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Regional socio-economic disparities in the Kashmir Valley (India) - a geographical approach

2012

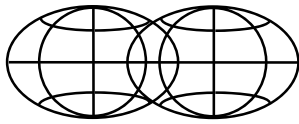# Regional socio-economic disparities in the Kashmir Valley (India) – a geographical approach

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Jamia Millia Islamia, Department of Geography, New Delhi, India; [1]phone: +95 608 601 142, e-mail: shahnazgeo@gmail.com (*corresponding author*); [2]phone: +99 101 971 133, e-mail: prohassena@yahoo.co.in

Abstract. The problem of regional disparities in the levels of social and economic development is a universal phenomenon. Both developed and developing countries have witnessed this problem in the path of their socio-economic advancement. India is a large federal nation and it is well known that there are widespread disparities in the levels of socio-economic development among the different regions of the Indian nation. Balanced regional development has always been an essential component of India's national development strategy in order to ensure the unity and integrity of the nation. Jammu and Kashmir, the northernmost state of India, has been divided into three geo-physical regions, viz. Jammu, the Valley of Kashmir and the Ladakh. The Kashmir Valley is the most thickly populated area of the state; the overriding characteristics of the economy of the Kashmir Valley is its extreme backwardness which is largely the result of the peculiar physical features of the Valley and traditional society. The indicators to be used in the present study have been assigned statistical weights derived through the factor analysis method. The changes in the index values have been examined to trace the direction of development. Finally, the sectoral indices have been pooled together to derive a comprehensive composite index of development. This gives an aggregate picture of the changes in the levels of development of all the tehsils over two time periods, i.e. 1981 and 2001.

Contents:

1. Introduction

The problem of regional disparities in the levels of social and economic development is a universal phenomenon. Both developed and developing countries have witnessed this problem in the path of their socio-economic advancement, but its adverse impact has been felt more in the latter. This phenomenon is a natural outcome of the development process itself, wherein certain regions develop faster than others due to a number of factors. Regional inequalities are generally an outcome of numerous factors such as variations in natural and physical endowments, differences in social and attitudinal parameters, institutional structures and, to some extent, the discriminatory policies of the State. Emmanuel (1972) has made a study of the growing socio-economic inequality between developed and less developed nations. He argued that the under developed economies are exploited by the developed ones with a widening gap between the two. Some regions are locationally preferred which makes them development-oriented compared to others which have poor natural resources and few other attractions. As the process of development gains momentum, the regions which are initially favoured because of certain locational advantages continue to attract people, trade, manufacturing, and capital, not only because of resource advantages but also because of the external economies offered by the developed regions.

Robock (1970) pointed out the possibility of regional disparities changing with the stage of development. Disparity means unequal possession of particular property or attributes between two or more social groups or regions. Wide disparities between urban and rural areas and regions in countries in Asia and the Pacific remain in terms of economic conditions, access to infrastructure and services, opportunities for socio-economic mobility and control over natural resources and local development. Disparities are caused by natural differences, social factors and policy decisions (United Nations Economic and Social Council Report, 2001) Maćkowiak (2011) tried to analyse the characteristics of the European Union's role in trade of specific regions. Finally, the degree of intra-industry specialisation was evaluated as was the trend in changes in the trade between Polish regions and European Union countries. Kurian (2000) revealed that there are considerable disparities in socio-economic development across the Indian states. According to the World Health Organisation Report (2000), socio-economic status is one of the strongest determinants of health, but the health of a population appears to be more determined by the distribution of income rather than the overall wealth of the population. Khan (2006) argued that the dispersed pattern and small size of settlements, poor means of transport and communication in mountainous areas, particularly in the Kashmir Valley, pose a serious problem to the development of education, the outcome of which is unequal development in the overall development. Mukherge (1999) revealed that socio-economic status is a measure of an individual's or group's standing in the community. It usually relates to the income, occupation, educational attainment and wealth of either an individual or a group.

India is a large federal nation and it is well-known that there are widespread disparities in the levels of socio-economic development among the different regions of the Indian nation. Balanced regional development has always been an essential component of India's national development strategy in order to ensure the unity and integrity of the nation. The central policy issue is how to achieve rapid socio-economic development in backward regions without slowing down the development of the more progressive and dynamic regions. Balanced regional development has been an important policy objective since the beginning of the planning era and occupies an increasingly important place in the planning. The first five year plan could not devote much attention to this problem because of the urgent priorities that had to be accorded to certain other sectors of the economy, which had to be tackled expeditiously. In the second five year plan, specific attention was given to the question of regional disparities and it was emphasised that the pattern of investment must be devised so as to lead to a balanced regional development.

Jammu and Kashmir, the northernmost state of India, is the home of majestic snow capped mountains, picturesque rivers and green forests. The state has an area of 222,236 square kilometres and a population of about 10,143,700 (Census of India, 2001). Although the state is generally hilly, it has been divided into three geo-physical regions, viz. Jammu, the Valley of Kashmir and the Ladakh. The Kashmir Valley is the most thickly populated area of the state; the overriding characteristics of the economy of the state of the Kashmir Valley is its extreme backwardness which is largely the result of the peculiar physical features of the state and traditional society. The state itself has remained much below the level of socio-economic development attained in the rest of country.

2. The environment

The longitudinal and latitudinal extent of the valley of Kashmir of the state of Jammu and Kashmir is from 73°55′ E and 75°35′ E, and 35°25′ N and 34°45′ N, respectively, and covers an area of 15,948 km on the side of India while a significant part of it lies in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. This oval-shaped valley is essentially a synclinal trough of tectonic origin between the Greater and Lesser Himalayas. It evolved due to the differential uplift of the chains of mountains. It is enclosed by the Great Himalayas and the north Kashmir range in the north-west and by the Pir Panjal range in the south-east (Raza et al., 1978: 11). Its axis in length is parallel to the bordering ranges and is about 140 km long. The lowest elevation of this basin is 1,600 m and the highest 1,840 m above mean sea level.

The flat bottom of the Valley of deposits of fluio-lacustrine origin overlays a depository of rock material of great thickness from the surrounding mountains. The older deposits of upper Pleistocene, called Karewas, are flat surface mounds along the flanks of the mountains up to the border. The Jehlum flood-plain occupies more than half of the valley bottom. The soils of Kashmir are poorly drained and lack organic matter. They are leached of $Caco_3$. They are made of silt with a high proportion of coarse sand. Though PH as well as the content of Cao are appropriate, they are of low capability and further handicapped by lack of irrigation due to their high elevation. That is why they have a sparsed vegetative cover (Hussain, 1998: 29; Raychunduri, 1963: 105–110).

3. Objectives of the study

The present study is intended to fulfil the following objectives: (a) to identify the differentially developed areas (tehsils, tehsil is the local name for a subdistrict, e.g. Sopore is the subdistrict of Baramulla) within the valley of Kashmir; (b) to classify the tehsils on the basis of differential levels of development for different time periods and to mark inter-regional variations; (c) to analyse the factors responsible for the inequalities in the levels of socio-economic development among the teshils; (d) to suggest appropriate strategies to reduce the regional inequalities for equitable development.

4. Material and research methods

The examination of the problem presented in this investigation requires a lot of data from secondary sources. The secondary data have been obtained from different government offices and agencies.

Selection of study unit. The area of case study for the present study is the valley of Kashmir. Although the entire valley is a region in itself, one has to select a certain unit of study within the valley for measuring the disparity in socio-economic development between different areas of the valley. Many such studies have been done at the state level and at district level in India. It is generally believed that spatial disparities in the levels of socio-economic development of any economy can be better assessed when the analysis is based on data collected for smaller administrative units, i.e. tehsil or block level. In the present study, tehsil (sub-district) has been taken as a unit of study.

Selection of indicators of development. The process of socio-economic development has many components. Generally, mechanised agriculture, greater industrialisation, better health and education facilities, improved and adequate transport facilities, and better organised administration are some of the factors which together foster development. However, the concept of development is defined in different ways by geographers, economists and regional scientists, highlighting its different aspects. In order to analyse the level of socio-economic development with respect to its spatial context, one has to choose a certain number of most relevant variables. The selection of a set of such variables is a very difficult task. In different countries different sets of such indicators are used to identify differentially developed areas or regions. For example, in the USA and western European countries, regional unemployment and per capita income constitute the main criteria for the purpose of such identification. Besides unemployment, industrialisation, life expectancy and productivity are also considered as indicators of development. This basis of analysis, no doubt, succeeds in focusing attention on the extent of poverty but difference in per capita income differences in all dimensions of socio-economic development do not adequately reflect. Hence, per capita income is considered a poor guide in measuring regional disparities in developing countries like India. Therefore, it is better to depend on several physical indicators reflecting the levels of activities and to examine them separately and compositely to identify the relatively

less developed or more advanced regions and the nature of their development.

In the present study the following six blocks are examine to reflect the levels of socio-economic development in the valley of Kashmir: (a) social sector (education and health); (b) economic sector (agriculture and industries); (c) economic infrastructure (communication and roads).

For each of these categories a number of relevant indicators have been selected. However, the selection of these indicators has been made on the basis of the understanding of the concept of development in conjunction with various empirical studies conducted in this field. In India many empirical investigations aimed at identifying and analysing inter regional disparities in the levels of development have been conducted, e.g. the first such attempt related to the identification or delimitation of an agricultural area or backward area was conducted in 1962. The Planning Commission tried to identify backward regions on the basis of some indicators pertaining to the socio-economic dimensions of development.

The indicators to be used in the present study have been assigned statistical weights derived through the factor analysis method. The indicators have been standardised and on the basis of factor matrix, an index of sectoral development has been prepared. All tehsils have been ranked according to their index values and then classified into highly developed, developed, backward and highly backward tehsils according to their quartile values. The changes in the index values have been examined to trace the direction of development. Finally, the sectoral indices have been pooled together to derive a comprehensive composite index of development. This gives an aggregate picture of the changes in the levels of development of all the tehsils over two time periods, i.e. 1981 and 2001. In addition, to have a clear insight into the problems of the backwardness of some tehsils and their future prospects, a detailed analysis of the dimensions of development and typology of backwardness has been attempted.

5. Research results: Kashmir Valley – socio-economic differentiation and dimensions of development

It is vital to comprehend that for a clear understanding of the overall scenario of the socio-economic development of a tehsil or a region, it is necessary to rely upon the composite index of development of all the sectors. This exercise is of immense utility to study the extent of development or backwardness. On the basis of this analysis, one can combine the regions with homogenous characteristics and probe into the factors of unequal development. The composite index of development has been constructed by using the statistical technique of factor analysis with the first factor method at two stages. In the first, the physical variables related to all the selected sectors have been taken into consideration and the first factor of each sector has been derived separately. In the second stage, all the first factors of each sector have been taken as the raw indicators and once again, by using the method of factor analysis, the first factor of these variables has been derived and this has been taken as the composite index of development. The factor loadings have been taken as weights to all the sectoral indices. This type of methodology is considered highly objective and unbiased, and is relied upon to identify differentially developed tehsils with the following six indicators: (a) agriculture development index derived from six indicators; (b) industrial development index with five variables; (c) educational development index using twelve indicators; (d) health development index using three indicators; (e) road development index using four indicators; (f) communication development index using four indicators.

An important finding that emerges from Table 1 is that development in the Kashmir Valley was not unidimensional. This would be clear when we examine the factor matrix given in the table below.

While the first factor explains the overall levels of development highlighting the contribution of non-agricultural sectors, the second factor represents development mainly in the agricultural sector. If we look at the factor loadings on the first factor, it is clear that the indicators of agriculture and education figures are very high. On the second factor, infrastructure has the highest loading, followed by industries. Thus, it

Table 1. Factor matrix for socio-economic development

Indicator	A	B
Agriculture development index	0.180	0.935
Industrial development index	0.731	0.370
Education development index	0.941	–0.122
Health development index	0.842	–0.288
Road development index	0.862	0.002
Communication development index	0.918	–0.090

Explanation: A – factor 1; B – factor 2

Source: Computed values of composite indices of agriculture, industries, education, health, roads, and communication

Table 2. Socio-economic development in Kashmir Valley

Tehsil	1981		2001	
	A	B	A	B
Anantnag	0.42	6	0.71	4
Bijbehara	0.46	5	0.52	6
Duru	0.01	9	0.09	9
Kulgam	0.71	3	0.34	7
Pahalgam	−0.87	19	−0.82	19
Budgam	0.33	8	0.27	8
Beerwah	−0.40	13	−0.38	14
Chadura	−0.73	18	−0.74	18
Bandipora	−0.52	16	−0.44	15
Baramulla	0.71	4	0.87	3
Gulmarg	−1.03	21	−0.97	20
Sonawari	−0.33	12	−0.23	13
Sopore	1.02	2	1.02	2
Uri	−0.89	20	−1.20	21
Handwara	−0.44	14	−0.63	16
Karnah	−1.07	22	−1.29	22
Kupwara	−0.49	15	−0.69	17
Pulwama	−0.10	10	0.06	10
Shopian	−0.14	11	−0.17	11
Tral	−0.58	17	−0.22	12
Ganderbal	0.38	7	0.53	5
Srinagar	3.57	1	3.37	1

Explanation: A – index; B – rank

Source: Survey of India 2001

truly reflects the bi- dimensional development that has taken place in the Valley. The first factor has been taken to measure the overall levels of development. Therefore, the first factor is relied upon for a realistic analysis of the levels of development of the tehsils across the Valley. Tehsil-wise factor scores or index of development have been derived, which give a comparative picture of the levels of development of all the tehsils of the Kashmir Valley over a period of twenty years, i.e. from 1981 to 2001.

The Srinagar tehsil occupies the prime place in both time-points with exceptionally high index values. The Sopore tehsil is placed at a distinct second. Uri and Karnah are figured in the lowest order in both time-points. Three tehsils, namely Baramulla, Ganderbal and Ananthnag, are figured in the highly developed category in 2001. The negative sign of this trend is that two tehsils, Kulgam and Bijbehara, moved down from the very developed to the developed category. The sole reason for this change is the slow pace of development of both tehsils during the process of development

However, along with this positive development, the study notices the problem of increasing inter-tehsil disparities. To probe the factors that have contributed to the widening of disparities, we can classify all the tehsils into four categories. As pointed out earlier, the Srinagar tehsil rural and urban combined together emerges as highly developed, having scored exceptionally high index values in both time-points. The Srinagar tehsil is followed by Sopore, Baramulla, Anantnag, and Ganderbal in the same category.

Six tehsils: Bijbehara, Kulgam, Budgam, Duru, Pulwama, and Shopian, are figured in the developed category in both time points in 2001. Bandipora, Beerwah, Handwara, Sonawari, Kupwara, and Tral are figured in the backward category, while Chadura, Gulmarg, Karnah, Pahalgam, and Uri are figured in the highly backward category in both time points.

It is interesting to note that the trend in development remained almost the same from 1981 to 2001 except for some hills like Bijbehara and Kulgam which could not attain the pace of development and were moved down from the highly developed to developed category, which shows that the tehsils which were highly developed in 1981 could not retain their position in the same category in 2001. On the other hand, it is very interesting to observe that the tehsils which are figured in the backward and highly backward category in 1981 retained the same position in 2001.

Table 3. Classification of tehsils on the levels of socio-economic development

Year	Highly Developed	Developed	Backward	Highly Backward
1981	Srinagar, Sopore, Kulgam, Bijbehara, Baramulla	Anantnag, Budgam, Duru, Ganderbal, Pulwama, Shopian	Bandipora, Beerwah, Handwara, Kupwara, Sonawari, Tral	Chadura, Gulmarg, Karnah, Pahalgam, Uri
2001	Srinagar, Sopore, Baramulla, Ganderb-al Anantnag	Budgam, Duru, Kulgam, Bijbehara, Pulwama, Shopian	Bandipora, Beerwah, Handwara, Kupwara, Sonawari, Tral	Chadura, Gulmarg, Karnah, Pahalgam, Uri

Source: Classification derived after ranking of the tehsils

Thus, if we compare the two time-points, we can clearly see that the distance between highly backward and highly developed regions has remained in the same category in both time points. If we consider the index values of the first and last ranked tehsils during 2001, Srinagar with (3.37) and Karnah with (−1.29), the wide gap is quite evident. Similarly, a huge gap appears if we compare the other tehsils in the developed and backward category.

A region-wise glance at the tehsils in the two time points with their index values supports the long standing view that the degree of overall economic backwardness is greater in the hilly and Kandi areas (Kandi is the local name of one of the physiographic divisions of the Kashmir Valley, it is a backward region). Not even a single tehsil of these regions is figured in the developed category in both time-points. The position of the Karewa belt is better when compared to the hilly and Kandi areas of the Valley. This region has an enormous potential to grow and the location close to the Jhelum Floor belt provides a boost to its growth and development.

The predominant position of the Sopre and Srinagar tehsils is evident from all the angles of development. In fact, the very high rate of the development of both tehsils is one of the principle factors which has pushed up the index of their development. Therefore, it is quite evident that there is uneven socio-economic development across all the tehsils of the Kashmir Valley. Both developed and backward tehsils are scattered across different regions.

A detailed analysis of individual sectors and the composite indices of development discussed so far gives us both micro and macro insights into the different aspects of development within the Kashmir Valley. This in-depth analysis raises three basic questions, namely, why is there an enormous gap between differentially developed tehsils? Why is such a gap increasing? And why is development concentrated only in few centres? Answers to these questions are sought with the help of an analysis of the dimensions of development and typology of backwardness. It is thought that this will highlight the major findings of the present study and also give valuable

Table 4. Typology of backwardness 1981 and 2001

Tehsils	1980–1981						2000–2001					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F
Anantnag	B	HB	HD	HD	D	HD	D	B	HD	HD	D	HD
Bijbehara	D	HD	D	HB	HD	D	HD	HD	B	B	HD	D
Duru	HD	B	D	D	D	D	HD	D	D	HB	D	D
Kulgam	B	D	D	HD	HD	HD	D	HB	D	D	HD	HD
Pahalgam	D	B	HB	B	B	HB	B	D	HB	HB	B	HB
Budgam	D	HD	B	D	D	D	D	HD	B	B	HD	D
Beerwah	D	D	HB	B	B	B	B	B	HB	B	D	B
Chadura	HB	B	B	B	HB	HB	HB	D	B	B	HB	HB
Bandipora	HB	HB	D	D	B	B	B	HB	D	HD	HB	B
Baramulla	D	D	HD	HD	D	HD	B	HD	HD	D	HD	HD
Gulmarg	HB	HB	HB	HB	HB	B	HB	HB	B	B	HB	B
Sonawari	HD	B	HB	D	HD	HB	D	D	HB	HD	D	HB
Sopore	HD	D	HD	HD	HD	HD	HD	D	HD	HD	HD	HD
Uri	B	D	B	HB	HB	HB	HD	HB	HB	D	HB	HB
Handwara	B	D	B	HB	B	B	B	B	B	HB	B	B
Karnah	HB	HB	HB	D	HB	HB	HB	HB	D	HB	D	HB	HB
Kupwara	HB	B	B	B	D	D	HB	HB	B	D	B	D
Pulwama	B	B	HD	B	B	D	B	B	HD	D	B	D
Shopian	HD	HD	B	B	HB	B	HD	B	D	B	B	B
Tral	HD	HB	D	HB	B	B	D	B	D	HB	B	B
Ganderbal	D	HD	D	HD	B	D	HD	HD	D	HB	D	D
Srinagar	B	HD	HD	HD	HD	HD	HD	HD	HD	HD	HD	HD

Explanation: A – agriculture; B – industrial; C – education; D – health; E – road; F – communication

Source: Classification derived after ranking of the tehsils

policy suggestions to all those who are interested in the development process of the Kashmir Valley. In the following sections II and III, the important findings drawn from the analysis of the intricate issues related to the dimensions of development and typology of backwardness will be presented.

According to Rao (1984), the term dimension implies four possibilities. First of all, all sectors in a district or tehsil may be totally developed or backward. Other possibilities could be that a district or a region may experience uni-sectoral, bi-sectoral and multi-sectoral development or backwardness.

One should have a clear perception of these four possibilities to evolve different strategies of development and formulate sectoral plans. In addition, once the dimensions are known we can proceed further to have a clear view of the typology of backwardness. This helps us to understand the type of development in a tehsil, i.e. whether a tehsil is agriculturally developed or backward, industrially developed or backward, or whether there is a combination of all these sectoral developments or backwardness. Once we arrive at the typology of backwardness, the task of fixing priorities for the development of lagging sectors becomes easier. In this way, the factors hindering development could be removed paving the way for further utilisation of the potential of a tehsil for future development. Table 4 presents a clear view of the dimensions of development of the tehsils across two time points, 1981 and 2001.

Table 5 and Table 6 give some insights into the disturbing issues raised in the previous paragraphs such as the problems of increasing disparities and the widening gap across the tehsils. The first negative feature that emerges from the table is that while Sopore has a distinction of having all developed sectors, the rest of the tehsils could not maintain this status. Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag, and Ganderbal

achieved multi-dimensional development but are lacking in one or another sector. Most of the tehsils maintained their status and could not excel to show their further development. Most of the tehsils witnessed a decline in their dimensions of development. Only Srinagar, Sopore and Anantnag could be placed on the higher level of multi-sectoral development. This clearly brings out the direct and positive relationship between the levels of development and dimensions of development. This implies that, with an increase in the levels of development, there would be an increase in the dimensions of development from uni-sectoral to bi-sectoral and then to multi-sectoral development. It highlights the interdependency of different sectors in the regional development process, underlining the crucial significance of adopting integrated regional and sectoral approaches to set up aggregate development of a region.

6. Conclusion

In practical sense, it implies that developmental strategies should be formulated and implemented in such a way that development in one sector could induce development in other sectors as well. Judging from this angle, it is rather discouraging to see that in spite of a sustained increase in index values by most of the tehsils in many sectors, a large number of tehsils have remained backward with respect to the dimensions of development. A total of eleven tehsils have multi sectoral backwardness. This is indeed a situation of great concern. It points towards the failure of the overall socio-economic dispersion mechanism from the developed to the backward regions. Hence, proper inter-regional and inter-sectoral developmental measures assume crucial importance.

Table 5. Sectoral indices of development

	1981						2001					
Category	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**Category**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
H. Developed	5	5	6	6	5	5	H. Developed	7	5	5	5	6	5
Developed	6	6	5	5	5	6	Developed	5	6	6	6	5	6
Backward	6	6	6	6	7	6	Backward	6	6	5	6	6	6
H. Backward	5	5	5	5	5	5	H. Backward	4	5	6	5	5	5

Explanation: A – agriculture; B – industrial; C – education; D – health; E – road; F – communication

Source: Classification derived after ranking of the tehsils
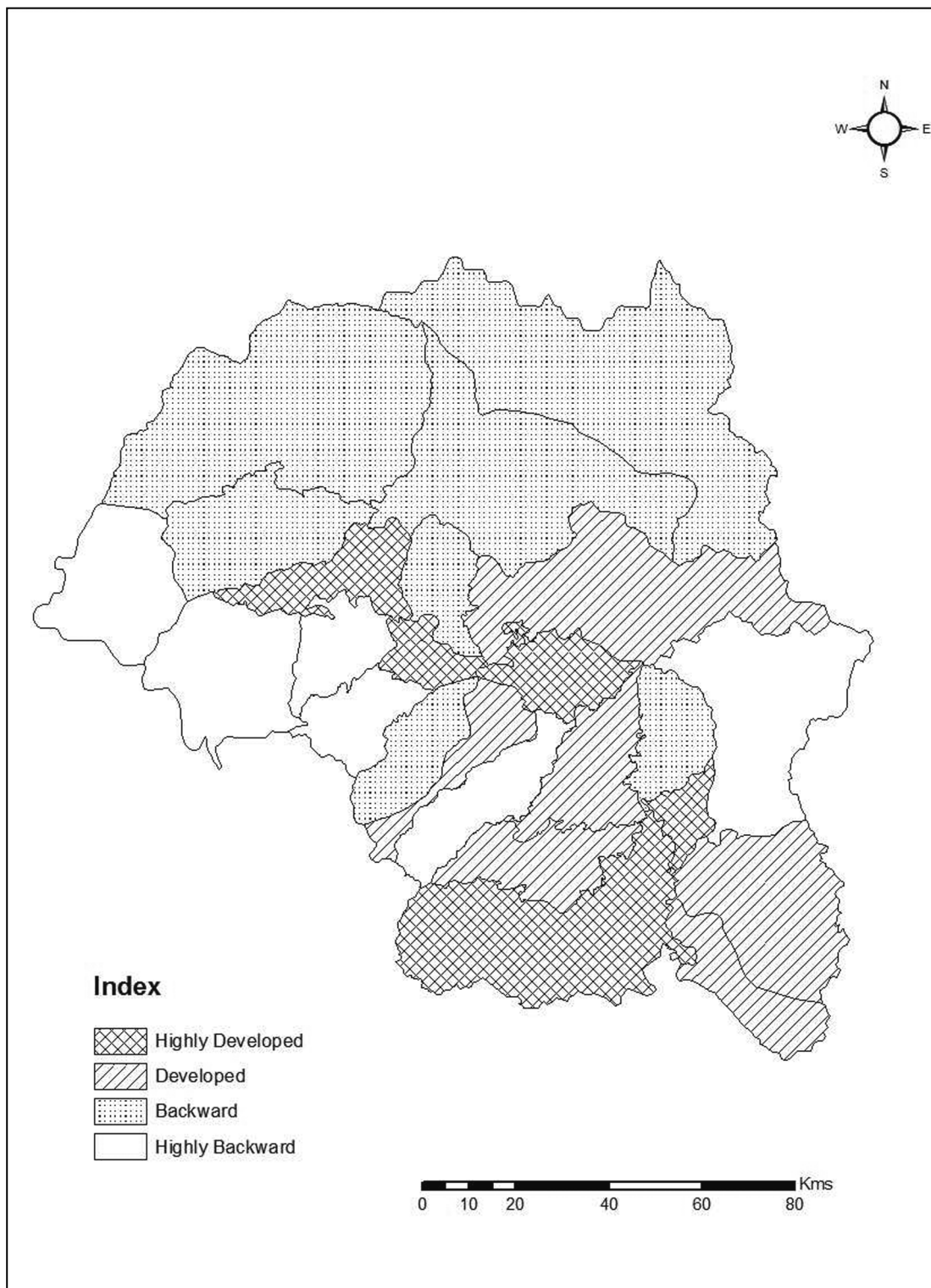
Fig. 1. Kashmir Valley aggregate socio-economic development in 1981

Source: Survey of India 2001

Fig. 2. Kashmir Valley aggregate socio-economic development in 2001

Source: Survey of India 2001

Table 6. Composite indices used as socio-economic indicators

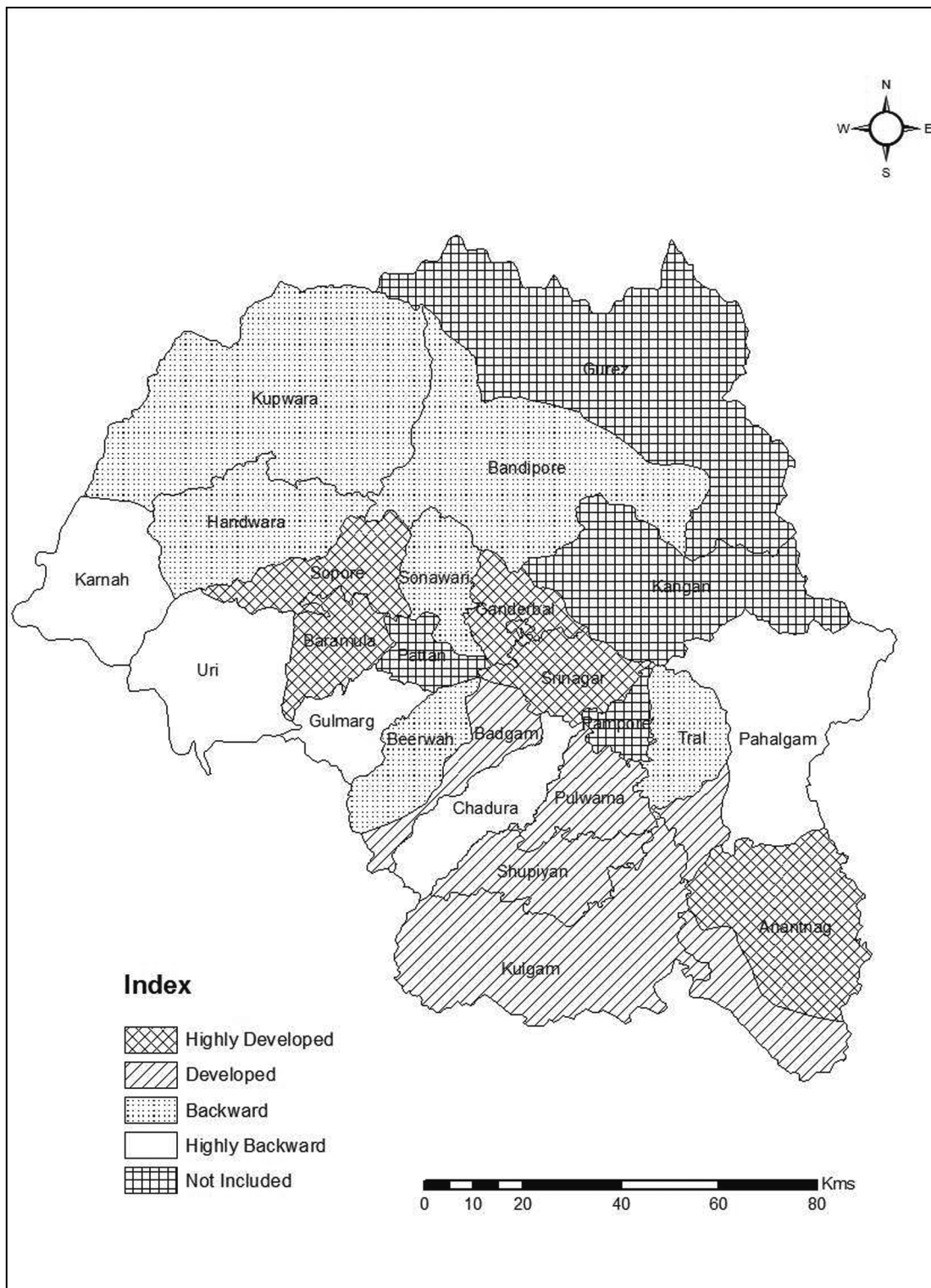| Tehsil	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	1981	2001	1981	2001	1981	2001	1981	2001	1981	2001	1981	2001
Anantnag	0.48	0.45	0.94	0.64	−0.37	0.75	−1.07	−0.64	−0.08	0.41	1.45	1.25
Bijbehara	0.20	−0.09	−0.82	−0.54	0.85	1.41	0.90	0.68	1.02	0.69	0.56	0.57
Duru	0.31	0.22	0.19	−0.73	0.86	0.95	−0.17	−0.25	−0.25	0.30	−0.25	−0.16
Kulgam	0.04	−0.08	−0.19	0.26	−0.22	0.82	0.83	−0.69	1.27	0.34	1.24	0.65
Pahalgam	−1.05	−1.13	−0.66	−0.88	0.33	−0.43	−0.30	−0.28	−0.42	−0.21	−1.38	−0.88
Budgam	−0.29	−0.33	0.15	−0.58	0.33	0.40	1.60	1.62	−0.08	0.93	0.28	−0.12
Beerwah	−0.75	−0.76	−0.69	−0.39	0.04	0.06	0.53	−0.30	−0.42	−0.13	−0.26	−0.25
Chadura	−0.50	−0.25	−0.41	−0.58	−1.22	−0.79	−0.42	−0.17	−0.59	−0.67	−0.99	−0.94
Bandipora	−0.08	0.12	0.16	0.53	−1.05	−0.76	−0.98	−0.65	−0.59	−0.89	−0.65	−0.56
Baramulla	1.03	1.36	0.67	−0.02	0.45	.29	−0.11	0.39	−0.08	0.82	1.37	0.93
Gulmarg	0−.81	−0.59	−0.95	−0.31	−1.45	−1.08	−0.89	−0.79	−0.67	−1.06	−0.90	−0.86
Sonawari	−0.80	−0.92	0.54	1.19	1.46	0.60	−0.57	0.08	0.09	0−.17	−1.00	−1.19
Sopore	0.86	0.69	0.59	0.53	0.93	1.01	0.21	0.15	0.85	0.91	1.66	1.29
Uri	−0.74	−1.00	−0.77	−0.10	−0.68	−1.59	−0.13	−0.80	−0.76	−1.06	−1.26	−1.18
Handwara	−0.16	0−.25	−0.80	−0.90	−0.44	−0.76	−0.07	−0.48	−0.33	−0.37	−0.45	−0.45
Karnah	−1.07	−1.11	0.21	−0.26	−1.65	−1.81	−1.86	−0.16	−0.76	−1.39	−0.98	−1.12
Kupwara	0−.47	−0.56	−0.55	−0.01	−0.97	−1.90	−0.81	−0.80	−0.08	−0.50	−0.10	−0.01
Pulwama	0.33	0.32	−0.27	0.32	−0.71	−0.36	−0.15	−0.53	−.033	−0.25	0.09	0.42
Shopian	−0.22	0.01	−0.48	−0.45	1.58	0.93	0.88	−0.49	−0.67	−0.50	−0.27	−0.23
Tral	−0.05	0.27	−1.08	−0.63	1.75	0.72	−0.96	−0.32	−0.50	−.58	−0.44	−0.42
Ganderbal	0.07	0.12	0.60	−0.80	0.74	0.84	1.09	3.55	−0.33	0.05	0.24	0.35
Srinagar	3.67	3.52	3.63	3.71	−0.56	0.70	2.45	1.96	3.72	3.35	2.03	2.92

Explanation: A – education; B – health; C – agriculture; D – industry; E – roads; F – communications

Source: Derived through Factor Analysis of data given in appendices

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Agriculture, Industries, Education, Health, Communication, Roads in 1981 in the Kashmir Valley

Tehsil	Agriculture						Industries				Education													Health			Communication				Roads		
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18	X19	X20	X21	X22	X23	X24	X25	X26	X27	X28	X29	X30	X31	X32	X33
Anantnag	148.01	59.81	31.35	2.93	0.35	0.35	11.0774180	1.01893170	1.16616740	1.01893170	57.60	34.40	54.7	31.9	73.40	49.8	34.19	0.32	12.19	28.63	10.35	6.66	4.45	23.50	36.33	7.53	6.3215466	54.1011300	4.01	18.99	32	22.00	80.32
Bijbehara	160.08	62.51	35.91	8.01	1.05	0.26	17.3322120	3.63849000	2.74913140	3.09796200	58.20	33.70	54.5	29.7	69.90	48.1	35.90	0.31	12.32	22.31	8.91	4.21	4.44	12.60	21.90	8.23	3.6574354	45.3241600	2.27	22.31	45	25.00	79.21
Duru	135.03	74.58	29.09	13.34	0.76	0.45	17.6877330	1.57032220	2.26126380	1.31907060	60.00	63.90	58.4	35.6	69.40	45.3	49.67	0.28	8.32	21.21	6.33	3.31	3.37	21.21	21.40	7.21	2.2342155	37.2631450	2.18	13.12	30	22.00	75.32
Kulgam	113.09	64.78	31.25	16.03	0.25	0.39	29.1348820	3.57093000	0.45674405	0.50241846	55.60	33.10	55.0	32.7	69.30	43.7	51.62	0.32	8.91	19.21	6.97	4.44	3.36	12.31	30.67	11.34	7.3241653	45.3212360	2.59	23.11	48	26.00	75.45
Pahalgam	163.05	62.60	35.25	21.37	0.52	0.24	12.4689380	2.27282570	1.62344700	1.94813630	47.80	23.50	46.9	23.4	59.00	23.5	45.17	0.13	7.21	16.37	5.52	2.20	2.39	12.10	29.80	8.32	1.1357211	8.2234150	1.29	8.27	28	20.00	68.37
Budgam	109.17	62.88	33.06	21.27	0.63	0.35	18.8903520	4.38964700	6.61190600	0.98767060	53.50	30.60	51.1	28.4	70.70	47.8	39.93	0.27	8.33	25.23	6.52	3.39	2.44	16.32	30.01	10.01	3.2673213	36.3214530	3.04	16.23	32	23.00	75.22
Beerwah	103.12	55.77	35.09	8.73	0.71	0.35	16.6159110	3.01205400	4.11239050	1.05253140	47.20	26.70	45.9	26.0	69.40	40.3	36.98	0.19	9.91	18.32	5.22	2.23	2.22	11.34	22.67	10.21	3.1326785	16.4232140	3.15	11.31	28	20.00	70.21
Chadura	118.08	50.52	30.30	16.11	0.13	0.16	11.6496940	2.37998250	2.31132910	0.64076453	59.20	34.50	57.6	32.1	68.30	48.5	36.54	0.12	7.63	20.23	4.31	3.33	2.22	15.68	21.42	8.23	3.1879650	18.2341580	1.03	8.12	26	20.00	69.31
Bandipora	100.02	36.37	33.17	16.42	0.34	0.32	12.5032690	1.25580810	0.96032387	0.73871064	56.60	35.50	53.4	29.5	69.30	45.6	48.24	0.18	8.21	29.25	5.77	4.43	3.31	14.54	32.90	11.24	2.2376320	23.2143210	2.12	9.99	26	22.00	68.43
Baramulla	101.05	65.48	32.02	13.60	0.59	0.54	9.4461150	4.01939630	1.67004070	0.75727360	69.00	43.60	61.9	34.7	80.40	59.2	57.32	0.38	11.11	28.62	9.96	4.42	5.51	12.21	29.43	17.91	5.5472140	52.7654650	3.05	26.21	32	23.00	82.31
Gulmarg	101.04	43.01	33.30	10.62	0.19	0.15	13.2279940	1.16139970	1.16139970	0.92911977	46.30	30.10	55.0	29.9	84.70	40.2	33.32	0.15	7.32	16.31	4.44	2.34	2.22	11.23	31.90	6.65	3.3214533	10.2134210	1.69	8.32	25	20.00	67.22
Sonawari	100.32	57.56	35.60	8.06	0.73	1.14	6.4915075	2.31740980	1.99044590	2.32218700	72.60	20.40	39.7	19.9	46.60	23.6	39.01	0.27	8.23	17.21	5.55	3.39	2.21	18.64	42.31	8.21	1.1324764	8.2231655	2.88	6.61	34	19.00	67.23
Sopore	127.64	50.57	28.63	16.61	1.21	0.55	17.0607640	3.64126230	1.37654270	0.63532740	57.30	38.20	59.4	35.1	67.80	48.7	59.08	0.39	13.35	28.26	11.21	4.44	4.47	16.21	35.64	12.21	7.7095437	56.1123540	3.01	24.44	43	29.00	83.23
Uri	119.12	49.52	25.89	18.21	0.32	0.41	10.6120420	0.92763764	6.91456460	0.79511800	40.70	25.70	59.3	24.6	78.50	54.3	33.48	0.15	8.21	22.23	5.59	2.23	2.29	11.32	35.17	7.23	2.2657810	10.2314210	1.17	7.32	24	19.00	65.31
Handwara	104.32	45.80	29.61	24.26	0.65	0.24	10.0698880	2.53723860	4.57098300	0.63739160	61.30	30.20	54.1	29.4	73.10	44.6	44.95	0.21	9.21	21.21	7.62	3.39	3.33	14.98	18.90	6.64	2.9910734	18.2765430	2.51	11.12	29	20.00	69.21
Karnah	99.78	41.56	30.01	1.55	0.32	0.13	8.0274350	0.23812346	0.23189127	0.21243150	60.10	33.40	71.4	33.4	0.00	0.00	19.23	0.10	8.21	20.22	4.44	2.26	1.91	11.21	84.10	5.01	3.1165488	8.6043560	1.89	6.63	24	18.00	64.22
Kupwara	100.02	37.16	31.01	16.97	0.37	0.37	16.4151940	0.96855710	0.88050646	0.79245580	57.10	27.40	52.8	26.7	73.70	41.4	40.23	0.23	8.31	20.25	6.62	3.37	2.32	13.03	26.43	8.83	4.2314530	13.2109730	3.01	13.32	32	19.00	69.25
Pulwama	123.34	28.84	28.33	20.58	0.54	0.49	13.5335090	2.82402100	2.65881590	0.23533510	53.80	38.00	60.4	37.5	75.20	44.8	53.34	0.25	8.51	31.31	8.22	4.41	3.33	10.65	31.24	12.23	3.3547210	33.4309840	3.15	12.21	29	21.00	76.21
Shopian	100.34	70.06	29.93	21.37	1.20	0.59	13.9014750	4.44226200	4.69710800	0.70140980	64.80	34.30	53.0	32.8	75.80	57.8	48.21	0.23	7.66	18.21	5.53	2.22	2.20	11.09	21.46	12.21	4.2316732	23.2190820	2.03	12.11	25	19.00	71.23
Tral	100.16	67.84	29.74	24.86	0.98	0.87	12.7756420	1.01225080	0.16196012	2.02450160	61.70	40.10	65.7	39.1	75.90	49.2	49.61	0.19	7.92	16.32	6.62	2.35	2.67	12.03	19.54	7.34	2.3317654	23.2340980	2.99	8.77	27	18.00	71.21
Ganderbal	130.71	59.33	32.74	20.39	0.78	0.49	20.8915480	1.89107440	5.93982700	2.86948160	69.60	32.10	56.4	30.5	71.80	43.5	52.73	0.27	8.21	21.27	8.83	3.36	3.33	18.98	16.54	13.31	3.3768510	33.2345160	3.01	16.21	29	21.00	76.22
Srinagar	100.13	64.25	29.54	21.31	0.23	0.23	30.5780640	4.40105060	6.52385570	1.30286260	71.97	48.10	59.9	36.1	74.40	53.9	73.62	0.71	18.62	52.32	32.21	16.64	9.93	23.86	69.44	20.23	7.3321560	68.8734300	4.33	21.12	77	36.00	90.65

Explanation: X1 – percentage of gross cropped area to net sown area; X2 – percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area; X3 – percentage of main workers (agriculture agricultural labourers and cultivators) to total population; X4 – percentage of marginal workers (agricultural labourers and cultivators) to total population; X5 – number of tractors used per 100 cultivators; X6 – number of tractors used per 100 hectares of net sown area; X7 – number of small scale units per 10,000 population; X8 – number of cooperative societies per 10,000 population; X9 – percentage of employees in small scale industry units to total population; X10 – number of rural employment generation units per 10;000 population; X11 – percentage of male literates to total population; X12 – percentage of female literates to total population; X13 – percentage of rural male literates to total rural population; X14 – percentage of rural female literates to total rural population; X15 – percentage of urban male literates to total urban population; X16 – percentage of urban female literates to total urban population; X17 -percentage of students enrolled in (Primary, middle and High schools) in the age group of 5-14 years; X18 – number of schools in the age group of 5-14 years; X19 – number of all trained teachers available at different levels per 1,000 of school going population aged 5-14; X20 – number of persons having a degree in humanities, social sciences, commerce and sciences per 1,000 persons aged 25 and above; X21 – number of persons having a PG degree, Ph.D. or above per 1,000 persons aged 25 and above; X22 – number of persons having a degree in engineering or technology per 1,000 persons aged 25 and above; X23 – number of persons having a degree in medicine or surgery per 1,000 persons aged 25 and above; X24 – percentage of villages with medical facilities; X25 – persons dependent per primary health centre; X26 – number of beds per 1,000 population; X27 – number of post offices per 100 square kilometers of geographical area; X28 – number of telephones in use per 100 square kilometers of geographical area; X29 – number of post offices per 1,000 population; X30 – number of telephones in use per 1,000 population; X31 – total road length per 100 square kilometers of geographical area; X32 – total surfaced road length per 100 square kilometers of geographical area; X33 percentage of villages having pucca roads.

Source: Financial Commissioner (Revenue) Srinagar, J & K, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Srinagar, J & K, Education Department J & K, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Medical College Srinagar, Director Technical Education, Directorate of Health Services Kashmir Division, J&K, Post Master General Telecommunications, Assistant Director (MIS) J&K, Chief Engineer PWD Kashmir Division, J&K

Agriculture, Industries, Education, Health, Communication, Roads in 2001 in the Kashmir Valley

Tehsil	Agriculture						Industries				Education													Health			Communication				Roads		
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18	X19	X20	X21	X22	X23	X24	X25	X26	X27	X28	X29	X30	X31	X32	X33
Anantnag	148.01	59.81	31.35	2.93	0.35	0.35	11.0774180	1.01893170	1.16616740	1.01893170	57.60	34.40	54.7	31.9	73.40	49.8	34.19	0.32	12.19	28.63	10.35	6.66	4.45	23.50	36.33	7.53	6.3215466	54.1011300	4.01	18.99	32	22.00	80.32
Bijbehara	160.08	62.51	35.91	8.01	1.05	0.26	17.3322120	3.63849000	2.74913140	3.09796200	58.20	33.70	54.5	29.7	69.90	48.1	35.90	0.31	12.32	22.31	8.91	4.21	4.44	12.60	21.90	8.23	3.6574354	45.3241600	2.27	22.31	45	25.00	79.21
Duru	135.03	74.58	29.09	13.34	0.76	0.45	17.6877330	1.57032220	2.26126380	1.31907060	60.00	63.90	58.4	35.6	69.40	45.3	49.67	0.28	8.32	21.21	6.33	3.31	3.37	21.21	21.40	7.21	2.2342155	37.2631450	2.18	13.12	30	22.00	75.32
Kulgam	113.09	64.78	31.25	16.03	0.25	0.39	29.1348820	3.57093000	0.45674405	0.50241846	55.60	33.10	55.0	32.7	69.30	43.7	51.62	0.32	8.91	19.21	6.97	4.44	3.36	12.31	30.67	11.34	7.3241653	45.3212360	2.59	23.11	48	26.00	75.45
Pahalgam	163.05	62.60	35.25	21.37	0.52	0.24	12.4689380	2.27282570	1.62344700	1.94813630	47.80	23.50	46.9	23.4	59.00	23.5	45.17	0.13	7.21	16.37	5.52	2.20	2.39	12.10	29.80	8.32	1.1357211	8.2234150	1.29	8.27	28	20.00	68.37
Budgam	109.17	62.88	33.06	21.27	0.63	0.35	18.8903520	4.38964700	6.61190600	0.98767060	53.50	30.60	51.1	28.4	70.70	47.8	39.93	0.27	8.33	25.23	6.52	3.39	2.44	16.32	30.01	10.01	3.2673213	36.3214530	3.04	16.23	32	23.00	75.22
Beerwah	103.12	55.77	35.09	8.73	0.71	0.35	16.6159110	3.01205400	4.11239050	1.05253140	47.20	26.70	45.9	26.0	69.40	40.3	36.98	0.19	9.91	18.32	5.22	2.23	2.22	11.34	22.67	10.21	3.1326785	16.4232140	3.15	11.31	28	20.00	70.21
Chadura	118.08	50.52	30.30	16.11	0.13	0.16	11.6496940	2.37998250	2.31132910	0.64076453	59.20	34.50	57.6	32.1	68.30	48.5	36.54	0.12	7.63	20.23	4.31	3.33	2.22	15.68	21.42	8.23	3.1879650	18.2341580	1.03	8.12	26	20.00	69.31
Bandipora	100.02	36.37	33.17	16.42	0.34	0.32	12.5032690	1.25580810	0.96032387	0.73871064	56.60	35.50	53.4	29.5	69.30	45.6	48.24	0.18	8.21	29.25	5.77	4.43	3.31	14.54	32.90	11.24	2.2376320	23.2143210	2.12	9.99	26	22.00	68.43
Baramulla	101.05	65.48	32.02	13.60	0.59	0.54	9.4461150	4.01939630	1.67004070	0.75727360	69.00	43.60	61.9	34.7	80.40	59.2	57.32	0.38	11.11	28.62	9.96	4.42	5.51	12.21	29.43	17.91	5.5472140	52.7654650	3.05	26.21	32	23.00	82.31
Gulmarg	101.04	43.01	33.30	10.62	0.19	0.15	13.2279940	1.16139970	1.16139970	0.92911977	46.30	30.10	55.0	29.9	84.70	40.2	33.32	0.15	7.32	16.31	4.44	2.34	2.22	11.23	31.90	6.65	3.3214533	10.2134210	1.69	8.32	25	20.00	67.22
Sonawari	100.32	57.56	35.60	8.06	0.73	1.14	6.4915075	2.31740980	1.99044590	2.32218700	72.60	20.40	39.7	19.9	46.60	23.6	39.01	0.27	8.23	17.21	5.55	3.39	2.21	18.64	42.31	8.21	1.1324764	8.2231655	2.88	6.61	34	19.00	67.23
Sopore	127.64	50.57	28.63	16.61	1.21	0.55	17.0607640	3.64126230	1.37654270	0.63532740	57.30	38.20	59.4	35.1	67.80	48.7	59.08	0.39	13.35	28.26	11.21	4.44	4.47	16.21	35.64	12.21	7.7095437	56.1123540	3.01	24.44	43	29.00	83.23
Uri	119.12	49.52	25.89	18.21	0.32	0.41	10.6120420	0.92763764	6.91456460	0.79511800	40.70	25.70	59.3	24.6	78.50	54.3	33.48	0.15	8.21	22.23	5.59	2.23	2.29	11.32	35.17	7.23	2.2657810	10.2314210	1.17	7.32	24	19.00	65.31
Handwara	104.32	45.80	29.61	24.26	0.65	0.24	10.0698880	2.53723860	4.57098300	0.63739160	61.30	30.20	54.1	29.4	73.10	44.6	44.95	0.21	9.21	21.21	7.62	3.39	3.33	14.98	18.90	6.64	2.9910734	18.2765430	2.51	11.12	29	20.00	69.21
Karnah	99.78	41.56	30.01	1.55	0.32	0.13	8.0274350	0.23812346	0.23189127	0.21243150	60.10	33.40	71.4	33.4	0.0	0.0	19.23	0.10	8.21	20.22	4.44	2.26	1.91	11.21	84.10	5.01	3.1165488	8.6043560	1.89	6.63	24	18.00	64.22
Kupwara	100.02	37.16	31.01	16.97	0.37	0.37	16.4151940	0.96855710	0.88050646	0.79245580	57.10	27.40	52.8	26.7	73.70	41.4	40.23	0.23	8.31	20.25	6.62	3.37	2.32	13.03	26.43	8.83	4.2314530	13.2109730	3.01	13.32	32	19.00	69.25
Pulwama	123.34	28.84	28.33	20.58	0.54	0.49	13.5335090	2.82402100	2.65881590	0.23533510	53.80	38.00	60.4	37.5	75.20	44.8	53.34	0.25	8.51	31.31	8.22	4.41	3.33	10.65	31.24	12.23	3.3547210	33.4309840	3.15	12.21	29	21.00	76.21
Shopian	100.34	70.06	29.93	21.37	1.20	0.59	13.9014750	4.44226200	4.69710800	0.70140980	64.80	34.30	53.0	32.8	75.80	57.8	48.21	0.23	7.66	18.21	5.53	2.22	2.20	11.09	21.46	12.21	4.2316732	23.2190820	2.03	12.11	25	19.00	71.23
Tral	100.16	67.84	29.74	24.86	0.98	0.87	12.7756420	1.01225080	0.16196012	2.02450160	61.70	40.10	65.7	39.1	75.90	49.2	49.61	0.19	7.92	16.32	6.62	2.35	2.67	12.03	19.54	7.34	2.3317654	23.2340980	2.99	8.77	27	18.00	71.21
Ganderbal	130.71	59.33	32.74	20.39	0.78	0.49	20.8915480	1.89107440	5.93982700	2.86948160	69.60	32.10	56.4	30.5	71.80	43.5	52.73	0.27	8.21	21.27	8.83	3.36	3.33	18.98	16.54	13.31	3.3768510	33.2345160	3.01	16.21	29	21.00	76.22
Srinagar	100.13	64.25	29.54	21.31	0.23	0.23	30.5780640	4.40105060	6.52385570	1.30286260	71.97	48.10	59.9	36.1	74.40	53.9	73.62	0.71	18.62	52.32	32.21	16.64	9.93	23.86	69.44	20.23	7.3321560	68.8734300	4.33	21.12	77	36.00	90.65

Explanation: X1 – percentage of gross cropped area to net sown area; X2 – percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area; X3 – percentage of main workers (agricultural labourers and cultivators) to total population; X4 – percentage of marginal workers (agricultural labourers and cultivators) to total population; X5 – number of tractors used per 100 cultivators; X6 – number of tractors used per 100 hectares of net sown area; X7 – number of small scale units per 10,000 population; X8 – number of cooperative societies per 10,000 population; X9 – percentage of employees in small scale industry units to total population; X10 – number of rural employment generation units per 10,000 population; X11 – percentage of male literates to total population; X12 – percentage of female literates to total population; X13 – percentage of rural male literates to total rural population; X14 – percentage of rural female literates to total rural population; X15 – percentage of urban male literates to total urban population; X16 – percentage of urban female literates to total urban population; X17 – percentage of students enrolled in (Primary, middle and High schools) in the age group of 5-14 years; X18 – number of schools in the age group of 5-14 years; X19 – number of all trained teachers available at different levels per 1,000 of school going population aged 5-14; X20 – number of persons having a degree in humanities, social sciences, commerce and sciences per 1,000 persons aged 25 and above; X21 – number of persons having a PG degree, Ph.D. or above per 1,000 persons aged 25 and above; X22 – number of persons having a degree in engineering or technology per 1,000 persons aged 25 and above; X23 – number of persons having a degree in medicine or surgery per 1;000 persons aged 25 and above; X24 – percentage of villages with medical facilities; X25 – persons dependent per primary health centre; X26 – number of beds per 1,000 population; X27 – number of post offices per 100 square kilometers of geographical area; X28 – number of telephones in use per 100 square kilometers of geographical area; X29 – number of post offices per 1,000 population; X30 – number of telephones in use per 1,000 population; X31 – total road length per 100 square kilometers of geographical area; X32 – total surfaced road length per 100 square kilometers of geographical area; X33 – percentage of villages having pucca roads;

Source: Financial Commissioner (Revenue) Srinagar, J & K, Directorate of Economics and Statistics; Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Srinagar, J & K; Education Department J&K, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Medical College Srinagar, Director Technical Education; Directorate of Health Services Kashmir Division, J&K; Post Master General Telecommunications, Assistant Director (MIS) J&K ; Chief Engineer PWD Kashmir Division, J&K.