Research Methodology

The present research based on the both primary as well as secondary sources of data. The primary data has been collected with the help of well-structured questionnaire. For primary survey, we have randomly selected 60 household from the Jammu district. Among 60 houses 30 houses belongs to rural areas and 30 belongs to urban areas. The selection was based on various parameters like education, health, social-economic status. The secondary sources of data have been gathered from various census reports, government offices, municipal offices, health department's etc. The secondary data is then tabulated and analyzed by using the proper statistical techniques.

The method can be used for calculating the population growth rate of one period to another is

$$PR = \frac{(V_{\text{present}} - V_{\text{past}})}{V_{\text{Past}}} \times 100$$

Where PR = present rate, V present = present or future

V past = past or present value

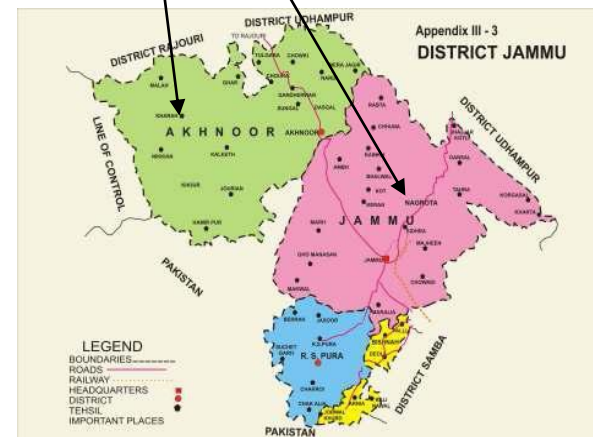
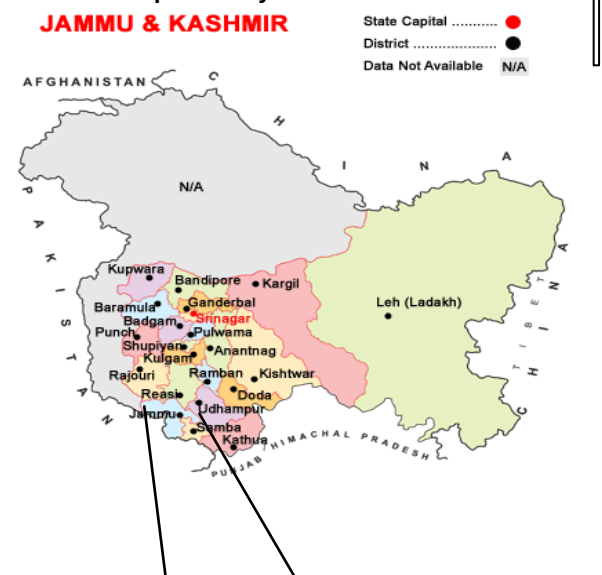
Where PR = present rate, V present = present or future

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Study Area

Jammu district derives its name from Raja Jambolochan, the founder of Jammu city of Jammu & Kashmir. The district, with its headquarter at Jammu town, lies between 32°33'07" & 33°07'30" North latitudes and 74°27'00" & 77°21'00" East longitudes and is covered by Survey of India degree-sheet no 43L, and 43P. The district is bounded by district of Rajouri in the west, Udhampur is north and northwest and Kathua in the East and South East. It has international border with Pakistan in the south-west. The Jammu District is well-connected by railway and road network. The national highway-44 passes through the district and connects it with other parts of country. The district has a total geographical area of 3165 sq km, out of which 1165 sq km is covered by hilly terrain and 2000 sq km is the outer plains, which comprises of Kandi and Sirowal belts. The total population of the district is 15.88 lakhs.

Location Map of Study Area



Source: Census of India

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Table.1. Jammu District: Administrative Setup (2011)

District	Tehsils	Blocks
Jammu	Akhnoor	Khour
		Akhnoor
	Jammu	Marh
		Dansal
		Bhalwal
	Bishnah	Satwari
		Bishnah
	R.S Pura	R.S Pura

Table 2: Jammu District: Distribution of Population and its growth (1951-2011)

year	Population of J&k	Growth Rate	Population of Jammu District	Percent to Total Population (%)	Growth Rate
1951	3253852	0.88	472826	14.43	0.90
1961	3560976	0.91	516932	14.41	0.89
1971	4616632	2.90	724822	15.70	3.51
1981	5987389	2.90	943395	15.75	2.67
2001	10069917	2.63	1357072	13.47	2.59
2011	12548926	2.30	1526406	12.16	1.24

Source: Census report of Jammu district, 1951-2011.

The above table clearly depicts the population growth of Jammu and Kashmir and Jammu district. During independence the growth rate of both state and Jammu district was nearly same. This was mainly due to the same economic and social conditions prevailed all over the state. During 1960-71 there was high jump in the growth rate of the district as compared to state total growth rate. This high growth rate in the state was mainly due to migration of large number of people from border areas toward district Jammu. The main reason behind the migration was war between India and Pakistan. After 1970 the Jammu district witnessed declining in population growth as there were many programs initiated from Indian government and these programs gave fruitful results in cities where major population was literate was compared to whole of the state. During 1981-2011 there had been continuous decrease in growth rate of population, this decrease in population was the result of high education level, good medical facilities, increases in standard of living etc it was the time during which lot of development projects initiated in Jammu district and these create employment opportunities. The migration of youth from nearby areas for employment results in increase in population of Jammu district. The low growth in 2011 was due to division of Jammu district into samba district. The samba district covers major areas of Jammu district. This division of Jammu district results in low growth rate in 2011 as some population of Jammu district comes under samba district.

Population growth of Jammu district (1951-2011)

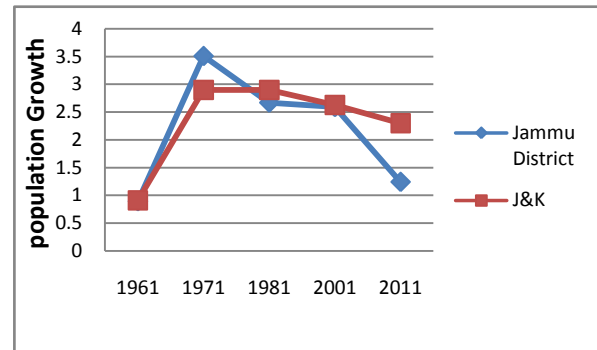
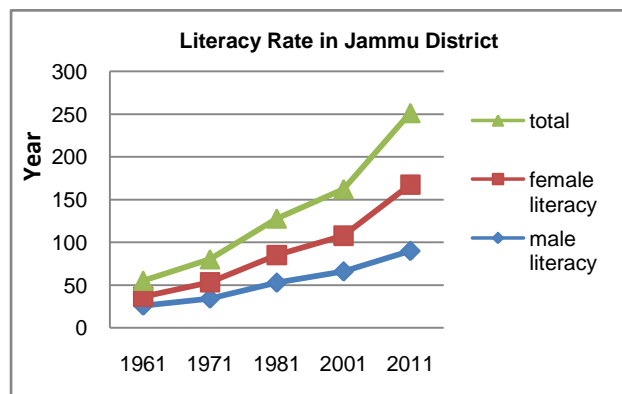


Table 3. Jammu District: Distribution of male-female Literacy (1961-2011)

Year	Literacy in Jammu District			Total
	Male	Female	Gap	
1961	25.7	10.6	15.1	18.6
1971	34	19	15	27
1981	52.60	32.24	20.4	42.86
2001	65.75	41.82	23.9	54.46
2011	89.77	77.41	12.36	83.98

Source: Census handbook

The above table summarizes the status of male and female literacy in Jammu District. The female literacy lag behind the male literacy right from the 1961-2011. during 1961 the female literacy was 10.6 percent as compare to male literacy was 25 percent which was comparatively better. The low status of women in society and social and religious constraints were the main reason of low female literacy in Jammu district. It is surprising to know that the gap in male female literacy which was only 15 during 1961-1971 start increasing due to preference for male literacy in society and migration of education people from rural areas to city for employment. The gap finally reduces in 2011 due to egalitarian status of women in every aspect whether it is social, political or economical. The year 2011 also witnessed high female literacy because of many literacy programs initiated by central government to upgrade the literacy among females especially among low income families and socially backward families.



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Table 4. Jammu district: Rural- Urban Literacy Rate (1961-2011)

Year	Jammu District		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	11.1	41.5	18.6
1971	12	44	27
1981	35.74	59.75	42.86
2001	71.95	83.79	77.30
2011	78.24	88.51	83.45

Source: Census hand book 2011

The above table describes the gap in rural and urban literacy in Jammu district. The literacy in rural areas lags behind the literacy in urban areas. The possible reasons for low literacy were mainly the occupation structure of the people. After independence the major chunk of population was living in rural areas and they mainly depend on primary sector for their livelihood. They were not so aware about the benefits of education. Their occupation structure needed workforce so maximum family members involved in it. Secondly there was lack of awareness among people about the benefits of education. The religious constraints were also not favors the education in rural areas as people did not prefer to send their girl Childs to schools. After 1981 the rural literacy starts improving and it was mainly because of political stability due to which many schools and colleges opened in many rural areas of the district. During 2001-2011, the central government took many initiative and the results could be seen at ground level as the gap in rural urban literacy start declining. Now in the present context the district have seen many improvements in rural literacy and the rural literacy and this is mainly due to many initiative taken by state and central Government.

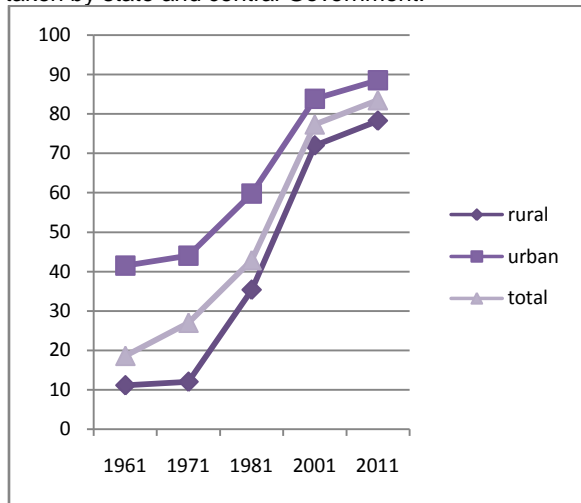


Table 5 Sex ratio in Jammu District and its comparison with J&K

Year	J&K Sex Ratio	Jammu district Sex Ratio
1951	873	870
1961	878	886
1971	878	920
1981	892	918
2001	900	881
2011	883	856

Source: Census of India handbook.

The above table clearly reflects the comparison of Jammu district sex ratio to that of state total. During analysis of table, it is found that that the sex ratio of Jammu district was higher than the state total sex ratio during 1961 to 1981. The awareness and high literacy was the main reason of high sex ratio in the district as compared to state sex ratio in the same time period. After 1981 it start declining and In 2001 the sex ratio of Jammu district stood at 881 in comparison of the state sex ratio which is 900 females per 1000 males .the low sex ratio was mainly due to high medical facilities and preference for male child. In Jammu district there are many families migrated from rural areas of state and the selective migration is mainly of youths and they mainly prefer male child over female child. Again in the year 2011 this scenario till continue & sex ratio will decline. From 2001 the female population is continuously decreasing at an alarming rate. This trend of sex ratio declining continuously will be the matter of discussion.

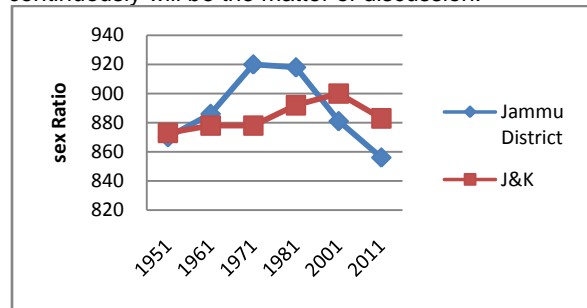
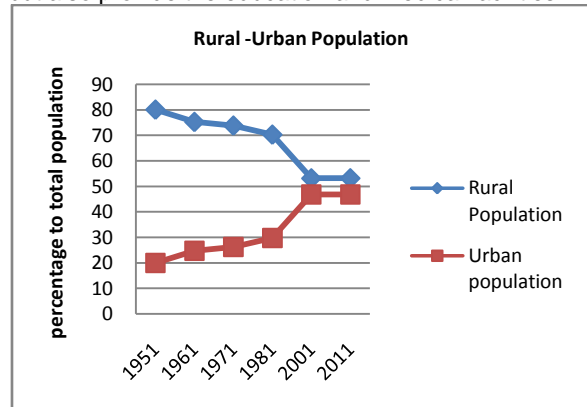


Table 6. Jammu District: Rural- Urban population (1951-2011)

Year	Total Population	Rural population	% to total population	Urban Population	% to total population
1951	472826	378348	80.10	94478	19.90
1961	516932	389156	75.28	127776	24.72
1971	731743	540401	73.85	191342	26.15
1981	943395	663251	70.30	279644	29.70
2001	1571911	835635	53.16	736276	46.84
2011	1529958	813821	53.19	716137	46.80

Source: Census of India

The above table reflects the status of rural and urban population of the district from last six decades. It is seen that there has been continuous declining in rural population since 1951. The increase in urban population is mainly due to growth of Jammu city which not only create employment opportunities but also provide the education and medical facilities.



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The percentage of rural population which was about 81 percent after independence reduces to only 53 percent during 2011. On the other hand the contribution of urban population continuously increasing since independence and stood at about 47 percent in 2011. The main reason for growth of urban population in the Jammu district is the large scale of migration from rural areas due to possibilities of jobs and facilities. The other possible reason for increase in urban population percentage in Jammu district from 1951 is high speed growth of Jammu city which convert lot of rural areas into urban one. The stability in urban growth as shown in table was mainly due to splitting of Samba district from Jammu which separate many areas urban areas from Jammu district. The growth of infrastructure and other facilities encourage the migration from other districts also which create some problems like congestion, over exploitation of land resources, lack of proper sanitation, lack of proper living condition etc these problems rises day by day and deteriorate the natural environment of the city. The city is now growing at very large scale and the cost of land is increasing day by day and the pressure is continuously mounted on rural areas of the district which are located in the periphery of the urban areas. The city planners now adopt some strategies to overcome this menace in order to provide the better living condition to the people living in the city.

Conclusion

In this research paper we throw the light on various parameters of population growth which reflects the trends in growth. The various parameters like Literacy Pattern of Jammu district, sex ratio of Jammu district and some other parameters of population growth of Jammu district are also considered. The paper mainly discussed the trends in various parameters from the last 4-5 decades. After analyzing the trends it is clear that the population of Jammu district has been growing at a faster rate during 1961-1971 as compared to Jammu and Kashmir as a whole. This difference is because of large rural urban migration and 1971 war due to which people from border areas moves toward Jammu district due to safety and security. The Jammu district saw declining in growth of population from 1981 to 2011 as compared to state growth which have many reasons from establishment of new administrative units and division of Jammu district to increase in awareness among city people about family planning.

The high literacy pattern in Jammu district as compared to whole state literacy rate also reflect the qualitative growth in Jammu district. The increase in accessibility and development of infrastructure leads to migration of people from rural area of Jammu district toward the Jammu city. The above study shows the trends in declining rural population from the year 1951-2011. It is no doubt that the qualitative growth of Jammu city is much better than the state overall growth but in one aspect the Jammu district has been lagging behind the overall state which is sex ratio. The sex ratio of the district is continuously declining from the last decades. This declining in sex ratio is the matter of great concern as increases in technology and medical facilities encourage the decline in female population in the district. It is also analyzed that the literacy in rural areas is increasing at a faster rate as compared to urban areas in Jammu district. In nutshell we can say that the overall population growth whether it is quantitative or qualitative is increasing in Jammu district as compared to overall Jammu and Kashmir state.

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