

LANGUAGES OF ERSTWHILE STATE OF JAMMU KASHMIR

(A Preliminary Study)

By

Dr. Mohsin Shakil

University of Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK Medical College); 2012

ABSTRACT: The study aims at an estimation of active speakers of the indigenous languages of erstwhile state of Jammu Kashmir. Method adopted was the analysis of the data to identify the languages and determine percentage of the population speaking different languages by evaluating the relevant literature, data and informed input of scholars to prepare the demography charts. Observations relevant to study were made by review of literature and informed input and conclusions were drawn to determine the language demography in erstwhile state of J&K in tabulated form showing “Major Languages” and “Percentages of Major Languages” at state and district levels.

Dard		West.Pahari		Rajesthani	West. Tibetan		unclassified	Other
Kashmiri	Shina	Dogri	Pahari	Gujari	Balti	Ladakhi	Brushaski	Other*
34.64%	4%	17.99%	23.99%	10.41%	1.87%	1.56%	1%	4.49%

*The other languages include, Pugoli, Baderwahi, Wakhi, Khowar, Kohistani, Kundalshahi, Pashto & Punjabi

1. Introduction:

State of Jammu and Kashmir was founded by Gulab Singh of Jammu initially by establishing his rule over dozens of chiefdom or principalities of “Aap Raji” period, which emerged at that time in Jammu & Pir Panjal region during the last days of Mughal Empire. He did it by taking advantage of his position as a trustworthy great vassal of powerful Sikh Maharaja of Punjab. Gulab Singh realized British Military might after the defeat of Punjab by colonial power. He preferred to make them friend and also managed to extend his rule over the ancient kingdom of Kashmir by founding the state of Jammu & Kashmir as a consequence of the treaty of Amritsar. The modern state of Jammu Kashmir was a multicultural, multi ethnic and multi religious and existed as such till the ‘First Kashmir War of 1947’ between India and Pakistan who invaded the state for different reasons. Pakistan succeeded in getting control of the Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and many other South Western districts (present Azad Kashmir, while India got control of the rest of the state. The war also resulted in hundreds of thousands civilian casualties, large-scale displacement within and outside the state and destruction of property and infra structure worth billions of rupees. The issue remained on the agenda of UN Security Council for some time with decision of right of self-determination

for the people of erstwhile state through plebiscite, not implemented due to issue of compliance. UN Military Observers are still performing their duties in the region. In 1960, as the result of India China War, China captured the territories of Aksai Chin.

International agencies such as the United Nations consider it a disputed territory termed parts of the erstwhile state under control of India as Indian-administered Jammu Kashmir (IAJK). The region under the control of Pakistan is labeled as Pakistan Administrated Jammu & Kashmir (PAJK), which consists of two separate administrative units namely Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB).

The people of the erstwhile state of Jammu Kashmir relate to many indigenous languages by virtue of their multiethnic society. No subject specific data is available to indicate the number of active speakers and pattern of language distribution, as Census held by authorities were not Jammu Kashmir oriented. Making it difficult to evaluate changes in the number of active speakers of different languages in different areas over a period and to develop strategies for protection and preservation of these languages where situation demands.

The study “Languages Jammu Kashmir” aims at an estimation of active speakers of the indigenous languages at district level in Jammu Kashmir after the changes in language demography as consequence of the development in the region after 1947.

2. Methodology:

- 1- Collection and review of relevant literature for better understanding of the indigenous languages of the Jammu & Kashmir.
- 2- Collection and Analysis of population data of various districts as determined by Census reports.
- 3- Informed input of scholars to map subject specific information.
- 4- Analysis of the available data to identify main languages and determine percentage of the population speaking different languages by evaluating the relevant literature and informed input of scholars.
- 5- Preparing chart of “Major Languages Groups”.
- 6- Preparing chart, “Percentages of Major Languages in Population” in different districts.
- 7- Preparing “The Language Demography Chart” by calculating the speakers of various languages according to population of Jammu, Kashmir Valley, Gilgit, Baltistan & Ladakh (JKGB&L).

3. Review of literature;

Relevant literature reviewed for identification and better understanding of the indigenous languages, Linguistic evaluation of the indigenous languages revealed following observations relevant to study,

- 1- According to linguistic classification, the languages spoken in the state have characteristic diversity and belong to Indo-Aryan', 'Tibet Burman' and 'Language Isolate' (unclassified) groups.
- 2- Kashmir and, Shina are 'Dardic' languages sharing ethnic & linguistics similarities but are distinct by virtue of some lexical differences and different area of inhabitation ^(8.1,8.2).
- 3- Dogri is a 'Western Pahari' language ^(6,8.1).
- 4- Michael Lothers identified discrepancy in classification of Pahari /Pothwari (Lahnda, Pahari Pothwari, and Mirpuri) and associated languages ⁽⁷⁾.
- 5- Dogri and Pahari are closely related overlapping in linguistic classification & lexical similarity^(6,7,8.1,8.2)
- 6- Gujari, a distinct linguistic group belongs to Rajasthani but related to Dogri/Pahari by sharing the area of inhabitation and some lexical similarities. ^(2,3, 8.2, 8.1,2,)
- 7- Balti, Ladakhi and Tibetan are a single linguistic & ethnic group known as Tibetan, Western according to classification ^(4,8.1, 8.2,).
- 8- Burushaski is language Isolate (unclassified) ^{8.2,}
- 9- The people of the state are generally bilingual or even trilingual in some cases ¹.

4. Analysis of Population Census Reports;

Observations are indicative of the language demography of Jammu Kashmir in 1941 and effects of the division of the state in subsequent census, Analysis of Population Census for linguistic data revealed.

- 1- On the Indian side: Ambiguity in language classification creates confusion in identification of the linguistic and ethnic groups in different censuses held in the region ^(10.i)
- 2- On the Pakistan side: The censuses reports are not very informative about languages and ethnicity as it was not enumerating the speakers of the regional languages in general; furthermore, no data about the region is available at relevant websites of Pakistan's Federal Bureau of Statistics - FBS, Population Census Organization– PCO or Agricultural Census Organization – ACO ^(10.ii).
- 3- Tables given below show major linguistic groups of Jammu and Kashmir in 1941and in 1981^(1,10.i).

'Table 1: J&K: Major Linguistic Population Groups, 1941 (J&K Population 40,21,616)'

S.No.	Languages	Kashmir Province	Jammu Province	Ladakh & Baltistan	Gilgit, Gilgit agency etc.	Total	%
1	Kashmiri	1369537	178390	1173	323	1549460	38.53%
2	Punjabi (Dogri)	73473	1000018	453	1329	1075273	26.73%
3	Rajasthani (Gujari)	92392	187980	0	3369	283741	7.05%
4	Western Pahari	170432	360870	5	12	531319	13.21%
5	Hindustani (Hindi & Urdu)	10631	167368	22	507	178528	4.43%
6	Lahnda (Pothwari)	8	82975	5	5	82993	2.06%
7	Balti	352	184	133163	313	134012	3.33%
8	Ladakhi	230	299	46420	4	46953	1.16%
9	Shina (Dardic)	7888	114	13562	63040	84604	2.10%
10	Burushaski	3	0	244	32885	33132	0.82%
11	Tibetan	26	145	317	15	503	0.012%

"Table 2: J&K: Major Linguistic Population Groups, 1981 (IAJK Population 59,87,389)"

No.	Language	Kashmir Division	Jammu Division	Ladakh	Total	%
1	Kashmiri	28,06,441	Doda: 3,28,229	1,476	31,33,146	52.32
2	Dogri	2,943	14,51,329	169	14,54,441	24.29
3	Hindi (Gujari)	Baramulla Kupwara : 2,55,310	Doda, Punch Rajauri 7,67,344	155	10,12,808	16.91
4	Ladakhi	471	1,190	70,191	71,852	1.2
5	Punjabi	41,181	1,21,668	200	1,63,049	2.72
6	Lahnda(Pothwari)	21	13,163	Nil	13,184	0.21
	Urdu	3,830	3,019	18	6,867	0.11
7	Balti	811	Nil	Kargil 46,890	47,701	0.79
8	Shina (Dardic)	Gurez : 12,159	Nil	Dah Hanu 2858	15,017	0.25
9	Tibetan	Srinagar: 796	Nil	Leh: 3,382	4,178	0.069

(Percentages shown in grey is not the part of original tables)

According to Census 1941; Kashmiri was the biggest linguistic group followed by Dogri, Pahari (Western Pahari), Gujari, Shina and Tibetan variants ⁽¹⁰⁾.

- 4- In the subsequent Censuses on the Indian side, different linguistic groups were merged or split. Contrary to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir which identify Pahari, as one of the regional languages in its VI schedule but subsequent Census taken in 1961, 1971 and 1981 did not mention Pahari rather it was enumerated with Gujari ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁰⁾.
- 5- Ladakhi, Balti and Tibetan were enumerated separately ^(10.i).

Districts & Population: Indian Administrated Jammu Kashmir (IAJK)^(10.i)

Table 3: Districts & Population: Jammu Region

S.No.	District	Population
1	Doda	691929
2	Jammu	1588772
3	Kathua	550084
4	Poonch	372613
5	Rajauri	483284
6	Udhampur	743509
7	Samba	19961
8	Reasi	120380
9	Ramban	215000
10	Kishtwar	15806
Total		4801338

Table 4: Districts & Population: Kashmir Region

S. No	District	Population
1	Anantnag	1172434
2	Budgam	629309
3	Baramulla	1169780
4	Bandipora	25714
5	Ganderbal	211899
6	Kupwara	650393
7	Kulgam	13523
8	Pulwama	652607
9	Srinagar	1202447
10	Shopian	12306
Total		5740412

Table 5: Districts & Population: Ladakh Region

S.No	District	Population
1	Leh	117232
2	Kargil	119307
Total		236539

Districts & Population: Pakistan Administrated Jammu Kashmir (PAJK)^(10.ii)

Table 6: Districts & Population: Gilgit Baltistan Region.

S.No	District	Population
1	Ghanche	88366
2	Baltistan	214848
3	Astore	71666
4	Diamer	131925
5	Ghizer	120218
6	Gilgit	296324
7	Hunza	60000
	Nagar	70000
Total		1053347

Table 7: Districts & Population: Azad Jammu Kashmir Region

S.No	District	Population
1	Bagh	255000
2	Haveli	138000
3	Bhimber	302000
4	Kotli	563000
5	Mirpur	334000
6	Muzaffarabad	350000
7	Neelum	171000
8	Hattian	225000
9	Poonch	411000
10	Sudhnuti	224000
Total		2973000

5. Informed Input (Comments & Approximations)

Distinguished scholars provided the required information i.e., percentage of the population speaking different languages in different areas and offered comments about important related aspects.

- 1- The Linguistics scenario of J&K state is quite intricate and complex. The speakers of diverse language families like Indo Aryan, Dardic, and Tibeto-Burman are inhabitants of the soil, besides the speakers of isolate language like Burushaski **(Nazir Dhar)** ^(11.II).
- 2- Ladakhi, Balti and Purigi (Purki) belong to Tibetan language family variants to describe region-specific particularities in J&K-GB **(Prof. Sadiq Wahid)** ^(11.I)
- 3- Speakers of all the languages of Jammu Kashmir are found in the valley including Dogri, Gujari, Pahari, Shina, Burushaski, Tibetan and many other like Pashto & Punjabi. All of them are bilingual and speak Kashmiri **(Kareem Ullah Quereshi)**. ^(11.IX)

Table 8: Approximate Speakers of The Languages: Kashmir Valley (Quereshi) ^(11.IX)

S.No.	District	Kashmiri	Pahari	Gujari	Other
1	Anantnag	70%	20 - 25%	7.50%	1%
2	Budgam	81%	5%	3%	1%
3	Baramulla	61%	30- 35%	3.00%	1%
4	Bandipora	81%	arrigam 5%	3%	1%
5	Ganderbal	89%	5%	5%	1%
6	Kupwara	51%	% 30 - 35 %	15.00%	1%
7	Kulgam	84%	3%	2%	1%
8	Pulwama	81%	3%	5.00%	1%
9	Srinagar	96%	2%	1.00%	1%
10	Shopian	96%	3%	0.50%	1%

4. It is a rough approximation (subject to corrections/fintuning) has been made. It is however, important to keep in view the difficulty in differentiating among the type of Punjabi, Dogri and Pahari spoken in the state. People speak hybrid of the languages as these are sister languages, so one has to redraft the categorization. May be Dogri, Punjabi & Pahari as a separate category. Even Gujari is very close to all these languages. **(Luv Puri)** ^(11.III)

Table 9: Approximate Speakers of the Languages: Jammu region (Luv Puri) ^(11.III)

S.No.	District	%DOGRI	%GUJARI	%PAHARI	%KASHMIRI	OTHERS
1	Jammu	80%	10%	5%	2%	8%
2	Kathua	87%	10%			3%
3	Udhampur	85%	10%		1%	4%
4	Doda	5%	10%		40%	45%
5	Kishtwar	2%	8%		45%	45%
6	Ramban	70%	10%		10%	20%
7	Samba	96%	2%			2%
8	Reasi	60%	20%		20%	
9	Rajauri	10%	40%	40%	10%	
10	Poonch	10%	35%	50%	5%	

5. About 100,000 people speak Poguli language in Doda Kishtwar areas. ^(11.VIII).
6. 300,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) mainly Pundits increased the number of Kashmiri speaking population of Jammu ^(11.VIII)..
7. 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the adjoining areas of PAJK are settled in Jammu and speak Pahari (Mirpuri). Another 100,000, Punjabi-speaking community migrated to Jammu in 1947 from adjacent areas of Pakistan. Both groups are bilingual and speak Dogri. **(KD MAINI)**. ^(11.VIII)

Table 10: Approximate Speakers of the Languages: Jammu Region (KD Maini) ^(11.VIII)

S.No	District	Dogri	Gujari	Pahari	Kashmiri	Punjabi
1	Jammu			400,000 IDPs	3 00,000 IDPs	1 00000 immigrants
2	Kathua		5%			
3	Udhampur		10%	10%		
4	Doda		5%	6%	15%	
5	Kishtwar				40%	
6	Ramban					
7	Samba		6%	5%		
8	Reasi	60%	20%	20%		
9	Rajauri		39%	52%		
10	Poonch		42%	51%	7%	6%

8. Rough estimates of the speakers of the languages in Districts of Gilgit Baltistan are provided by **Izhar Hunzai**, ^(11.iv).

Table 11 : Approximate Speakers of the Languages: Gilgit Baltistan (I.Hunzai) ^(11.iv).

S.No	Dist/S.Dist	Population	Shina	Balti	Burushaski	Khowar	Other
1	Hunza	60,000	10,000		35000		15000
	Nagar	70000	30000		40000		
2	Ghizer	120000	70000		30000	20000	
3	Gilgit	190000	72%	2%	15%	8-10%	1% Pashto
4	Diامر		98%				25%
5	Astore	71666	98%	2%			
6	Ghanche			99%			1%
7	Sakurdu		12%	85%			2%

9. Estimates of the speakers of the languages in Muzaffarabad Division by **Dr. Khawaja A. Rehman** ^(11.v)

Table 12 : Approximate Speakers of the Languages: Muzaffarabad (Rehman) ^(11.v)

S.No	District	Kashmiri	Gujari	Pahari	Shina	Other
1	Neelum	20%	10%	63%	5%	2% Kundal Shahi
2	Muzaffarabad	15%	35%	50%		
3	Hattian	15%	35%	50%		

- Kundal Shahi language ethnic group of 4000 with 700 using it as the first language.
- Other languages of Neelum include Shina (Chilasi dialect) in Phulawai and Graisi dialect in TaoBat.
- Native Pashto speaking population in village Dhaki ChangNar.

10. Estimates of the speakers of the different languages in Poonch Division by Prof. Dr. Saghir Khan^(11.vi)

Table 13: Approximate Speakers of the Languages: Poonch (Dr. Saghir Khan)^(11.vi)

S.No	District	Kashmiri	Gujari	Pahari	other
1	Poonch		6%	94% PUNCHI	
2	Sudhnuti			95% PUNCHI	5%
3	Bagh	2%	3%	95% Dhundi-Khairali	
4	Haveli	5%	30%	65% Chibali	

- Most of the people living in district Poonch & Sudhnuti of this division speak PUNCHI Pahari)
- Dhundi Khairali in DheerKot, rest of Bagh district Chibali.

11. Estimates of the speakers of the different languages in Mirpur Division by M.Saeed Assad^(11.vii)

Table 14 : Approximate Speakers of the Languages: Mirpur (Saeed Assad)^(11.vii)

S.No	District	Pahari	Dogri	Gujri	other
1	Mirpur	85% Mirpuri		10%	2%
2	Kotli	63% Pahari / Pothwari		35%	2%
3	Bhimber	30% Mirpuri	30%	5%	35% Punjabi

6- Conclusions

- a) With reference to all observations made after review of relevant literature and informed input, the table 1, Census Report 1941 revisited, redrawn to improve for better understanding of language demography of the State of Jammu & Kashmir as it was in 1941.

Table 15: State of Jammu Kashmir: Major Languages 1941

(Population 40,21,616.)

S. No	Major Language Group	Language Sub group	Population & %	Major Languages	Kashmir Province	Jammu Province	Ladakh & Baltistan	Gilgit, Gilgit agency & Astore etc.	Total	%
1	Indo Aryan	Dardic	(1634064) 40.63%	Kashmiri	1369537	178390	1173	323	1549460	38.53%
				Shina	7888	114	13562	63040	84604	2.10%
		Western Pahari	(1606592) 39.94%	Dogri	73473	1000018	453	1329	1075273	26.73%
				Pahari	170432	360870	5	12	531319	13.21%
		Northern Lahnda	(82993) 2.06%	Pahari /Pothwari	8	82975	5	5	82993	2.06%
Rajasthani	(283741) 7.05%	Gujari	92392	187980	0	3369	283741	7.05%		
2	Tibeto - Burman	Western Tibet	(181468) 4.502%	Balti	352	184	133163	313	134012	3.33%
				Ladakhi	230	299	46420	4	46953	1.16%
				Tibetan	26	145	317	15	503	0.012%
3	Unclassified	Language Isolate	(33132) 0.82%	Burushaski	3	0	244	32885	33132	0.82%
	- Not included in Study-		4.43%	Hindustani (Hindi & Urdu)	10631	167368 overlap W. Pahari	22	507	178528	4.43%

- b) By giving due consideration to observations made in review of literature, census reports and informed input. The Percentage of the speakers of different languages at district level calculated to conclude "Percentage Language Demography Table" for the erstwhile state of Jammu Kashmir.

Table 16: State of Jammu & Kashmir: Percentages of Major Languages

S. No	District	Population	Kashmiri	Dogri	Pahari	Gujari	Shina	Balti	Ladakh i	Buru-shaski	other	Significant among others
1	Anantnag	1172434	70%		21.50%	7.50%					1%	Pashto
2	Budgam	629309	91%		5%	3%					1%	
3	Baramulla	1169780	61%		35%	3.00%					1%	
4	Bandipora	25714	91%		5%	3%					1%	
5	Ganderbal	211899	89%		5%	5%					1%	Pashto
6	Kupwara	650393	45%		35%	15.00%	4%				1%	
7	Kulgam	13523	94%		3%	2%					1%	
8	Pulwama	652607	91%		3%	5.00%					1%	
9	Srinagar	1202447	96%		2%	1.00%					1%	
10	Shopian	12306	96%		3%	0.50%					0.50%	
11	Leh	117232				0.02%			98%		1.80%	
12	Kargil	119307							98%		2%	
13	Doda	691929	30%	5%	5%	15.00%					45%	Badarwai: Pugoli
14	Jammu	1588772	18%	75.00%	.4 mil	7.00%						Punjabi
15	Kathua	550084		90%		5.00%					5%	
16	Poonch	372613	7%		51%	42.00%						Punjabi
17	Rajauri	483284	8%		52%	39.00%					1%	
18	Udhampur	743509	1%	83%	5%	10.00%					1%	
19	Samba	19961		90%	5%	4%					1%	
20	Reasi	120380	15%	55%	15%	15%						
21	Ramban	215000	10%	70%		10%					10%	
22	Kishtwar	15806	45%	2%		8%					45%	Badarwai: pog
23	Ghanche	88366						99%			1%	
24	Sakurdo	214848					12%	85%			3%	
25	Astore	71666					98%	2%				
26	Diامر	131925					98%				2%	Kohistani
27	Ghizer	120218					59%			25%	16%	Khovar:
28	Gilgit	296324					75%	2%		15%	8-10%	Khovar:
29	HUNZA NAGAR	60000					17%			58%	25%	Wakhi:
30	Bagh	255000	2%		94%	3%					1%	
31	Haveli	138000	5%		64%	30%					1%	
32	Bhimber	302000		30%	30%	5%					35%	Punjabi:
33	Kotli	563000			63%	35%					2%	
34	Mirpur	334000			85%	10%					5%	
35	Muzaffarabad	350000	15%		49%	35%					1%	
36	Neelum	171000	20%		63%	10%	5%				2%	Kundal-Shahi:
37	Hattian	225000	15%		48%	35%					2%	
38	Poonch	411000			94%	5%					1%	
39	Sudhnuti	224000			95%	4%					1%	
		14804636	34.64%	17.99%	23.99%	10.41%	4%	1.87%	1.56%	1%	4.49%	
		Population	Kashmiri	Dogri	Pahari	Gujari	Shina	Balti	Ladakh i	Buru-shaski	other	Significant in others

Table 17: State of Jammu & Kashmir: Languages Demography Chart

S.No	District	Population	Kashmiri	Dogri	Pahari	Gujari	Shina	Balti	Ladakh	Burushaski	other	Significant in others
1	Anantnag	1172434	820714		252073	87933					11714	Pashto
2	Budgam	629309	572672		31465	18879					6293	
3	Baramulla	1169780	713567		409423	35093					11697	
4	Bandipora	25714	23400		1286	771					257	
5	Ganderbal	211899	188591		10595	10595					2118	Pashto
6	Kupwara	650393	292677		227638	97559	26016				6503	
7	Kulgam	13523	12712		406	270					135	
8	Pulwama	652607	593783		19578	32690					6556	Pashto
9	Srinagar	1202447	1154349		24049	12025					12024	
10	Shopian	12306	11816		369	60					61	
11	Leh	117232				23			115099		2110	
12	Kargil	119307							116921		2386	
13	Doda	691929	207579	34596	34597	103789					311368	Badarwai:
14	Jammu	1588772	285979	1191579		111214						Punjabi
15	Kathua	550084		495076		27504					27504	
16	Poonch	372613	26083		190033	156497						Punjabi
17	Rajauri	483284	38662		251309	188481					4832	
18	Udhampur	743509	7437	617112	37175	74350					7435	
19	Samba	19961		17965	998	799					199	
20	Reasi	120380	18057	66209	18057	18057						
21	Ramban	215000	21500	150500		21500					21500	Pugoli
22	Kishtwar	15806	7113	316		1264					7113	Badarwai:
23	Ghanche	88366						87483			883	
24	Sakurdo	214848					25781	182622			6445	
25	Astore	71666					70233	1433				
26	Diامر	131925					129286				2639	Kohistani
27	Ghizer	120218					70928			30055	19235	Khovar:
28	Gilgit	296324					222243	5926		44448	23707	Khovar:
29	HUNZA	60000					10200			34800	15000	Wakhi:
	NAGAR	70000					29400			39900	700	
30	Bagh	255000	5100		239700	7650					2550	
31	Haveli	138000	6900		88320	41400					1380	
32	Bhimber	302000		90600	90600	15100					105700	Punjabi:
33	Kotli	563000			354690	197050					11260	
34	Mirpur	334000			283900	33400					16700	
35	Muzafar-Abad	350000	52500		171500	122500					3500	
36	Neelum	171000	34200		107730	17100	8550				3420	Kundal Shahi:
37	Hattian	225000	33750		108000	78750					4500	
38	Poonch	411000			386340	20550					4110	
39	Sudhnoti	224000			212800	8960					2240	
		14804636	5129141	2663953	3552631	1541813	592637	277464	232020	149203	665774	
		Population	Kashmiri	Dogri	Pahari	Gujari	Shina	Balti	Ladakh	Burushaski	other	Significant in others

Note: 1- India Census 2001: S.No. 1 to 22
 2- Pakistan Census 1998: S.No. 22 to 39

7- **Recommendations:**

1. Provisional Language Demography Chart highlights many issues related to the subject needed to be addressed by relevant professional and academic bodies by
 - i- Further Research to make this “Provisional Language Demography Chart of J&K” more accurate possibly by joint research across the LoC by relevant academia.
 - ii- Review of the nomenclature and Classification of the languages of J&K for better identification of linguistic and ethnic groups.

2. Special Census of Jammu Kashmir based upon the enumeration of the indigenous languages is required.

8- References

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10. Population Censuses:
 - a. India: 1941, 1961, 1971, 1981, 2001.
 - b. Pakistan: 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, 1998.

11. Resource Persons

- I) Prof. Sadiq Wahid: Distinguished Scholar & Teacher, Ex. Vice Chancellor and Scholar, Islamic University of Science & Technology, Avantipura, Srinagar Luv Puri: writer & journalist based in Jammu, opinion on the language Demography of Jammu
- II) Prof. Nazir Dhar, Department of Linguistics, University of Kashmir, Srinagar.
- III) Luv Puri, Journalist, Research Scholar & Writer, Jammu.
- IV) Izhar Hunzai: Scholars and member Syndicate, Karakorum international University, Gilgit
- V) Prof. Kh. Abdul Rehman: Professor of Linguistics in Degree College Muzaffarabad, Distinguished Scholar known for his work on Kundal Shahi language.
- VI) Prof. Dr. Sagheer Khan. (Linguistics), Degree College Rawalkot, Research scholar and writer.
- VII) Mohammad Saeed Assad: Distinguished Writer and Scholar based in Mirpur.
- VIII) K.D. Maini. Poet, Writer and Scholar, Poonch.
- IX) Mian Kareem Ullah Quereshi, Poet, Writer, Scholar, Visiting Faculty, Alama Iqbal open University, Islamabad.