

TRENDS OF URBANIZATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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Abstract

Urbanization has been defined as the population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. Jammu and Kashmir, located in the extreme north of the country. The urban population to the total population of the country stands at 31.6 percent while as in Jammu and Kashmir it is only 27.21 percent. There has been an increase of 3.35 percentage points in the proportion of urban population in the country during 2001-2011 but in Jammu and Kashmir urban population increased by a hefty 9.50 percent. This paper deals excessively with Jammu and Kashmir and that is because the state has gone through a prolonged political turmoil and therefore no proper initiative was taken for a proper development. The paper is based on secondary sources of data.

Key Words: Growth, Rural-urban ratio, Urbanization, Urban structure.

Introduction

According to the 2011 Census, the urban population grew to 377 million displaying a growth rate of 2.76% per annum during 2001-2011. The level of urbanization in the country as a whole increased from 27.7% in 2001 to 31.1% in 2011, an increase of 3.3 percentage points during 2001-2011 compared to a surge of 2.1 percentage points during 1991-2001.

According to Census of India 2001, two types of towns were identified:

- A.** Statutory towns: All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by state law.
- B.** Census towns : Places which satisfy following criteria :-
 - 1.** A minimum population of 5000;
 - 2.** At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - 3.** A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km

Globally, more people live in urban areas than rural areas. In 2007, for the first time in history, the global urban population surpassed the rural population, and the world population has stayed

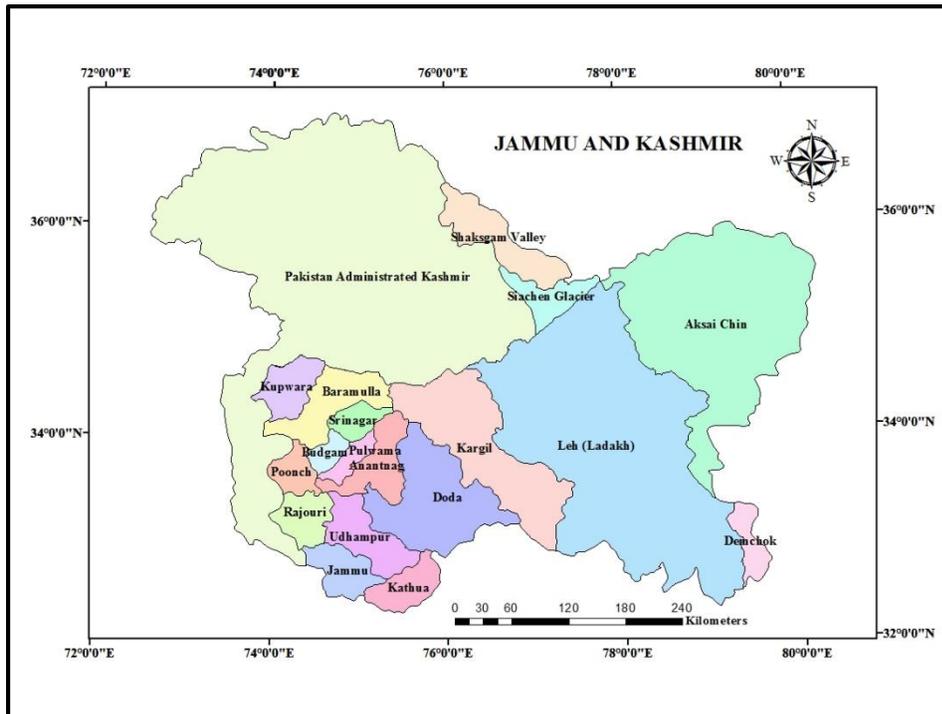
primarily urban after that. In 2014, 54% of the world's population was urban and just a few countries are home to half the world's population. China has world's leading urban population (758 million), followed by India (410). These two countries account for 30% of the world's urban population.

In India out of the total population of 1210.2 million as on 1st March, 2011, about 377.1 million are in urban areas. The net addition of population in urban areas over the last decade is 91.0 million. A huge number of new towns occurred during the last decade, contributing ominously to the fast-moving up of urbanization. On the other hand, even though the contribution of the normal increase in urban growth has dropped in terms of proportions, its share in absolute numbers (about 40 million) remains to be huge due to the large base of the urban population. The urban population to the total population of the country stands at 31.6% while as in Jammu and Kashmir it is only 27.21%. There has been an increase of 3.35 percentage points in the proportion of urban population in the country during 2001-2011 but in Jammu and Kashmir urban population increased by a hefty 9.50%. Further Srinagar (UA) became the first city from Jammu and Kashmir to enter into the million plus population club. So the State of Jammu and Kashmir now also has a million plus city/UA.

Study Area

Jammu & Kashmir, located in the extreme north of the country, is situated between 32°17' and 37°05' N latitudes and 72°31' and 80°20' E longitudes (J&K Forest Department, 2014). It is bounded on the north by China, on the east by Tibet, on the south by Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and on the west by Pakistan. Geographically, this state is divided into four zones – the mountainous and semi-mountainous plain known as Kandi belt, hills including Siwalik ranges, mountains of Kashmir valley and Pir Panjal range, and Tibetan tract of Ladakh and Kargil. The area of this largest princely state in British India was 222,797 Sq.kms (Raina, 1981). Later on with the successive illegal occupations of Pakistan and China the state has lost around 55 percent of its area to these two countries and the area of Jammu and Kashmir now remains only 101,387 Sq.kms. Pakistan attacked the State in October 1947. Indian strengths pushed Pakistan back yet in 1949 when a truce line was drawn around 33% of the territory i.e. 789,32 sq.kms i.e. the entire of Gilgit, Mirpur, Kotli and a piece of Poonch came into the ownership of Pakistan, deserting just 143,300 sq.kms on the Indian side. Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua and Anantnag regions stayed unaffected. Again in 1962 China possessed around 64000 sq.kms in Ladakh known as Aksai Chin. Pakistan again made an unlawful ownership over Chhamb, Deva, Chakla and Manawar picking up a zone of 3999 sq. kms. Thus, the total area left on the Indian side is about 12850 sq.kms. (Census of India, 2001), excluding area under the occupation of Pakistan & China, accounting for 3.20% of total area of the country, makes it the 11th largest state in the country.

Fig: 1 Political Map of Jammu and Kashmir



Location of Jammu and Kashmir in India, map by habib.u, in his unpublished thesis on socio economic development of Jammu and Kashmir.

Review of Literature

Urbanization has been defined as the population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change (Demographic partitions, 2014). According to the National Library of Medicine, It is predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more people begin living and working in central areas (MeSH 2014).

Kingsley Davis (1962) has explained urbanization as process of switch from spread out pattern of human settlements to one of concentration in urban centers. It is a finite process, a cycle through which a nation pass as they evolve from agrarian to industrial society (Davis and Golden, 1954). He has stated three stages in the course of urbanization. Stage one is the initial stage categorized by rural traditional society with prevalence in agriculture and dispersed pattern of settlements. Stage two denotes to acceleration stage where basic reformation of the economy and investments in social overhead capitals as well as transportation, communication take place. Percentage of urban population gradually surges from 25% to 40%, 50%, 60% and so on.

Dependence on primary sector gradually decreases. Third stage is recognized as terminal stage where urban population exceeds 70% or more. At this stage level of urbanization (Davis, 1965) remains more or less identical or persistent. Rate of growth of urban population and total population becomes same at this terminal stage.

Urbanization is demarcated as the agglomeration of people in relatively large number at a particular spot of the earth surface (Onyemelukwe, 1977; Agbola, 2004; Olotuah and Adesiji, 2005). On the contrary, another school of thought considers that urbanization is not about the population size, but must satisfy certain situations like modernization, economic and physical development, as well as the heterogeneity in occupation (Wirth, 1938 and Jack Harvey, 2000). The former meaning of urbanization imitates the perception of what urbanization is in the developing countries, while the later school of thought reveals what urbanization is in the developed world. Thus, the process of urbanization in the developed countries is as a result of rapid development, modernization and industrialization, and not accumulation of people which usually results from rural-urban drift. While the urbanization in India like most other developing nations, is a resultant of the “push” of the rural areas and the “pull” of the urban centres. The push and pull in this respect are with regards to the population, which can be traced to the effects of regional imbalances. Many researchers see rural-urban migration in urbanization process as the genesis of the resultant problems of urbanization in any part of the world (Onokerhoraye, 1976; Wahab, et al. 1990; Agbola, 2004; Olotuah and Adesiji, 2005; and Aluko, 2010).

Objectives

1. To find the percentage of Rural-Urban population ratio.
2. To know the percentage growth of urbanization.
3. To examine the percentage change in urban population.
4. To study the growth rate of Towns and Cities.
5. To inspect the growth in urban structure.

Methodology

In the present study mostly secondary data have been used. Secondary data have been collected from various interim and annual reports published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir 1981-82, 2002-03 and 2010-11, Govt. of India. In addition to this, data have also been collected from various journals, articles and newspaper archives. The research is also based on the referred sources – published, unpublished and electronic.

Level / Degree of Urbanization

The level of urbanization is defined as the proportion of total population residing in urban areas of the state. In other words, urbanization refers to a ratio between the people residing in the urban areas and the total population. It is therefore expressed as,

$$(i) \quad \text{Percent Urban} = \left(\frac{Up}{Tp}\right) * 100$$

Where 'u' refers to urbanization, Up is urban population and Tp is total population. The degree or level of urbanization is defined as relative number of people who live in urban areas.

$$(ii) \quad \text{Percent Rural} = \left(\frac{Rp}{Tp}\right) * 100$$

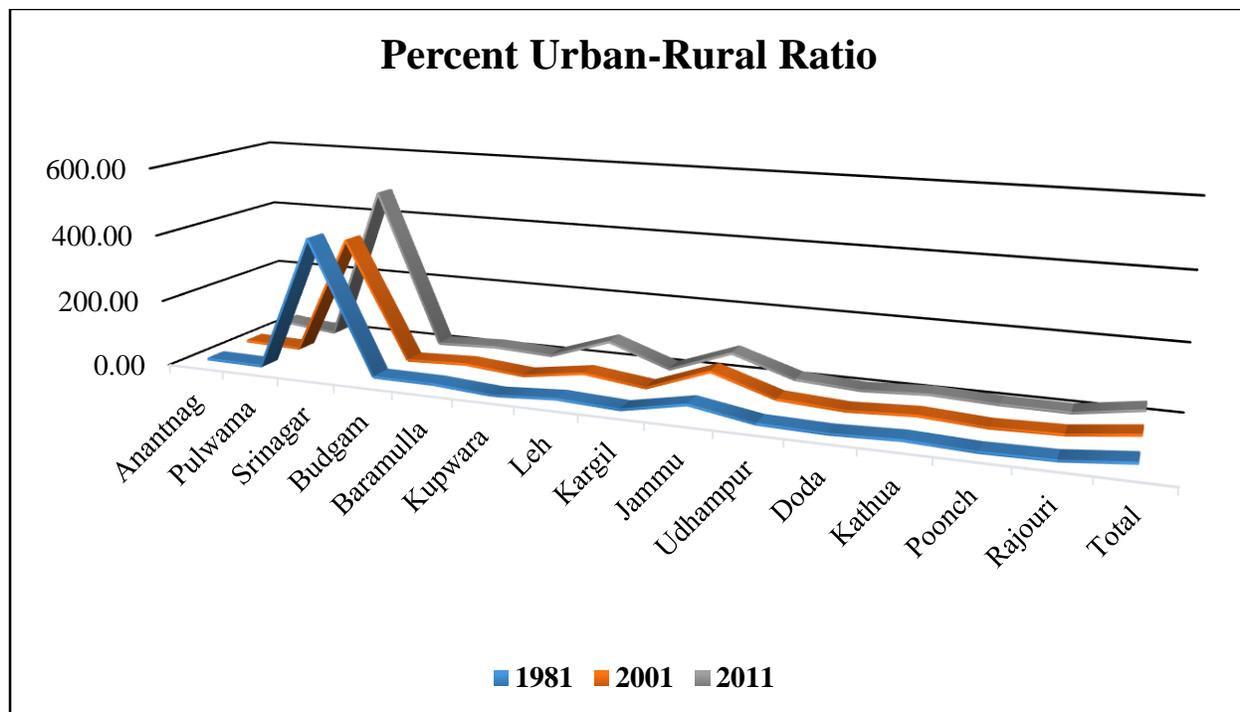
And

$$(iii) \quad \text{Urban - Rural ratio} = \left(\frac{Up}{Rp}\right) * 100$$

are used to measure degree of urbanization. These are most commonly used for measuring degree of urbanization. The ratio Up/Tp has lower limit 0 and upper limit 1 ie. $0 < Up/Tp < 1$. The index is 0 for total population equal to rural population. When whole population is urban, this index is one. When 50 percent of the population is rural, it means that there is one urbanite for each rural person.

As long as Up / Tp increases there is significant growth in urbanization and the rate of urbanization will be higher. The rate of urbanization signifies the percentage increase (or decrease) in the proportion of the urban population to the total population during a given period, while rate of urban growth indicates the percentage increase or decrease in the urban population in a given period. Therefore, the degree of urbanization can vary independently of the absolute number of people living in urban areas.

Fig 2: Percentage of Rural-Urban Ratio



The urban-rural ratio has a lower limit of zero and upper limit ∞ , i.e. $0 < U_p/R_p < \infty$. Theoretically upper limit will be infinite when there is no rural population ($R=0$) but this is impossible. From table 1 it is clear that urban percentage points have increased from 21.05 per cent in 1981 to 27.21 per cent in 2011, whereas rural percentage points have shown gradual decrease from 78.95 per cent in 1981 to 72.79 per cent in 2011. Urban rural ratio which is a simple index measuring number of urbanites for each rural person in an aerial unit experiences an increasing trend during hundred years in the process of urbanization in India. The urban-rural ratio for Jammu and Kashmir in 2011 turns out to be around 37.37 percentage points, meaning that against every 100 ruralites there are 37.37 urbanites. All these indices pin point that Jammu and Kashmir is in the process of urbanization and it is at the acceleration stage of urbanization.

Table 1: Percentage of different forms of Population at District Level

Year	1981			2001			2011		
	Up/Tp	Rp/Tp	Up/Rp	Up/Tp	Rp/Tp	Up/Rp	Up/Tp	Rp/Tp	Up/Rp
Anantnag	10.71	89.29	11.99	14.36	85.64	16.77	23.98	76.02	31.54
Pulwama	8.98	91.02	9.86	10.50	89.50	11.73	11.20	88.80	12.61
Srinagar	80.50	19.50	412.79	78.69	21.31	369.19	82.80	17.20	481.36
Budgam	14.13	85.87	16.45	11.22	88.78	12.63	11.74	88.26	13.31
Baramulla	13.40	86.60	15.47	16.78	83.22	20.17	17.11	82.89	20.64
Kupwara	2.95	97.05	3.04	4.53	95.47	4.75	11.33	88.67	12.78
Leh	12.75	87.25	14.61	24.43	75.57	32.33	42.96	57.04	75.33
Kargil	5.34	94.66	5.65	8.93	91.07	9.81	8.89	91.11	9.76
Jammu	29.64	70.36	42.13	44.14	55.86	79.01	43.98	56.02	78.51
Udhampur	9.53	90.47	10.54	15.69	84.31	18.60	15.66	84.34	18.56
Doda	5.92	94.08	6.29	6.89	93.11	7.40	6.41	93.59	6.85
Kathua	11.38	88.62	12.84	14.31	85.69	16.70	14.38	85.62	16.79
Poonch	4.68	95.32	4.91	4.96	95.04	5.22	8.10	91.90	8.82
Rajouri	7.06	92.94	7.60	9.03	90.97	9.93	7.09	92.91	7.64
Total	21.05	78.95	26.66	24.85	75.15	33.07	27.21	72.79	37.37

Up/Tp: Percent Urban, Rp/Tp: Percent Rural, Up/Rp: Percent Urban-Rural Ratio

Source: Calculation based on Digest of Statistics, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir 1981-82, 2002-03 and 2010-11.

Growth of urbanization

In 2011, among all the districts of the state, the two capital districts of Srinagar and Jammu are most urbanized (**table 2**) with 82.80 per cent and 43.98 per cent urban population respectively, followed by Leh (42.96 per cent) and Anantnag (23.98 per cent).

The proportion of urban population continues to be the lowest in Doda with 6.41 per cent followed by Rajouri with 7.09 per cent, Poonch (8.10 per cent) and Kargil (8.89 per cent).

In terms of absolute number of persons living in urban areas, Srinagar continues to lead with 1.28 million persons which comprises 37.52 per cent of the total urban population of the state. Jammu accounts for about 0.81 million. (Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India. 2011)

In Jammu and Kashmir, there has been a continuous increase in the proportion of urban population to the total population until the year 1981. The percentage of urban population was rather insignificant in 1971, which reached to 21.05% in 1981. However, the 2001 census showed an increase of 18.05% from 1981 census, while as the 2011 census further reported an increase of 09.50% in the urban population and more parts of the state are being urbanized, mainly due to the migration of people from other destinations like that of turmoil ridden peripheral areas of the state.

Similarly, in certain districts, there was a steep rise in the proportion of the urban population to the total population during the period of 1981-01 particularly in districts like Leh 91.61%, Kargil 67.23% and Udhampur 64.64%, similarly during 2001-11 districts like Kupwara 150.11%, Leh 75.85% and Anantnag 66.99% showed very high increase in the urban population. The change was primarily found because of the migration of people from rural to urban areas Moreover, many districts showed decrease in the percentage of urban population during these decades. It happened mainly because of two reasons, firstly the rural population growth rate was

Table 2: Share of Urban population at the district level

Year	1981			2001				2011			
	TP	TUP	PUP	TP	TUP	PUP	PCUP	TP	TUP	PUP	PCUP
Anantnag	656351	70286	10.71	1172434	168365	14.36	34.08	1492930	357954	23.98	66.99
Pulwama	404078	36279	8.98	652607	68507	10.50	16.93	836020	93640	11.20	6.67
Srinagar	708328	570195	80.50	1202447	946166	78.69	-2.25	1547176	1281045	82.80	5.22
Budgam	367262	51885	14.13	629309	70588	11.22	-20.59	755331	88711	11.74	4.63
Baramulla	670142	89766	13.40	1169780	196322	16.78	25.22	1400602	239584	17.11	1.97
Kupwara	328743	9688	2.95	650393	29495	4.53	53.56	875564	99242	11.33	150.11
Leh	68380	8718	12.75	117232	28639	24.43	91.61	147104	63203	42.96	75.85
Kargil	65992	3527	5.34	119307	10657	8.93	67.23	143388	12753	8.89	-0.45
Jammu	943395	279644	29.64	1588772	701218	44.14	48.92	1845017	811450	43.98	-0.36
Udhampur	453636	43247	9.53	743509	116627	15.69	64.64	870071	136211	15.66	-0.19
Doda	425262	25174	5.92	691929	47695	6.89	16.39	923926	59200	6.41	-6.97
Kathua	369123	41990	11.38	550084	78728	14.31	25.75	615711	88535	14.38	0.49
Poonch	302500	14171	4.68	483284	23978	4.96	5.98	476820	38644	8.10	63.31
Rajouri	224197	15833	7.06	372613	33655	9.03	27.90	619266	43934	7.09	-21.48
Total	5987389	1260403	21.05	10143700	2520640	24.85	18.05	12548926	3414106	27.21	9.50

TP= Total Population, TUP= Total Urban Population, PUP= Percentage of Urban Population, PCUP= Percentage change in Urban Population,

Source: Calculation based on Digest of Statistics, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir 1981-82, 2002-03 and 2010-11.

greater than urban population growth rate and secondly many areas of major towns were taken away and added to neighbouring revenue blocks. The rate of proportion of the urban population to the total population during the year 1981 was 0.21% in Jammu and Kashmir. District Srinagar had the highest proportion of the urban population to the total population with 0.80% followed by district Jammu with 0.30%. On the other hand district Kupwara experienced the lowest proportion of the urban population to the total population at meagrely 0.03% only.

In 2001 the rate of proportion of the urban population to the total population of the state increased to 0.25%, all the districts showed increase in the proportion of urban population except district Srinagar and Budgam where the proportion of urban population decreased. While as the proportion of population remained stagnant in district Poonch. In 2011 district Rajouri and Doda were the only districts which showed a decrease in the proportion of urban population while as the proportion of urban population remained stagnant in the districts of Baramulla, Kargil, Jammu, Udhampur and Kathua. From the evaluation of the above data it is found that in 2011 majority of the districts of Jammu region either showed decrease or stagnancy in the proportion of urban population.

Growth of cities and towns

The results of Census 2011 (**table 3**) reveals that there is an increase of 48 towns from 2001 in the state against the previous increase of 23 towns from 1981. That is, from 1981 to 2001 there was an increase of 33.92% in the number of towns. Similarly from year 2001 to 2011 the number of towns increased by an astonishing rate of 64%.

Table 3: Decadal Class-wise increase in the number and percentage of towns

2011	2001	1981
Class I Towns		
3 (50%)	2 (0%)	2
Class II Towns		
4 (0%)	4 (400%)	0
Class III Towns		
15 (114.29%)	7 (40%)	5
Class IV Towns		
31 (47.61%)	21 (250%)	6
Class V Towns		
47 (123.80%)	21 (10.52%)	19
Class VI Towns		
23 (15%)	20 (0%)	20
Total	123 (64%)	75 (33.92%)

Source: Calculation based on Digest of Statistics, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir 1981-82, 2002-03 and 2010-11.

Again if we look at the Class wise increase in the percentage of towns we find that there was no increase in the class I and Class VI towns in the state from 1981 to 2001 while as during the same period class II and class IV showed a huge increase of 400% and 250% respectively. On the other hand we find that from 2001 to 2011 the state experienced an overall growth of 64% of towns, during this time period there was no increase in the number of class II towns and on the other hand Class III and class V towns showed a considerable increase with 114.29% and 123.80%. Therefore it can be said that during 2001 to 2011 there was a better increase in the percentage of towns which ultimately led to a better increase in the urbanization.

Table 4: District wise growth in the number of Towns

Districts	1981	2001	2011
Anantnag	8	11 (37.50%)	19 (72.73%)
Pulwama	4	4 (0%)	6 (50%)
Srinagar	2	3 (50%)	9 (200%)
Budgam	1	5 (400%)	10 (100%)
Baramulla	6	8 (33%)	10 (25%)
Kupwara	2	3 (50%)	10 (233%)
Leh	1	1 (0%)	3 (200%)
Kargil	1	1 (0%)	1 (0%)
Jammu	8	13 (62.50%)	26 (100%)
Udhampur	2	9 (350%)	10 (11.11%)
Doda	6	6 (0%)	6 (0%)
Kathua	6	6 (0%)	6 (0%)
Poonch	1	1 (0%)	4 (300%)
Rajouri	4	4 (0%)	3 (-25%)
Total	52	75 (33.92%)	123 (64%)

Source: Calculation based on Digest of Statistics, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir 1981-82, 2002-03 and 2010-11.

From the analysis of the above given data (**table 4**) it is found that from 1981 to 2001 district Budgam and Udhampur showed the highest increase in the percentage growth of towns with 400% and 350% while as, on the other hand Districts like Pulwama, Leh, Kargil, Doda Kathua and Poonch remained stagnant and during this period of 20 years there was no increase in the number of towns in these districts. Similarly in the next decade from 2001 to 2011 district Poonch, Kupwara, Srinagar and Leh showed a high increase in the percentage growth of towns with 300%, 233%, 200% and 200% respectively. However, despite an overall increase of 64% in the number of towns in the state district Rajouri showed a decrease of 1 town in the decade while as districts like Kargil, Doda and Kathua again showed no growth in the number of towns. The data clearly shows that Kashmir region had better urban growth rate than Ladakh and Jammu regions in the state respectively.

Urban structure

It is possible to predict an increase in inequality in the urban structure, along with regional imbalance in the incoming decades, as discussed above. The distribution of population in six different size class (**table 5**) of settlements, as demarcated by the Census is expected to become more and more lop-sided.

Table 5: Classification of towns according to census of India

Levels of Towns and Cities	Population
Class I	1,00,000 & Above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,000
Class IV	10,000 to 19,000
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	Less than 5,000

Source: Census of India, 2011

This is largely due to the fact that the towns in lower categories have grown in size and move into the next higher category. However, the state has also seen an equivalent increase in the number of urban centres, particularly at the lower levels, through transformation of rural settlements.

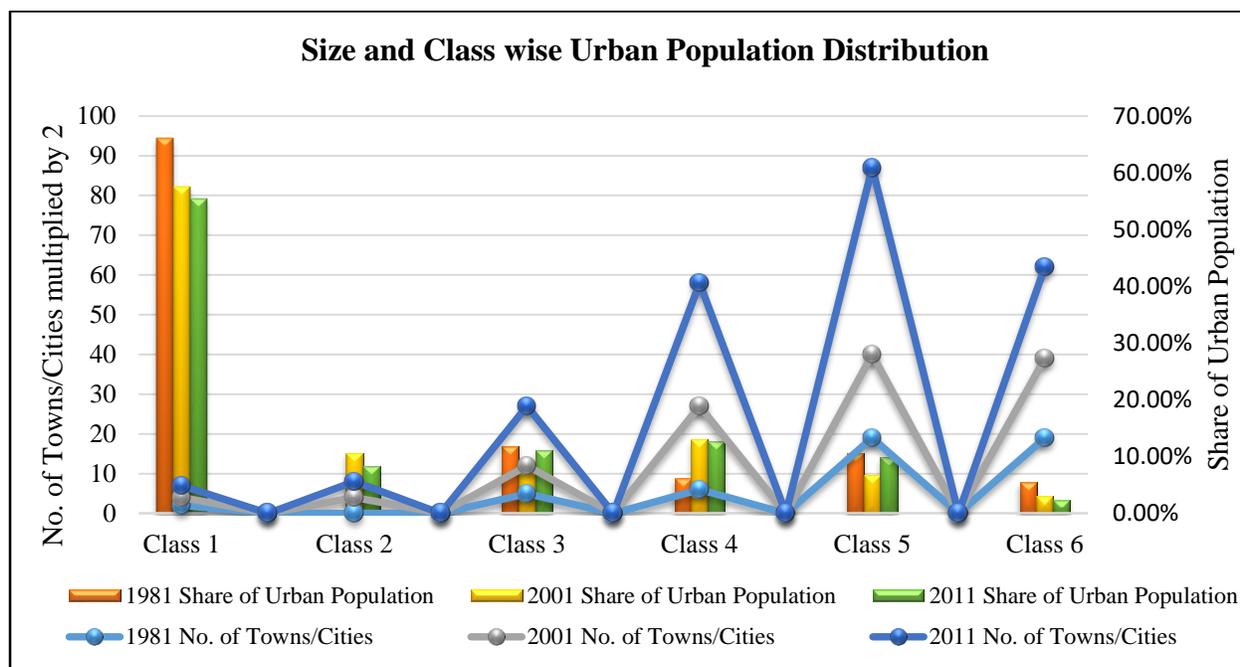
Table 6:Variation in number and Class of Towns/Cities and share of urban population among them.

Year	1981		2001		2011	
	No. of Towns/Cities	Share of Urban Population	No. of Towns/Cities	Share of Urban Population	No. of Towns/Cities	Share of Urban Population
Class 1	2	66.04%	2	57.51%	3	55.51%
Class 2	0	0.00%	4	10.64%	4	8.35%
Class 3	5	11.79%	7	9.18%	15	11.03%
Class 4	6	6.10%	21	13.00%	31	12.73%
Class 5	19	10.60%	21	6.69%	47	9.89%
Class 6	19	5.48%	20	2.98%	23	2.43%
Total	52	100.00%	75	100.00%	123	100.00%

Source: Calculation based on Digest of Statistics, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir 1981-82, 1991-92, 2002-03 and 2010-11. Census of India 1981, 2001 and 2011.

From the appraisal of **table 6** we find that in 1981 out of total urban population 66.04% was found in class I cities, while as class III and class V cities and towns contributed for 11.79% and 10.60% respectively. During the census year 1981 there was no town in class II therefore the population was also found to be 0%. Similarly in the census year 2001 it was found that except for class II and class IV towns all other town and city classes showed a decrease of percentage of population by around 2 to 3% while as class II towns showed an increase of population by 10% and class IV population percentage increased by 7%, this increase was mainly because of the substantial increase in the number of towns in these class of towns. With the above evaluation as suggested earlier that the state experienced its highest growth rate of urban population as well as growth in the number of urban centers from 2001 to 2011. In 2011 despite the increase of one class I town the percentage share of population in class I towns still fell by 2% from the previous census year, similarly the number of towns also showed increase in class IV and class VI towns with the similar result as class I towns. Hence it can be said that except for class I towns the population share in all other classes of towns remained scattered.

Fig 3: Class wise Urban Population Distribution in Jammu and Kashmir



With the assessment of **table 7** it is found that during the census years 1981, 2001 and 2011 there was very huge difference in the developmental rate of the three different regions of the state i.e., Kashmir region, Jammu region and Ladakh region, in different classes of the town and city development. From 1981 to 2001 there was a growth of 47.83% in the number of towns in Kashmir region with class IV and class II towns increasing by 366.67% and 300% respectively while as class III and class VI towns decreasing by -66.67% and -14.83%. During this period Jammu region showed positive growth in all the classes of the town development as class III, class II and class IV towns increasing by 150%, 100% and 100%. Similarly in Ladakh region class III and class IV towns increased by 100% and class V towns decreased by -100% this decrease in the percentage of different towns is because of the fact that lower class got upgraded to the upper classes of towns.

Table 7: Change in the number and structure of towns in Jammu and Kashmir

	Kashmir Region			Jammu Region			Ladakh Region			Total		
Year	1981	2001	2011	1981	2001	2011	1981	2001	2011	1981	2001	2011
Class 1	1	1 (0%)	2 (100%)	1	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2	2 (0%)	3 (50%)
Class 2	0	3 (300%)	2 (-33.33%)	0	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0	4 (400%)	4 (0%)
Class 3	3	1 (-66.67%)	8 (700%)	2	5 (150%)	6 (20%)	0	1 (100%)	1 (0%)	5	7 (40%)	15 (114.28%)
Class 4	3	14 (366.67%)	20 (43.86%)	3	6 (100%)	9 (50%)	0	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	6	21 (250%)	31 (47.61%)
Class 5	9	9 (0%)	26 (188.88%)	9	12 (33.33%)	21 (75%)	1	0 (-100%)	0 (0%)	19	21 (10.52%)	47 (123.80%)
Class 6	7	6 (-14.29%)	6 (0%)	12	14 (16.67%)	16 (14.29%)	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	19	20 (5.26%)	23 (15%)
Total	23	34 (47.83%)	64 (88.24%)	27	38 (40.74%)	55 (44.74%)	2	2 (0%)	4 (100%)	52	75 (44.23%)	123 (64%)

Source: Calculation based on Digest of Statistics, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir 1981-82, 1991-92, 2002-03 and 2010-11. Census of India 1981, 2001 and 2011.

In 2011 Kashmir region experienced an increase of 88.24% in the number of towns while as Jammu region experienced an increase of 44.74 % and Ladakh region 100%. In Kashmir region class III towns showed an increase of 700% while as class V towns increased by 188.88% and class II towns decreased by -33%. In Jammu region class II towns increased by 100% followed by class V towns with 75%. Similarly in Ladakh region class IV and class VI towns increased by 100% and there was no increase or decrease in any class of towns.

Conclusion

The pattern of urbanization in Jammu and Kashmir is characterized by continuous concentration of population and activities in large cities. Kingsley Davis & Golden, (1954) used the term "over-urbanization" for India, where in urban misery and rural poverty exist side by side with the result that city can hardly be called dynamic" and where inefficient, unproductive informal sector (Kundu&Basu, 1998) becomes increasingly apparent. The same situation is liable for the developmental growth of Jammu and Kashmir. Breese, (1969) describes urbanization in India as pseudo urbanization where in people arrive in cities not due to urban pull but due to rural push. Reza &Kundu (1978) talked of dysfunctional urbanization and urban growth which results in a concentration of population in a few large cities without a corresponding increase in their economic base. As a whole the case of Jammu & Kashmir is alike all the cases mentioned above.

Limitations

- There were a total of 10 districts in Jammu and Kashmir in 1980 and that increased to 14 in 1981 and to 22 in 2003 therefore study has been carried out on bases of 14 districts which were there in 2003.
- The map of Jammu and Kashmir has been drawn in accordance with the **Actual Line of Control** between **India-Pakistan (1972)** and **India-China (1962)**.
- Only the area included in the official Census records of the Govt. Of India has been included in the research paper.
- The area of this largest princely state in British India was 222,797 Sq.kms. Later on with the successive occupations of Pakistan and China the state has lost around 55 percent of its area to these two countries and the area of Jammu and Kashmir now remains only 101,387 Sq.kms (Census of India 2011).

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