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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STATE

**AZAD GOVT. OF THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**AZAD
KASHMIR
AT
A
GLANCE
1986**

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BASIC

ECONOMIC

FACTS

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Area	:	5134 Sq. Miles or 13297 Sq. Kilometres
Longitude	:	73° - 75°
Latitude	:	33° - 36°
Topography	:	Mainly Hilly and mountaneous with vallays and plains at some places.
Climate	:	Sub-Tropical highland type
Rainfall	:	Average 150 centimetres
Elevation from sea	:	
Range from south	:	360 Metres
" ,, North	:	4500 Metres
Snowline	:	
In winter around	:	1200 Metres
In summer around	:	3300 Metres
Main Rivers	:	Jhelum - Neelum and Poonch.

POPULATION

- (i) Total population of Azad Jammu and Kashmir in 1981 census: 1.980 Million
- (ii) Projected population in 1986 : 2.264 ,,
- (iii) Population in 1981 census and projected population in 1986 districtwise.

(000)

Year	Muzaffarabad	Poonch	Kotli	Mirpur
1981	466	722	365	427
1986	533	825	417	489

- (iv) Male population in 1981 census = 1.022 Millio
- (v) Female population in 1981 census = 0.958 ,,
- (vi) Sex Ratio in 1981 censsus = 107 Males per 100 Females.
- (vii) Urban – Rural Ratio

Urban	Rural
9%	91%
- (viii) Brith Rate in 1981 census 4.4%
- (ix) Death Rate in 1981 census 1.7 %
- (x) Growth in 1981 census 2.7 %
- (xi) Density per Sq. Kilo-metre in 1981 census 149 persons.
- (xii) Literacy Ratio in 1981 census 26%
- (xiii) Literacy Ratio among males 40%
- (xiv) Literacy Ratio among females 10.08%

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

- (i) District : 4= (1) Muzaffarabad
(2) Mirpur
(3) Poonch
(4) Kotli
- (ii) Sub-Division/Tehsils : 13= (1) District Muzaffarabad
(1) Muzaffarabad
(2) Hattian
(3) Kundalshahi.
(2) District Mirpur
(1) Mirpur (2) dudial
(3) Bhimber.
(3) District Poonch
(1) Rawalakot
(2) Bagh (3) Pallandri
(4) Haveli.
(4) District Kotli
(1) Kotli (2) Nikial
(3) Sehnsa.
- (iii) Thanas/Police Stations : 29
- (iv) Markaz councils : 30
- (v) Municipal committees : 6
- (vi) Town committees : 12
- (vii) Union councils : 180
- (viii) Villages : 1702

AGRICULTURE

Area under cultivation	171402 Hectares 13% of total area
Cropped area	240207 Hectares
Irrigated area	12586 Hectares 1% of total area
Area under Maize	122350 Hectares
Area under Rice	7118 Hectares
Area under Wheat	79980 Hectares

CROPS

Major: Maize, Wheat, Rice.

Minor: Grams, Pulses, Oil seeds, Vegetables (Potatoes)

FRUITS

Apple, Pears, Appricots, Walnuts, Plums.

AREA UNDER FRUITS: 7996 Hectares

SOURCE OF IRRIGATION

- (a) Cannals
- (b) Tube wells.

FARM MACHINERY IN USAGE

- (a) Tractors
- (b) Buldozers
- (c) Thrashers

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION

- (i) All type of fertilizer consumed during the year 1984-85 5118 M. Tons
- (ii) All type of fertilizer consumed during the year 1985-86 7488 M. Tons

PLANT PROTECTION COVERAGE

- (i) Plant protection coverage during the year 1984-85 348.57 (Hectares)
- (ii) Plant protection coverage during the year 1985-86 350 Hectares

FOREST

Area under Forests	553099 Hectares 42% of total Geographical area
Area under commercial forests	149872 Hectares
Area under pottentially commercial Forests	214667 „
Area under un-commercial Forests	188560 „
Area under Deodar Trees	17257 „ 3.12% of toal Forest Area.
Area under Kail Trees	35568 Hectares 6.43% of toal Forest Area.
Area under Fir/Spruce trees	40471 Hectares 7.32% of total Forest Area.
Area under Pine (Cheer) Trees	55679 Hectares 10.07% of total Forest Area.
Area under Broad leaved Trees	896 Hectares 0.16% of total Forest Area.

POWER

YEAR	Total connections	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial
1980-81	11126	7351	3653	122
1981-82	10435	9150	1224	61
1982-83	15761	13426	2234	101
1983-84	15541	11681	3446	214
1984-85	13866	12269	1469	128
1985-86	20949	16810	4059	80

Small Hydel Station	3
Villages Electrified	907
Kilometrage of H.T Lines and „ „ L.T Lines	6454
Grid Stations	9
Transformers	2287
Consumers	141000
Installed Grid capacity	95 MVA
Per capita availability of electricity	303 KWH

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

Roads

<u>Road length in Kilometres</u>		
Metalled	1226	
Fair weather	1346	
<u>Total</u>	<u>2572</u>	

Telegraph

Post Offices	275
Branch Post Offices	880
Telephone Exchanges	70
Telephone Connections	5734

WATER

Piped Water Supply

<u>Urban</u>	...	80% House Connections
	...	10% Public Stands

RURAL ... 25%

Per Capita Availability of Water

<u>Urban</u>	...	20 GPD
	...	40 GPD (planned)
		(in Sixth Five Year Plan)

EDUCATION

Name of Institutions	Number of Institutions		
	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools (Excluding Mosque Schools)	889	1241	2130
Middle Schools	415	350	765
High Schools	257	112	369
Inter mediate Colleges	26	9	35
Degree Colleges.	9	3	12
College of Education	1	-	1
University Colleges	4	2	6
Elementary Colleges	4	4	8
Education Extension centres	1	-	1
Agro-Technical Teachers	1	-	1
P.T.C. Training centres	9	9	18
Maktabes	13	-	13
Mosque Schools	712	-	712
Mohallah Schools.	18	-	18
Village Workshops (Boys)	12	-	12
TOTAL;—	2371	1730	4101

HEALTH

Hospitals including CMHS.	10
T.B. Hill Hospitals	1
Hospital Beds	1366
Rural Health centres	16
Basic Health units/First aid posts	297
Doctors including Specialists	219
Dental Surgeons	25
Nurses	65
Lady Health Visitors	52
Village Dais	250
T.B. Clinics	25
Leprosy centres/sub centres	15
EPI coverage	60%

INDUSTRIES & MINERALS

INDUSTRIES

PUBLIC	10
PRIVATE	266
<hr/>	
TOTAL	276
<hr/>	
Industrial Estates:	5
Vocational Institutions/ Industrial Training Centres:	10
Vocation Training Centres for Women:	31

MINERALS

Gypsum
Fireclay
Coal
Graphite
Bauxite
Limonite
Mica
Soapstean
Marble
Sand
Ruby.

TOURISM

NAME OF PLACES WHERE REST HOUSES, TOURIST HUTS AND PWD
GUEST HOUSES ARE AVAILABLE

MUZAFFARABAD DISTT.

<u>FOREST</u>	<u>TOURISM</u>	<u>P.W.D.</u>
Rest House M'abad	Rest House M'abad	State Guest House
" " Sharda	" " Chikar	Nural (M'abad)
" " Salkhala	" " Channian	Guest House M'abad
" " Leepa	" " (Leepa)	Rest House Lohar Gali
" " Kel	" " Neelum	" " Chinari
	" " Halmat	" " Chikar
	Hut Chikar	" " Authmaqam
	Log Hut Noon Bagla	
	" " Neelum	
	Anglers Hut Subri (Muzaffarabad)	

POONCH DISTT.

Rest house Dhirkot	Rest house Dhirkot	Rest House Bagh
	Rest House Rawala- kote (2)	" " Hajira
	Log Hut Dhirkot	" " Pallandri
	Huts Dhirkot (3)	" " Kahutta
	Hut Chottagala (Banjosa)	" " Sudhangali
	Tatta Pani Inn	" " Chechan (Under construction)
		Rest House Trarkhal
		Circuit House Rawalakote
		Inspector Hut Mung

MIRPUR DISTT.

Rest House Mirpur	Angler's Hut Mirpur	Rest House Mirpur
" " Bhimber		" " Samahni
		" " Bhimber

KOTLI DISTT.

Rest House Kotli	—	Rest House Kotli
" " Schusa	—	" " Nikial (under construction)

DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS

1955 to 1983

PERIOD	Rs. Million	
	Total	Average per Annum
1ST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1955-60)	10.000	2.000
2ND " " " (1960-65)	39.420	7.836
3RD " " " (1965-70)	88.050	17.610
Non Plan Period (1971-78)	611.324	76.415
Fifth Five Year Plan (1978-83)	*1444.000	288.800
Sixth Five Year Plan (1983-88)	4112.000	—

* Inclusive of the expenditure made directly by Federal Agencies.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME UNDER
SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

YEAR	Rs. Million		
	ADP allocation	Utilization	Percentage Utilization
1983-84	396.300	405.412	102.3 %
1984-85	450.000	438.888	97.53%
1985-86	600.000	631.549	105.25%
1986-87	728.228	—	—

Note:—Total proposed allocation of the ADP for plan period is Rs. 4112.000 Million.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH FIVE-
YEAR PLANS

Rs. Million

Name of Sector	Fifth plan expenditure (1978-83)	Sixth plan allocation (1983-88)	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4
Agriculture	182.000	310.000	7.5%
Water	7.000	200.000	4.9%
Power	292.000	1000 .000	24.3%
Industries and Minerals	68.000	161.000	3.9%
Transport & Communi- cations	411.000	1000.000	24.3%
Physical Planning and Housing	136.000	350.000	8.5%
Education and training	102.000	543.000	13.2%
Health	111.000	548.000	13.3%
Others	135.000	—	
Total	*1444.000	4112.000	

*Inclusive of the expenditure made directly by Federal Agencies.

**A
GLANCE
THROUGH
THE
BASIC
ECONOMIC
FACTS
AND
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMMES**

A GLANCE THROUGH THE BASIC
ECONOMIC FACTS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

GENERAL:

Azad Jammu and Kashmir which lies between Longitude 73 -- 75 and Latitude 33° - 36 , with an area of 5134 Sq. miles or 13297 Sq. Kilometres was liberated by the brave freedom fighters from the yoke of Indian forces in 1947.

The topography is mainly hilly and mountaineous with valleys and stretches of plains. The area is full of natural beauty with thick forest, fast flowing rivers and curly streams. The main rivers are Jhelum, Neelum and Poonch. The climate is sub-tropical high-land type with an average yearly rainfall of 150 cm. The elevation ranges from 360 metres in the South to 4500 metres in the North. The snowline in winter is around 1200 metres while in summer it rises to 3300 metres.

According to the census of 1981, the total population is 1.980 million, which is estimated to be over 2.240 million in 1986. Almost 100% of the population is Muslim. 91% of the total population is rural, whereas, 9% is Urban. The density of population is 149 persons per Sq. Kilometer, as against 106 persons per Sq. Kilometer in Pakistan. The literacy ratio is 26%.

The total family income was estimated at Rs. 9,721 (in 1981) out of which Rs. 6,902 i.e. 71% was derived from off-farm activities and Rs. 2,819 i.e. 29% from the farms.

The total area under cultivation is around 171402 hectares which is about 13% of the total area. The major crop is Maize followed by Wheat and Rice, while the minor crops include Grams, pulses, Oil-Seeds and Vegetable.

The area under fruit cultivation is about 7,996 hectares. These include Apple, Pears, Appricots, Walnuts, Plums and others.

The area under forest is about 553099 hectares, which is approximately 42% of the total geographical area as compared to 3% in Pakistan. Some of the important species of trees are Deodar, Kail, Fur, Spruce, Cheer and others.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Azad Kashmir has a parliamentary form of Government. The President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is the Head of State, while the Prime Minister supported by a Council of Ministers is the Chief Executive.

Muzaffarabad town is the Capital of the State.

Azad Kashmir is divided into four administrative districts, viz; Muzaffarabad, Poonch, Mirpur and Kotli.

The people's participation is available through the elected institutions of local bodies. There are 180 Union Councils, 12 Town Committees, 30 Markaz Councils and 6 Municipal Committees, with 13 sub-divisions and Tehsils and 1702 Villages.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

It was in early 70's that economic development of the area started in right earnest. Even though the financial resources were very limited, the planners made good efforts in laying down a proper path for the rapid development of the area.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

a. ROADS:

Roads are the only mode of transportation in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The present road length position and its comparison with the position in 1947 is given below:—

YEAR	ROAD LENGTH IN KMS		TOTAL
	Metalled	Fairweather	
1947	100	165	265
1977	430	509	939
1986	1226	1346	2572

b. POWER:

At present, the installed Grid capacity is 95 MVA. The transmission lines have been extended to 907 villages (6454 Kilometres) out of 1702 villages and about 141000 consumers have been provided connections. The per capita availability has increased from 270 KWH/year in 1977 to 303 KWH/ year in 1986. At the time of independence power facility was practically non-existent in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Government is laying great emphasis for generating electricity in order to meet the growing domestic as well as industrial requirements. As such, it has planned to launch a number of small Hydel Stations. So far, two such stations have been completed.

c. PIPED-WATER SUPPLY:

In case of Urban areas 80% of the population is being provided piped water supply through house connections whereas remaining 10% through public stands. So far, 25% of rural population is being provided water supply. At the time of independence availability of piped water supply was non-existent. In Urban areas, the per capita availability of water is 20 GPD which is planned to be increased to 40 GPD. by the end of Sixth Five year plan.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

a. HEALTH FACILITIES.

There are 1366 hospital beds available in the area averaging 0.604 per 1000 population. The number of Doctors is 219 including specialists giving an average of 0.097 per 1000 population as compared to the national average of 0.169. The comparison of health facilities in 1947 and present position is tabulated below:-

HEALTH FACILITIES	Position in 1947	Position in 1986
Hospital Beds	30	1366
Rural Health Centres	—	16
Basic Health Units	11	297
M.C.H. Centres	—	17
Doctors including specialists and Administrative Doctors.	—	219
Dental Surgeons	—	25
Nurses	—	65
Lady Health Visitors	—	52
Village Dais	—	250
E.P.I. Coverage	—	60%

b. In Azad Jammu and Kashmir 92% of boys and 49% girls of the primary age group (5-9) are in schools as compared with national average of 80% respectively. It is planned to effect 100% enrolment both for boys and girls at primary level by the year 1990 as against the target year of 1992 both for boys and girls fixed by national education policy.

The number of educational institutions in 1947 and their increase over the years is given in the table below which shows the quantum of progress made in this field in Azad Kashmir. Besides, two polytechnic institutes one at Rawalakot and the other at Muzaffarabad have also been planned to be opened in the coming years:-

Name of Institution	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS									
	1947			1977			1986			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Primary Schools	250	4	254	988	645	1633	889	1241	2130	
Middle Schools	29	1	30	227	58	285	415	350	765	
High Schools	6	--	6	119	17	136	257	112	369	
Inter Colleges	1	--	1	16	3	19	26	9	35	
Degree Colleges	--	--	--	8	3	11	9	3	12	
College of Education	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	
University Colleges	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	2	6	
Elementary Colleges	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	8	
Education Extension Centres	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	
Agrotechnical Teachers	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	
Training Centre	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	13	
Maktabs	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	13	
Mosque Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	712	--	712	
Mohallah Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	18	
Village Workshops	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	12	
Literacy Centres for Adult Education	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	13	
	286	5	291	1359	726	2085	2344	1752	4096	

AIRPORTS:

In order to provide easy and fast means of travel, the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir in collaboration with the Civil Aviation Authority of Pakistan, is constructing two Airports at Muzaffarabad and Rawalakot, which shall INSHALLAH, be in operation by the end of 1987.

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

ALLOCATION:

A provision of Rs. 4112 million has been earmarked for Azad Kashmir in the national Sixth Five year plan. The sector-wise allocations for Sixth Five Year Plan are given below:—

S. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation
1.	Agriculture	310.000
2.	Water	200.000
3.	Power	1000.000
4.	Industry and Minerals	161.000
5.	Transport & Communications	1000.000
6.	Physical Planning & Housing	350.000
7.	Education and Training	543.000
8.	Health	548.000
9.	Others	
	Total:	4112.000

FLAG

The state Flag which extends to the whole of Azad Jammu and Kashmir territory and applies to all the State subjects of Jammu and Kashmir wherever they may be, is the symbol of freedom movement of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

It shall continue to be used till the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan.

SCHEDULE

- a) Three fourth green background and the crescent star represent concept of Islam and Muslim population in the State ;
- b) One fourth orange (Gold) colour represents the minorities of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- c) Four white stripes represent the rivers of the State.

LOCATION PLAN

