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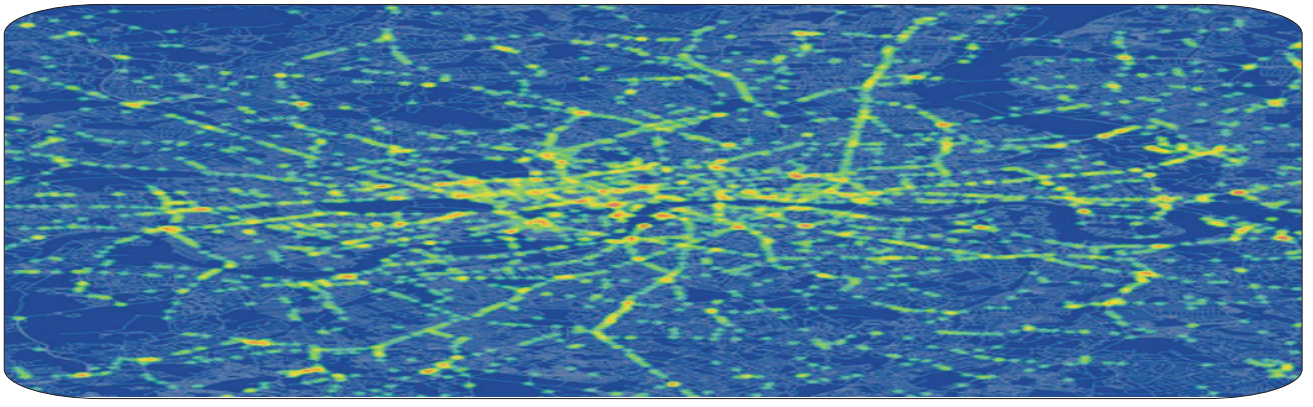

FSPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS O DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE OF SRINAGAR CITY (1981-2011)

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ABSTRACT

The conceptual framework of "demographic change" exhibits a population's age structure adjusting to changes in living conditions. Demography has developed into a remarkably coherent field, which encompasses various aspects of human life. Population issues have been rendered utmost relevance and they are recognised as an integral part of the development. Since population is an essential component of social and economic development, the knowledge of region's demography is of vital importance in formulation of any plan of economic development of the region. The study area, Srinagar city, is a fast growing city in J&K in relation to population where population is increasing rapidly as the people from the rural areas of Kashmir are migrated to the city for employment, better health facilities, better education facilities etc. Therefore, the study of demographic profile of Srinagar city would help in the formulation of plan development as demography has been considered as the factor and consequence of Development. Thus, the present study attempts to assess , evaluate and analyse the demographic changes in Srinagar city as it has grown faster in population over the few decades.

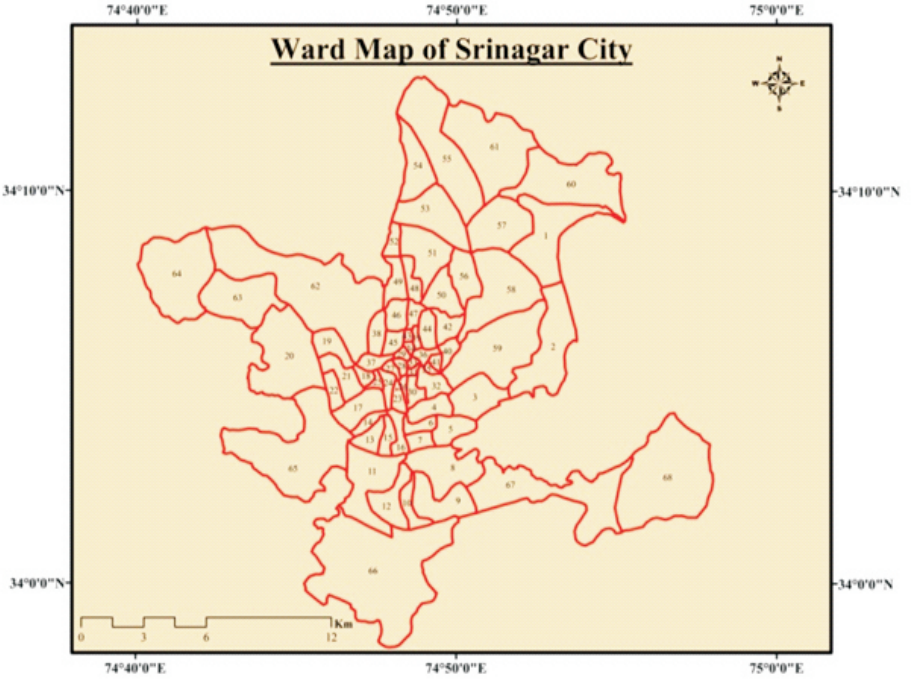
KEYWORDS :Demographic change, Living conditions, Development, Employment, Facilities, population.

INTRODUCTION

Demography is the study of population and its allied attributes such as structure, growth,

composition,' characteristics, dynamism and distribution patterns etc. The term 'Demography' is derived from Latin words, 'demo' meaning people and 'Graphy' meaning measurements, thus, it is a study of people or a study of human beings. Population issues have been given considerable importance and they are recognised as an integral part of the development. Since population is an essential component of social and economic development, the knowledge of region's demography is of vital importance in formulation of any plan of economic development of the region. Therefore, the study of demographic profiles in Srinagar city would help in the formulation of plan development. There is a close and intimate relationship between population and economic development. Population is an 'asset in so far as it supplies the necessary labour for economic development. But it also becomes a 'liability' if it is over-population. If a country is under-populated, an increase in the growth of population will help step up its economic development. On the contrary, if a country is over populated, an increase in population will result in a slowing down of its economic development. On the one hand, a large population eats away the benefits accruing from secular gain of development. On the other hand, the population growth prohibits capital investment in vital areas, keeps the level of income low and diverts investment from the 'productive sphere' of the economy to the 'non-productive spheres. It has been strongly felt that a large part of the economic growth is being neutralised by high rate of population growth. The region therefore, should have appropriate policies relating to population issues. Population issue cannot be tackled without 'regional approach'. By regional approach, we mean ethno-cultural traits of the community, ability and limitation in responding to a particular set of social and economic issue.

Srinagar City: - Srinagar city being one of the important tourist centres of the world has nurtured Kashmiri culture, art and learning from time immemorial. The Srinagar city has a very old history of its origin. The city is located between 34°5' north and 74°47'east at an elevation of 1585 meters and spread out in an area of 294 sq kms. Srinagar is at the foot of the Zabarwan and Takth- i- Sulaman hills along river Jehlum and beside the Dal Lake which combine to give it an extremely pleasant and charming situation. Srinagar city is bounded on the north by tehsil Ganderbal, on the south by tehsil Chadura, on the east by Zabarwan mountain and on the west by tehsil Tangmarg. The outer boundary of the Srinagar city is roughly 109.43 kilometres along. The town has an area of 157 sq. kms. This includes the areas under the cantonment and water bodies. The city of Srinagar be a tourist spot has acquired considerable commercial importance, With rapid growth of population it has witnessed during the last four decades the city has experienced unprecedented expansion in its commercial activities. On account of its central location the Srinagar city has close relation with the two other main commercial towns of the valley, Baramulla and Anantnag which are almost equidistant, thirty kilometres each from it. As a result of this Srinagar city developed as the main centre of trade and commerce. Among all the positive factors the topography of the site of Srinagar city has been the most powerful, which has allowed the city to flourish. It is evident therefore that why in spite of the many capitals chosen different rulers, Srinagar did not die out.



Source – Srinagar Municipal Corporation

Objectives

- To study about the demography of Srinagar city.
- To study about the demographic changes of Srinagar city from 1981-2011.
- To study the spatial changes of Srinagar city

Methodology:

In order to conduct the required study, the methodology adopted was totally based on secondary data which was collected from concerned sources. The required secondary data was collected from the office of census, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar Municipal Corporations, District Handbooks etc. The collected data was analysed and interpretations were done after tabulation of data. The maps of Srinagar city were prepared with the help of Arc GIS 10.

Population of Srinagar city in 1981

Demographic attributes of an area tend to reflect the institutional development, which intern interact with the environment and develops technological knowledge for maximum utilization of existing resource base. Thus the population of a region is likely to disclose a variety of social and other developmental activities that a area has acheived.Srinagar city has considerably grown in last 100 years.

The introduction of Urban agglomeration concept and the merger of 62 villages in Municipal limits in 1971 are other reason responsible for the rapid growth of Srinagar city. In tracing the population size of Srinagar city, the population of Srinagar city in 1981 was 6,06,002 and the area of Srinagar city in 1981 was 208.09 square kilometres and the density was 2912 person per square kilometres. At that time Srinagar city was not divided into wards. The main reason responsible for such an increase in the density during this period could be in migration and centralized trend of population

growth.

Table no .1 Population of Srinagar City (1941-2011)

Year	Population	Decadal Growth Rate
1941	207,787	-
1951	246,522	18.64
1961	285,257	15.71
1971	403,413	41.42
1981	606,002	50.21
1991	-	-
2001	995,845	30.61
2011	1,180,570	18.55

Source: Census of India, 2011

1. Census of India 2001, Decadal Reports
2. Primary Census Abstract 1981, District Srinagar and Jammu

The above table reveals the Decadal demographic change in Srinagar city. The Srinagar city has witnessed an increase of 1180570 persons in 2011. In 1941 the population of Srinagar city was 207,787. The increase of 972,783 persons from 1941-2011 this shows that during 70 years the drastic change in the Demographic scenario of Srinagar city. In the early years of 1941 to 1951, the decadal growth rate of the city was 18.64 and in 1951 the decadal growth rate of the Srinagar city was 15.71 but in the 1971 the decadal growth of the Srinagar city was 41.42 %. The city has grown from the 1961 and has given a new dimension not only to the city but also to the valley. The main reason for the increase in the population of the Srinagar city from 1961 to 1981 was migration and the addition of the nearby areas into the city and natural increase. The introduction of the urban agglomeration concept and the merger of the 62 villages in the municipal limits in 1971.

Srinagar city witnessed the decadal growth rate of 50.21 in 1971-1981; the reason is the addition of the nearby areas in the Srinagar city. It increased its area from 82.88 km2, in 1971 to 208.09 Km2 in 1981 and 276.6 Km2 in 2011. The dynamic trend in the population growth of the Srinagar city suggests an accelerate rate of growth of the city population in the future. This anticipated rapid change in demographic dimensions of the city is bound to create an impact on the socio-economic structure of the city and may accentuate the problems of housing scarcity, land speculation, urban blight and slums.

Table no.2 Area of Srinagar City (1901-2011)

YEAR	Area in Sq. Km	Decadal variation
1901	12.8	-
1911	12.85	+0.5
1921	14.48	+1.63
1931	17.60	+3.12
1941	17.60	0
1951	29.52	+11.9
1961	41.42	+16.92
1971	82.88	+41.44
1981	208.09	+125.39
1991	-	N.A
2001	276.6	34.25
2011	276.6	0

Source: Primary Census Abstract of Jammu and Kashmir, SMC Census of India, 2011

The above table has been demarcated into four Periods on the basis of its growth in context to area of Srinagar city. The first period represents the time frame of 1901-1941 as this phase of the Srinagar city experienced slow as well as gradual spatial growth. The area of Srinagar city increased from 12.80 sq.km to 17.7 sq. km on 1941.

It is pertinent to mention that the growth of city increased with the merge of adjoining villages with the limit of Srinagar city this areal expansion can be owed to the merger of Buchwara, Zadibal, Batmaloo, sunawar, Shivpora, Rarhpora etc. Apart from this the decade of 1931-1941 experienced a very rare phenomenon as there was no areal expansion of the limits of Srinagar city as it could be postulated to the possibilities that in earlier decades open spaces would have been left in the city on which building activity during the period of 1931-1941 may have taken place .Similarly the vertical growth may have taken place in this period which can be inferred by the tall building infrastructure of inner city.

The second period of moderate growth 1941-1971.

During this Era the area of city increased from 17.60 sq.km in 1941and 82.88 sq.km in 1971 with a net areal expansion of 65.28 sq.km in 30 years .The main reason behind this moderate areal growth was the merger of various areas with city like Sonawar to Ram munshi wagh on south side, Chatabal to Soura on the north side which include localities of Ram munshi wagh,Karan nagar,Jawhar nagar,Raj wagh etc. The year 1941-1971 saw the flourishment of some important education institutions like University campus at Lal mandi,Amar singh college,SMGS Hospital and Medical college which help in further expansion of Srinagar city . In 1969 some importantneighbouring outgrowth centers and villages were added to Srinagar city like Bren,Nishat wagh, Hazratbal,Nandpora,Habak.

The third Period of rapid growth

The rate of this period saw an unprecedented as well as accelerated growth during this period of 1971-2011.This phase of Srinagar city witnessed an unwarranted physical growth as the year 1981 saw the areal expanse of the city up to 208.09 sq.km from 82.88 sq.km in the preceding decade of 1971 this decade of 1981 saw an net increase of 129.39 sq.km within the decade. The main reason behind substantial areal Sprawl of city was the merger of 62 villages in 1971-1981.Further the area of Srinagar city increase to 278.6 sq.km in 2001 with a net growth of 70 sq.km during these 20 years. In this period newly emerge Residential colonies have been included in the city limits in all directions. The spatial limit of the city were contiguous with the urban centres of Pampore and Gandebal in the south-east and the north-west where has it is up to Badgam Urban centre in the south-west and almost up to Urban centre of Pattan in the north and encompassing in its limits a number of leading residential colonies of Hayderpora, Peer wagh, Nowgam,Zainkoot,Zakura and Gulbagh. It is very pertinent to state that the growth in areal expansion of city because of the persistent political instability and turmoil in the Kashmir valley since 1989

The fourth and present decade of 2011 has shown no change in areal expansion of Srinagar city as its area is still 276.6 sq.km as it was in 2001.In 2001 the total number of wards in Srinagar city(SMC) were 68 and these are still 68 in 2011 in Srinagar city.

Table.No.3 Ward wise Population of Srinagar city, 2001

Ward no	Ward name	Area Sq. K.M	Population	%age of Population	Density
1	Harwan	9	18285	1.83	2374
2	Nishat	11	22348	2.24	1513
3	Dalgate	5	15062	1.51	4179
4	Lalchowk	2	9005	0.99	8328
5	Rajbagh	2.2	9856	0.98	6252
6	Jawahar Nagar	1.2	7699	0.77	15882
7	Wazir Bagh	2.1	17586	1.76	5366
8	Mehjoor Nagar	3.5	24129	2.42	5010
9	Natipora	2.2	25708	2.58	6609
10	Channapora	1.9	24585	2.46	8172
11	Bhagat Barzulla	8	18934	1.90	2854
12	Rawalpora	7.5	16573	1.66	1384
13	S.Dawood Colney	1	35825	3.60	12931
14	Batamaloo	1	32278	3.24	23238
15	Aloochi Bagh	1	26858	2.69	28984
16	Magarmal Bagh	1	28600	2.87	12284
17	Nundreshi Colony	3	29858	2.99	2547
18	Qamarwari	1	15047	1.51	7384
19	Parimpora	2.2	8578	0.86	3808
20	Zainakot	3.5	10926	1.10	2854
21	Bemina East	2.2	8598	0.86	3718
22	Bemina West	6	21509	2.15	2958
23	Shaheed Gunj	1	15850	1.59	10682
24	Karan Nagar	1.5	22582	2.26	9960
25	Chattabal	1	18257	1.83	18338
26	Syed Ali Akbar	0.5	11258	1.13	28474
27	Nawab Bazar	0.5	17857	1.79	19778
28	Islamyarbal	0.5	35438	3.56	28910
29	Aali Kadal	0.5	24522	2.46	21068
30	Ganpathyar	0.5	17406	1.74	22480
31	Malik Aangan	0.3	19858	1.99	27863
32	Barbarshas	1.2	25850	2.60	13419
33	Khankhai Mohalla	0.8	23858	2.39	26112
34	S.R.Gunj	0.3	18578	1.86	15178
35	Aqil-Mir Khanyar	0.5	15875	1.59	49803
36	Khawja Bazar	1.3	21634	2.17	26112
37	Safakadal	1.1	13589	1.36	17888
38	Idd Gah	2.2	14863	1.49	9995
39	Tarabal	1.3	13586	1.36	8929
40	Jogilangar	0.5	17475	1.75	10383
41	Zind Shah sahib	0.5	4028	0.40	44675
42	Hassanabad	1.3	13846	1.39	9885
43	Jamia Masjid	0.2	3548	0.35	44675
44	Mukhdoom Sahab	2.1	29821	2.99	6850
45	Kawdara	2	12055	1.21	10924
46	Zadibal	2	13282	1.33	4110
47	Madin Sahab	2.2	8958	0.90	4464
48	Now Shehra	1	7808	0.78	11383
49	Zoonimar	1.6	2857	0.28	7385
50	Lal Bazar	3.5	7848	0.78	5530
51	Umer Conony	4.5	2588	0.26	2425
52	Soura	1	1525	0.15	16029
53	Buchpora	2.7	3545	0.35	3963

Source: Srinagar Municipal Corporation, 2001

The about table reveals about the demographic dynamics of Srinagar city in different wards in the year 2001. Out of the 68 wards, the highest area was recorded in ward no 62 (Palpora) with an area of 22 sq.km while the ward with the lowest area are recorded as ward no 31(Malik-Agan) and ward no 34(S.K Gunj) with an area of 0.3 sq.km. The highest Population among all the wards was recorded in ward no.13 (S.Dawood colony) with the Population of 3,58,25 which includes 3.60percent of the total population of Srinagar city. The lowest Population was noted in ward no.54 (Ahmed nagar) with mere population of 1124 which include just 0.11 percent of the total population of Srinagar city. The highest density of Population of Srinagar city was found in ward no.35 (Aqil-Mir Khanyar) with 49,803 person/sq.km where as lowest density of population as noted in ward no. 65(Khumani chowk) with Population density 540 person/sq.km

The total area of Srinagar city in 2001 was 276.6 sq.km while the total Population of different wards of Srinagar city was 995845

Spatial Distribution of Population in Srinagar city,2001

Category	%age to total Population	Wards with their respective numbers	Total No. Of Wards
High	>2	2,8,9,10,13,14,15,16,17,22,24,28,29,32,33,36,44,	17
Medium	1.5 to 2	1,3,7,11,12,18,23,25,27,30,31,34,35,40,62,66,	16
Low	1.0 to 1.5	20,26,37,38,39,42,45,46,64,68	10
Very low	<1	4,5,6,19,21,41,43,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59 ,60,61,63,65,67	25

Source: Calculated by the author on the basis of table no 3.

The above table reveals the %age to the total population of the Srinagar city. Certain factors like the physical, historical, social and economic are the reason for the uneven distribution of the population in the city. The dense population is located in and around the old and new cores of th3e city wh9ich include the highest % age of the population in the city. There are 68 wards which show the high, medium, low and very low %age of the population of the city. Similarly, the ward no. 13 S. Dawood Colony with the highest population among all the wards of the city 35825 which shares the 3.60% to the total population of the city and ward no. 54 Ahmed Nagar with the lowest population 1124 which accounts only 0.11% to the total population of the Srinagar City. There are the 17 wards like Nishat, Mehjoor Nagar, Natipora, Khawja-Sahib, Mukdam Sahib etc. which sharers greater than 2% of the total population of the city each. There are 16 wards which have 1.5 to 2% of the total population of the city and only 10 wards have population share between 1.0 to 1.5%. Rest of the 25 wards have very thin population i.e less than 0.5%.

Spatial Distribution of Population Density of Srinagar city, 2001

Category	Wards with their respective numbers	Total no. of Wards
High (>12000)	6,13,14,15,16,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,3 7,41,43,52	21
Medium (8000 to 11999)	4,10,23,24,38,39,40,42,45,48	10
Low (4000 to 7999)	3,5,7,8,9,18,44,49,50,56	10
Very low (<4000)	1,2,11,12,17,19,20,21,22,46,47,51,53,54,55,57,58,59, 60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68	27

Source: Calculated by the author on the basis of table no 3.

The above reflects the spatial distribution of the population density in the different wards of the

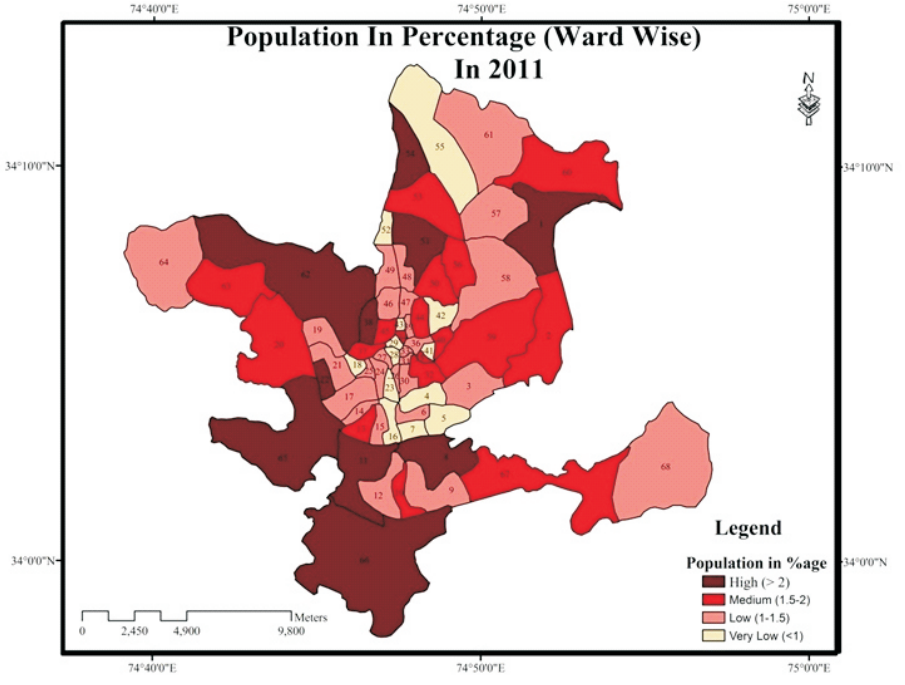
Srinagar city. In 2001, the Srinagar City has average density of 3600 persons per Km2. Due to certain factors like social, political, economic etc. there uneven population distribution and hence the density. Ward no. 35 i.e. Akil-Mir-Khanya with the density of 49803 persons per Km2 has the highest population density in the Srinagar. In contrast to this ward no. 65 Khumani Chowk with the density of 540 persons per Km2. From the above categorization, it's clear that both in the high as well as very low category has the maximum wards i.e. 48, where as the medium and low category have only 20 wards. The high and medium density owing to clear proximity to the city core. These wards represent the other leading business centres with the large scale administrative and commercial activities. The highly concentrated pattern of the population density is found in the old down town localities which could be attributed to its historical importance or proximity to the hub of the city.

The cause for the low density in 27 wards is their vacant origin and they form the outskirts of the city where a significant proportion of the land is either vacant or devoted to agricultural and horticultural activities. The wards are mostly inhabitated by the rich business class people and high ranking civil servants who have migrated from the congested city, core areas and from rural areas as well.

Table no. 4 Ward wise Population of Srinagar city,2011

Ward no	Ward name	Area Sq. K.M	Population	%age of Population	Density
1	Harwan	9	28059	2.37	3118
2	Nishat	11	23325	1.97	2120
3	Dalgate	5	17185	1.45	3437
4	Lalchowk	2	10301	0.87	5151
5	Rajbagh	2.2	10205	0.86	4639
6	Jawahar Nagar	1.2	14870	1.25	12392
7	Wazir Bagh	2.1	9241	0.78	4400
8	Mehjoor Nagar	3.5	25580	2.16	7309
9	Natipora	2.2	14574	1.23	6625
10	Channapora	1.9	23329	1.97	12278
11	Bhagat Barzulla	8	30439	2.57	3805
12	Rawalpora	7.5	14261	1.20	1901
13	S.Dawood Colney	1	9857	1.83	9857
14	Batamaloo	1	16142	1.19	16142
15	Aloochi Bagh	1	16836	1.42	16836
16	Magarmal Bagh	1	7719	0.65	7719
17	Nundreshi Colony	3	12571	1.06	4190
18	Qamarwari	1	8469	0.71	8469
19	Parimpora	2.2	17558	1.48	7981
20	Zainakot	3.5	20782	1.76	5938
21	Bemina East	2.2	15825	1.34	7193
22	Bemina West	6	26996	2.28	4499
23	Shaheed Gunj	1	9302	0.78	9302
24	Karan Nagar	1.5	11906	1.09	7937
25	Chattabal	1	17304	1.46	17304
26	Syed Ali Akbar	0.5	16347	1.38	32694
27	Nawab Bazar	0.5	14546	1.23	29092
28	Islamyarbal	0.5	11501	0.97	23002
29	Aali Kadal	0.5	8813	0.74	17626

30	Ganpathyar	0.5	13116	1.11	26232
31	Malik Aangan	0.3	15634	1.32	52113
32	Barbarshas	1.2	18004	1.52	15003
33	Khankhai Mohalla	0.8	16617	1.40	20771
34	S.R.Gunj	0.3	18242	1.54	60807
35	Aqil-Mir Khanyar	0.5	18605	1.57	37210
36	Khawja Bazar	1.3	17496	1.48	13458
37	Safakadal	1.1	19855	1.68	18050
38	Idd Gah	2.2	26574	2.25	12079
39	Tarabal	1.3	9140	0.77	7031
40	Jogilangar	0.5	21911	1.85	43822
41	Zind Shah sahib	0.5	12435	1.05	24870
42	Hassanabad	1.3	17294	1.42	13303
43	Jamia Masjid	0.2	8601	0.72	43005
44	Mukhdoom Sahab	2.1	18886	1.60	8993
45	Kawdara	2	23493	1.98	11747
46	Zadibal	2	15593	1.32	7797
47	Madin Sahab	2.2	13300	1.12	6045
48	Now Shehra	1	12091	1.1	12091
49	Zoonimar	1.6	15408	1.30	9630
50	Lal Bazar	3.5	22070	1.86	6306
51	Umer Conony	4.5	25735	2.17	5719
52	Soura	1	11636	0.98	11636
53	Buchpora	2.7	22525	1.90	8343
54	Ahmad Nagar	7	30529	2.58	4361
55	Zakura	15	11791	0.99	786
56	Hazratbal	3	18942	1.60	6314
57	Teal bal	6	17397	1.47	2900
58	Bud dal	13	13290	1.12	1022
59	Lokut Dal	9	19998	1.60	2222
60	Dara	13	22673	1.92	1744
61	Alesteng	11	17506	1.48	1591
62	Palpora	22	26135	2.21	1188
63	Maloora	7	21244	1.79	3035
64	Laweypora	10	12431	1.05	1243
65	Khumani Chowk	15	25158	2.13	1677
66	Humhama	17	30483	2.58	1793
67	Pandrathen	4	21659	1.83	5415
68	Khanmoh	7	13230	1.12	1890
Total	**276.6**	**1180570**		**4268**	



Source – Srinagar Municipal Corporation and census of India (2001)

The about table reveals about the demographic scenario of Srinagar city in different wards in the year 2011.Among 68 wards, the highest area was recorded in ward no 62 (Palpora) with an area of 22 sq.km while the ward with the lowest area are recorded as ward no 31(Malik-Agan) and ward no 34(S.K Gunj) with an area of 0.3 sq.km. The highest Population among all the wards was recorded in ward no.54(Ahmad nagar) with the Population of 30529 which includes 2.58 percent of the total population of Srinagar city. The lowest Population was noted in ward no.16 (Magarmal bagh) with mere Population of 7719 which include just 0.65 percent of the total population of Srinagar city. The highest density of Population of Srinagar city was found in ward no.42 (Jamia-Masjid) with 43005 person/sq.km where as lowest density of population as noted in ward no. 55 (Zakura) with Population density 786 person/sq.km

The total area of Srinagar city in 2011 was 276.6 sq.km while the total Population of different wards of Srinagar city was 1180570

Spatial Distribution of Population of Srinagar city, 2011

Category	%age to total Population	Wards with their respective numbers	Total no.Wards
High	>2	1,8,11,22,38,51,54,62,65,66	10
Medium	1.5 to 2	2,10,13,20,32,34,35,37,40,44,45,50,53,54,56,60,63,67	18
Low	1.0 to 1.5	3,6,9,12,14,15,17,19,21,24,25,26,27,30,31,32,33,36,42,46,47,48,49,57,58,61,64,68	28
Very low	<1	4,5,7,16,18,23,28,29,39,43,52,55	12

Source: Calculated by the author on the basis of table no.4

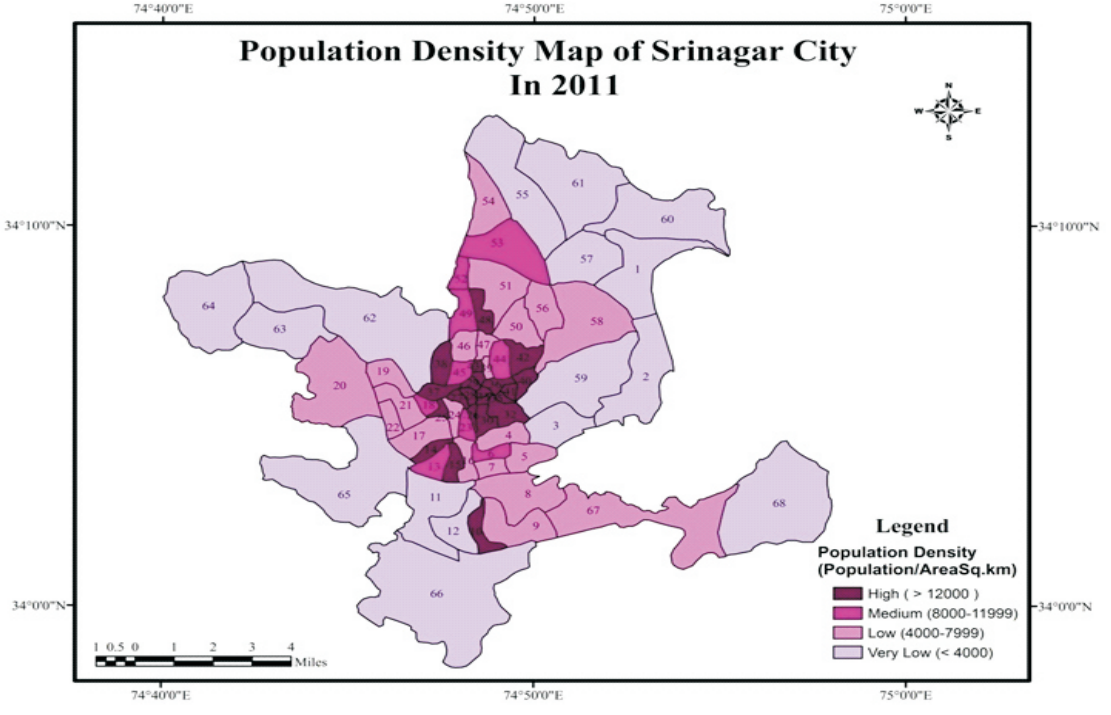
The above table reveals the % age to the total population of the Srinagar city. Certain factors like the physical, historical, social and economic are the reason for the uneven distribution of the population in the city. The dense population is located in and around the old and new cores of the city

which include the highest % age of the population in the city. There are 68 wards which show the high, medium, low and very low %age of the population of the city. Similarly, the ward no. 54 Ahmad nagar with the highest population among all the wards of the city 30529 which shares the 2.58% to the total population of the city and ward no. 16 Magarmal bagh Ahmed with the lowest population 7719 which accounts only 0.65% to the total population of the Srinagar City. There are the 10 wards like Harwan, Mehjoor nagar, Bhagat Barzulla,Bemina west,Idd Gah,Umer colony etc. which sharers greater than 2% of the total population of the city each. There are 18 wards which have 1.5 to 2% of the total population of the city and 28 wards have population share between 1.0 to 1.5%. Rest of the 12 wards have very thin population i.e less than 0.5%.

Spatial Distribution of Population Density of Srinagar city, 2011

Category	Wards with their respective numbers	Total no. Of Wards
High (>12000)	10,14,15,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37, 38,40,41,42,43,48	22
Medium (8000 to 11999)	6,13,18,23,44,45,49,52,53	9
Low(4000 to 7999)	4,5,7,8,9,16,17,19,20,21,22,24,39,46,47,50,51,54, 56,58,67	21
Very low (<4000)	1,2,3,11,12,55,57,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,68	16

Source : Calculated by the author on the basis of table no.4



Source – Srinagar Municipal Corporation and census of India (2011)

The above reflects the spatial distribution of the population density in the different wards of the Srinagar city. In 2001, the Srinagar City has average density of 4268 persons per Km2. Due to certain factors like social, political, economic etc. there uneven population distribution and hence the density. Ward no. 43 i.e. Jamia Masjid with the density of 43005 persons per Km2 has the highest population density in the Srinagar. In contrast to this ward no. 55 Zakura with the density of 786 persons per Km2. From the above categorization, it's clear that both in the high as well as low category has the maximum wards i.e. 43, where as the medium and very low category have only 25 wards. The high and medium density owing to clear proximity to the city core. These wards represent the other leading business centres with the large scale administrative and commercial activities. The highly concentrated pattern of the population density is found in the old down town localities which could be attributed to its historical importance or proximity to the hub of the city. The cause for the low density in 27 wards is their vacant origin and they form the outskirts of the city where a significant proportion of the land is either vacant or devoted to agricultural and horticultural activities. The wards are mostly inhabitated by the rich business class people and high ranking civil servants who have migrated from the congested city, core areas and from rural areas as well.

CONCLUSION

In the above discussion, it is clear that population is increasing at an alarming rate in the study region. This rapid increasing population of the region is leading towards the urban sprawl of Srinagar city. In the year 1981, the total population of the study region was 6,06,002 and the density was 3600 persons per square km. In the year 2001, it reached up to 9,95,845 and in the year 2011 it reached to 11,80,570. There is 94.81% of growth in population where as the total area of the city in the year 1981 was 208.09 sq km which rises to 276.6 sq km in the year 2011. There is 32.92% growth of population. It is clear from the above discussion that the pressure of population is increasing on the study region at a very fast rate. That is population increased about 94% where as area expanded only by 33%. The main reason for the increase in population is the migration of people from rural areas. The other reasons for the increase is the good employment opportunities, adequate health facilities, adequate education facilities, high standard of living, prevalence of main administrative offices in the city etc. The white collar population is shifted towards sparsely populated wards for peaceful environment and enough space. The growth of city increased with the merger of adjoining villages with in the limit of Srinagar city. This areal expansion can be owed to the merger of Buchwara, Zadibal, Batmaloo, sunawar, Shivpora, Rarhpora etc.

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