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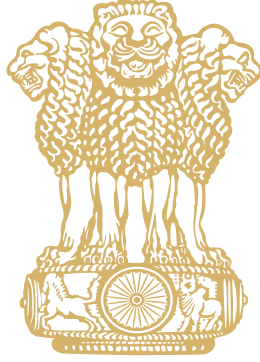
UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT

J&K REPORT 2022-23



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR



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GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR



Omar Abdullah



Hon'ble Chief Minister
Minister Planning Development &
Monitoring Department
Govt of J&K

MESSAGE

I am pleased to present the maiden report "District Domestic Product - 2022-23" for Jammu and Kashmir, which offers a detailed analysis of the economic vitality and development trajectory of each district. This comprehensive document serves as a critical reference, showcasing the resource base and demographic features of the districts and emphasizes the ongoing efforts toward sustainable and inclusive growth.

The report highlights significant achievements, with a notable increase in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) compared to the previous fiscal year. This robust growth underscores the resilience of our economy, which has been bolstered by the implementation of effective policies.

The micro-level data disaggregation paints a detailed socio-economic profile of each district, drawing attention to specific areas that require targeted interventions. These insights will inform policy decisions and guide regional development strategies. By recognizing the economic variations between districts, this report paves the way for designing a focused roadmap that ensures equitable development across all regions, regardless of their size or available resources.

I firmly believe that these data-driven insights are key to reinforcing our commitment to balanced regional development. They are essential for crafting policies that foster equitable growth, empower local communities, and ensure a resilient economy for future generations.

I extend my congratulations to everyone who has contributed to compiling this report, particularly the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for their diligent data analysis. This report should serve as a catalyst for continued collaboration, inspiring us all to work together with determination and foresight, ensuring that the benefits of economic progress are shared by all citizens of Jammu and Kashmir.

Omar Abdullah



Atal Dullo, IAS



Chief Secretary
UT of J&K

MESSAGE

I am honoured to present the “District Domestic Product 2022-23 for Jammu and Kashmir” report, a comprehensive document that captures the pulse of our Union Territory’s economic landscape. This report not only reflects our current achievements but also provides a critical foundation for future policy formulation and strategic planning.

As we navigate through an ever-evolving economic landscape, understanding the patterns, trends, challenges and areas of potential development that shape our economic performance is of paramount importance. The economic status at district level provides an essential lens through which we can understand the economic dynamics available within a district. The instant report provides a detailed analysis of the economic performance of our districts, highlighting key indicators that shed light on our economic growth and development.

I view this publication as a strategic asset that will facilitate coordinated efforts across various departments and levels of government. It empowers us to drive policies that promote balanced growth and ensure that economic opportunities reach every corner of Jammu & Kashmir. This data becomes a cornerstone for tailoring localized strategies at the district level which address specific needs, ensuring that no region is left behind.

By emphasizing equitable growth across districts, we can better distribute the benefits of economic advancement, fostering inclusivity and balanced development within the Jammu & Kashmir.

This report is a testament to the concerted efforts of all stakeholders involved in data collection, analysis, and dissemination. It offers us an accurate snapshot of economic activities across diverse regions, thereby enabling us to identify variations across regions and target our developmental interventions more effectively.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all officers/officials of Directorate of Economics & Statistics who contributed in preparation of this report. The dedication and professionalism exhibited is instrumental in paving the way for data-driven governance and informed decision-making.

Atal Dullo



Talat Parvez Rohella



ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
Planning, Development &
Monitoring Department
Civil Secretariat, J&K

FOREWORD

I am pleased to introduce the “District Domestic Product 2022-23 for UT of Jammu and Kashmir” report, a vital resource that underscores our commitment to evidence-based planning and inclusive development. This publication, brought to completion through the concerted efforts of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, provides a comprehensive snapshot of the region’s economic performance and serves as a cornerstone for future policy formulation and development initiatives.

The report reveals that the Union Territory has achieved a significant milestone with the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices estimated at ₹2,20,204 crore in 2022-23—a notable increase from ₹1,88,561 crore in the previous year. Additionally, with a growth of 11.83% in constant (2011-12) prices and 16.78% in current prices, the data clearly illustrates the resilience and dynamism of our economy. At the district level, key regions such as Jammu and Srinagar emerge as major contributors, with Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) values of approximately ₹39,99,469 lakh and ₹32,00,097 lakh respectively. These figures, along with the fact that the top five districts account for nearly 53% of the overall economic output, highlight both the opportunities and challenges in achieving balanced regional development.

I firmly believe that such detailed insights are indispensable for crafting policies that address regional disparities and stimulate growth across all districts. The data on per capita income, sectoral contributions, and district-wise performance equips us with the necessary tools to identify gaps and tailor development strategies accordingly. It reinforces our objective of ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are shared equitably among all regions and communities within the Union Territory.

This report not only celebrates our achievements but also acts as a ringing call for targeted interventions where they are most needed. It is a testament to the importance of meticulous data analysis in guiding sustainable development and in shaping a future where every district can contribute to and benefit from the economic progress of Jammu and Kashmir.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to Director General Economics & Statistics and her team in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K who contributed to this publication.

Talat Parvez Rohella, IAS



Satvir Kour Sudan



Director General
Economics & Statistics, J&K

PREFACE

With great pride and sense of responsibility, I present the “**District Domestic Product 2022-23 Estimates**” for Jammu and Kashmir. This publication is a culmination of our rigorous efforts to document and analyze the economic performance across J&K providing a detailed picture of regional growth and development.

The report highlights a robust economic performance with the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices estimated at ₹2,20,204 crore in 2022-23, marking a significant growth (16.78%) which underscore the vitality of our regional economic structure.

At the district level, the report reveals interesting developmental dynamics and variations. Jammu district leads with a Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of approximately ₹39,995 crore, while Srinagar follows with ₹32,001 crore, emphasizing the significant contribution of the capital regions. Furthermore, the data shows that the top five districts, including Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramulla, and Pulwama, contribute nearly 53% to the overall state economy. This underlines the concentrated growth in certain areas while also highlighting the need for a balanced development approach.

In addition, the report provides insightful comparisons of per capita income across districts. These significant insights into the sectoral contributions and income variations across districts form the backbone of this report, guiding future policy decisions aimed at achieving equitable and sustainable growth.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the dedicated teams of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for their tireless efforts in collecting, analyzing, and presenting this critical data. Their commitment to accuracy and transparency has been instrumental in providing a clear understanding of our economic landscape.

As we move forward, this report is intended not only to inform but also to inspire informed decision-making and strategic planning for a balanced, inclusive, and prosperous future in Jammu and Kashmir.

(Satvir Kour Sudan)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. ECONOMY OF J&K-UT

- The size of economy of J&K i.e. Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is estimated to be ₹ 2,20,204 crore in 2022-23 (2RE) as against the estimate of ₹ 1,88,561 crore during 2021-22; whereas the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices for 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 1,29,055 crore as against the estimate of ₹1,15,402 crore for 2021-22.
- J&K is estimated to register a growth of 11.83% during 2022-23 (2RE) in Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices while as GSDP at current prices is expected to grow by 16.78%.
- The sectoral composition of the UTs economy during 2022-23, reveals that the Primary sector is expected to contribute 18.51 per cent; Secondary sector is estimated to account for about 18.71 per cent and Services, the remaining 62.78 per cent in the Gross State Value Added estimates of J&K.
- The analytical study of time series data of Per Capita Income at current prices indicates that the income in J&K is continuously growing and during 2022-23, the Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product of J&K is estimated to reach at the level of ₹ 1,62,369 and Per capita Net State Domestic Product (Per Capita Income) is estimated to be ₹1,30,492.

B. DISTRICT-WISE ECONOMY OF J&K

- The economic size and development in all the districts of Jammu & Kashmir is not the same owing to combination of various factors including availability of resources. However, the resource availability can change over time and resource scarcity can be overcome due to advancement in technology and govt. policies. The government is taking all possible steps and making all efforts for equitable development of all the districts of J&K.
 - As per the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at current prices for the year 2022-23 (2RE), Jammu district leads all districts in the Union Territory with a GDDP of ₹39,994.69 crore, followed by Srinagar district in second place with ₹32,000.97 crore. On the other hand, Kishtwar district ranks the lowest, with a GDDP of ₹3,867.48 crore.
 - Top five districts viz. Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramulla and Pulwama taken together contribute nearly 53% in overall Gross State Domestic Product/Gross State Value Added of J&K and the contribution of remaining districts is estimated to be around 47%.
 - Among top five district economies, Jammu and Srinagar districts with an added advantage of housing the capital cities of the UT have the highest value and are estimated to contribute around 18.16% and 14.53% respectively in overall Gross State Domestic Product/Gross State Value Added of J&K. This indicates that the contribution of capital districts of Jammu and Srinagar alone accounts for about 32.69% in overall Gross State Domestic Product/Gross State Value Added of J&K.
 - Among the districts of Jammu and Kashmir, Kishtwar is estimated to have the lowest contribution to the overall Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) or Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at 1.76%. This is followed by Shopian (2.05%), Ramban (2.07%), Bandipora (2.35%), and Doda (2.45%).
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- A comparative analysis of Per capita Net District Domestic Product (Per Capita Income) at current prices during 2022-23 (2RE), reveals that, district Jammu is estimated to have the highest annual per capita income of ₹ 1,91,818, followed by Srinagar with a per capita income of ₹ 1,88,723, followed by Samba with ₹ 1,51,045 followed by Udhampur with ₹ 1,46,952 and lastly among top five is district Pulwama with a per capita income of ₹ 1,45,068.
 - Kupwara ranks lowest among the districts in terms of per capita income, with ₹77,702. It is followed by Rajouri at ₹86,115, Bandipora at ₹93,948, Doda at ₹99,430, and Poonch at ₹1,05,662.
 - Analysis of Per Capita Income of J&K vis-à-vis district wise Per capita Income (PCI), reveals that five districts have Per Capita Income higher than the UT-PCI and the remaining 15 districts have lower Per Capita Income compared to the income at UT level. The districts having higher per capita income compared to UT-PCI include Jammu, Srinagar, Samba, Udhampur and Pulwama.
 - Based on the comparative analysis of the primary sector share across districts, the district Shopian holds the highest share, with 48.4%, followed by Kulgam at 36.9%. Other districts with notable shares include Doda at 34.01%, Pulwama at 28.2% and Ganderbal at 27%. In the crops sub-sector of the primary sector, which mainly consists of agriculture and horticulture crops, Anantnag ranks first in the UT in terms of its value addition in monetary terms, followed by Baramulla, Pulwama, Jammu and Shopian.
 - The comparison of secondary sector share across districts shows that district Udhampur leads with a share of 37.24% followed by Ramban with a share of 30.5%, Kathua with a share of 29.02%. Other districts with notable share include Reasi at 28.6% and Samba at 27.7%. In the manufacturing or industrial sub-sector of the secondary sector, Jammu holds the top position in the UT, followed by Kathua, Srinagar, Samba, and Pulwama in terms of value addition in monetary terms.
 - Analysis of Tertiary sector share across districts reveals that district Srinagar leads with a share of 81.36%, followed by Jammu with a share of 75.02%, followed by Rajouri with 65.95% and other districts with notable share include Kupwara at 65.6% and Anantnag at 61.1%. In the services sector, Jammu ranks first in the UT, followed by Srinagar, Anantnag, and Baramulla in terms of value addition in monetary terms.
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CHAPTER-I: J&K ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

INTRODUCTION

Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is located in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent in the vicinity of the Karakoram and western mountain ranges. It falls in the great north western complex of the Himalayan Ranges with marked relief variation, snow-capped summits, complex geological structure and is blessed with rich temperate flora and fauna. J&K lies to the north of the Indian States Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and west of Union Territory of Ladakh. J&K has 3.66% (1,20,355 Sq. Kms - including PoK) of country's geographical area and is 11th largest in terms of geographical area among the 36 States/UTs. As per 2011 census, J&K UT occupies 20th rank in terms of the population, with 1,22,67,013 souls. The literacy rate of the UT has been recorded as 67%, sex ratio of 892 and population density of 290 persons/square km of land area.



J&K UT has two distinct regions, viz. Kashmir and Jammu. Jammu region is relatively plain and is known for its fertile land and agriculture. The Tawi and Chenab River flows through the region. Jammu region experiences a range of climates due to its diverse topography. The climate is generally subtropical, with hot summers and mild winters. Temperatures can soar during the summer months, with occasional monsoon rains in most of the areas while as some areas are hilly and receive snowfall as well.

Kashmir region consists of the valley and is surrounded by the Pir Panjal Range to the southwest and the Himalayas to the northeast. Kashmir, due to its geographical location in the Himalayan region, is known for its diverse climate and geography. It is famous for its breathtaking landscapes, including mountains, hills, rivers, plains, and picturesque meadows. The valley experiences a milder climate. Summers are pleasant, with temperatures ranging from mild to warm. Winters are cold, and the region receives moderate to heavy snowfall, making it a popular destination for tourism and winter sports.

ECONOMIC PROFILE

Availability of resources plays a crucial role in the economic development of a region. The type and extent of resources present in an economic territory can significantly impact its potential

for growth and prosperity. It is important to note that the mere presence of resources does not guarantee economic development. Effective utilization, management, and sustainable exploitation of these resources are essential for fostering long-term economic growth in a region. Additionally, development of appropriate infrastructure and other factors such as governance, economic policies, building inter linkages (backward and forward), trade relations and providing congenial economic environment also play a significant role in determining a region's economic development trajectory.

Notwithstanding the challenges faced by J&K economy, it is blessed with abundant natural resources which when fully harnessed would transform the UT into a developed economy and would achieve sustained and robust economic growth in the region. There is an emerging consensus among the Economists, Government, Civil Society and Academicians that by pooling the existing development capacities and endowments, the UT can overcome its development challenges and enhance the socio-economic conditions of the people. In this backdrop, the role of the government and its agencies is very important and highly essential to diversify the economic structure of the UT so that the socio-economic condition of people is improved. A brief profile of the resources available in J&K is presented below:

Natural Resources: The pillars of any economy rest on the endowment of natural resources, which are the building blocks of an economy. These are resources that occur naturally in the environment and are essential for various economic activities. J&K is richly endowed with natural wealth such as forests, water bodies, and rivers with significant hydroelectric potential, minerals, climate and natural beauty. Extreme cold climate and natural air-conditioning, particularly in Kashmir region, all year long is a big plus point for many sectors. Some of the most important natural resources available in J&K are listed below:

- a. Mineral Resources:** The Mountains surrounding the J&K have varied mineral wealth. The main mineral resources found in J&K includes limestone, gypsum, coal, sapphire, sand, stones, brick clay etc. J&K is also bestowed with other precious mineral deposits like lignite, marble, sulphur, copper, zinc, nickel and lithium but the economic viability of mining these resources remains a challenge.
- b. Water Resources:** The UT is endowed with numerous streams, lakes and rivers. These water bodies are crucial for irrigation, supporting agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and power generation in the UT. The most important water resources in the UT include Rivers- Jhelum, Chenab, Tawi, Ravi, Ujh, Sindh, Kishanganga, Lidder and Lakes- Wular, Dal, Manasbal, Surinsar and Mansar etc.

The UT of J&K is bestowed with significant hydel potential which when exploited fully will provide a strong impetus for the growth of the economy. The development of this potential requires huge resources, technical expertise, competitive marketing, policy formulation and private participation. The optimal exploitation of the available hydel

resources in the UT would not only meet its own demand but will generate surplus power which can be supplied to the Northern grid to boost the overall development of the UT.

- c. Agricultural Resources:** Texture of soil of UT of J&K along with climatic condition, support cultivation of variety of crops like cereals, vegetables, pulses, oilseeds, Basmati rice, fruits, flowers, aromatic crops like saffron etc.
- d. Forests and Timber:** Being a Himalayan region, the UT is endowed with vast forest resources. These forests not only provide timber, fuel wood and other minor forest products but also support biodiversity, maintain ecological balance, and act as a carbon sink.
- e. Energy Resources:** Energy is critical to growth & development of modern economies and there is empirical evidence which shows strong positive association between energy consumption and economic growth. J&K has tremendous potential in hydropower and some of the small and large hydroelectric projects of the UT include Salal Hydropower, Dulhasti Hydropower, Baglihar Hydropower, Uri Hydropower, Kishanganga Hydropower etc. are presently generating power in the UT. However, there is enormous potential to generate more green power.
- f. Human Resources:** J&K has the advantage of being among the panel of States/UTs having more than 50% of its population in the working age group. If this huge demographic potential is utilized effectively, it could become a great source of strength. Labour is the most critical factor of economic development. Human resources is means as well as the ends of any development process. A skilled and educated workforce enhances the productivity and efficiency of the economy, leading to higher economic growth. The skills, knowledge, and education levels of the workforce in any region is critical for attracting investments and adopting innovation.
- g. Tourist Attractions:** Historical legacy, cultural heritage and tourist attractions play an important role in the transformation of an economy. The UT of J&K is globally famous for its scenic beauty and picturesque landscape which attracts millions of nature lovers from across the world to enjoy the natural beauty and climate of the area. The UT has the advantage of having some of the world-famous tourist attractions including the sites of immense historical and religious significance. Some of these tourist attractions include Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonamarg, Patnitop, Wular Lake, Dal Lake, Banks of River Jhelum, Mughal Gardens and religious destinations like Shri Amarnath Ji and Mata Vaishno Devi Temple besides others.

Tourism industry contributes to the economy through trade, hotels, restaurants, handicrafts, and travel & transport services. Tourism is not only a growth engine but also creates multiplier effect. It is also an export growth engine and employment generator. This sector has a capacity to create large-scale employment, both direct and indirect, for

diverse sections of the society from the most specialized to the unspecialized workforce. J&K has a great promise for the development of tourism in view of its inherent potential. The government is taking all possible steps and making all efforts to develop world-class tourism infrastructure at various tourist destinations.

- h. Infrastructure:** Infrastructure is a man-made resource which is created over the years and it is considered a driving force for development of an economy. It is necessary for enhancing the productivity of a region for making it self-sufficient. The infrastructure can be divided into physical infrastructure (which directly contributes to economy such as irrigation, power, roads, telecommunication, banking, insurance etc.) and social infrastructure (which indirectly contributes to economy such as hospitals, educational centres, sanitation, water supply, and housing etc.). Adequate infrastructure in the form of transportation networks (roads, railways, airports), communication systems, and utilities (electricity, water, sanitation), is vital for economic activities to flourish. The infrastructure development in J&K has witnessed new heights during the last decade, more particularly in last few years. The government's focus on infrastructural projects has been instrumental in stimulating economic growth. These developmental initiatives focused on improvements in power, roads, telecommunication, healthcare, irrigation, water supply, sanitation etc. There are still few gaps which are being bridged that will make J&K fully connected to rest of India and products from J&K will be more competitive.
- i. Handicrafts:** Handicrafts, particularly of Kashmir region, is core area of the economic activity which supports economy of J&K. Being environment-friendly, these activities are best suited to the UT as they are more labour-intensive and less capital-intensive in nature, therefore having scope for employment generation at a large scale. The Kashmir handicraft products have earned worldwide fame for their attractive designs, functional utility and high-quality craftsmanship. In the absence of other manufacturing industries in the state, handicrafts remained a key economic activity from time immemorial. Crafts such as shawls, crewel, Namdha, chain stitch, wood carving, paper-machie, costume jewellery, Kani Shawls and Carpets hold a significant share in the overall production and export of the UT.

GROWING ECONOMY/GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a key economic indicator that is used to measure the economic performance of an individual state or union territory within a country. GSDP represents the total value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a state during a specific period, typically a fiscal year. It serves as an essential tool for policymakers, economists, and analysts to assess the economic health and development of a particular region.

The size of the economy of J&K (GSDP) at current prices for 2022-23(2RE) is estimated at ₹

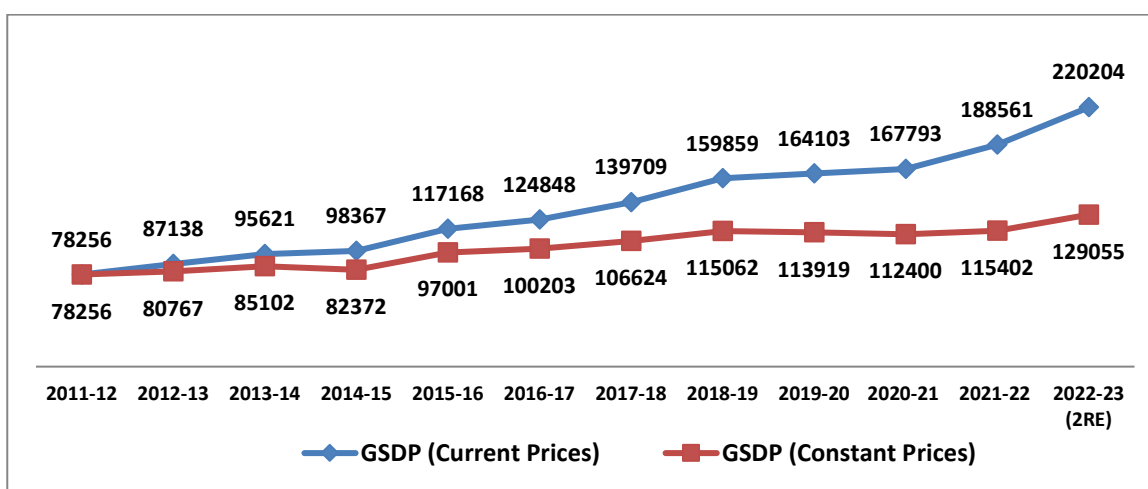
2,20,204 crore as against the estimate of ₹ 1,88,561 crore for 2021-22, indicating a growth of 16.78% percent in the last fiscal. The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for 2022-23(2RE) is estimated at ₹ 1,29,055 crore as against the estimate of ₹ 1,15,402 crore for 2021-22, indicating a growth of 11.8 per cent in the last fiscal.

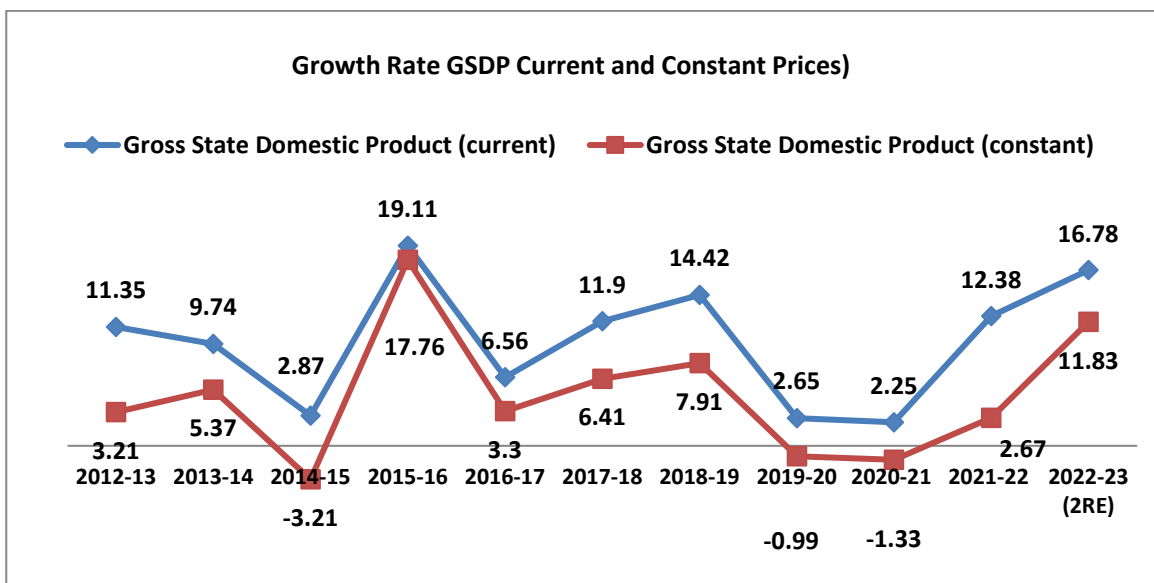
The economic position of J&K during last from 2011-12 to 2022-23(2RE) has been presented in the following table.

Years	GSDP in ₹ crore (Current prices)						GSDP in ₹ crore (Constant 2011-12 prices)					
	Primary Sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	GSVA	GSDP	GSDP Growth rate	Primary Sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	GSVA	GSDP	GSDP Growth rate
2011-12	13393 (17.9%)	20667 (27.6%)	40701 (54.4%)	74761 (100%)	78256	-	13393	20667	40701	74761	78256	-
2012-13	16450 (19.8%)	20721 (24.9%)	45919 (55.3%)	83090 (100%)	87138	11.35	12896	21154	42947	76997	80767	3.21
2013-14	17609 (19.4%)	21712 (24.0%)	51303 (56.6%)	90624 (100%)	95621	9.74	13351	22238	45132	80722	85102	5.37
2014-15	15502 (16.6%)	23108 (24.8%)	54509 (58.5%)	93119 (100%)	98367	2.87	11862	19763	46177	77802	82372	-3.21
2015-16	22222 (20.1%)	25457 (23.0%)	62935 (56.9%)	110614 (100%)	117168	19.11	15484	24811	51096	91390	97001	17.76
2016-17	23937 (20.3%)	26516 (22.4%)	67747 (57.3%)	118200 (100%)	124848	6.56	15567	26396	52709	94672	100203	3.3
2017-18	25131 (19.4%)	29253 (22.6%)	75171 (58.0%)	129556 (100%)	139709	11.9	15679	27761	55012	98451	106624	6.41
2018-19	27095 (18.1%)	31517 (21.1%)	90843 (60.8%)	149455 (100%)	159859	14.42	16980	28375	61509	106864	115062	7.91
2019-20	28342 (18.4%)	30872 (20.1%)	94613 (61.5%)	153827 (100%)	164103	2.65	16428	28049	61502	105979	113919	-0.99
2020-21	28318 (18.31%)	33332 (21.55%)	93002 (60.14%)	154653 (100%)	167793	2.25	16060	28982	57048	102089	112400	-1.33
2021-22	34080 (19.33%)	33839 (19.2%)	108351 (61.47%)	176270 (100%)	188561	12.38	16588	28366	62067	107021	115402	2.67
2022-23 (2RE)	37530 (18.51%)	37934 (18.71%)	127300 (62.78%)	202764 (100%)	220204	16.78	18511	30918	68677	118107	129055	11.83

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicates the sectorial share; 2RE: 2nd Revised Estimates

Year-wise GSDP of J&K-UT (Current & Constant Prices) (Rs. In crore)





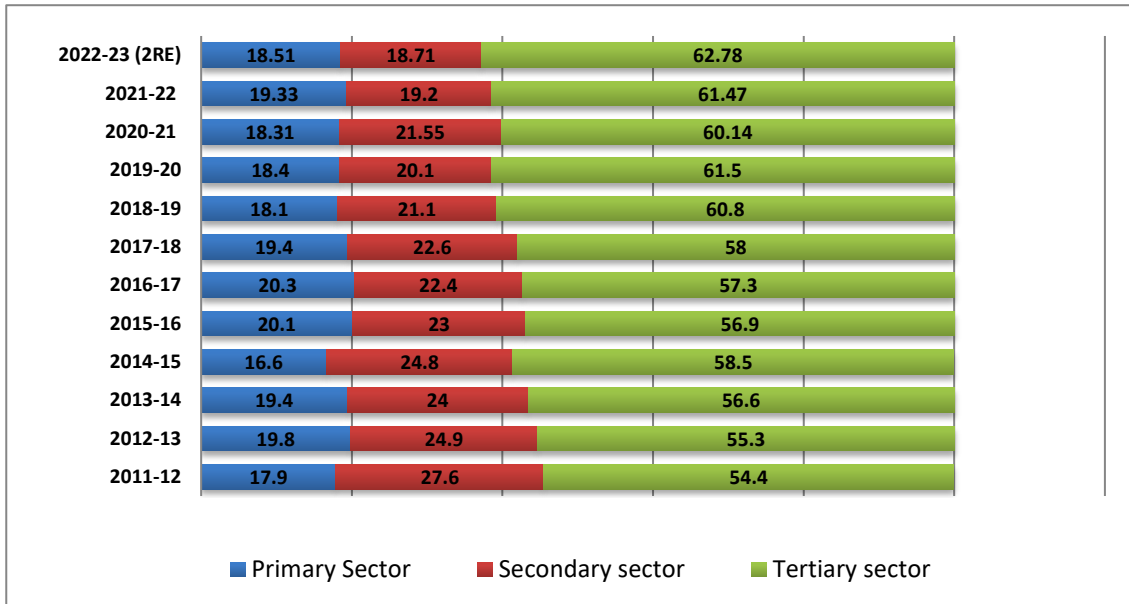
As is evident from the above figure, the economy of J&K has been continuously rising except during the flood (2014-15) and COVID year (2019-20 & 2020-21) in which minor decline has been observed at constant prices due to obvious reasons.

SECTORAL COMPOSITION

Economies have to undergo different phases of development which is determined by its size, structure and enabling environment. Structural change is commonly understood as the different arrangements of productive activity in the economy and different distributions of productive factors such as labour, capital among various sectors of the economy, various occupations, geographic regions, types of products, etc. It is generally understood that structural change of an economy is the key factor to its economic growth. Moreover, historical data reveals that structural change assumes the pattern of gradual shift from agriculture to industry to services sector. In the process of structural change reallocation of factors of productions (labour, capital) take place from low productive sectors to high productive sectors that bring overall prosperity.

As an economy grows the share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product and total employment declines, while share of other sectors rises. In the context of J&K economy, agriculture's output share is declining faster than that of employment. The relative decline in the share of agriculture & allied activities in GSDP over the years signifies a gradual shift away from agriculture as the main economic activity. The importance of the primary sector remains significant, given its role in providing livelihoods to a substantial portion of the population. The year wise sectoral share of J&K economy has been depicted in the following graph.

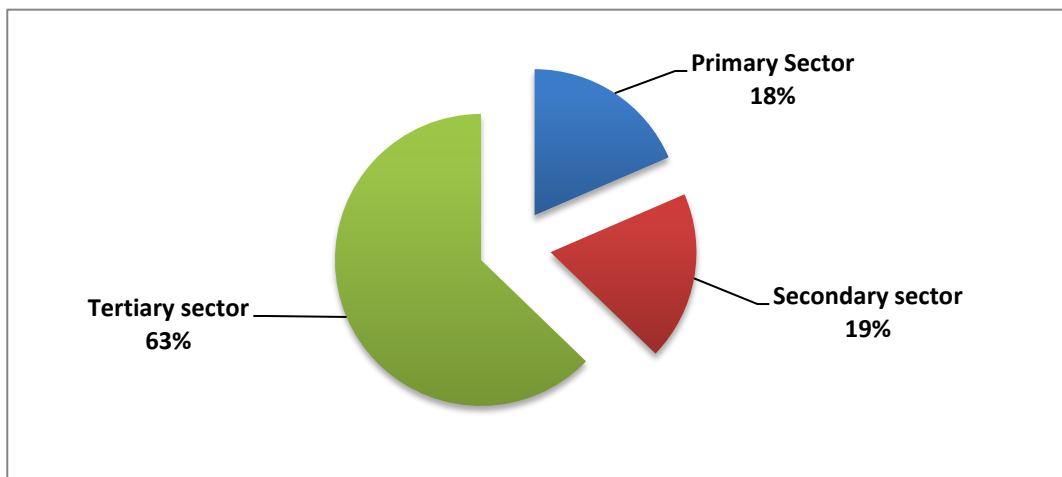
Year-wise Sectoral Share of J&K-UT at current prices



Over the years, the service sector has become a lead sector and the main driver of growth in J&K. It now has a major share of 62.78 per cent in GSVA during 2022-23 (2RE). The size and growth rate of the service sector is critical for the growth of GSDP given its share in overall economy.

The sectoral composition of the UTs economy during **2022-23 (2RE)** reveals that Primary sector is expected to contribute around 18 per cent, Secondary sector nearly 19 per cent and Services, the remaining 63 per cent in the Gross State Value Added estimates of J&K which is depicted in the following picture.

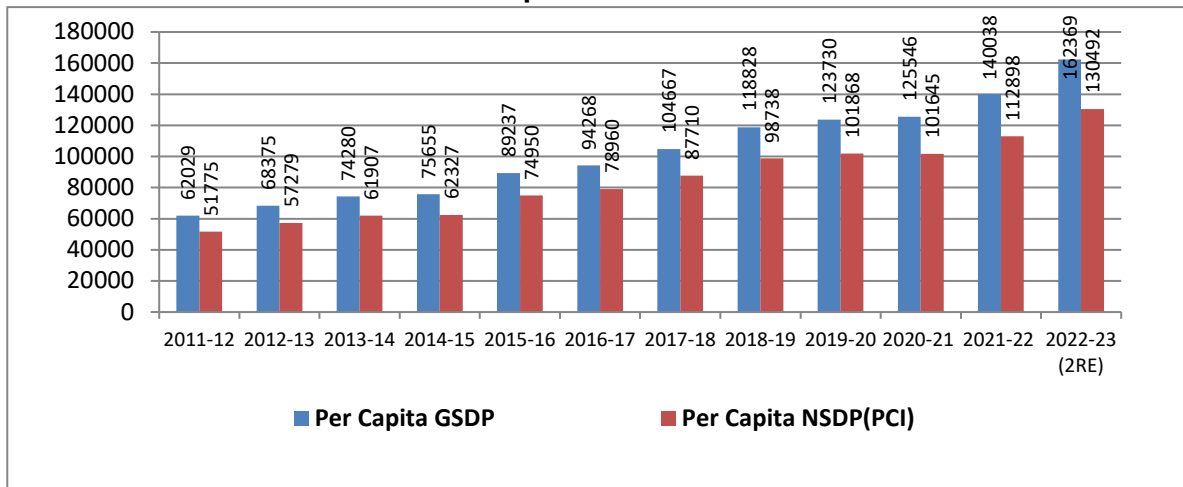
Sector-wise percentage share of J&K economy during 2022-23 (2RE)



PER CAPITA GSDP/NSDP

Per capita GSDP measures the economic size of the State relative to its population. Per capita Income is generally considered as the most effective indicator for ascertaining the economic welfare of the people of the State. It enables to know the average size of the income and the standard of living of the people.

Year-wise Per Capita GSDP/NSDP of J&K-UT



As is evident from the above graph, the Per capita income in the UT is growing. The Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product of J&K at current prices is estimated to be ₹ 1,62,369 and Per capita Net State Domestic Product (Per Capita Income) is estimated to be ₹ 1,30,492 in 2022-23 (2RE).

CHAPTER-II: DISTRICT INCOME ESTIMATES

Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

District Domestic Product is a more localized economic indicator used to measure the economic output of individual districts within a State/UT. While GSDP provides an overview of the state's overall economic performance, DDP focuses on the economic activities and output of specific districts. It provides localized insights into district specific economic activities. Policymakers, economists and analysts utilize this data to design effective strategies, policies and investments to promote sustainable and inclusive economic development both at state and district levels. The estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) also termed as District Income is compiled in a similar manner to the one being followed in the case of State Domestic Product. Detailed methodology in this regard has been provided in chapter IV.



This chapter presents analysis of the district domestic product estimates of J&K for the year 2022-23 (2RE) both at current as well as constant (2011-12) prices along with the analysis of District-wise Per Capita Income. The district estimates for the year 2022-23 have been prepared in consonance with the Second Revised Estimates of State Domestic Product 2022-23 and are likely to undergo changes during subsequent revisions.

Gross District Domestic Product at Current Prices

GDDP estimates vary from district to district owing to its resource base and level of economic activities. The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) estimate at current prices for the year 2022-23 (2RE) is reflected in the following table/figure.

Table 2: GDDP at current prices 2022-23 (2RE) (₹ in Lakh)

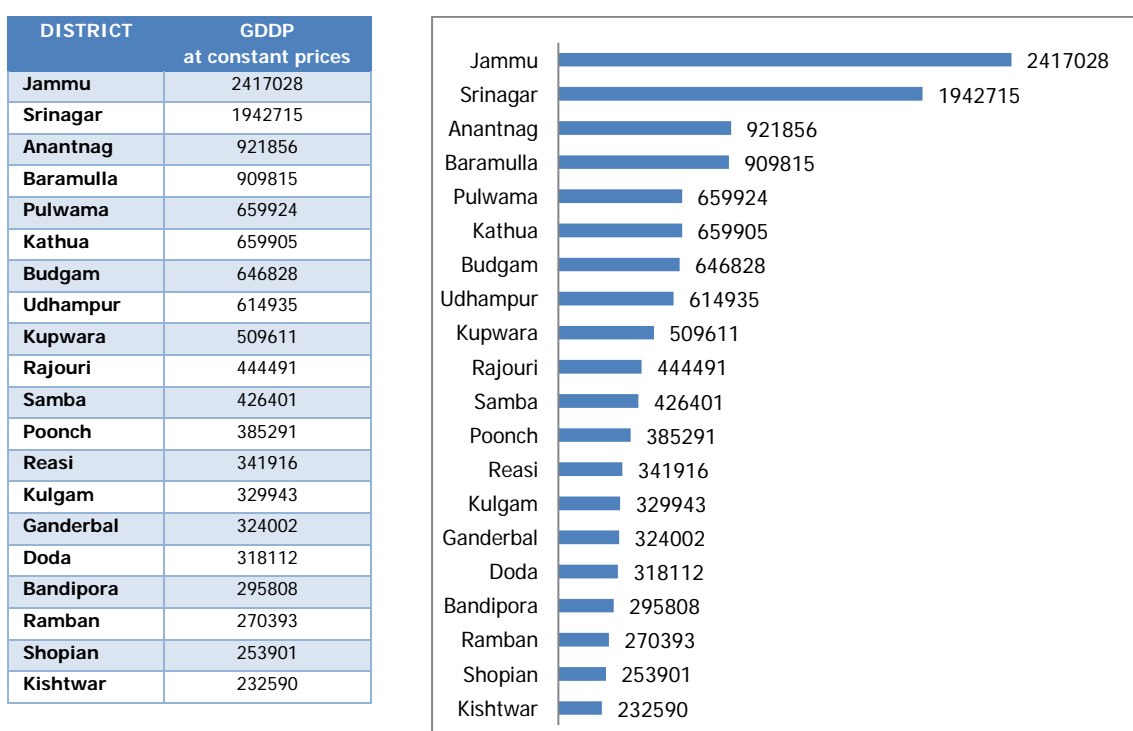
RANK	DISTRICT	GDDP at current prices
1	Jammu	3999469
2	Srinagar	3200097
3	Anantnag	1639922
4	Baramulla	1635120
5	Pulwama	1130637
6	Budgam	1124313
7	Kathua	1115529
8	Udhampur	1059190
9	Kupwara	939951
10	Rajouri	754685
11	Poonch	669694
12	Samba	658903
13	Kulgam	625319
14	Reasi	572189
15	Ganderbal	543344
16	Doda	540170
17	Bandipora	517265
18	Ramban	456811
19	Shopian	451063
20	Kishtwar	386748

GDDP estimates at current prices for the year 2022-23 (2RE) reveal that district Jammu leads all other districts whereas district Kishtwar lags behind all other districts. District Jammu has highest GDDP of ₹ 39994.69 Crore and district Srinagar lies next to Jammu having GDDP of ₹ 32000.97 Crore. Similarly, district Kishtwar has got least GDDP of ₹ 3867.48 Crore.

Gross District Domestic Product at Constant Prices

The economic position and level of development in all districts of Jammu & Kashmir is not the same. At constant (2011-12) prices, the GDDP estimates for the year 2022-23 (2R) reveals district Jammu has highest GDDP of ₹ 24170.28 Crore and district Srinagar lies next to Jammu having GDDP of ₹ 19427.15 Crore. Similarly, district Kishtwar has got least GDDP of ₹ 2325.90 Crore.

Table 3: GDDP at constant prices 2022-23 (2RE) (₹ in Lakh)

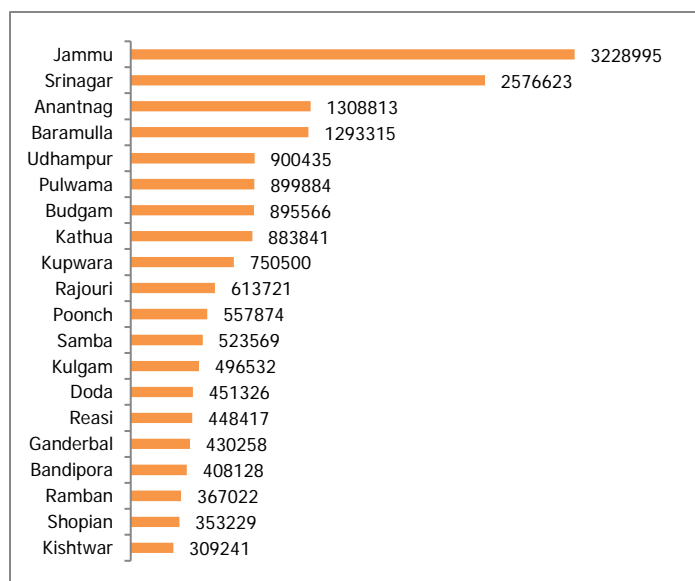


Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) at Current Prices

Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) estimates at current prices for the year 2022-23 follows by and large the same sequence as in the case of GDDP (Current) and it reveal that district Jammu leads all other districts whereas district Kishtwar lags behind all others in the list. District Jammu has highest NDDP of ₹ 32289.95 Crore and district Srinagar lies next to Jammu having NDDP of ₹ 25766.23 Crore. Similarly, district Kishtwar has got least NDDP of ₹ 3092.41 Crore.

Table 4: NDDP at Current Prices for the year 2022-23 (2RE) (₹ in Lakh)

DISTRICT	NDDP at current prices
Jammu	3228995
Srinagar	2576623
Anantnag	1308813
Baramulla	1293315
Pulwama	899884
Udhampur	900435
Budgam	895566
Kathua	883841
Kupwara	750500
Rajouri	613721
Poonch	557874
Samba	523569
Kulgam	496532
Doda	451326
Reasi	448417
Ganderbal	430258
Bandipora	408128
Ramban	367022
Shopian	353229
Kishtwar	309241

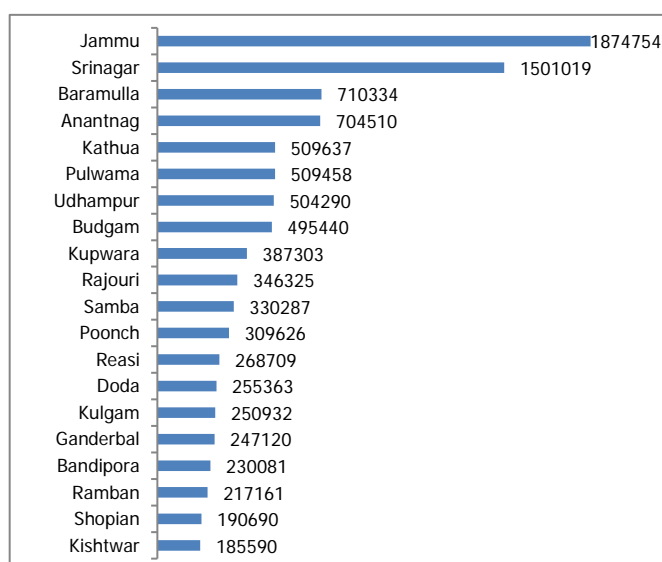


Net District Domestic Product at Constant Prices

At constant prices, the Net District Domestic Product estimates for the year 2022-23 (2RE) reveal that district Jammu has highest NDDP of ₹18747.54 Crore and district Srinagar lies next to Jammu having NDDP of ₹15010.19 Crore. District Kishtwar has got least NDDP of ₹1855.90 Crore.

Table 5: NDDP at constant prices for the year 2022-23 (2RE) (₹ in Lakh)

DISTRICT	NDDP at constant prices
Jammu	1874754
Srinagar	1501019
Baramulla	710334
Anantnag	704510
Kathua	509637
Pulwama	509458
Udhampur	504290
Budgam	495440
Kupwara	387303
Rajouri	346325
Samba	330287
Poonch	309626
Reasi	268709
Doda	255363
Kulgam	250932
Ganderbal	247120
Bandipora	230081
Ramban	217161
Shopian	190690
Kishtwar	185590



District-wise contribution vis-a-vis GSDP/GSVA of J&K-UT (at Current Prices)

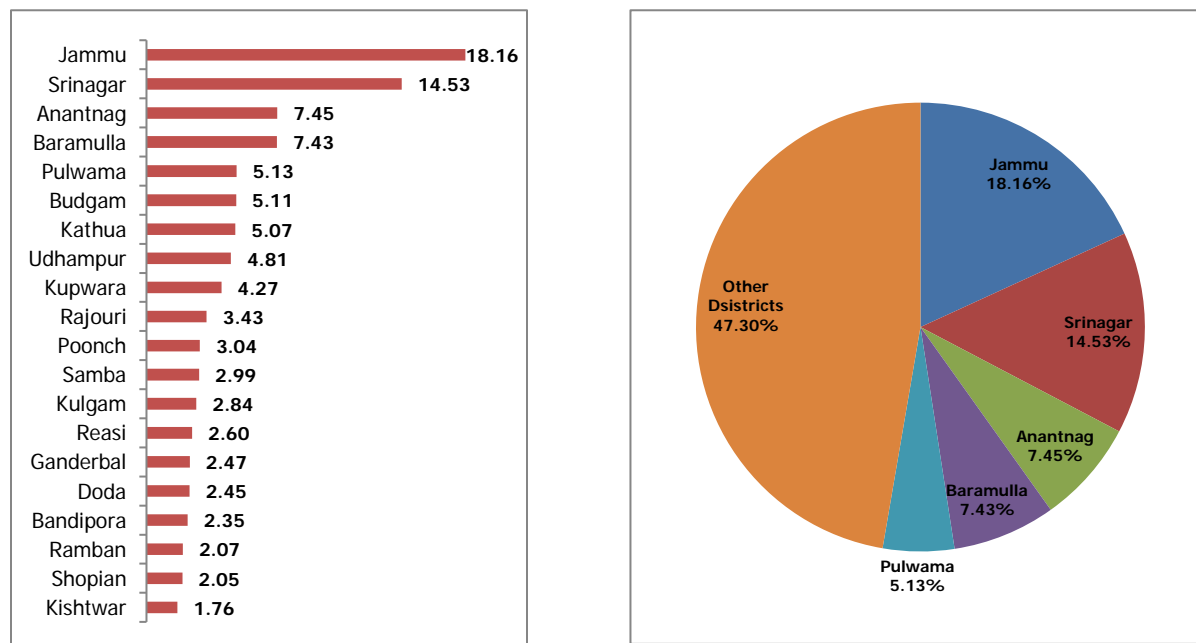
Among top five districts, Jammu and Srinagar districts with an added advantage of housing the capital cities of the UT, occupy the 1st and 2nd slot in terms of GDDP at current prices and are estimated to contribute around 18.16% and 14.53% respectively in overall GSDP/GSVA of J&K followed by Anantnag which is estimated to contribute 7.45% followed by Baramulla whose contribution is estimated to be 7.43% and by Pulwama contributing 5.13%.

Among top five district economies, Jammu and Srinagar districts with an added advantage of housing the capital cities of the UT have the highest value and are estimated to contribute around 18.16% and 14.53% respectively in overall Gross State Domestic Product/Gross State Value Added of J&K. This indicates that the contribution of capital districts of Jammu and Srinagar alone accounts for about 32.69% in overall Gross State Domestic Product/Gross State Value Added of J&K.

Among bottom five districts, Kishtwar district is estimated to have the lowest contribution at 1.76%, followed by Shopian at 2.05%, Ramban at 2.07%, Bandipora at 2.35%, and Doda at 2.45%.

The analysis of district wise contribution in the Gross State Value Added/ Gross State Domestic Product also reveals that the top five districts taken together alone contribute about 53% percent to the Gross State Domestic Product estimates of J&K and the remaining districts collectively contribute around 47%, as reflected in the graph below.

Table 6: District-wise contribution of GDDP in the overall GSDP at current prices 2022-23 (2RE) (In percent)

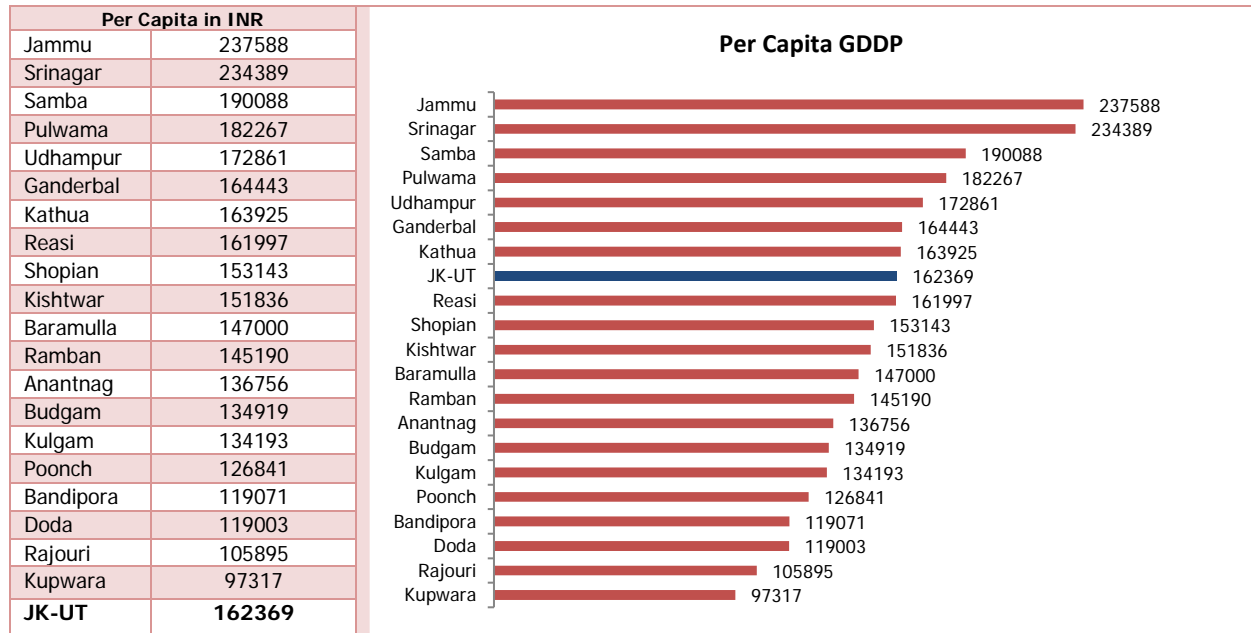


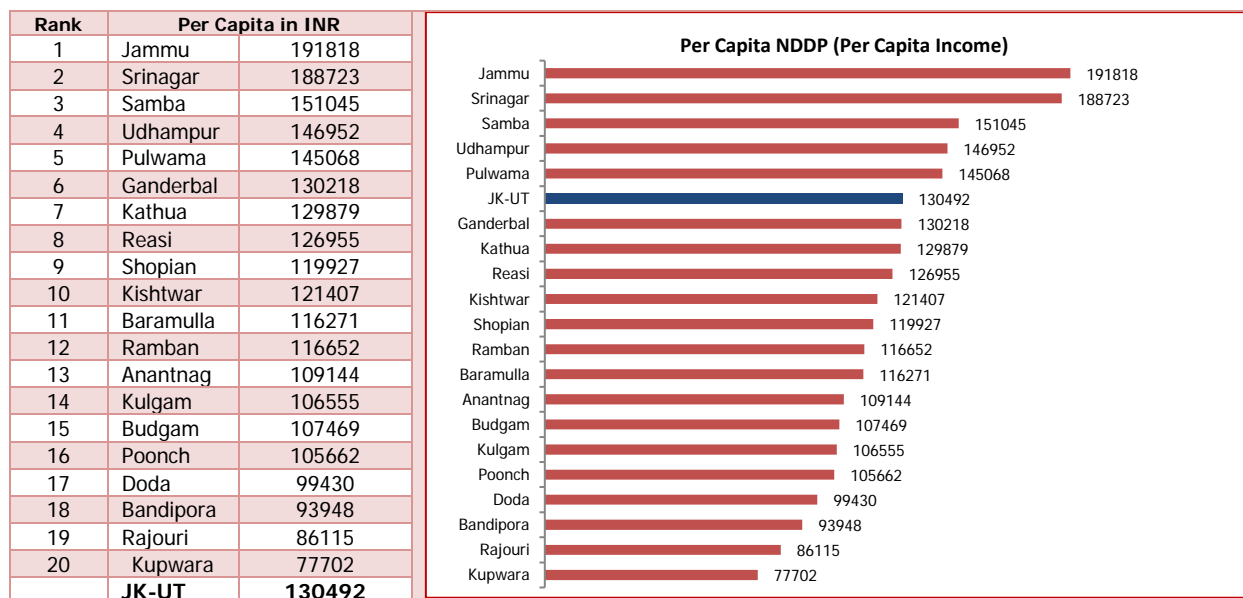
Population estimates and Per Capita GDDP/NDDP

Table 7: Population estimates			Unit (000 Nos.)	
S.No.	District	Census 2011	Projected Population Mid-Year	
			2021-22	2022-23
1	Anantnag	1079	1191	1199
2	Kulgam	424	463	466
3	Pulwama	560	616	620
4	Shopian	266	292	295
5	Srinagar	1237	1356	1365
6	Ganderbal	297	328	330
7	Budgam	754	827	833
8	Baramulla	1008	1104	1112
9	Bandipora	392	431	434
10	Kupwara	870	959	966
11	Jammu	1530	1671	1683
12	Samba	315	344	347
13	Udhampur	555	608	613
14	Reasi	319	351	353
15	Doda	410	451	454
16	Ramban	284	312	315
17	Kishtwar	231	253	255
18	Kathua	616	676	681
19	Rajouri	642	708	713
20	Poonch	477	524	528
Total J&K-UT		12267	13465	13562

Note: The District wise population projections have been worked out in light of the projections for India and States (2011-2036) published by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Per Capita GDDP and Per Capita NDDP



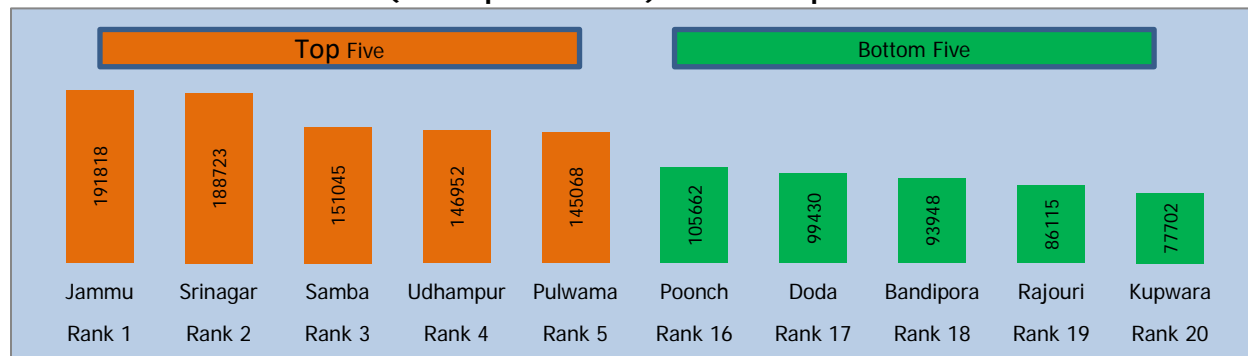


A comparative analysis of Per capita NDDP (Proxy for Per Capita Income) at current prices during 2022-23 2(RE), reveals that among top five districts, district Jammu is estimated to have the highest average annual per capita income of ₹ 1,91,818, followed by Srinagar with a per capita income of ₹ 1,88,723, followed by Samba with ₹ 1,51,045, Udhampur with ₹1,46,952 and district Pulwama with a per capita income of ₹ 1,45,068.

District Kupwara ranks the lowest in Per Capita Income at ₹77,702, followed by Rajouri at ₹86,115, Bandipora at ₹93,948, Doda at ₹99,430, and Poonch at ₹1,05,662.

Analysis of Per Capita Income of J&K vis-à-vis district wise Per capita Income, reveals that five districts have Per Capita Income higher than the UT-PCI (Jammu & Kashmir) and the remaining 15 districts have lower Per Capita Income compared to the income at UT level. The districts having higher per capita income compared to UT-PCI include Jammu, Srinagar, Samba, Udhampur and Pulwama. This scenario is presented in the figure below.

The Top and Least Five Districts According to Per Capita Net District Domestic Product (Per Capita Income) at Current prices



Sectoral Distribution of GDDP

The economy of district is also divided into three sectors i.e. Primary sector, Secondary and service sector in the same pattern as the economy of the state/UT. The Primary sector of the economy constitutes crops; livestock; fishing; forestry & logging and mining & quarrying. The secondary sector consists of manufacturing; electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services; construction while the service sector consists of all types of services including trade, repair, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting; financial services; Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services; Public administration and other services.

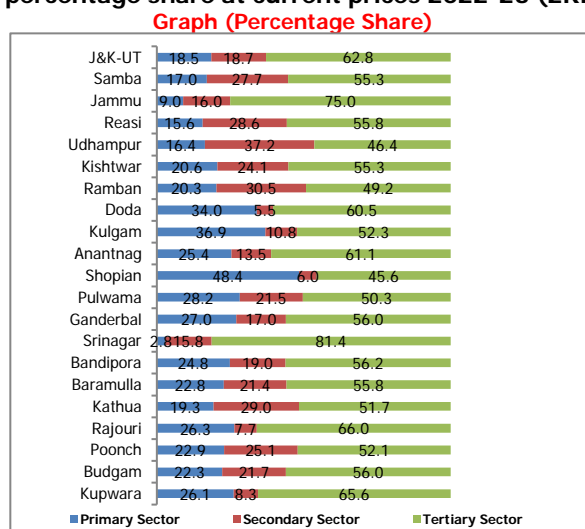
Initially the country's as well as the State's/UT's economy was predominantly agriculture based. Since then the economy has gradually diversified and matured as a result the contribution of the service sector has gradually increased. Similar pattern has been observed in district economies as well.

District-wise sectoral share

The Sector wise composition of Gross District Value Added (GDVA) at current prices reveals that district Jammu is estimated to have a share of 8.99% in primary sector, 16.0% in secondary sector while maximum share is likely to be taken by service sector i.e. 75.02%. District Srinagar is estimated to have a share of 2.81 % in primary sector, 15.83% in secondary sector and a maximum share of 81.36% in tertiary sector followed by district Anantnag having a share of 25.39% in primary sector, 13.48% in secondary sector and 61.13% in tertiary sector.

Table 8: District & sector-wise Absolute value and percentage share at current prices 2022-23 (2RE)

District	GDVA in lakhs		
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
Kupwara	226100.6	72049.818	567355.55
Budgam	230699.14	224451.38	580115.17
Poonch	141001.38	154567.44	321084.33
Rajouri	182962.81	53646.167	458304.17
Kathua	198486.24	298059.17	530632.37
Baramulla	343038.15	321730.42	840847.97
Bandipora	118280.64	90401.873	267614.9
Srinagar	82902.152	466470.06	2397272.9
Ganderbal	135063.15	84851.473	280396.01
Pulwama	293673.69	223872.15	523543.55
Shopian	200931.36	24977.965	189429.17
Anantnag	383444.58	203520.32	923072.89
Kulgam	212644.75	62022.592	301125.4
Doda	169147.94	27524.342	300715.31
Ramban	85195.965	128290.91	207144.06
Kishtwar	73437.914	85890.337	196789.19
Udhampur	159987.69	363186.32	452127.06
Reasi	82144.541	150799.06	293927.51
Jammu	330920.37	589077.42	2762708.7
Samba	102944.71	168042.64	335730.1
J&K-UT	3753008	3793432	12729936



Primary Sector Percentage share among the districts	
Top 5 Districts	Bottom 5 Districts
Shopian-48.4 %	Srinagar-2.8%
Kulgam- 36.9%	Jammu- 9.0%
Doda- 34.0 %	Reasi- 15.6%
Pulwama- 28.2%	Udhampur-16.4%
Ganderbal 27 %	Samba-17%

Secondary Sector Percentage share among the districts	
Top 5 Districts	Bottom 5 Districts
Udhampur – 37.2%	Doda- 5.5%
Ramban – 30.5%	Shopian- 6.0%
Kathua- 29.0%	Rajouri- 7.7%
Reasi- 28.6%	Kupwara- 8.3%
Samba- 27.7%	Kulgam- 10.8%

Tertiary Sector Percentage share among the districts	
Top 5 Districts	Bottom 5 Districts
Srinagar- 81.4%	Shopian- 45.6%
Jammu- 75.0%	Udhampur - 46.4%
Rajouri- 66.0%	Ramban- 49.2%
Kupwara- 65.6%	Pulwama – 50.3%
Anantnag- 61.1%	Kathua- 51.7%

Sectoral Contribution of districts in GSVA of respective sectors of J&K-UT

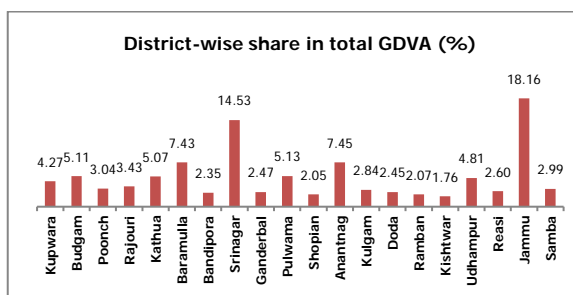
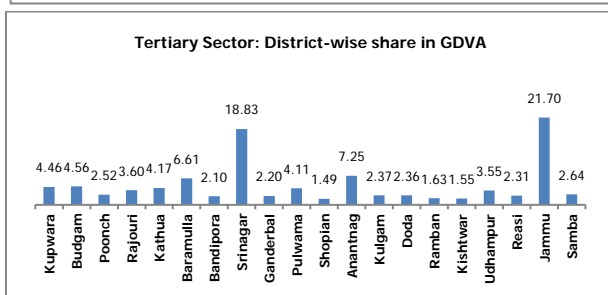
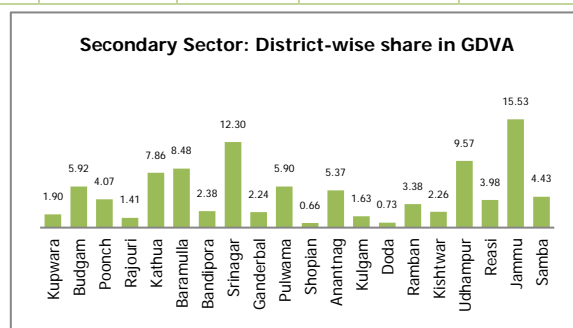
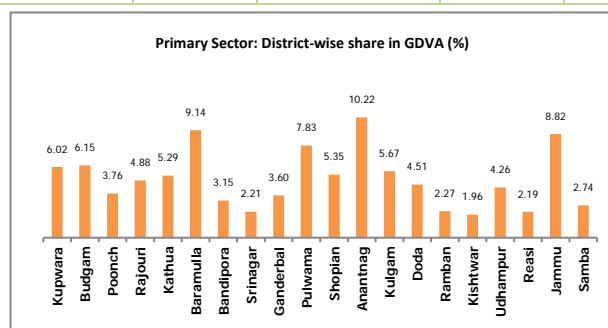
The comparative analysis of district-wise contribution of primary sector in the primary sector of J&K-UT, reveals that district Anantnag leads with a share of 10.22%, followed by Baramulla with a share of 9.14% and Jammu with 8.82%.

The comparison of district-wise contribution of secondary sector in the corresponding sector of J&K-UT reveals that district Jammu leads with a contribution of 15.53 %, followed by Srinagar with a contribution of 12.30% and Udhampur contributing 9.57%.

Analysis of contribution of Tertiary sector of districts vis-à-vis respective sector of J&K-UT reveals that district Jammu leads with a share of 21.70 %, followed by Srinagar with a share of 18.83% and Anantnag with 7.25%. This scenario of sector-wise contribution of the districts in the respective sectors of the J&K UT has been presented in the following table.

Table 9: District & Sector-wise Absolute value and percentage share at current prices 2022-23 (2RE)

District	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		TOTAL	
	GDVA	% share	GDVA	% share	GDVA	% share	GDVA	% share
Kupwara	226101	6.02	72050	1.90	567356	4.46	865506	4.27
Budgam	230699	6.15	224451	5.92	580115	4.56	1035266	5.11
Poonch	141001	3.76	154567	4.07	321084	2.52	616653	3.04
Rajouri	182963	4.88	53646	1.41	458304	3.60	694913	3.43
Kathua	198486	5.29	298059	7.86	530632	4.17	1027178	5.07
Baramulla	343038	9.14	321730	8.48	840848	6.61	1505617	7.43
Bandipora	118281	3.15	90402	2.38	267615	2.10	476297	2.35
Srinagar	82902	2.21	466470	12.30	2397273	18.83	2946645	14.53
Ganderbal	135063	3.60	84851	2.24	280396	2.20	500311	2.47
Pulwama	293674	7.83	223872	5.90	523544	4.11	1041089	5.13
Shopian	200931	5.35	24978	0.66	189429	1.49	415339	2.05
Anantnag	383445	10.22	203520	5.37	923073	7.25	1510038	7.45
Kulgam	212645	5.67	62023	1.63	301125	2.37	575793	2.84
Doda	169148	4.51	27524	0.73	300715	2.36	497388	2.45
Ramban	85196	2.27	128291	3.38	207144	1.63	420631	2.07
Kishtwar	73438	1.96	85890	2.26	196789	1.55	356117	1.76
Udhampur	159988	4.26	363186	9.57	452127	3.55	975301	4.81
Reasi	82145	2.19	150799	3.98	293928	2.31	526871	2.60
Jammu	330920	8.82	589077	15.53	2762709	21.70	3682707	18.16
Samba	102945	2.74	168043	4.43	335730	2.64	606717	2.99
J&K-UT	3753008	100.00	3793432	100.00	12729936	100.00	20276375.92	100.00

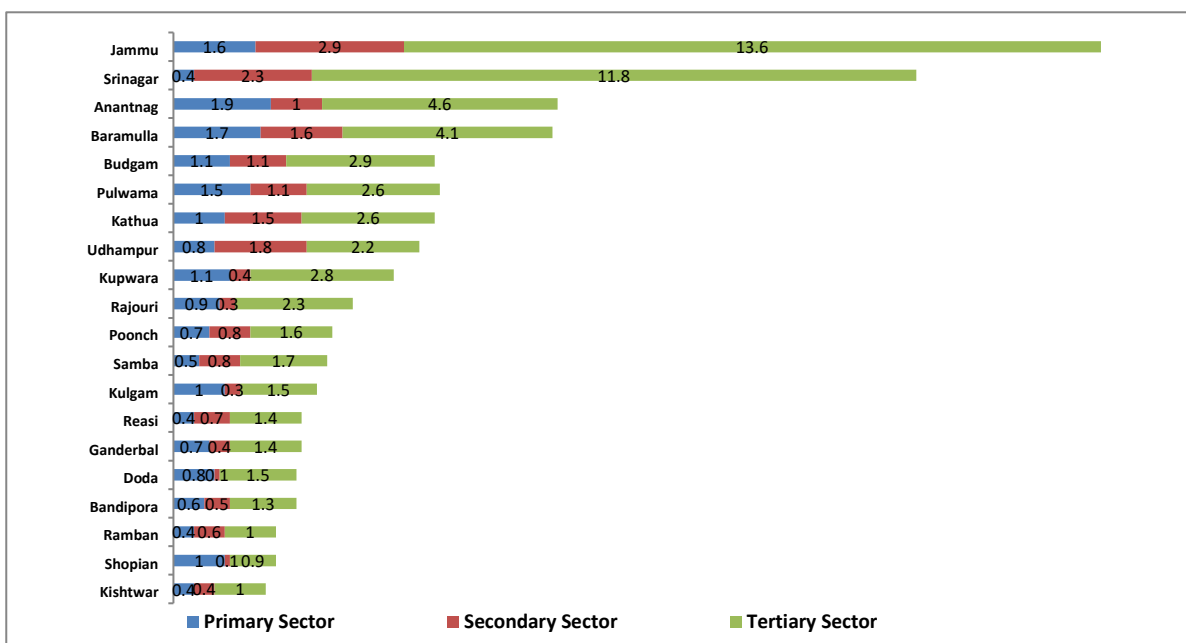


Sector-wise contribution of districts in overall Gross State Value Added of J&K-UT

At the macro level, taking overall GSDP of J&K as 100%, the contribution of various district-sectors in overall GSVA of J&K reveals that about 54% of the GSVA of UT is contributed by - Jammu district Service sector- 13.6%, Srinagar district service sector-11.8%, Anantnag district Service sector- 4.6%, Baramulla district Service sector-4.1%, Jammu district Secondary sector-2.9%, Srinagar district Secondary sector-2.3%, Kupwara district Service sector-2.8%, Budgam district Service sector-2.9%, Kathua district Service sector- 2.6%, Pulwama district Service sector- 2.6%, Kathua district Secondary sector- 1.5%, Rajouri district Service sector- 2.3%, Udhampur district Service sector- 2.2% and Anantnag district Primary sector-1.9%.

Table 10: Sector-wise contribution of GDVA in overall GSVA at current prices 2022-23 (2RE)

District	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GDVA	Major Contributors in UT Economy		
					Sector	District	% contribution
Jammu	1.6	2.9	13.6	13.60	Jammu	13.60	
Srinagar	0.4	2.3	11.8	11.80	Srinagar	11.80	
Anantnag	1.9	1	4.6	4.60	Anantnag	4.60	
Baramulla	1.7	1.6	4.1	4.10	Baramulla	4.10	
Kathua	1	1.5	2.6	2.90	Jammu	2.90	
Pulwama	1.5	1.1	2.6	2.30	Srinagar	2.30	
Budgam	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.80	Kupwara	2.80	
Udhampur	0.8	1.8	2.2	2.90	Budgam	2.90	
Kupwara	1.1	0.4	2.8	2.60	Kathua	2.60	
Rajouri	0.9	0.3	2.3	2.60	Pulwama	2.60	
Poonch	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.50	Kathua	1.50	
Samba	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.30	Rajouri	2.30	
Kulgam	1	0.3	1.5	2.20	Udhampur	2.20	
Ganderbal	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.90	Anantnag	1.90	
Reasi	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.8			
Doda	0.8	0.1	1.5	2.4			
Bandipora	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.3			
Ramban	0.4	0.6	1	2.1			
Shopian	1	0.1	0.9	2			
Kishtwar	0.4	0.4	1	1.8			
J&K-UT	18.5	18.7	62.8	100.00			



CHAPTER-III

ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICTS

The balanced growth of any economy is realized only if all of its regions are well-developed and the economy goes through a well-established developmental pattern like from pastoral to agrarian to industrial to services to high-mass consumption economy. However, it is very rare that all the regions of an economy will witness a balanced development because economic development is determined by availability of several resources like natural (minerals, energy resources, agricultural land, forests, water bodies, etc.) and man-made resources. It is pertinent to mention here that resource availability can change over time and resource scarcity can be overcome due to advancement in technology and Government policies.

The economic size and development in all the districts of Jammu & Kashmir is not the same. There are several districts that may have limited resources due to various factors. Some common reasons for districts having fewer resources include geographical location, quality of the human capital and environment challenges.

The availability of a resource base plays a crucial role in the economic development of a region, be it a district, a state or a country. The type and extent of resources present in an economic territory can significantly impact its potential for growth and prosperity. It is important to note that the mere presence of resources does not guarantee economic development. Effective utilization, management, and sustainable exploitation of these resources are essential for fostering long-term economic growth in a region. Additionally, factors such as governance, economic policies, proximity to market, trade relations, and economy-wide market dynamics also play a significant role in determining a region's economic development trajectory. Disparities in infrastructure and access to utilities, can affect the production efficiency. Proximity to major markets or trade routes can influence a district's trade opportunities and export potential. Districts located along major transport corridors often have a competitive advantage. The size and skill level of the population can impact labour availability and productivity. Districts with well-educated and skilled workforces may attract more investments and high-value industries. Availability of financial institutions and access to credit can impact the ability of businesses to invest and expand. The historical development and economic legacy of a district can have lasting effects on its current economic structure and development trajectory.

In this chapter, the economic profiling of all the district of J&K-UT has been presented in terms of their natural resource endowment and well-known economic indicators like size of the economy (Gross District Domestic Product and its various variants).

1. DISTRICT JAMMU



JAMMU



JAMMU

DISTRICT JAMMU

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The district is the winter capital of Jammu & Kashmir union territory. The founder of Jammu city is believed to be Raja Jambulochan, from whom the city derives its name. According to historical accounts and local legends, Raja Jambulochan established the city of Jammu in the 14th century. He was a local ruler and is credited with laying the foundations of the city on the banks of the Tawi River.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The elevation of the district varies from around 305 meters (1,000 feet) to over 2,000 meters (6,500 feet) above sea level. The district is located 74 degree 24' and 75 degree 18', East longitude and 32 degree 50' and 33 degree 30' North latitude. It is situated on a hillock, on the bank of river Tawi and is bound by Udhampur district in the north and northeast, Kathua district in the east and southeast, Pakistan (Sialkote) in west and Rajouri district and POK (Bhimber) in the northwest. The terrain of the district is characterized by a mix of rugged mountains, hills, and plains. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 2342 Sq. Kms and ranks 8th in the UT in terms of area.



The climate of the district is influenced by its geographical location, situated in the Shivalik Range of the Himalayas. The surrounding hills and valleys contribute to the regional weather patterns. The district climate is characterized by distinct seasons, with significant variations in temperature and precipitation throughout the year. The district experiences a subtropical climate with hot summers and relatively mild winters. Summers are hot and dry and the temperature can soar during this time, with daytime temperatures often exceeding 40°C. The monsoon season brings relief from the intense summer heat. Jammu receives most of its annual rainfall during this period, primarily from July to September. The monsoon rains are crucial for agriculture and replenishing water bodies in the region. Winters in the district are relatively mild compared to other parts of northern India, but they can still be chilly. The temperature typically ranges from 5°C to 15°C during the day. However, night time temperatures can drop below 5°C.

DEMOGRAPHY

As per census 2011, the population of district has been recorded as 15.30 lakh in which the rural population constitutes 7.65 lakh. The district ranks 1st in the union territory in terms of size of its population. The literacy rate of the district has been recorded as 83.45% and sex ratio of 880.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
1357	1530	1671	1683

RESOURCE BASE

The district is endowed with numerous resources and some of the prominent ones are highlighted below:

- a. Forests and Timber:** The district having a forest cover of 702.66 Sq. Kms is rich in flora and fauna. These forests provide valuable timber, fuel wood, and other forest products and also support biodiversity and are important for ecological balance.
- b. Minerals Resources:** The district is also rich in mineral wealth, particularly the deposits of sand, stones and other building material. These minerals are essential for construction and related industries.
- c. Agricultural Resources:** The district is bestowed with fertile land, water availability, and favourable climate for agriculture that support the growth of the agricultural sector.
- d. Tourist Attractions:** The district is also a popular tourist destination due to its picturesque landscape, and religious sites. Some popular tourist attractions include the famous Raghunath temple, the historic Akhnoor Fort, the Bahu Fort, Mubarak Mandi Palace, Amar Mahal Jammu etc.
- e. Human Resources:** The district has the highest literacy rate and the largest population. The human capital plays a central role in economic growth and development of a region. The skills, knowledge, and education levels of the workforce are critical for economic development. A well-educated and skilled population can attract investments and foster innovation. The district is home to several educational & research institutions like Jammu University, SKUAST-Jammu, Central University Jammu, IIT-Jammu, IIM-Jammu, and AIMS-Jammu.
- f. Infrastructure:** The district has adequate infrastructure, including transportation networks (roads, railways, airport), communication systems, and utilities (electricity, water, sanitation), which is vital for economic activities to flourish.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is diverse, with agriculture, small-scale industries and services like banking & finance, healthcare, education, trade, transport, real estate etc. being the primary drivers of economic activity and employment. Agricultural activities like cultivation of crops, raising livestock are also an important aspect of the local economy. Main crops cultivated in the district are paddy and wheat; the district is also known for producing one of the most famous local Basmati Rice in its RS Pora area which is known as the rice bowl of J&K.

Manufacturing plays an important role in the local economy. The district has emerged as a hub of the industrial activity within UT over the years. The Bari Brahamna Industrial estate in the district has a large presence of industrial units manufacturing a variety of products right from textiles, garments, food products, pharmaceuticals, electronic & electric goods etc. Bari Brahamna also has a freight rail link that helps carry the goods manufactured here for trading within the district and beyond. Over the years the construction industry has become a significant contributor to the local economy in terms of employment and income generation.

The district also serves as a haltage point and stopover for the tourists travelling to nearby tourist spots. Tourism industry contributes to the local economy through trade, hotels,

restaurants, souvenir shops, travel agencies, entertainment, transportation services and higher order multiplier effects. The district being an important commercial and trading hub has a well-developed trade network that caters to both domestic and international markets.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of economy of Jammu district, as measured by GDDP at current prices, is estimated at ₹39,994.69 Crores for the year 2022-23 (2RE), the highest among all districts. At constant prices, the district's GDDP is estimated to be ₹24,170.28 Crores. Jammu also ranks first in terms of Per Capita Income (PCI), with an average annual income of ₹1,91,818, surpassing the Per Capita Income at the UT level.

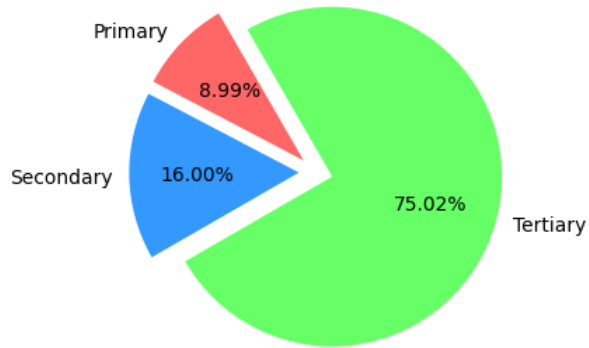
The sectoral share, at current prices, of GDDP in Jammu district shows that the primary sector contributes 8.99%, the secondary sector accounts for 16.00%, and the service sector holds a major share of 75.02%. In the primary sector, the key contributors are crops and livestock, while the secondary sector is primarily driven by manufacturing and construction activities. The service sector is dominated by trade, hotels & restaurants, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration, transport and communication, financial services and other services. Although mining contribute on a smaller scale, it is an important local economic activity.

In terms of sector-wise contribution to the overall economy of J&K, district Jammu is estimated to account for approximately 18.16%. Within this, the primary sector contributes around 1.63%, the secondary sector accounts for 2.91%, and the service sector makes up 13.63%.

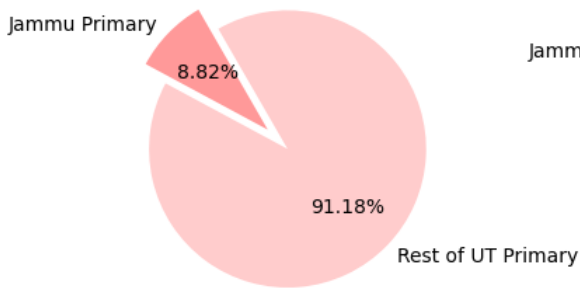
Table 11: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	330920	8.99
1.1	Crops	162939	4.42
1.2	Livestock	121836	3.31
1.3	Forestry and logging	29324	0.80
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	5248	0.14
1.5	Mining and quarrying	11574	0.31
2	Secondary Sector	589077	16.00
2.1	Manufacturing	236526	6.42
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	101376	2.75
2.3	Construction	251175	6.82
3	Tertiary Sector	2762709	75.02
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	444174	12.06
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	387444	10.52
3.3	Financial services	222067	6.03
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	290536	7.89
3.5	Public administration	1061648	28.83
3.6	Other services	356840	9.69
4	GDVA at basic prices	3682707	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	316763	-
6	GDDP	3999469	-
7	Population ('000)	1683	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	237588	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) -PCI	191818	-

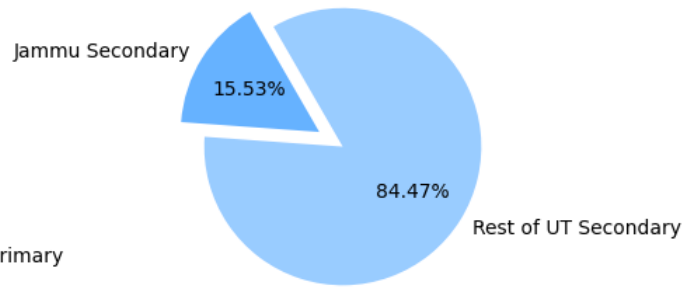
District Jammu's Sectoral Contribution



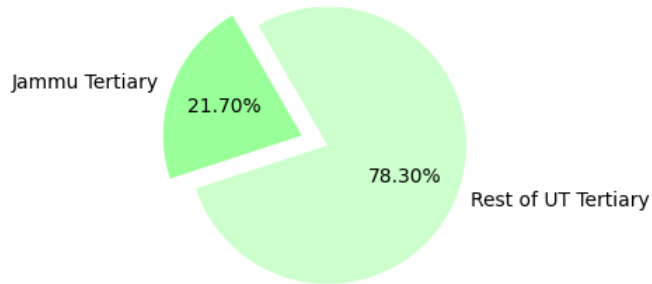
Jammu's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



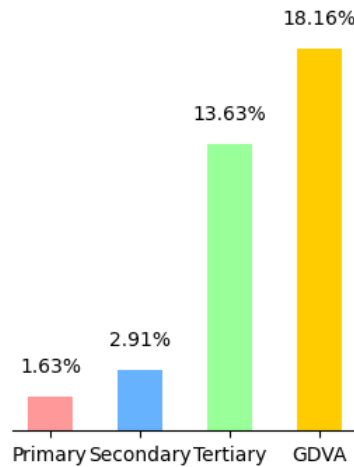
Jammu's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



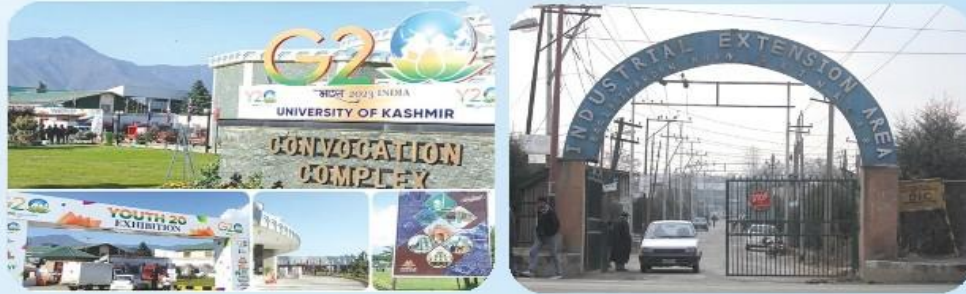
Jammu's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Jammu's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



2. DISTRICT SRINAGAR



SRINAGAR



SRINAGAR

DISTRICT SRINAGAR

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Srinagar district is the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir-UT. This city was made the capital during the rule of Yusuf Shah Chak. Over time, the city's name evolved, and it came to be known as "Srinagar," a name that is believed to have derived from two Sanskrit words: "Sri" meaning wealth, abundance, or beauty, and "Negara" meaning city. Therefore, "Srinagar" can be interpreted as "The City of Wealth" or "The City of Beauty."

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is in the centre of the Kashmir Valley and is located at 34 degree 05' N Latitude and 74 degree 47' E Longitude. It is surrounded by district Ganderbal in the North, Pulwama in the South, Budgam and Baramulla in the west and Zabarwan Hills in the East. The district is located on both the sides of the Jhelum River, which is called Vyath in Kashmir. The river passes through the city and meanders through the valley, moving onwards and finally falling in Wular Lake. Overall the topography of the district presents a mix of valleys, lakes, rivers and mountains. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 1979 Sq. Kms and ranks 9th in the UT in terms of area.



The elevation varies across different areas of the district. The city of Srinagar itself is located at an average elevation of approximately 1,585 meters (5,200 feet) above sea level. The surrounding areas and nearby mountains can have higher elevations. The average temperature of Srinagar district can vary significantly depending on the time of year and the specific area within the district. The district experiences four distinct seasons, each with its own average temperatures. Summers are warm with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 30°C and the monsoon season typically occurs during the summer months wherein the district experiences rainfall brought by the southwest monsoon winds. The winters are cold and can be harsh, especially during December and January. The temperature often drops below freezing, and the city experiences snowfall. Average daytime temperatures during this period range from 2°C to 9°C.

DEMOGRAPHY

Based on census 2011 data, the district has a population of 12.37 lakh with rural population of 0.17 Lakh and ranks 2nd in the UT in terms of population. The literacy rate of the district has been recorded as 69.41%, and sex ratio of 900.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
1027	1237	1356	1365

RESOURCE BASE

Srinagar district is blessed with abundant natural resources, making it a region of significant ecological and economic importance. Some of the prominent resources include:

- a. Water Bodies:** The district is known for its beautiful lakes, including Dal Lake, Nigeen Lake, Anchar Lake, and River Jhelum. These water bodies not only add to the scenic beauty of the district but also serve as a crucial resource for tourism, fishing and irrigation and also support various aquatic life forms. Besides being landing and feeding grounds of various migratory birds making them an essential site for birdwatchers and nature enthusiasts.
- b. Fertile Land:** The district has some fertile land in its peripheral areas which is used for the cultivation of few fruits and crops.
- c. Minerals:** The district is also rich in mineral wealth, particularly deposits of sand and stones. These minerals support construction activities in the district.
- d. Tourist Destinations:** The district has several popular tourist destinations and is famous for its beautiful Dal Lake, Nigeen Lake, Mughal Gardens such as Nishat Bagh and Shalimar Bagh, Shankaracharya Temple, Hazratbal Shrine, Tulip Gardens, Chashma Shahi, Pari Mahal, floating markets etc. The Dal Lake in the heart of the city offers opportunities for water skiing, boating, and houseboat staying. The Dachigam National Park, situated on the outskirts of the district, is home to diverse flora and fauna.
- e. Human Capital:** In terms of human capital, the district has second largest population and fourth highest literacy rate in the UT. The human capital plays a central role in economic development of any economy (state/country /district) and the comparative history of economic development has shown that knowledge based economies have become advanced within a short span of time. The skills, knowledge and abilities possessed by the workforce collectively form the human capital of a nation. This human capital can further be enriched through investment in education and health. The district Srinagar has witnessed some progress in this respect in terms of establishment of higher education & research institutions and health institutions. The main human capital development institutions in the district are University of Kashmir, SKUAST-K, NIT-Srinagar, SKIMS-Soura etc.
- f. Infrastructure:** In the past few years, the infrastructure development in the district has gained added pace and it now has adequate infrastructural facilities, including transportation networks, communication systems, Healthcare centres, Educational institutions and utilities (electricity, water, sanitation), which is vital for economic activities to prosper.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The district has a diverse economy influenced by various sectors particularly service-based sectors like banking & finance, healthcare, education, hospitality, entertainment, trade, transport, real estate and other services that drive the economic activities and employment. Within the services sector, tourism industry plays a significant role in the district's economy, attracting visitors from all over the world to experience the natural beauty and rich cultural heritage of the district. Tourism industry contributes through trade, hotels, restaurants, handicraft shops, travel agencies, and transportation services. Tourism plays an important role in employment generation, revenue raising, and promotion of local traditional products, cultural diffusion, and backward and forward linkages through multiplier effect. The district besides being a famous tourist attraction in itself also acts as a haltage point and stopover for the

tourists visiting other parts of the valley.

The district is also famous for its handicraft industry. The world-famous Kashmiri carpets, Pashmina shawls, wood carving, Paper Machie etc. are manufactured and exported from the district. These traditional crafts have both cultural and economic significance and are an integral part of the local economy.

The construction activities have become one of the significant economic activities in the district and this industry is significantly contributing to the local economy. Agricultural activities like fisheries and cultivation of cherries and almonds also play an important role in the local economy.

The district also has some small & medium scale manufacturing units producing a variety of products like plywood boards, furniture, cement, food items etc. The district is an important commercial and trading hub in the valley. It serves as a commercial hub facilitating trade and commerce activities and acts as a centre for local and regional trade.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of economy of Srinagar district, as measured by GDDP at current prices, is estimated to be ₹32,000.97 crore in 2022-23 (2RE), making it the second-largest in the Union Territory. The district's GDDP at constant prices is estimated at ₹19,427.15 crore. With an annual per capita income of ₹188723, Srinagar ranks second in the UT, surpassing the UT's average per capita income.

At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Srinagar district shows that the primary sector contributes 2.81%, the secondary sector accounts for 15.83 % and the service sector holds a share of 81.36%. In the primary sector, the key contributor is crops, while the secondary sector is primarily driven by manufacturing and construction activities. The service sector is dominated by trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, communication, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration, financial services and other services. Although fisheries contribute on a smaller scale, it remains an important local economic activity.

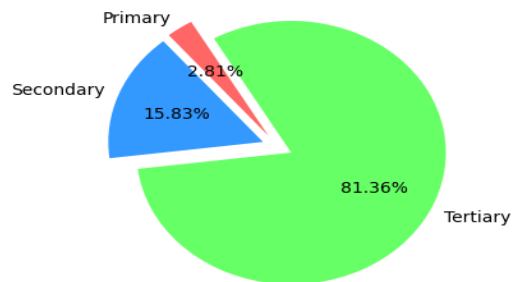
In terms of sector-wise contribution to the overall GSVA of the UT, district Srinagar is estimated to account for approximately 14.53%. Within this, the primary sector contributes about 0.41%, the secondary sector accounts for 2.30%, and the service sector holds a share of 11.82%.

Table 12: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

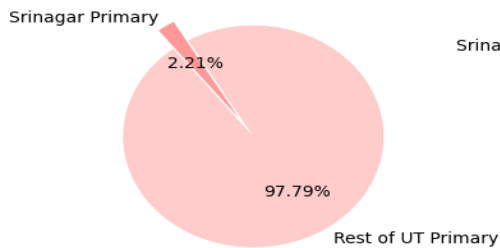
S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	82902	2.81
1.1	Crops	33351	1.13
1.2	Livestock	24309	0.82
1.3	Forestry and logging	14415	0.49
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	9087	0.31
1.5	Mining and quarrying	1740	0.06
2	Secondary Sector	466470	15.83
2.1	Manufacturing	156635	5.32
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	91408	3.10
2.3	Construction	218427	7.41
3	Tertiary Sector	2397273	81.36
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	375527	12.74
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	320158	10.87

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
3.3	Financial services	130928	4.44
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	236399	8.02
3.5	Public administration	1058146	35.91
3.6	Other services	276115	9.37
4	GDVA at basic prices	2946645	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	253452	-
6	GDDP	3200097	-
7	Population ('000)	1365	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	234389	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	188723	-

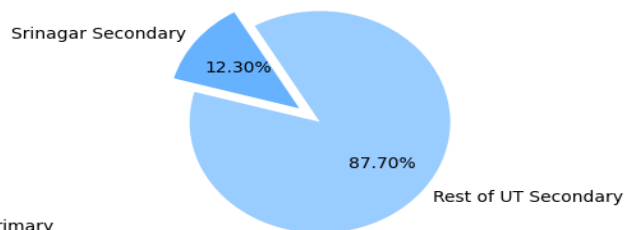
District Srinagar's Sectoral Contribution



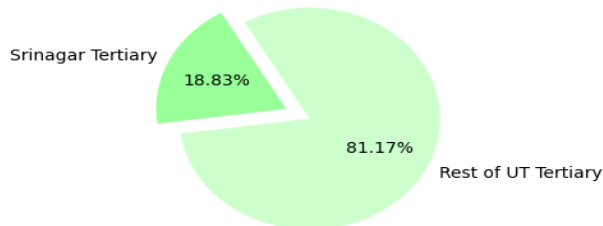
Srinagar's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



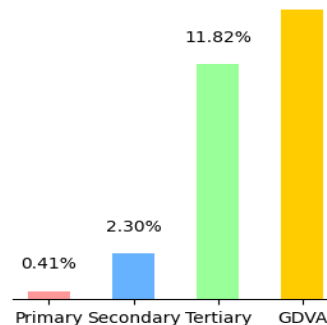
Srinagar's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Srinagar's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Srinagar's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



3. DISTRICT ANANTNAG



ANANTNAG



ANANTNAG

DISTRICT ANANTNAG

BACKGROUND

According to a well-known archaeologist Sir A. Stein, the name of the district has been derived from the great spring Ananta Naga issuing at the southern end of the town. This is also corroborated by almost all local historians including Kalhana according to whom the town has taken the name of this great spring of Cesha or Ananta Naga “land of countless springs”. The spring is mentioned in the Neelmat Purana as a sacred place for the Hindus and Koshur Encyclopedia testifies it. Major Springs in the district are: Sheshnagh (Lake), Tarsar, Nagabal Anantnag, Sherbagh (Nagbal), Malakhnag, Verinag (source of river Jehlum), Kokernag, Achabal, Mattan etc.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the southern part of the Kashmir Valley and is located at 33 degree 45' N Latitude and 75 degree 09' E Longitude. Districts of Pulwama and Kulgam lie on the north and north-west of District Anantnag, respectively. The district of Ganderbal and Kargil touch its eastern boundary and the district of Kishtwar meets on its southern boundary, while as District Doda touches its west land strip. It is bordered by Kulgam and Shopian districts to the west, Pulwama to the north, Srinagar to the northeast. The district is characterized by diverse landscapes including mountains, valleys and rivers. Owing to proximity of Peer Panthal Range, which stretches in its South and South-East, the district has a more temperate climate in summer than other districts of the Valley. In winter, however, snowfall is heavier and temperature is relatively low. Being engulfed on two sides by mountains, the monsoon does not generally reach the district. The rainfall is often excessive in spring, moderate in summer, deficient in autumn and moderate in winter. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 3574 square kilometers and ranks 3rd in the union territory in terms area.



DEMOGRAPHY

The district with a population of 10.79 lakh (rural population of 7.96 lakh) ranks 3rd in the UT in terms of the population based on census 2011 data. It has a literacy rate of 62.69% and sex ratio of 927.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
778	1079	1191	1199

RESOURCE BASE

The district is blessed with abundant natural resources that contribute to its economic and ecological significance.

- a. Fertile Land:** The fertile patches and favourable climatic conditions support a thriving agriculture & horticulture sector.
- b. Water Resources:** The district claims the largest number of streams (Nallas) like Sandran, Brengi, Arpath and Lidder. The most important among these is Lidder which takes off its course from Sheshnag Lake. It is crisscrossed by numerous streams, making it rich in water resources. The Jhelum River, a prominent river in the region, flows through the district providing irrigation for agriculture and supports various aquatic life forms.
- c. Forests:** The district having a forest covers of 1075.06 Sq. Kms (India State of Forest Report, 2021) is home to lush green forests, which is an essential natural resource. These forests not only provide timber and fuel wood but also support biodiversity, maintain ecological balance, and act as a carbon sink.
- d. Tourist Attractions:** The district is a popular tourist destination due to its scenic beauty and historical sites. It is home to the picturesque hill station of Pahalgam, which attracts thousands of domestic and foreign tourists for its stunning landscapes, meadows, and the Lidder River. The district also has important religious sites like the famous Amarnath Cave, Martand Sun Temple and shrine of Hazrat Baba Hyder Reshi which are visited by large pilgrims and devotees. Other places of attraction in the district include Verinag, Kokernag, Achbal, Masjid Baba Dawood Khaki etc.
- e. Minerals:** The district also has reserves of some minerals including limestone, which are essential for construction and manufacturing activities.
- f. Human Resources:** The district with third largest population in the UT is significant in terms of its human resource base which is playing a central role in economic development of the district.
- g. Infrastructure:** The district is served by a network of roads and highways and a railway line facilitating the movement of people and goods. Other infrastructural facilities available in the district include communication systems and utilities (electricity, water, sanitation). The availability of a strong infrastructure base is vital for economic activities to grow.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is characterized by various economic activities with main focus on agriculture, horticulture and service-based sectors like banking & finance, healthcare, education, hospitality, transport, real estate etc. Agricultural activities like cultivation of crops, livestock raising (milk production), fisheries, forestry and logging are also an important aspect of the local economy. The district is known for the cultivation of fruits like apple and walnuts. Handicraft industry which includes wood carving, hand-woven carpets etc. also support the district economy. Construction activities and manufacturing of bricks and cricket bats are also an important aspect of the local economy.

Tourism industry being one of the movers of the local economy contributes to it through hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, and transportation etc. The industry has become a good source of

livelihood for thousands of people in the district.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Anantnag (GDDP) at current prices is estimated to be ₹16399.22 Crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹9218.56 Crore. District Anantnag is estimated to rank 3rd in the UT in terms of size of its economy and it is estimated to rank 13th in the UT in terms of Per Capita Income with an annual income of ₹109144.

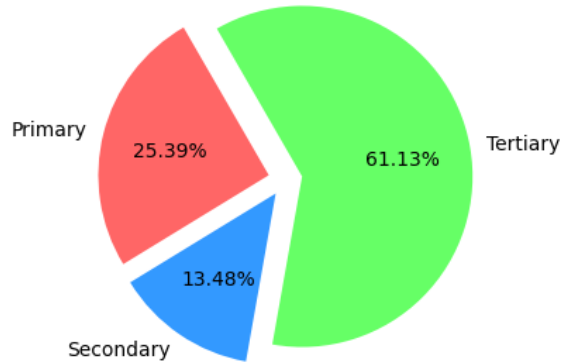
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Anantnag district reveals that the primary sector contributes 25.39%, the secondary sector accounts for 13.48% and the service sector holds a share of 61.13%. In the primary sector, the key contributors are crops and livestock, while the secondary sector is primarily driven by manufacturing and construction activities. The service sector is dominated by trade, hotels and restaurants, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration, financial services and other services. Although forestry and fisheries contribute on a smaller scale, they are important local economic activities.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVA of J&K, district Anantnag is estimated to account for about 7.45%, wherein the contribution of Primary sector is about 1.89%, secondary sector accounts for 1.00% and the service sector accounts for 4.55%.

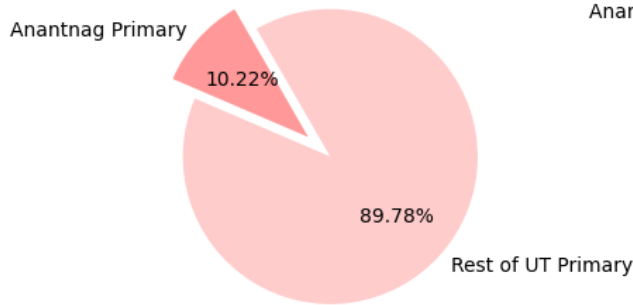
Table 13: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	383445	25.39
1.1	Crops	248749	16.47
1.2	Livestock	92266	6.11
1.3	Forestry and logging	35414	2.35
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	5046	0.33
1.5	Mining and quarrying	1970	0.13
2	Secondary Sector	203520	13.48
2.1	Manufacturing	65213	4.32
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	34310	2.27
2.3	Construction	103998	6.89
3	Tertiary Sector	923073	61.13
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	198418	13.14
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	103003	6.82
3.3	Financial services	35221	2.33
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	201954	13.37
3.5	Public administration	228779	15.15
3.6	Other services	155697	10.31
4	GDVA at basic prices	1510038	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	129884	-
6	GDDP	1639922	-
7	Population ('000)	1199	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	136756	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	109144	-

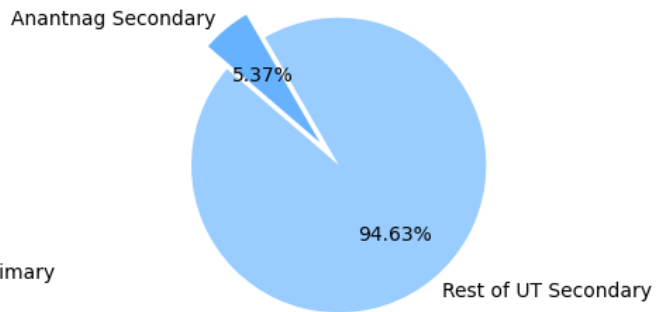
District Anantnag's Sectoral Contribution



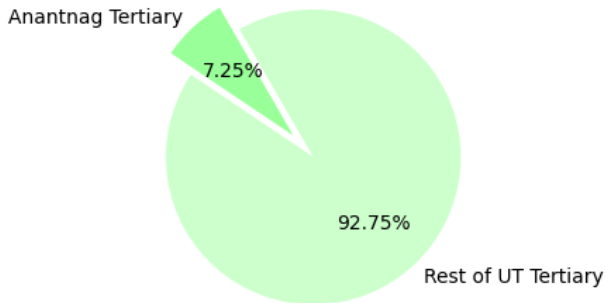
Anantnag's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



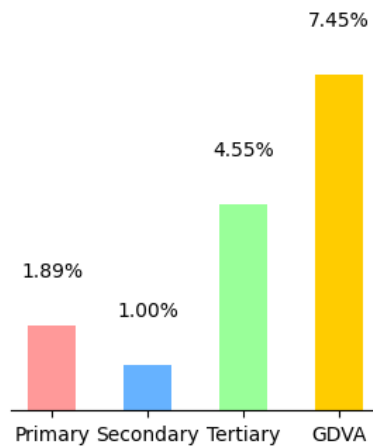
Anantnag's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Anantnag's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



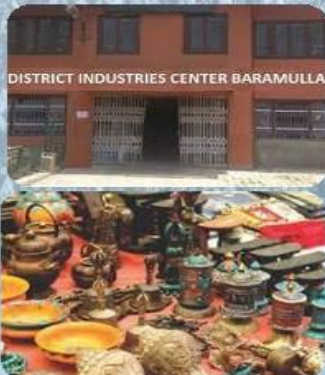
Anantnag's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



4. DISTRICT BARAMULLA



BARAMULLA



BARAMULLA

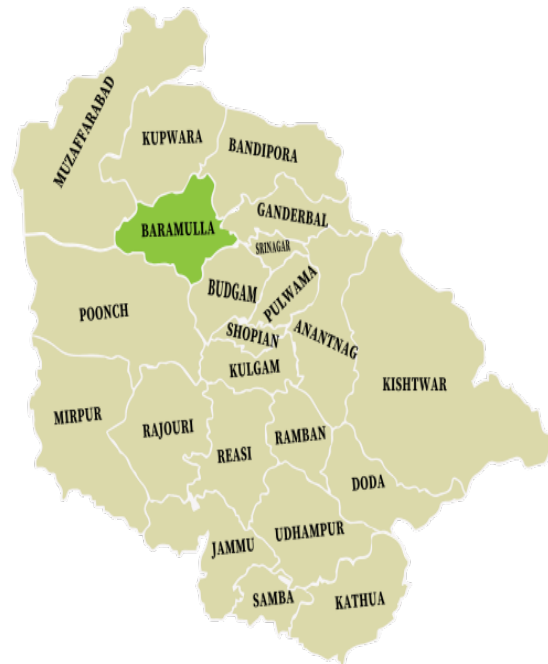
DISTRICT BARAMULLA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The city of Baramulla, from which the district derives its name, was founded by Raja Bhimsina in 2306 BC. The city held the position of a gate-way to the valley as it was located on the route to the Valley from Muzaffarabad, now in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, and Rawalpindi, now in Pakistan. Throughout its history, the district has been a center of cultural and religious significance with the presence of Hindu temples, Muslim shrines and later Sikh Gurdawaras.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the north-western part of the Kashmir Valley, bordered by the districts of Kupwara, Bandipora, Budgam and Srinagar. It is located at 33 degree 52' N Latitude and 74 degree 53' E Longitude. The topography of the district includes valleys, rolling hills and some flatlands in certain areas. It lies at an average elevation of around 5,000 feet (1,500 meters) above sea level. The district experiences varied climate due to its diverse topography and geographical location. The climate of the district is moderate with summer temperatures generally ranging from 15°C to 30°C, while as winters are cold with average temperatures dropping below freezing point and the district experiences snowfall during winters, making it a winter wonderland. During the monsoon season, the district receives moderate to heavy rainfall. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 4243 square kilometres and ranks 2nd in the union territory in terms of area.



DEMOGRAPHY

As per census 2011 data, the population of the district is recorded as 10.08 lakh of which rural population constitutes 8.26 lakh and it ranks 4th in the union territory in terms of its population. The literacy rate of the district has been reported as 64.63% and sex ratio of 885.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
843	1008	1104	1112

RESOURCE BASE

The district is endowed with diverse natural resources that contribute to its economic and ecological significance. Some of the important resources found in the district include:

- a. **Fertile Land:** The district is primarily an agricultural region with fertile patches of land supporting cultivation of variety of crops.
- b. **Forests and Timber:** The district with a forest cover of 892.02 Sq. Kms. is home to lush green forests, comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests are not only a valuable natural resource for timber and fuel wood but also support biodiversity, wildlife, and ecological balance.
- c. **Water Resources:** The district is spotted with numerous streams, with the Jhelum River being the most prominent one. These water bodies are crucial for irrigation, supporting agriculture, horticulture and fisheries in the district.
- d. **Energy Resources:** The rivers and streams in the district offer potential for small-scale hydroelectric projects, contributing to the UTs energy resources. The district houses several Hydroelectric Power projects namely Uri-I, Uri-II and Lower Jhelum.
- e. **Minerals:** The district is rich in mineral wealth, most important being the deposits of gypsum. These minerals are essential for construction and manufacturing activities.
- f. **Tourist destinations:** The picturesque landscape and scenic beauty of the district attract a large number of tourists. The district is home to popular tourist destinations like Gulmarg, a famous hill station and skiing destination. The district also offers opportunities for adventure tourism, such as trekking and water sports.
- g. **Human Resources:** The district occupies fourth position in terms of population in the UT. Human population being means as well as ends of development, needs special consideration in terms of education, health and sanitation etc. Although, the district is historically and culturally rich, yet it lags behind other districts in terms of literacy as per census 2011.
- h. **Infrastructure:** The district is served by a network of roads and highways and a railway line facilitating the movement of people and goods. Other infrastructural facilities available in the district include communication systems and utilities like electricity, water, sanitation. The availability of a strong infrastructure base is vital for economies to thrive and district's energy sources (hydropower) have enlarged the spectrum of economic activities in J&K.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The district has a diverse economy, with agriculture, horticulture and services being the major areas of activity. The fertile land and suitable climatic conditions support the cultivation of various crops mainly paddy, maize and vegetables. Horticulture is also a significant sector, with apples, walnuts and pears being the main fruits grown in the district. The district is one of the largest producers of quality apples and the famous apple town Sopore is also located in the district. The economic activities like livestock rearing and fisheries also support the local economy. Major and minor forest products and forest-based industrial units also contribute to district economy both in terms of employment and income generation. Mining and construction

activities are other drivers of the local economy. Apart from agricultural & allied activities, the district also has some small scale industries including handicrafts and handloom production which contribute to the local economy. Tourism contributes to the local economy through hospitality services, travel agencies, hotels & restaurants and related businesses and seasonal employment for pony walas, local tourist guides, taxi drivers and others.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Baramulla (GDDP at current prices) is estimated to be ₹ 16351.20 crore and GDDP at constant prices is estimated to be ₹9098.15 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district is estimated to rank 4th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and 11th in terms of Per Capita Income with average annual income of ₹116271.

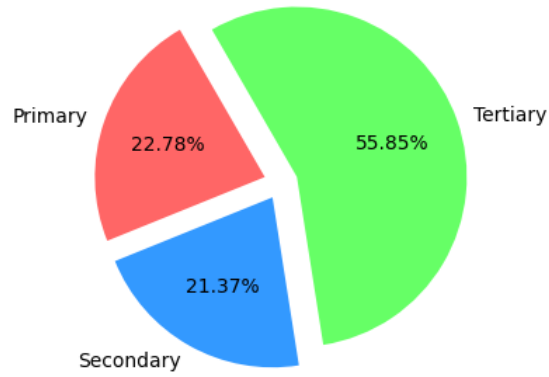
The sectoral share, at current prices, of GDDP in Baramulla district shows that primary sector contributes 22.78%, the secondary sector accounts for 21.37% and the service sector holds a share of 55.85%. In the primary sector, the key contributors are crops, livestock and forestry, while the secondary sector is primarily driven by electricity and construction activities. The service sector is dominated by trade, hotels and restaurants, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration, and other services. Although mining and fisheries contribute on a smaller scale, they are important local economic activities.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVA of J&K, district Baramulla is estimated to account for about 7.43%, of which the contribution of Primary sector is about 1.69%, secondary sector accounts for 1.59% and the service sector 4.15%.

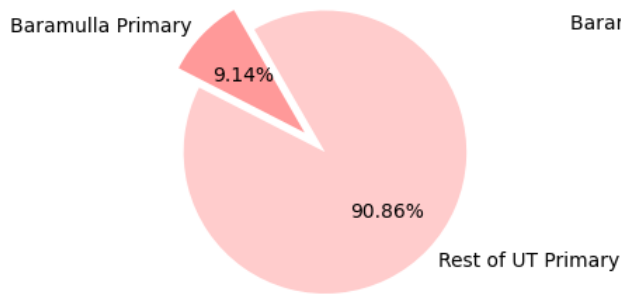
Table 14: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP (RS in lakh ₹)	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	343038	22.78
1.1	Crops	226026	15.01
1.2	Livestock	67789	4.50
1.3	Forestry and logging	37155	2.47
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	8551	0.57
1.5	Mining and quarrying	3518	0.23
2	Secondary Sector	321730	21.37
2.1	Manufacturing	44750	2.97
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	178827	11.88
2.3	Construction	98154	6.52
3	Tertiary Sector	840848	55.85
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	151875	10.09
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	70899	4.71
3.3	Financial services	34696	2.30
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	191847	12.74
3.5	Public administration	236306	15.69
3.6	Other services	155225	10.31
4	GDVA at basic prices	1505617	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	129503	-
6	GDDP	1635120	-
7	Population ('000)	1112	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	147000	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	116271	-

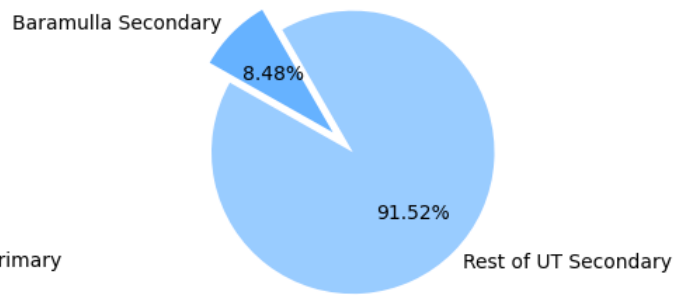
District Baramulla's Sectoral Contribution



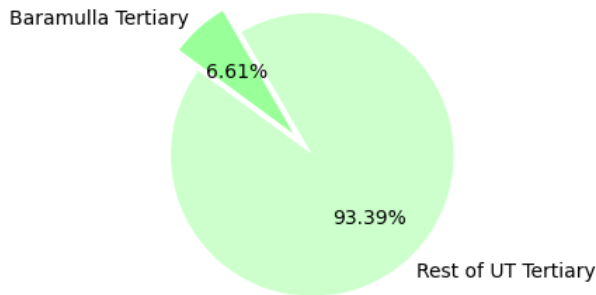
Baramulla's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



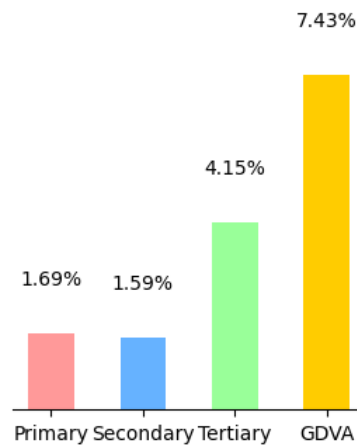
Baramulla's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Baramulla's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Baramulla's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



5. DISTRICT PULWAMA



PULWAMA



PULWAMA

DISTRICT PULWAMA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The district was formed in 1979 by separation of tehsils Pulwama, Shopian and Tral of district Anantnag. The district is famous for Archaeological monuments especially for those built by Raja Avantivarman & Lalta Ditya religious shrines like that of Khan-Kahi Faiz Panah of Shah Hamdan(R.A) at Tral and temple of Jawala Mukhi at Khrew. The archaeological monuments at Awantipora, Jawlerari Kakapora and other places signify the rich history of the District. Awantiverman (854-83 A.D) was great patron of Art sculpture. Besides Awanti Swami temple, he built another one, about a kilometer away, at Jawlerari. These temples according to history were circled by artificial lakes. After the death of the king, it is said that his son, Shanker Varma ascended the throne and retained Awantipora as his capital. He conquered many areas and extended his kingdom beyond Kashmir with his large army raised from the local people.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is in the southern part of the Kashmir valley and is located at 33 degree 52' N Latitude and 74 degree 53' E Longitude. It is surrounded by district Budgam to the northwest, Srinagar to the north, Anantnag to the south, and Shopian to the west. The district is characterized by diverse topography comprising of valleys, elevated areas, springs, streams, The district is located at an average elevation of about 1,630 meters (5,372 feet) above sea level and has a temperate climate with four distinct seasons. Spring is a beautiful season when the valley comes alive with blossoming flowers, particularly the famous saffron fields. The temperatures during this period are pleasant, ranging from mild to moderately warm. Summers are generally mild and comfortable with daytime temperatures ranging from 20°C to 30°C. Winters in the district are cold, and the region receives snowfall, especially in the higher elevations. The temperatures can dip below freezing point during the peak winter months. The district ranks fifteenth in the union territory in terms of its geographical area of approximately 1086 square kilometres.



DEMOGRAPHY

As per census 2011, the district has a population of 5.60 lakh of which rural population constitutes 4.80 lakh and accordingly it ranks 9th in the union territory in terms of its population. The district has a literacy rate of 63.48% and sex ratio of 912.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
441	560	616	620

RESOURCE BASE

The district is bestowed with varied natural resources of significant economic importance. Some of the important resources found in the district include:

- a. Fertile Land:** The soil texture in the district is generally alluvial, which means it is formed by the deposition of silt, sand, and clay carried by rivers and streams. Alluvial soil is usually fertile and suitable for agriculture, making the district an ideal place for cultivating various crops and temperate fruits. The district is famous all over the world for saffron cultivation which is mainly grown in Karewas lands of Pampore, Kakapora and Pulwama Blocks.
- b. Water Resources:** Located in the south of district Srinagar and being in the neighbourhood of mountainous districts like Kulgam and Shopian, Pulwama is traversed by several streams, including the Jhelum River and its tributaries. These water bodies are utilized for irrigation and other purposes.
- c. Forests:** The district has a forest cover of 376.02 Sq. Kms comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests are valuable natural resources for timber, fuel wood, and other minor forest products.
- d. Minerals:** The district is also rich in various minor minerals including limestone which is essential for construction and manufacturing industries.
- e. Tourist Attractions:** District's natural beauty and historical sites attracts tourists to the area. Some popular tourist attractions include the Aripal Nag waterfalls, the Avantiswami Temple, the Tarsar and Marsar lakes, and the historic ruins of Awantipora. Shikargah, abode for wildlife, in Tral area of Pulwama district is an attractive tourist spot. It is located in the middle of a vast stretch of dense woods which was traditionally considered a favourite hunting place for the Royals.
- f. Infrastructure:** The district is served by a network of roads and highways and a railway line facilitating the movement of people and goods. Other infrastructural facilities available in the district include communication systems and utilities like electricity, water, sanitation. The availability of a strong infrastructure base is vital for economic activities to grow.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is primarily agrarian; with agriculture & horticulture being the dominant sectors. The fertile land and suitable climatic conditions support cultivation of various crops and fruits. Main crops grown in the district are rice, wheat and vegetables; apple, almonds and walnuts are the main fruits grown in the district. The district is world-famous for its "Kashmir saffron" cultivation in Karewas lands of Pampore, Kakapora and Pulwama Blocks. Kashmir saffron, which received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag in 2020 for its longer and thicker stigmas, deep-red colour, high aroma and bitter flavour, is grown on these karewas. Another vital activity in the district is mining of minerals including limestone that contribute to its economy.

There are small-scale industries and businesses in the district that cater to the local demands and contribute to economic activities. The district has a well-established industrial estate at

Lassipora area where products like milk, wheat, maida etc. are being manufactured. The district is also very famous for manufacturing of world class cricket bats. Services like banking, transport, trade etc. Agriculture, horticulture, livestock raising (milk production) also supports the local economy.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Pulwama (GDDP at current prices) is estimated to be ₹11306.37 crore and GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹ 6599.24 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district is estimated to rank 5th both in terms of size of its economy and Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹145068, which is higher than the Per Capita Income at UT level.

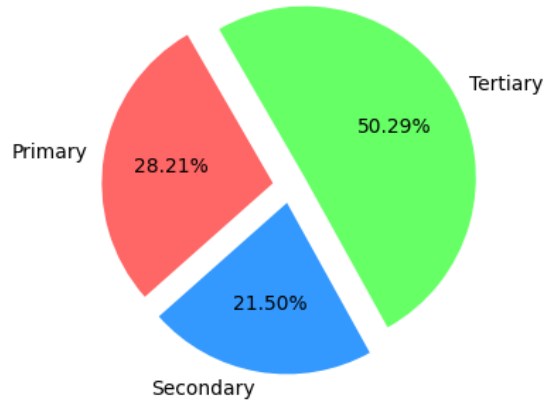
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Pulwama district shows that the primary sector contributes 28.21%, the secondary sector accounts for 21.50%, and the service sector holds a share of 50.29%. In the primary sector, the key contributors are crops and livestock, while the secondary sector is primarily driven by manufacturing and construction activities. The service sector is dominated by trade, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration, and other services. Although mining and fisheries contribute on a smaller scale, they are important local economic activities.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVa of the UT, district Pulwama is estimated to account for about 5.13%, wherein the contribution of Primary sector is about 1.45%, secondary sector accounts for 1.10% and the service sector accounts for 2.58%.

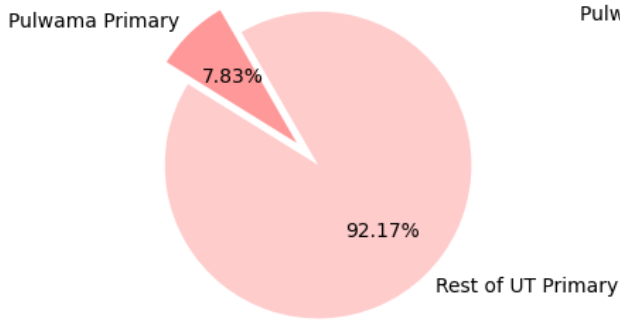
Table 15: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	293674	28.21
1.1	Crops	209369	20.05
1.2	Livestock	66237	6.34
1.3	Forestry and logging	12346	1.18
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2912	0.28
1.5	Mining and quarrying	2811	0.27
2	Secondary Sector	223872	21.50
2.1	Manufacturing	111447	10.67
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	34387	3.29
2.3	Construction	78038	7.47
3	Tertiary Sector	523544	50.29
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	100911	9.66
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	60800	5.82
3.3	Financial services	24459	2.34
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	105563	10.11
3.5	Public administration	138805	13.29
3.6	Other services	93005	8.91
4	GDVA at basic prices	1041089	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	89548	-
6	GDDP	1130637	-
7	Population ('000)	620	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	182267	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	145068	-

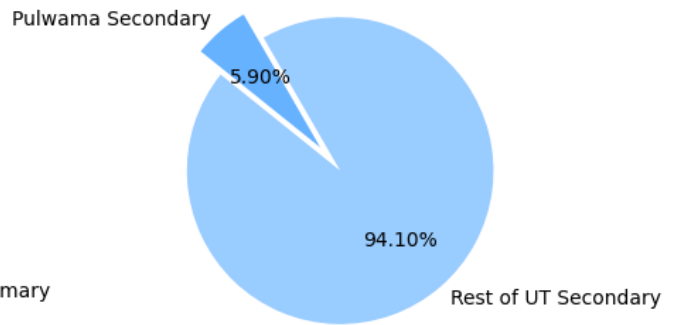
District Pulwama's Sectoral Contribution



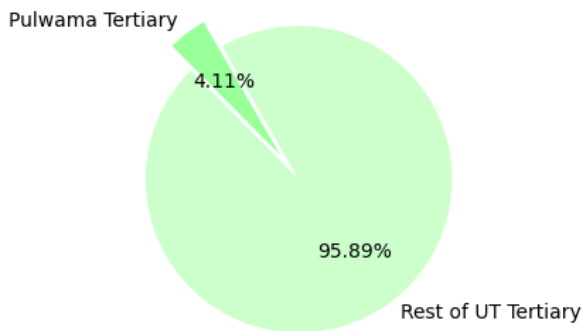
Pulwama's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



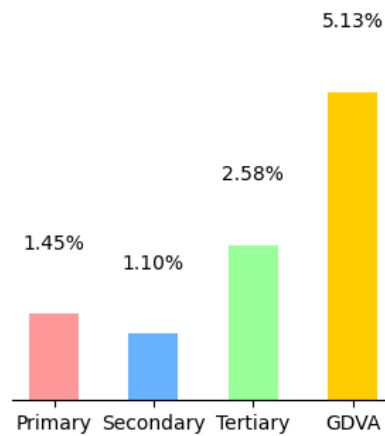
Pulwama's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Pulwama's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Pulwama's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



6. DISTRICT BUDGAM



BUDGAM



BUDGAM

DISTRICT BUDGAM

BACKGROUND

Many believe that the district owes its name, Budgam (Big Village) due to vastness of the village. The famous saint of Kashmir Sheikh Noor-ud-din, popularly known as Alamdar-e-Kashmir & Nund Rishi, has travelled much in the present Budgam district and meditated at several places here in search of peace and enlightenment. His resting place at Chrar-e-Sharief is also situated in the district. A Prominent village, Nasrullah Pora, is named after one of his distinguished disciples, Baba Nasr.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the central part of the Kashmir Valley and is located at 34° 37' 48.00" N Latitude and 76° 02' 24.00" E Longitude. The landscape of the district is marked by green meadows, rolling hills and plains. It is surrounded by Srinagar district to the east, Pulwama district to the south, and Baramulla district to the northwest. The district is located at an average elevation of about 1,610 meters (5,281 feet) above sea level. The climate of the district is temperate with summer temperatures ranging from 15°C to 30°C and it experiences moderate to heavy rainfall during monsoon season. The district experiences cold winters with temperatures often dipping below freezing point and snowfall is common during this period especially in higher altitudes. The district with a geographical area of approximately 1361 Sq. Kms, ranks 13th in the Union Territory in terms of its area.



DEMOGRAPHY

As per census 2011, the population of the district has been recorded as 7.54 lakh, of which rural population constitutes 6.56 lakh. The district in terms of size of its population ranks 6th in J&K-UT. The literacy rate of the district is 56.08% and sex ratio of 894.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
607	754	827	833

RESOURCE BASE

The district is endowed with diverse natural resources that contribute to its economic and ecological significance. Some of the key resources found in the district include:

- a. Agriculture Resources:** Having fertile agricultural land, agricultural activities bloom.
- b. Forests:** The forest cover of the district is approximately 343.30 Sq (ISFR, 2021) Kms and contains mainly coniferous and deciduous trees which are valuable sources for timber, fuel wood, and other forest products.
- c. Minerals:** The district is rich in minor minerals like sand, stones and earth-clay which is the main raw material for manufacturing of bricks.
- d. Tourist Destinations:** The district offers natural beauty and has some important tourist sites attracting tourists to the district. Some popular tourist attractions include the Yusmarg, Doodhpathri meadows, the Charari Sharief Shrine, Nilnag, Naranag, Tosa Maidan etc.
- e. Infrastructure:** The district is connected through transportation networks (roads, railways, and airport). The International airport in the district, located at a very close proximity to district Srinagar, serves as the only airway for the UT. Other infrastructural facilities available in the district include telecommunications and utilities like electricity, water, sanitation etc.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is mainly based on agriculture and service sectors like banking, trade, health etc., while manufacturing activities play a supplementary role. The main agriculture produce of the district are crops like paddy, vegetables and pulses. Horticulture is also a significant sector, with apples, walnuts, pears and almonds being the main fruits grown in the district. Livestock rearing is another important economic activity in the district. Mining of minerals like brick clay, sand and boulders are common across the district and brick production is a major manufacturing activity. The district is the largest manufacturer of bricks in the valley. The district is also known for its handicraft items like Kashmiri carpets and Pashmina shawls. Manufacturing activities like wood carving and paper Machie is also an important aspect of local economy. These traditional crafts have both cultural and economic significance and are an integral part of the district economy. Construction activities also contribute to the local economy in terms of employment and income generation.

Tourist inflow in the district also supports local economy. The district being gateway to the world-famous hill station 'Gulmarg' serves as stopover for travellers on the way to the hill station.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Budgam i.e. GDDP at current prices is estimated to be ₹11243.13 crore and GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹6468.28 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district is estimated to rank 6th in the UT in terms of size of economy and 15th in terms of Per Capita Income with an annual income of ₹ 107469.

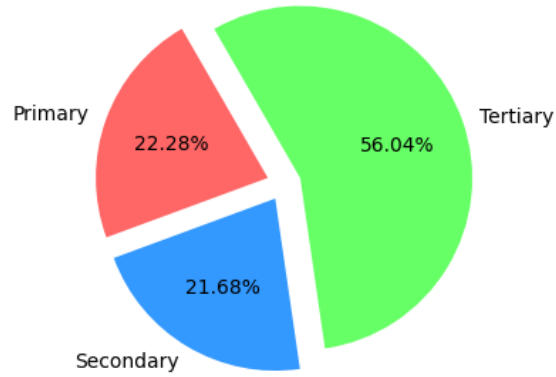
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Budgam district reveals that the primary sector contributes 22.28%, with key contributions from crops and livestock; the secondary sector accounts for 21.68%, primarily driven by manufacturing, and construction; and the service sector holds the largest share at 56.04%, with major drivers including ownership of dwellings, public administration and other services. While fishing, forestry, and mining contribute on a smaller scale, they play an important role in the local economy.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVA of J&K, district Budgam is estimated to account for about 5.11%, of which the contribution of Primary sector is about 1.14%, secondary sector accounts for 1.11% and the service sector is estimated to account for 2.86%.

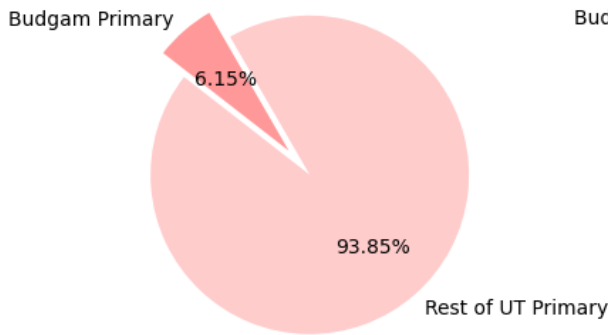
Table 16: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	230699	22.28
1.1	Crops	128773	12.44
1.2	Livestock	72301	6.98
1.3	Forestry and logging	20398	1.97
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	3556	0.34
1.5	Mining and quarrying	5670	0.55
2	Secondary Sector	224451	21.68
2.1	Manufacturing	76834	7.42
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	22214	2.15
2.3	Construction	125403	12.11
3	Tertiary Sector	580115	56.04
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	96315	9.30
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	80505	7.78
3.3	Financial services	23981	2.32
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	148533	14.35
3.5	Public administration	135284	13.07
3.6	Other services	95497	9.22
4	GDVA at basic prices	1035266	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	89047	-
6	GDDP	1124313	-
7	Population ('000)	833	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	134919	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	107469	-

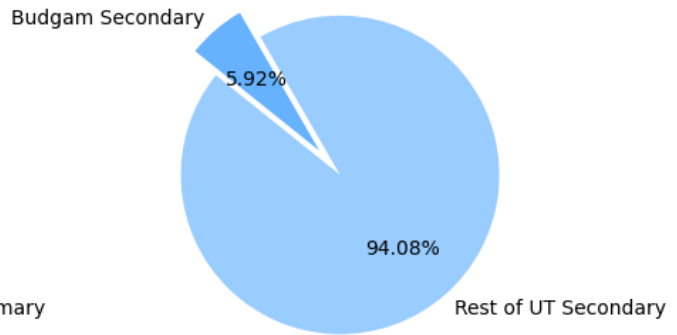
District Budgam's Sectoral Contribution



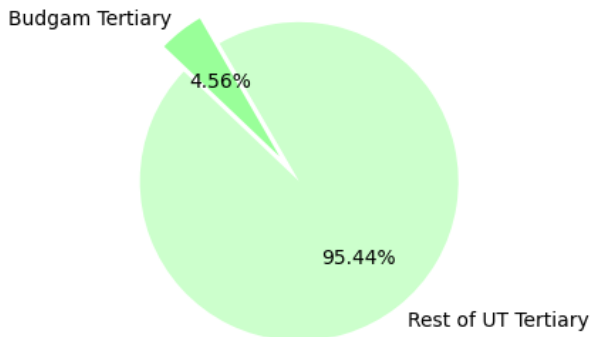
Budgam's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



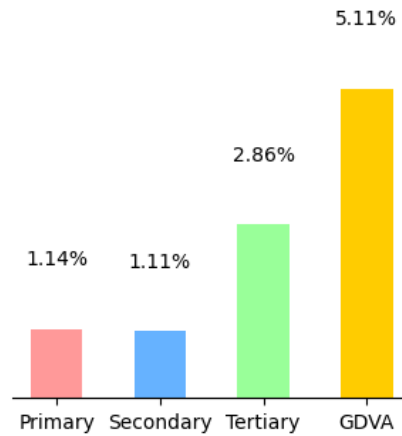
Budgam's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



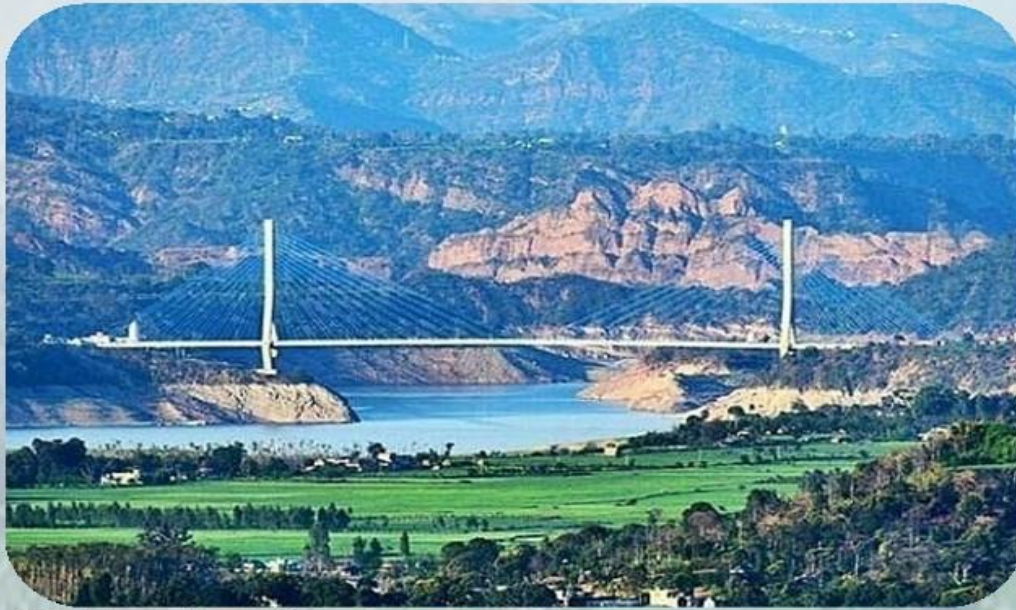
Budgam's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Budgam's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



7. DISTRICT KATHUA



KATHUA



KATHUA

DISTRICT KATHUA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It is believed that one Jodh Singh a famous Rajput of Andotra clan migrated from Hastinapur to Kathua nearly 2000 years ago and settled here. The three hamlets of Taraf Tajwal, Taraf Manjali and Taraf Bhajwal were established by his three sons Viz. Teju, Kindal and Bhaju. Their descendent are now called as Tajwalia, Bhajwalia and Khanwalia Rajputs of Andotra sub-caste. The conglomeration of these three hamlets was loosely called "KATHAI" in earlier times which with the passage of time came to be called as KATHUA.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the south-western part of the union territory, sharing borders with the neighbouring State of Punjab. It is located 32 degree 22' N Latitude and 75 degree 31' E Longitude. The topography of the district is characterized by a diverse landscape, including plains, hills, and rivers. The district experiences a wide range of temperatures throughout the year. The summer season is generally hot with temperatures ranging from 25°C to 40°C. It can get quite dry and dusty during this period. The monsoon season brings much-needed relief from the scorching heat. The district receives moderate to heavy rainfall during this time, which is essential for agriculture. Winters are cold, with temperatures dropping significantly. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 2502 square kilometres and ranks 6th in the UT in terms of its area.



DEMOGRAPHY

On the basis of census 2011 data, the population of district has been reported as 6.16 lakh, of which rural population constitutes 5.27 lakh and thus ranking 8th in the union territory in terms of its population. The literacy rate of the district has been recorded as 73.09% and sex ratio of 919.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
511	616	676	681

RESOURCE BASE

The district has a diverse resource base that contributes to its economy and livelihoods of its residents. The major resources of the district are as follows:

- a. Agriculture Resources:** The district has fertile soil supporting cultivation of variety of crops. In general, the soil is a mix of different types, including sandy, loamy and clayey soils. The Ravi River and its tributaries provide irrigation water which enhances agricultural productivity.
- b. Forests:** The district has a significant forest cover of 1331.32 Sq. Kms. Timber, firewood, and other non-timber forest products are obtained from these forests, supporting the local economy. They also support biodiversity and provide habitat for wildlife.
- c. Energy Resources:** The district has the potential for small hydropower projects due to the presence of rivers and streams. The Hydroelectric Power Project namely Sewa-III contributing to the regions energy needs is located in the district. Access to energy sources such as hydropower can drive industrial development and power infrastructure. The district is part of the UTs power grid, receiving electricity from the state's power generation and distribution systems.
- d. Human Resources:** The district occupies eighth position in terms of population as per census 2011 and the relative higher literacy rate in the district is highly influenced by the education culture in the adjoining states of Punjab and Delhi. The level of educational attainment may be one of the drivers of transformation of the local economy.
- e. Historical & Religious Sites:** The district has few historical and religious sites. The Billawar town is known for its rich cultural heritage and hosts the annual Billawar Festival. The district also homes several temples, including the famous Sukarala Mata Temple and Mahabilvakeshwar Temple. The historic town of Basohli is known for its miniature paintings and ancient temples. Other historical landmarks such as Jasrota Fort, Jasmergarh Fort also fall in the district.
- f. Infrastructure:** The district has an extensive road network and a railway line which is part of the Indian Railways network. The main railway station in the district connects it to major cities and towns in India thus making it easily accessible within and outside the UT for trade & travel purpose. Other infrastructural facilities supporting and catering the local economy are communication systems and utilities like electricity, water, sanitation.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is diverse supported by various economic activities with focus on agriculture, industry and service based sectors like banking, transport, trade etc. The district has a fertile agricultural land that conditions the cultivation of various crops. Main crops grown are wheat, paddy, maize, millets, oil seeds and vegetables including fruits like mango, lemon, walnut & stone fruits. Livestock rearing is another important economic activity undertaken in the district. In the recent years, industrial development has gained momentum in the district. The district is home to several small-scale industries, including agro-processing units, brick kilns, and some manufacturing units producing variety of goods like cotton yarn, pesticides, paint, textiles, cement, cricket bats etc. These industries contribute to local employment and economic development. The district economy is also supported by activities like extraction of timber, fuel-wood and other forest products. The district offers opportunities for tourism at

historical & religious sites which contributes to local economy as well.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Kathua i.e. GDDP at current prices, is estimated to be ₹11155.29 crore and GDDP at constant prices is estimated to be ₹ 6599.05 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district ranks 7th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and Per Capita Income with average annual income of ₹129879.

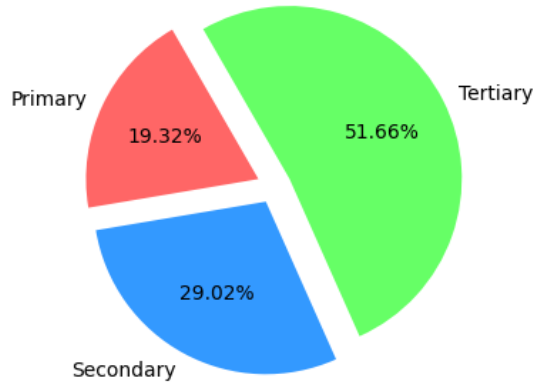
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Kathua district reveals that the primary sector contributes 19.32%, the secondary sector accounts for 29.02% and the service sector holds a share of 51.66%. In the primary sector, the key contributors are crops and livestock, while the secondary sector is primarily driven by manufacturing activities. The service sector is dominated by trade, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration, and other services. Although mining contribute on a smaller scale, it is an important local economic activity.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVA of J&K, district Kathua is estimated to account for about 5.07%, wherein the contribution of Primary sector is about 0.98%, secondary sector accounts for 1.47% and the service sector to account for 2.62%.

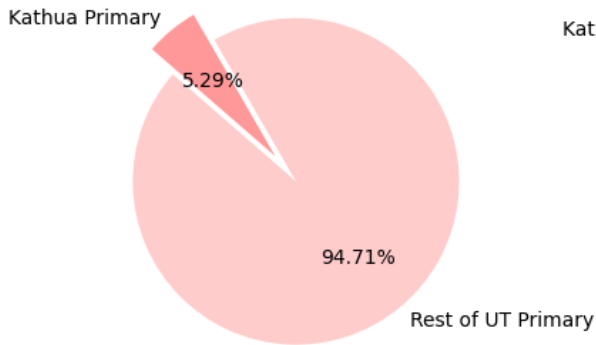
Table 17: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	198486	19.32
1.1	Crops	95414	9.29
1.2	Livestock	69786	6.79
1.3	Forestry and logging	26394	2.57
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2976	0.29
1.5	Mining and quarrying	3917	0.38
2	Secondary Sector	298059	29.02
2.1	Manufacturing	210237	20.47
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	49011	4.77
2.3	Construction	38811	3.78
3	Tertiary Sector	530632	51.66
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	85150	8.29
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	59028	5.75
3.3	Financial services	40135	3.91
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	119963	11.68
3.5	Public administration	120722	11.75
3.6	Other services	105635	10.28
4	GDVA at basic prices	1027178	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	88351	-
6	GDDP	1115529	-
7	Population ('000)	681	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	163925	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	129879	-

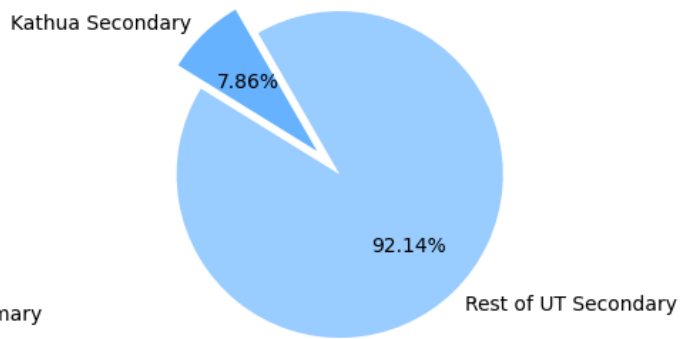
District Kathua's Sectoral Contribution



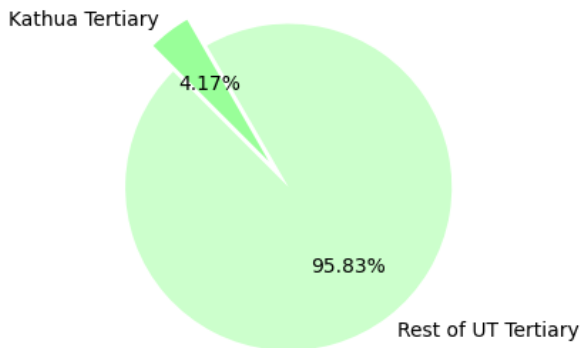
Kathua's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



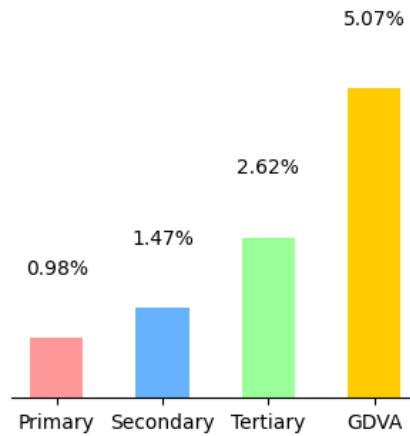
Kathua's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



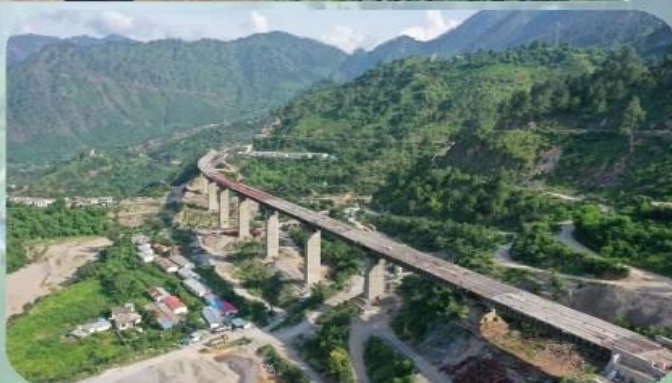
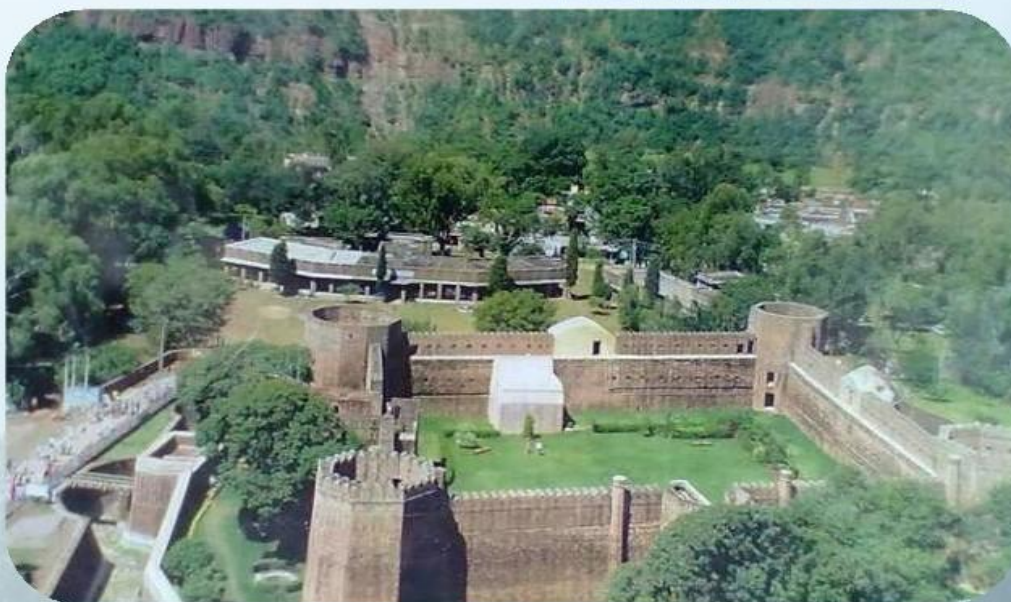
Kathua's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Kathua's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



8. DISTRICT UDHAMPUR



UDHAMPUR



UDHAMPUR

DISTRICT UDHAMPUR

BACKGROUND

The district has been named after the name of Udhampur town founded by Raja Udham Singh, the eldest son of Maharaja Gulab Singh who was the founder of Dogra Rule in Jammu and Kashmir. It serves as the Northern Command headquarters of the Indian Army. A Forward Base Support Unit (FBSU), which is an arm of the Indian Air force, is also situated here which operates out of the Udhampur Air Force Station. J&K largest police academy and training school is also located in the district.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the northern part of the Jammu region and is surrounded by the districts of Jammu, Reasi, and Ramban. It is located at 32 degree 55' N Latitude and 75 degree 08' E Longitude. The district is characterized by rugged terrain, with the Shivalik Range and the Trikuta Range of the Himalayas running through it. The district is generally classified as humid subtropical with summer mean temperatures ranging from 25°C to 40°C and winter mean temperatures ranging from 2°C to 18°C. The monsoon season brings moderate to heavy rainfall in the district. The geographical area of the district is approximately 2637 Sq. Kms which makes the district rank 4th in UT in terms of its area.



DEMOGRAPHY

On the basis of census 2011 data, the population of the district is recorded as 5.55 lakh with rural population of 4.47 lakh, thus the district ranks 10th in the union territory in terms of its population. The literacy rate of the district has been reported as 68.49% and sex ratio of 870.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
459	555	608	613

RESOURCE BASE

The district is bestowed with several natural gifts like forests, water resources, & fertile land.

- a. Forests:** The district has a significant portion of geographical area i.e. 1373.09 Sq. Kms under forest cover. These forests are the main sources of various valuable products like timber, fuel wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity and maintain ecological balance.
- b. Water Resources:** The district is drained by the mighty Tawi River and its tributaries. These water bodies provide water for irrigation for agricultural activities in the region.
- c. Fertile land:** The presence of different soil types and favourable climatic conditions offer opportunities for cultivation of various crops and fruits in the district.
- d. Tourist Destinations:** District Udhampur offers opportunities for tourism, with its scenic landscapes and historical sites. The Patnitop hill station, partly located in the district, attracts tourists for its picturesque views and adventure activities such as skiing and paragliding. Other tourist attractions include the Ramnagar Fort, Krimchi Temples, and Sudh Mahadev Temple etc. In recent years, efforts have been made to promote tourism in the district, given its natural beauty and historical significance.
- e. Energy Resources:** The Rivers in the district support small and medium-scale hydroelectric projects, contributing to the UT's energy resources. The district has small hydroelectric power projects namely Chenani I, II & III.
- f. Infrastructure:** The district has a well-established network of national and state highways. The district is also served by rail transport. The infrastructural facilities like telecommunication and utilities like electricity, water, sanitation etc. also have good penetration in the district. The availability of a strong infrastructure base is important for economic activities to prosper.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture & allied sector along with services sector are the main drivers of the district economy. Topography, quality of soil and climatic conditions allow the cultivation of crops like wheat, maize and vegetables. Livestock rearing, including dairy farming and poultry, is an essential aspect of district economy. Horticulture activities particularly cultivation of pear, mango and walnut, is another vital economic activity carried out in the district. Construction is another important economic activity that plays a significant role in the district economy.

Tourism industry contributes to the local economy through trade, hotels & restaurants, banking, travel agencies, entertainment, and transportation services. The district also serves as a haltage point and stopover for the travellers travelling from Jammu to Srinagar.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Udhampur (GDDP at current prices) is estimated to be ₹10591.90 crore and GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹6149.35 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district is estimated to rank 8th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and 4th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹146952, which is higher than the Per Capita Income at UT level.

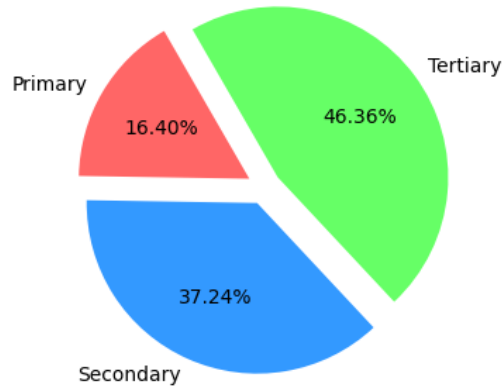
The sectoral share of GDDP, at current prices, in Udhampur district shows that primary sector contributes 16.40%, with key contributions from crops, livestock, and forestry; the secondary sector accounts for 37.24%, primarily driven by construction activities; and the service sector holds a share of 46.36%, with public administration and other services as its main drivers. Although hotels and restaurants are a minor contributor, they play a significant role in the district's economy.

District Udhampur contributes approximately 4.81% to the overall GSVA of the UT, with the primary sector accounting for 0.79%, the secondary sector contributing 1.79%, and the service sector representing 2.23%.

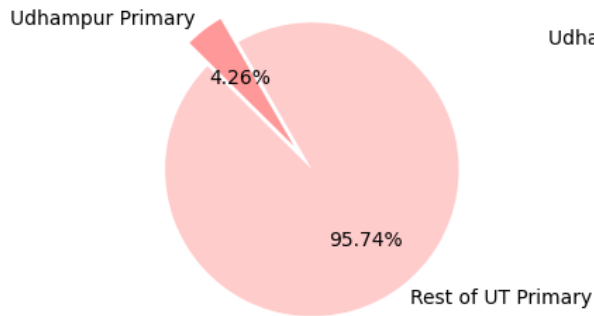
Table 18: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	159988	16.40
1.1	Crops	44239	4.54
1.2	Livestock	89453	9.17
1.3	Forestry and logging	23868	2.45
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1686	0.17
1.5	Mining and quarrying	740	0.08
2	Secondary Sector	363186	37.24
2.1	Manufacturing	27681	2.84
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	18750	1.92
2.3	Construction	316755	32.48
3	Tertiary Sector	452127	46.36
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	72648	7.45
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	49489	5.07
3.3	Financial services	29914	3.07
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	104172	10.68
3.5	Public administration	109497	11.23
3.6	Other services	86407	8.86
4	GDVA at basic prices	975301	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	83889	-
6	GDDP	1059190	-
7	Population ('000)	613	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	172861	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	146952	-

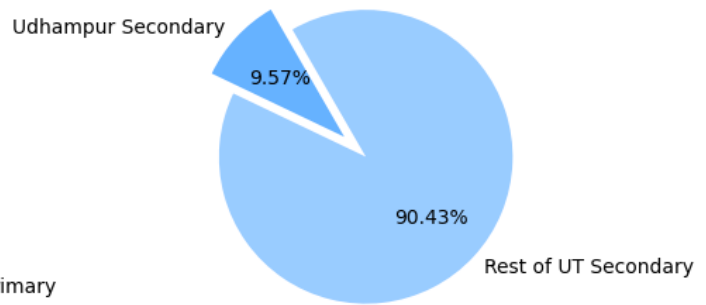
District Udhampur's Sectoral Contribution



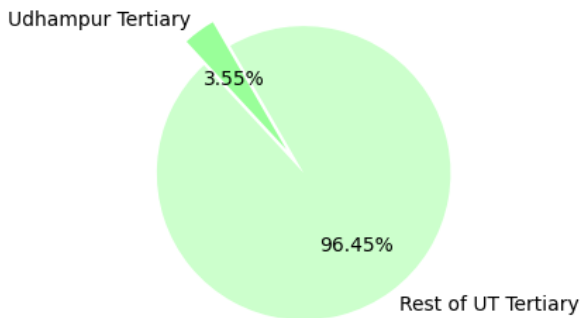
Udhampur's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



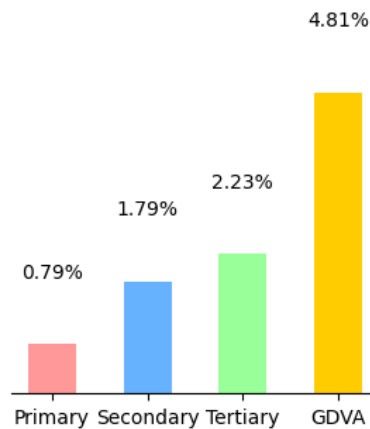
Udhampur's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Udhampur's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



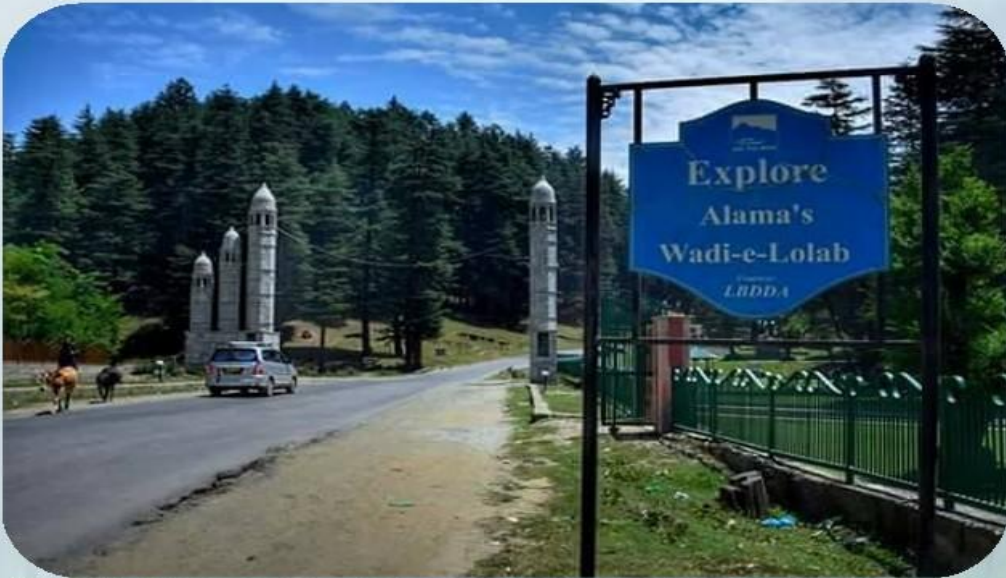
Udhampur's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



9. DISTRICT KUPWARA



KUPWARA



KUPWARA

DISTRICT KUPWARA

BACKGROUND

The district has been carved out from erstwhile district Baramulla in 1979. District Kupwara is full of scenic beauty, dense forests and rich wildlife which makes it significant from tourism and wildlife point of view. The district is bound by 170 kms of Line of actual control(LoC) in the north and there are three border pocket areas namely Macchil, Keran and Karnah located near Loc.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is located between Pir Panchal and Shams Bari mountain ranges. These mountain ranges have beautiful meadows and pastures which provide grazing ground for cattle and sheep. These mountain ranges are traversed by famous passes like Sadhna pass, Farkiyani Gali and Nagmarg Pass. These passes open into beautiful valleys of Karnah, Keran and Drawa areas. The district is located at 34 degree 01' N Latitude and 74 degree 15' E Longitude. It shares its borders with Bandipora and is bound by 170 Km line of actual control in the North while the southern portion is bound by district Baramulla. The district is situated at an average elevation of around 5,300 feet above sea level. The district experiences a subarctic climate due to its high altitude and proximity to the Himalayan region. Summers are relatively mild and pleasant with temperatures ranging from 15°C to 30°C. Winters are cold and harsh in Kupwara. The temperature can drop below freezing point and the district experiences snowfall during this period, especially in higher altitudes. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 2379 square kilometers and ranks 7th in UT in terms of area.



DEMOGRAPHY

According to 2011 census, the population of the district has been recorded as 8.70 lakh of which 7.66 lakh is rural; the district ranks 5th in terms of its population in J&K. Literacy rate of the district has been reported as 64.51% and a sex ratio of 835.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
650	870	959	966

RESOURCE BASE

The district is bestowed with diverse resources that contribute to its economic and ecological significance. Some of the important natural resources found in the district are:

- a. Forests and timber:** The district has a vast forest cover of approximately 1534.52 Sq. Kms comprising of best of conifer forests with Deodar, Pine and Fir as main species. The district is the main source of timber, fuel wood, and other forest products in the valley. Dense forests and rich wild life make it significant from tourism and wildlife point of view.
- b. Water Resources:** The district is endowed by nature with gushing waters, glittering springs, numerous perennial tributaries flowing from magnificent mountains; Rivers like Pohru, Mawar and Batmooji provide water for irrigation, and support aquaculture and fisheries. These water bodies have different varieties of fish like, Brown trout, Rainbow trout, Snow trout, Shuddgrun and Anyour.
- c. Soil:** The soil texture and topography coupled with climatic conditions of the district is mainly suitable for cultivation of various crops and fruits mainly walnuts.
- d. Minerals:** Kupwara has good reserves of minor minerals like sand, bajri and stones which are essential for construction industry.
- e. Tourist Attractions:** The district's beauty and scenic landscapes provide tremendous potential for tourism, however, it remained unexploited until now. The Lolab Valley, located in the district is known for its meadows, rivers and forests. The beautiful Bangus Valley and Kalaroos situated at a higher altitude are other scenic spots attracting some visitors. Dense forests and rich wild life makes it significant from tourism and wildlife point of view. The district is home to several spiritual and historical sites, including the shrine of Muqam Shah Wali.
- f. Human Resource:** Human capital being an important source of economic development and being fifth largest populous district in the UT makes it one of the important contributors in terms of human capital.
- g. Infrastructure:** Despite tough terrain, the district is served by a network of roads facilitating the movement of people and goods. Infrastructural facilities like telecommunication and utilities like electricity, water, sanitation has also made sound presence in the district. Availability of a strong infrastructure base is the sign of a healthy economy.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Numerous economic activities support the district's economy but agriculture & allied activities and services like banking & finance, health, education and public administration etc. play an important role in the district economy. Cultivation of paddy, maize, vegetables, apples and walnut are the main agricultural activities undertaken in the district. Kupwara is known as walnut district of Kashmir. Livestock rearing and fisheries is another important economic activity that supports local economy. Forestry and logging are the other major economic activities undertaken in the district which contribute the local economy significantly. With the formation of Lolab Bangus Drangyari Development Authority (LBDDA), the district has witnessed encouraging progress in terms of tourist inflow contributing to local economy.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Kupwara i.e. GDDP at current prices is estimated to be ₹9399.51 crore and GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹5096.11 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district ranks 9th in UT in terms of size of economy and is estimated to rank 20th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹77702.

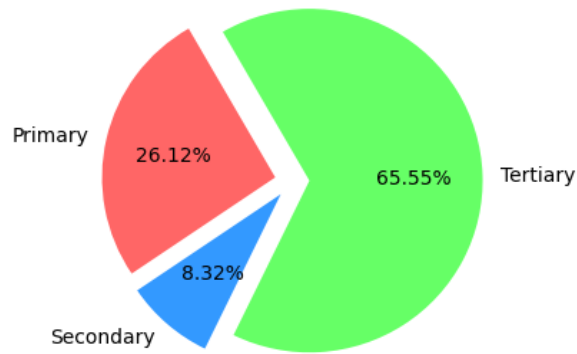
The sectoral share, at current prices of Kupwara district's GDDP shows the primary sector contributes 26.12%, with key contributions from crops, livestock, and forestry; the secondary sector accounts for 8.32%; and the service sector holds the largest share at 65.55%, driven by trade, ownership of dwellings, public administration, and other services. While fishing is a minor contributor, it plays a vital role in the local economy.

The sector-wise contribution of the district to overall GSVA of UT shows that Kupwara is estimated to account for about 4.27%, of which the contribution of Primary sector is about 1.12%, secondary sector accounts for 0.36% and the service sector 2.80%.

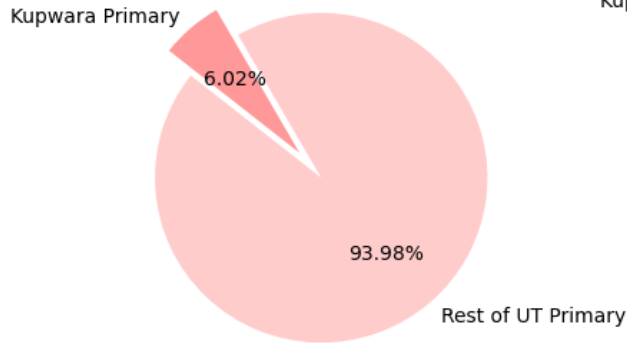
Table 19: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	226101	26.12
1.1	Crops	140629	16.25
1.2	Livestock	55150	6.37
1.3	Forestry and logging	26640	3.08
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2854	0.33
1.5	Mining and quarrying	827	0.10
2	Secondary Sector	72050	8.32
2.1	Manufacturing	26356	3.05
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	14414	1.67
2.3	Construction	31279	3.61
3	Tertiary Sector	567356	65.55
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	87444	10.10
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	36211	4.18
3.3	Financial services	17051	1.97
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	161033	18.61
3.5	Public administration	151997	17.56
3.6	Other services	113619	13.13
4	GDVA at basic prices	865506	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	74445	-
6	GDDP	939951	-
7	Population ('000)	966	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	97317	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	77702	-

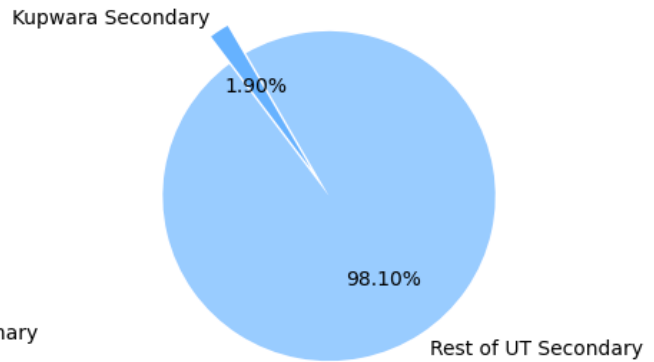
District Kupwara's Sectoral Contribution



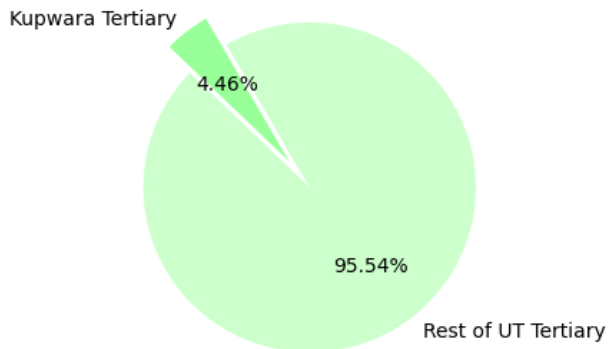
Kupwara's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



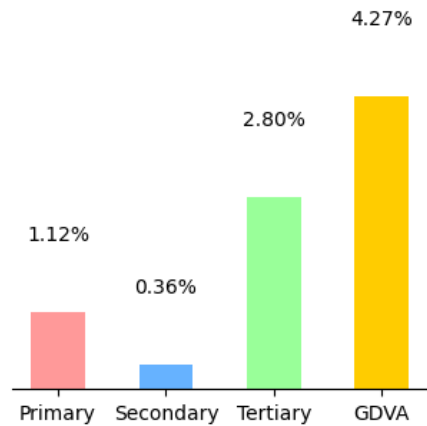
Kupwara's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Kupwara's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Kupwara's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



10. DISTRICT RAJOURI



RAJOURI



RAJOURI

DISTRIC RAJOURI

BACKGROUND

The origin of the name "Rajouri" is believed to have been derived from the combination of two words: "Raja" which means a king or ruler and "Vari" which means a settlement or place in the local language. Rajouri, then known as Rajapuri – 'the land of Kings' – finds its mention in the travelogue of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang who visited the town in 632 A.D. and described it as a part of Kashmiri dominion.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is in the western part of the J&K and is located 33 degree 22' N Latitude and 74 degree 18' E Longitude. The district shares its borders with Pakistan occupied Kashmir to the west, Poonch to its north, Reasi to the east and Jammu district to its south. It laps in the Pir Panjal Range of the Himalayas characterized by mountainous terrain having maximum altitude of 4535 meters in Dhakiar-rupri area on the Pir Panjal Range, the south-western flank of which forms the northern periphery of the area, whereas the Sivalik and murree hills from the southern part of the area. Typically the district experiences a temperate climate with four distinct seasons. Summers are generally warm with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 35°C. Winters can be cold with temperatures dropping just above freezing. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 2630 Sq. Kms and it ranks 5th in the union territory in terms of its area.



DEMOGRAPHY

As per census 2011, the district has a population of 6.42 lakhs of which 5.9 Lakhs is rural and it ranks 7th in terms of its population in the UT. The literacy rate of the district has been recorded as 68.17% and a sex ratio of 860.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
483	642	708	713

RESOURCE BASE

Natural resources are the life-line of economies and are as much essential for economies as air to humans. These resources form the basis of economic development and without their existence human life will not sustain. Some important natural resources found in the district:-

- a. Forests:** Rajouri has significant forest cover of 1232.39 Sq. Kms comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests are valuable natural resources for timber, fuel-wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance.
- b. Water Resources:** Tributary of River Chenab, Ans are the main sources of irrigation in the district.
- c. Soil Health:** Soil texture and climatic conditions support cultivation of variety of crops like wheat, maize and vegetables and various fruits.
- d. Minerals:** Regions with rich deposits of minerals and metals can benefit from mining and related industries. Rajouri has reserves of coal and it is the only district in J&K where coal is being mined. The main coal sites of the district are Kalakote, Methka, Moghla, and Chokkar. It is of semi-anthracite type having fixed carbon percentage from 79 to 80, which is related to Himalayan.
- e. Tourist Destinations:** The district homes some important sites of historical significance, attracting tourists from different parts of the country. Some popular tourist attractions include the famous shrine of Shahdra Sharif, the historic fort of Rajouri, the Chingus Fort, and the scenic beauty of Thanna Mandi and Dhanidar.
- f. Human Resource:** Being seventh largest populous and sixth literate district in the UT makes it one of the important districts in terms of human capital.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The wheels of the district economy are mainly driven by agriculture & allied activities and service sectors. Besides agriculture proper, horticulture, particularly cultivation of orange, pear and walnut are other nature based economic activities undertaken in the district. Animal husbandry/livestock rearing is other significant area of the local economy. Being rich in forest resources, forestry & logging and forest-based industries are other sources of income generation. Within service sector tourism plays an important role in the local economy.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Rajouri i.e. GDDP at current prices, is estimated to be ₹7546.85 crore whereas GDDP at constant prices is estimated to be ₹4444.91 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district ranks 10th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and 19th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹86115.

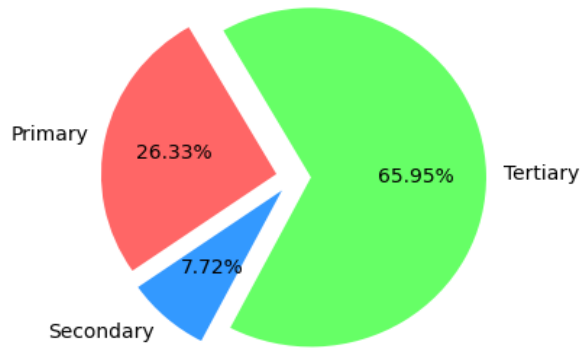
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Rajouri district shows that the primary sector contributes 26.33%, with key contributions from crops, livestock, and forestry; the secondary sector accounts for 7.72%; and the service sector dominates with a 65.95% share, driven primarily by public administration, ownership of dwellings, and other services.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVA of UT, district Rajouri is estimated to account for about 3.43%, wherein the contribution of Primary sector is about 0.90%, secondary sector accounts for 0.26% and the service sector 2.26%.

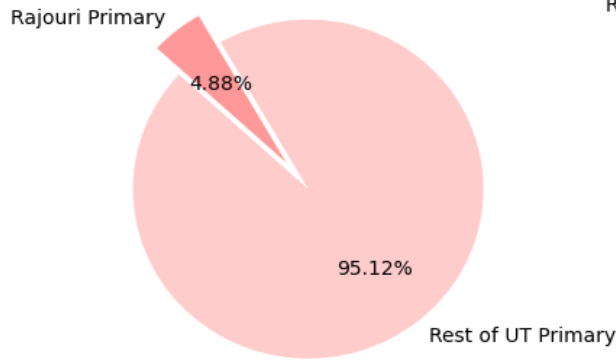
Table 20: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	182963	26.33
1.1	Crops	70178	10.10
1.2	Livestock	81179	11.68
1.3	Forestry and logging	27459	3.95
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2368	0.34
1.5	Mining and quarrying	1779	0.26
2	Secondary Sector	53646	7.72
2.1	Manufacturing	23084	3.32
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	20045	2.88
2.3	Construction	10517	1.51
3	Tertiary Sector	458304	65.95
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	58421	8.41
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	35023	5.04
3.3	Financial services	27327	3.93
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	125273	18.03
3.5	Public administration	116351	16.74
3.6	Other services	95910	13.80
4	GDVA at basic prices	694913	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	59772	-
6	GDDP	754685	-
7	Population ('000)	713	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	105895	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	86115	-

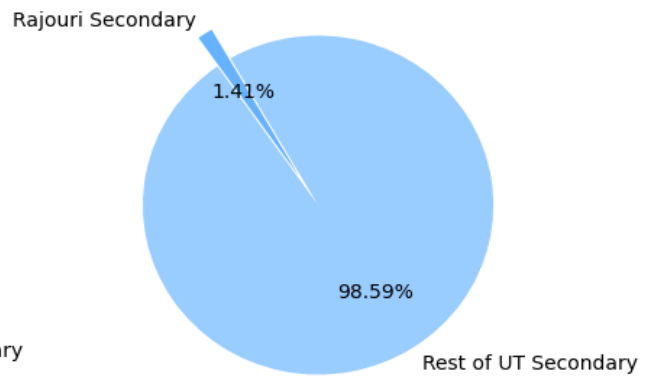
District Rajouri's Sectoral Contribution



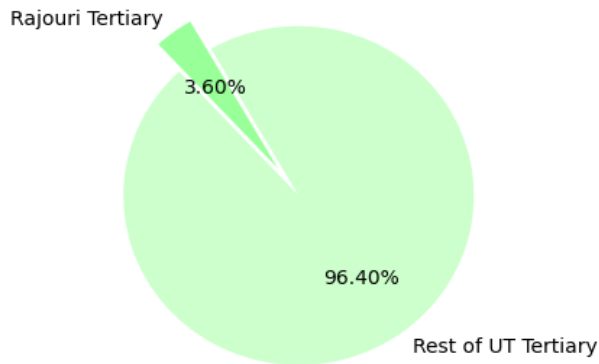
Rajouri's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



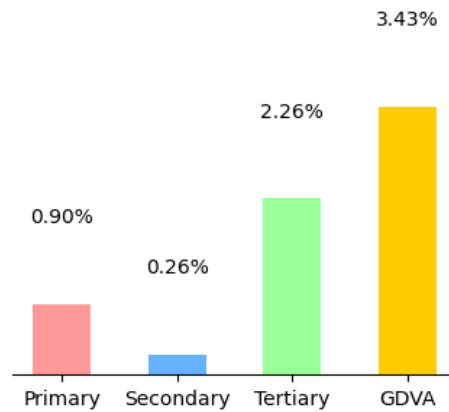
Rajouri's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Rajouri's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Rajouri's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



11. DISTRICT POONCH



POONCH



POONCH

DISTRICT POONCH

BACKGROUND

District Poonch known as the city of Seven Lakes derives its name from Poonch town and it has witnessed many historical eras. In the 6th Century AD, Chinese traveler Huien Tsang passed through Poonch. He wrote that Poonch was famous for horses. Around 850 AD, Poonch became a sovereign state when Mr. Nar, a horse trader declared himself Raja of Poonch. In 1596 AD the district became part of Mughal Empire. Maharaja Ranjeet Singh captured state of Poonch in 1819 and ruled over it till 1950.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the western part of the Jammu region, and is bordered by Kulgam and Shopian districts in the east; Rajouri to the south and Baramulla district to the north and Pakistan occupied Kashmir to the west. It is located 33 degree 25' N Latitude and 73 degree 58' E Longitude. The district is characterized by rugged terrain, including hills, mountains in the north and gentle slopes and plains in the south. The climate in the district can be broadly characterized as temperate, with distinct seasons. The summer season is generally mild and pleasant, with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 35°C. The district experiences the monsoon season, bringing moderate to heavy rainfall. The monsoon showers are essential for agriculture and replenishing water sources in the region. The winter season can be cold, with temperatures often dropping below freezing point. The average winter temperatures range from 2°C to 10°C. The higher reaches of the district may experience snowfall during this season. On the basis of census 2011, the total geographical area of the district is approximately 1674 square kilometers and it ranks 11th in the UT in terms of its area. However, as per India State of Forest Report 2021, the district has a shape file area of 4244 square kilometres.



DEMOGRAPHY

The district ranks eleventh in the union territory in terms of its population of 4.77 lakh of which 4.38 lakh is rural and it ranks 11th in terms of its population in the union territory. The literacy rate of the district has been reported as 66.74% and sex ratio of 892 as per census 2011.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
372	477	524	528

RESOURCE BASE

Owing to constraints like geographical location, economic development and environment challenges the district has a less resource base. Some of the vital natural resources found in the district include:

- a. Forests:** The district has significant forest cover of 2048.73 Sq. Kms (ISFR, 2021) comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests are valuable natural resources for timber, fuel-wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, fodder for livestock and contribute to ecological balance.
- b. Agriculture Resources:** Poonch River is the major water body in the district that provides water for irrigation for agricultural activities in the district. The district has small pieces of cultivable land and the topography, soil quality and climatic conditions support cultivation of variety of crops.
- c. Human Resource:** Being 7th literate district in the UT, it has managed to strengthen its economic position which inter-alia rests on the development of human capital.
- d. Places of Significance:** The district offers opportunities for tourism, with its natural beauty and historical sites. The district is known for its scenic landscapes, including the picturesque Surankote, Loran & Sawjian Valleys, Poonch Fort, Noorichhamb waterfall and the Mughal Road, an ancient trade route. The district is also popular among pilgrims, as it is home to several revered shrines, including the famous Buddha Amaranth Temple, Ziarat Sain Baba Miran Baksh, Ziarat Chhote Shah and Gurudawara Nangali Sahib.
- e. Infrastructure:** The district is connected by road network and additionally, it is also connected to Kashmir valley through Mughal Road. Communication, electricity, water, and sanitation are other infrastructural facilities available in the district.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is primarily agrarian in character with main occupation of the people being agriculture proper and livestock rearing which are usually carried out in a pastoral-agrarian economy. The main crops cultivated in the district are wheat and maize; fruits like walnuts are also grown in the district. Construction activities and forestry and logging are other sources of income and employment generation in the district. Small-scale Cross LOC trade via Chakkan-da-Bagh LOC Trade Centre has also helped in the expansion of local economy.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Poonch (GDDP at current prices) is estimated to be ₹6696.94 crore and GDDP at constant prices is estimated to be ₹3852.91 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district is estimated to rank 11th in the UT in terms of size of economy and 16th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹105662.

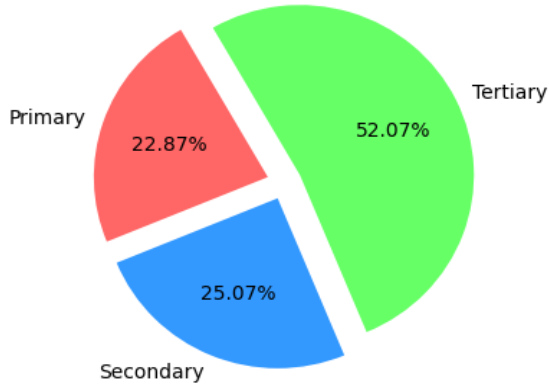
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in district Poonch shows that the primary sector contributes 22.87%, with key contributions from crops, livestock, and forestry; the secondary sector accounts for 25.07%, largely driven by construction activities; and the service sector holds the largest share at 52.07%, with major contributors including public administration, ownership of dwellings, professional services, and other services.

The sectoral contribution of district Poonch to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Jammu and Kashmir is estimated at approximately 3.04%. Within this, the primary sector contributes around 0.70%, the secondary sector accounts for 0.76%, and the service sector makes up 1.58%.

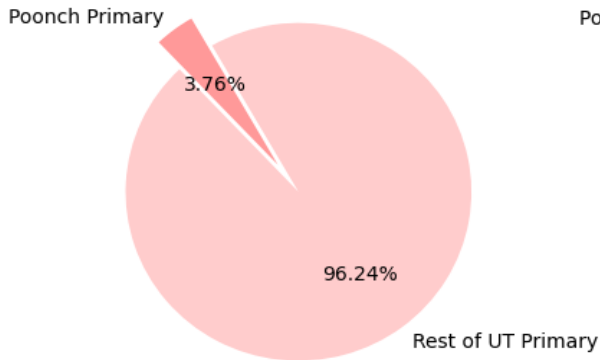
Table 21: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	141001	22.87
1.1	Crops	59668	9.68
1.2	Livestock	61143	9.92
1.3	Forestry and logging	17877	2.90
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1306	0.21
1.5	Mining and quarrying	1008	0.16
2	Secondary Sector	154567	25.07
2.1	Manufacturing	16927	2.74
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	13365	2.17
2.3	Construction	124276	20.15
3	Tertiary Sector	321084	52.07
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	42162	6.84
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	24393	3.96
3.3	Financial services	16144	2.62
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	89321	14.48
3.5	Public administration	85052	13.79
3.6	Other services	64013	10.38
4	GDVA at basic prices	616653	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	53041	-
6	GDDP	669694	-
7	Population ('000)	528	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	126841	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	105662	-

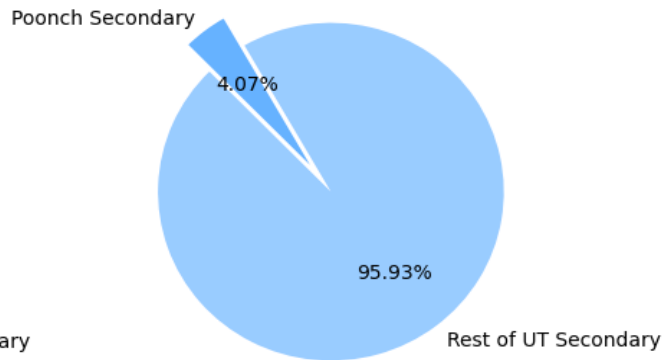
District Poonch's Sectoral Contribution



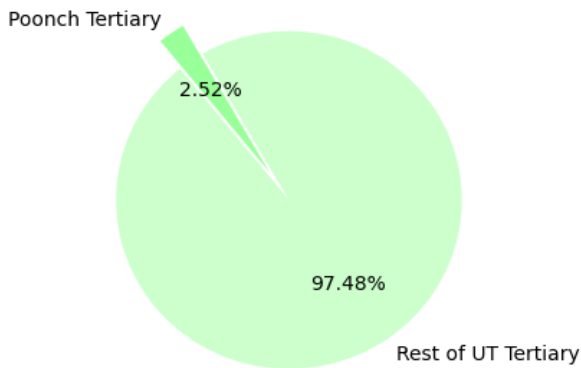
Poonch's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



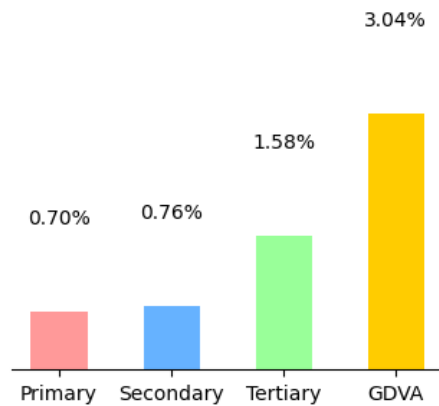
Poonch's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Poonch's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Poonch's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



12. DISTRICT SAMBA



SAMBA



SAMBA

DISTRICT SAMBA

BACKGROUND

It is said that Samba was principally established around in 1400 A.D. As per folklore, Malh Dev, the younger son of Rai Saidu of Lakhanpur was the founder of Samba, who married into the family of Ghotar a local tribesman. After his marriage he stayed at Samba and made himself the master of the tract with Samba as its capital. Samba ultimately came under the supremacy of Jammu, during the period of Hari Dev in 1816 AD. In 1822, Suchet Singh younger brother of Raja Gulab Singh was made the Raja of Bandralta and Samba.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is in the southern part of the Jammu Division and is located 32 degree 34' N Latitude and 75 degree 07' E Longitude. It is situated between the mighty Himalayas in the north and the plains of Punjab in the south. The topography of the district includes fertile plains and some hilly areas due to the presence of Shivalik hills in the south-eastern part of the district. The climate of the district, being located in the sub-tropical zone, is hot and dry in summer and cool in winter. During the summer months, temperatures can reach high levels, with average highs around 35-40°C. Monsoon season occurs from July to September, bringing heavy rainfall to the region. The winter season can be quite cold, with temperatures dropping to around 4-7°C on an average. The geographical area of the district is approximately 904 Sq. Kms and ranks 16th in the union territory in terms of its area.



DEMOGRAPHY

As per census 2011 records, the district has a population of 3.19 Lakh of which 2.65 lakh belongs to rural areas and it ranks 15th in terms of its population in the union territory. The literacy rate of the district has been reported as 81.41% and a sex ratio of 886.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
272	319	344	347

RESOURCE BASE

Samba district is endowed with diverse natural resources that contribute to its economic significance. Some of the essential resources found in the district include:

- a. Fertile Soil:** The district is bestowed with fertile plains and favourable climatic conditions which supports cultivation of a variety of crops and fruits.
- b. Forest Resources:** The district with a forest cover of 331.45 Sq. Kms is rich in timber, medicinal plants, and other non-timber forest products.
- c. Water Resources:** Basantar River is the major water body in the district that provides water for irrigation and supports agricultural activities in the region.
- d. Places of Significance:** The district offers a few tourist attractions for visitors. Some of the notable places include the ancient Nandini Wildlife Sanctuary, the historic Narsingh Devta Temple, the Utterbehani, Baba Sidh Gorla Shrine, Chichi Mata etc.
- e. Infrastructure:** The district is connected by a network of roads and highway and also by railway line facilitating the movement of people and goods within and outside the district. Other infrastructural facilities available in the district are communication systems and utilities like electricity, water, sanitation.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economic landscape of the district is identified by agriculture and industrial activities. Services like trade, transport and banking & finance also play an important role. The district is now known for industrial activities as it has witnessed a significant growth in small and medium-scale industries. The main manufacturing items produced in the district are soft drinks, processed food items, textiles, cast iron, pharmaceuticals, paint etc. which are traded within the district and beyond and contribute to local economic and employment in the district. It is home to several industrial complexes. The main industrial clusters are Samba Industrial Estate, Phase-I and Phase-II, and the Samba Industrial Growth Centre. Cultivation of paddy, wheat and fruits like mango, orange are the main agricultural activities undertaken in the district. Extraction of minor minerals like sand, Nallah-mukh, bajri etc. is one of the main economic activities contributing to its economy.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Samba, measured by GDDP at current prices is estimated to be ₹6589.03 crore and GDDP at constant prices is estimated to be ₹4264.01 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district ranks 12th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and 3rd in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹151045, which is higher than the Per Capita Income at UT level.

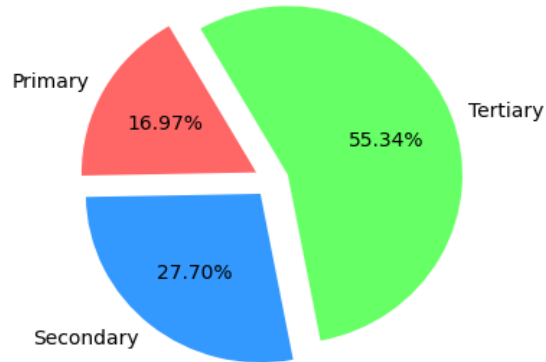
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Samba district shows that primary sector contributes 16.97%, the secondary sector accounts for 27.70%, and the service sector holds the largest share at 55.34%. Within the primary sector, the main contributors are crops and livestock. The secondary sector is primarily driven by industrial-manufacturing activities, while the service sector is mainly fuelled by public administration and other services. Although a minor contributor, mining plays a significant role in the local economy.

District Samba is estimated to contribute approximately 2.99% to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Jammu & Kashmir, with the primary sector contributing 0.51%, the secondary sector accounting for 0.83%, and the service sector contributing 1.66%.

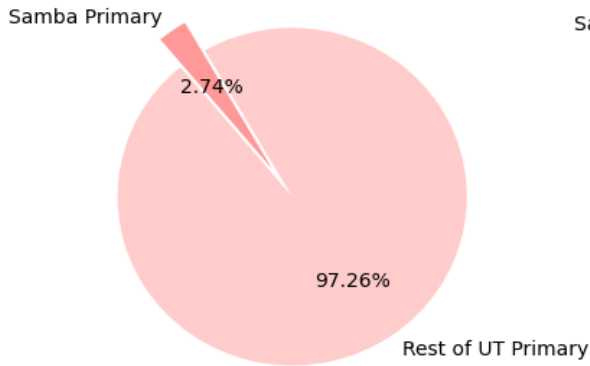
Table 22: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	102945	16.97
1.1	Crops	48974	8.07
1.2	Livestock	31396	5.17
1.3	Forestry and logging	8721	1.44
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1094	0.18
1.5	Mining and quarrying	12761	2.10
2	Secondary Sector	168043	27.70
2.1	Manufacturing	113114	18.64
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	18907	3.12
2.3	Construction	36022	5.94
3	Tertiary Sector	335730	55.34
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	67939	11.20
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	42812	7.06
3.3	Financial services	31140	5.13
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	64131	10.57
3.5	Public administration	74544	12.29
3.6	Other services	55164	9.09
4	GDVA at basic prices	606717	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	52186	-
6	GDDP	658903	-
7	Population ('000)	347	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	190088	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	151045	-

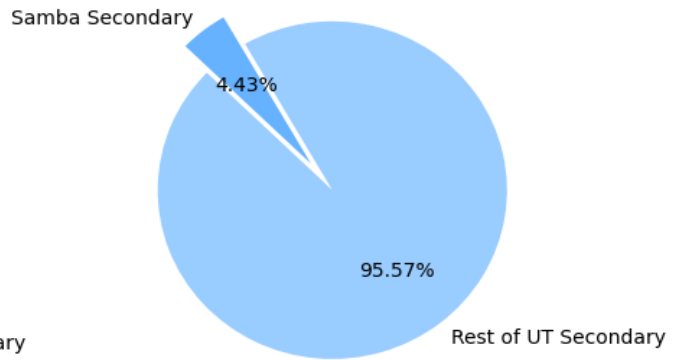
District Samba's Sectoral Contribution



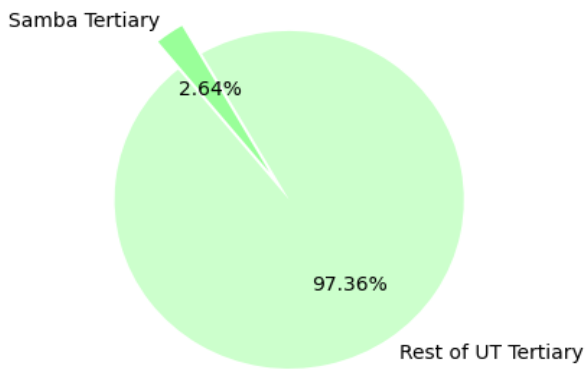
Samba's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



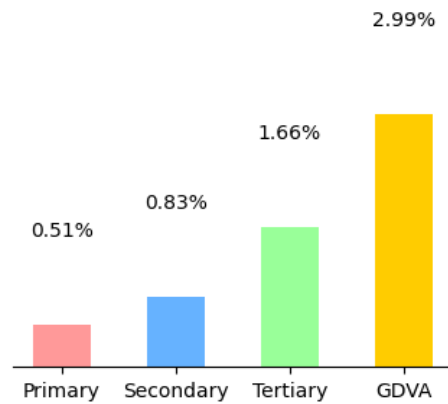
Samba's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Samba's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Samba's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



13. DISTRICT KULGAM



KULGAM



KULGAM

DISTRICT KULGAM

BACKGROUND

Tazkira Sadat-i-Simanania, compiled by 13th-century scholar and poet Swaleh Reshi, gives the name of place as “Shampora”. Syed Hussain Simnani later renamed it “Kulgam” (kul for ‘clan’ and gam for ‘village’ in Sanskrit). Simnani is said to have invited Hazrat Amir Kabir Mir Hamdani to Kashmir with poets including Sheikh Noor-ud-din Noorani and Lal Ded. The area had been a hunting place for Mughal emperors and Dogra rulers, especially for Shahanshah Shah Jehan, who laid the Chinarbagh, and Maharaja Hari Singh, who discovered the virgin potential of sanctuary at Kutbal. The district is the birthplace of Sheikh Noor-ud-din Noorani, the founder of the Rishi order and of the forefathers of Allama Iqbal.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the south-western part of the Kashmir Valley, bordered by the districts of Shopian, Anantnag, and Pulwama. It is located 33 degree 38’ N Latitude and 75 degree 01’ E Longitude. The district is known for its scenic landscapes, including mountains, forests, and lakes. The climate of the district is generally pleasant in summer, with temperatures ranging from 15°C to 30°C. The district experiences the monsoon season, bringing moderate to heavy rainfall. The monsoon showers are essential for agriculture and replenishing water sources in the region. The winter season often remains cold, with temperatures often dropping below freezing point. The average winter temperatures range from 0°C to 10°C. The higher reaches of the district experience snowfall during this season. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 410 square kilometers and it ranks 17th in the union territory in terms of its area.



DEMOGRAPHY

As per the census 2011, the population of the district has been recorded as 4.24 lakhs of which 3.44 lakhs is rural which makes the district rank 12th in the UT in terms of size of its population. The district has a literacy rate of 59.23% and sex ratio of 951.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
394	424	463	466

RESOURCE BASE

The constraints like geographical location, economic development and environment challenges are the main reasons for having less resource base. Some of the vital natural resources found in the district include:

- a. Agriculture Resources:** The soil composition and the climatic conditions support cultivation of variety of crops and fruits. The lower portion of district is situated on the banks of Kaval, offshoot of river Vashov which irrigates the fertile soil for agricultural activities. Kulgam has been considered as "Rice-Bowl of Kashmir"
- b. Forests:** The district has a significant forest cover of 389.49 Sq. Kms. comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests are valuable natural resources for timber, fire wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance.
- c. Tourist Destinations:** The district offers opportunities for tourism, with its natural beauty and historical sites. The Aharbal Waterfall and Kousarnag Lake, known for their scenic beauty, are major tourist attractions in the district.
- d. Infrastructure:** The district is connected by road network and communication systems and utilities like electricity, water, and sanitation are also available in the district.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is primarily agrarian, with agriculture & allied activities being the main occupation of the people. The fertile land and climatic conditions support the cultivation of various crops mainly paddy, maize and vegetables. Horticulture, particularly the cultivation of apple, pear and walnut is also an important activity of the local economy. The livelihood of people is also dependent on livestock rearing, fishing & aquaculture and traditional handicraft works. Tourism has emerged as another area of interest as tourist rush to Aharbal Waterfall and Kousarnag Lake also contributes to the local economy of the district.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Kulgam (GDDP at current prices) is estimated to be ₹6253.19 crore and the GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹3299.43 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). Kulgam is estimated to rank 13th in the UT in terms of size of economy and 14th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹106555.

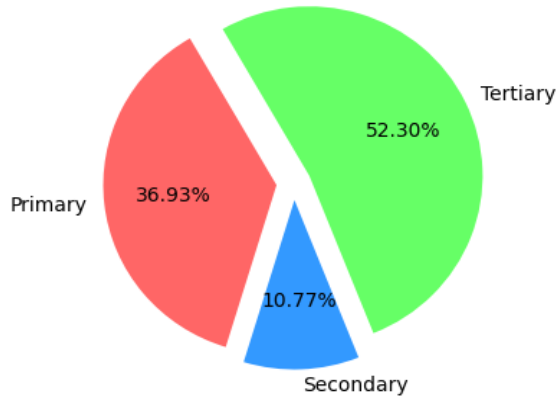
At current prices, the sectoral share of Kulgam district's GDDP is distributed as follows: the primary sector contributes 36.93%, the secondary sector accounts for 10.77%, and the service sector dominates with a 52.30% share. Key contributors in the primary sector include crops like apple, livestock. The services sector is mainly driven by ownership of dwellings, public administration. Although a smaller contributor, fisheries remain a vital part of the local economy.

District Kulgam contributes approximately 2.84% to the gross value-added estimates of Jammu and Kashmir. This includes a 1.05% contribution from the primary sector, 0.31% from the secondary sector, and 1.49% from the service sector.

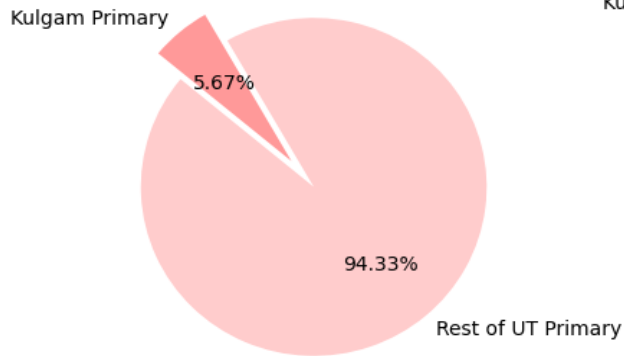
Table 23: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	212645	36.93
1.1	Crops	150094	26.07
1.2	Livestock	50215	8.72
1.3	Forestry and logging	6789	1.18
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	3160	0.55
1.5	Mining and quarrying	2386	0.41
2	Secondary Sector	62023	10.77
2.1	Manufacturing	16862	2.93
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	18460	3.21
2.3	Construction	26700	4.64
3	Tertiary Sector	301125	52.30
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	58622	10.18
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	30068	5.22
3.3	Financial services	12228	2.12
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	78845	13.69
3.5	Public administration	69021	11.99
3.6	Other services	52342	9.09
4	GDVA at basic prices	575793	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	49526	-
6	GDDP	625319	-
7	Population ('000)	466	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	134193	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	106555	-

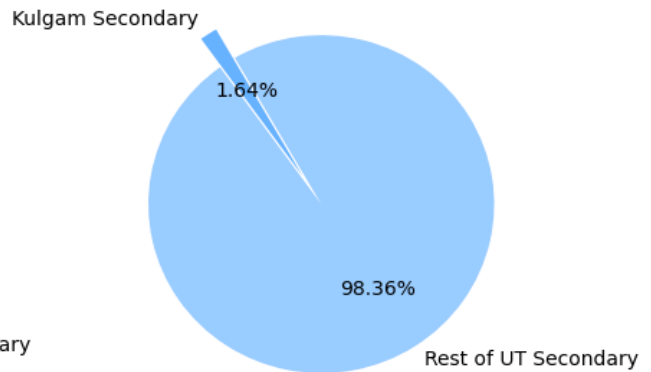
District Kulgam's Sectoral Contribution



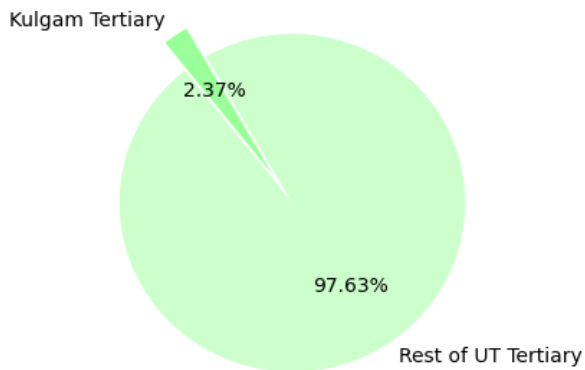
Kulgam's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



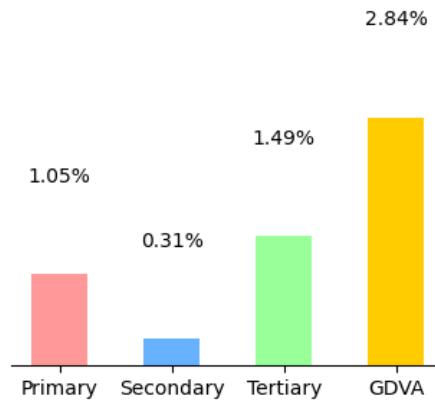
Kulgam's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Kulgam's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Kulgam's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



14. DISTRICT REASI



REASI



REASI

DISTRICT REASI

BACKGROUND

In the eighth century, Reasi was a part of the Bhimgarh state established by Bhim Dev. The name Reasi is derived from the town's old name "Rasyal". The erstwhile Bhimgarh State, which is now called Reasi, was established by Bhim Dev in the 8th Century AD.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the central part of the Jammu region, bordered by the districts of Udhampur, Ramban, Rajouri, and Jammu. It is located 33 degree 04' N Latitude and 74 degree 49' E Longitude. The district is characterized by a hilly terrain, with the Shivalik Range of the Himalayas running through it. The district has a temperate climate with distinct seasons. Summers in are generally hot and can be quite dry. Temperatures during this period often range from 25°C to 40°C. It is the hottest time of the year, and the region may experience occasional heat waves. The monsoon season brings rainfall to the region, providing relief from the scorching heat of summer. The monsoon months usually receive moderate to heavy rainfall, which helps in replenishing water sources and nourishing the vegetation. Winters in are cold, with temperatures ranging from around 0°C to 15°C and the higher elevations of the district may experience light snowfall. The geographical area of the district is approximately 1719 square kilometers and it ranks 10th in the union territory in terms of its area.



DEMOGRAPHY

According to census 2011, the population of the district has been recorded as 3.15 lakhs of which 2.88 lakh is rural. The district ranks 16th in the UT in terms of its population size. The literacy rate of the district has been reported as 58.15% and a sex ratio of 890.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
247	315	351	353

RESOURCE BASE

The district being mountainous in character and having significant forest cover is abundant in water resources, minerals and green treasure. These natural resources are given as under:

- a. Agriculture Resources:** The fertile soil and climatic conditions support cultivation of variety of crops and fruits. Chenab River is the main water body in the district. The River along-with its tributaries traverses the district land providing water for irrigation and other economic and social needs. These water bodies provide water for irrigation, supporting agricultural activities and hydroelectric power generation in the region.
- b. Energy Resources:** The UT's largest power project viz. Salal Hydroelectric Power Project is located in the district contributing to the region's energy needs. Access to energy sources such as hydropower can drive industrial development and power infrastructure.
- c. Forests:** The district has significant forest cover of 1035.70 Sq. Kms. These forests are abundant in coniferous and deciduous trees and provide timber, fuel wood, and non-timber forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance.
- d. Minerals:** Mining of few minor minerals is being undertaken and huge reserves of Lithium have been found recently in the district which will further supplement the local economy and employment in future.
- e. Tourism Attractions:** The district is renowned for Mata Vaishno Devi and Shivkhori shrines, the major pilgrimage sites for Hindus attracting millions of pilgrims every year. The district also has natural beauty and scenic spots, including the Bhimgarh Fort Reasi, Siar Baba Waterfall and Baba Dhansar. Adventure enthusiasts can engage in activities like trekking and rock climbing in the hilly terrain.
- f. Infrastructure:** The district is connected through a network of roads and also by railway line; communication system, utility services like water, electricity and sanitation are also available in the district.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is primarily agrarian with agriculture & allied activities being the main occupation for a significant chunk of the population. The district's agriculture profile shows main crops grown in the district are wheat and maize; fruits like oranges, walnuts and pear are also an important aspect of the district economy. Livestock raising (milk production), fisheries is another important economic activity undertaken in the district. Mahseer fishing activity is being carried out in the waters of Salal Dam located in the district. Extraction of minor minerals like sand, Nallah-mukh, bajri etc., is another economic activity significantly contributing to the local economy. Forestry & logging is another significant economic activity carried out in the district. Pilgrimage tourism is a significant economic activity realized in the district and has boosted the local economy both in terms of employment and income.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Reasi (GDDP at current prices) is estimated to be ₹5721.89 crore and the GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹3419.16 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district ranks 14th in the UT as per size of its economy and 8th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹126955.

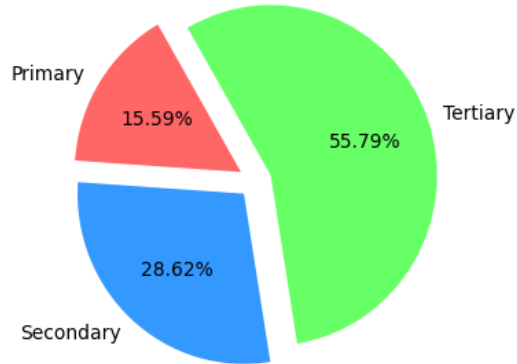
At current prices, the sectoral share of Reasi district's GDDP shows that primary sector contributes 15.59%, the secondary sector 28.62%, and the service sector leads with 55.79%. Key contributors to the primary sector include livestock and forestry & logging, while electricity drives the secondary sector. In the service sector, public administration, ownership of dwellings, and hotels & restaurants are the main contributors. Although a smaller contributor, mining remains a vital part of the local economy.

In the sector-wise contribution to the gross value-added estimates of J&K, Reasi district is estimated to contribute approximately 2.60%. Within this, the primary sector contributes around 0.41%, the secondary sector accounts for 0.74%, and the service sector makes up 1.45%.

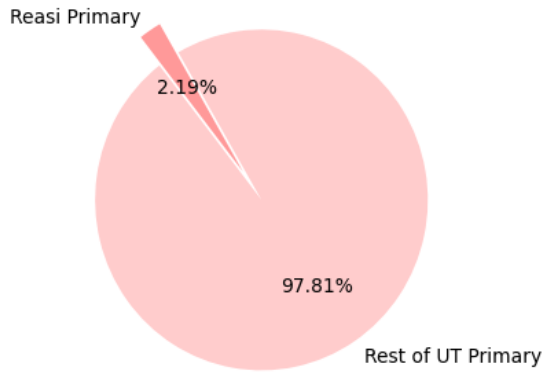
Table 24: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	82145	15.59
1.1	Crops	19678	3.73
1.2	Livestock	40896	7.76
1.3	Forestry and logging	15354	2.91
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1195	0.23
1.5	Mining and quarrying	5022	0.95
2	Secondary Sector	150799	28.62
2.1	Manufacturing	7308	1.39
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	119228	22.63
2.3	Construction	24263	4.61
3	Tertiary Sector	293928	55.79
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	68550	13.01
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	23144	4.39
3.3	Financial services	13224	2.51
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	62623	11.89
3.5	Public administration	81848	15.53
3.6	Other services	44539	8.45
4	GDVA at basic prices	526871	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	45318	-
6	GDDP	572189	-
7	Population ('000)	353	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	161997	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	126955	-

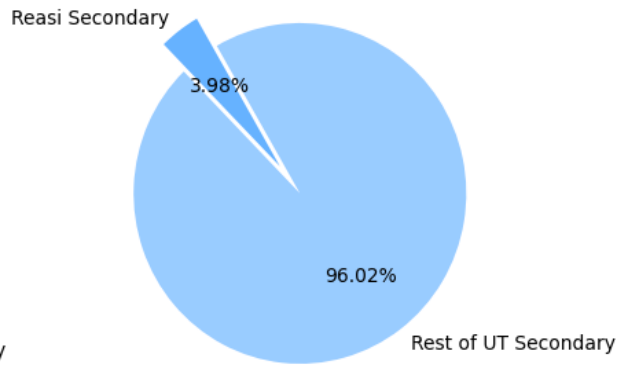
District Reasi's Sectoral Contribution



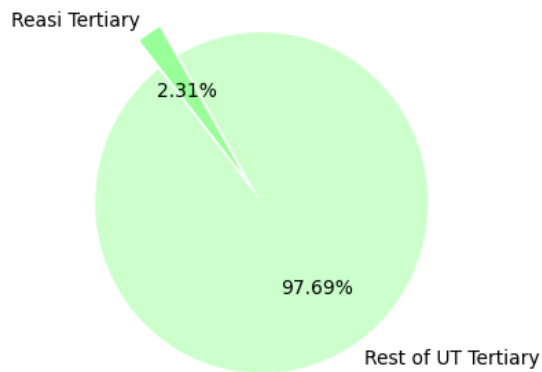
Reasi's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



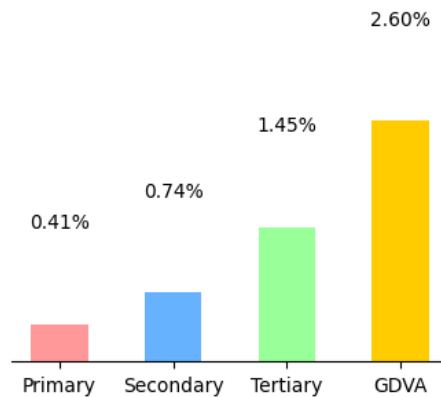
Reasi's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Reasi's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Reasi's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



15. DISTRICT GANDERBAL



GANDERBAL



GANDERBAL

DISTRICT GANDERBAL

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Ganderbal town is the district headquarters and has derived its name from a famous spring Gander Bhavan. With the passage of time the name got corrupted into Ganderbal from Gander Bhavan, now recognized name and used officially. In the olden days the territory of Ganderbal has acted as gate way to the central Asia by constituting one of the most important stations of the erstwhile silk-route. The district holds the serene spring of Kherbhawani and Baba Nagri shrine, and an alternative route to the scared Hindu pilgrimage site the Holy Amarnath Cave also passes through the district via Baltal.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the central part of the Kashmir Valley and it is located 34 degree 13' N Latitude and 74 degree 46' E Longitude. The district is surrounded by the districts of Srinagar and Bandipora and Kargil district of Ladakh, union territory. The topography of the district is characterized by diverse range of geographical features like mountains, hills, rivers etc. It lies at an average elevation of 5,500 feet (1,700 meters) above sea level. Climate of the district is moderate with summer temperatures ranging between 20°C to 30°C. Winters in the district are cold and it experiences snowfall during this time. During the months of July to September, Ganderbal experiences rainfall due to Monsoon. On the basis of census 2011, the total geographical area of the district is approximately 259 square kilometres and it ranks 20th in the UT in terms of its area. However, as per India State of Forest Report 2021, the district has a shapefile area of 1620 square kilometres.



DEMOGRAPHY

As per census 2011, the district with a population of 2.97 lakh (rural population of 2.50 lakh) ranks 17th in UT in terms of size of its population. The literacy rate of the district has been recorded as 58.04% and sex ratio of 874.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
217	297	328	330

RESOURCE BASE

- a. The district is bestowed with multiple natural resources that contribute to its economy and ecology. Some of the prominent natural resources found in the district include:
- b. **Agriculture Resources:** Ganderbal is well-known for its abundant water resources, including lakes and rivers. The most famous lake in the district is the stunning Manasbal Lake. These water resources abundant in fisheries and also support irrigation and power generation. The fertile soil and favourable climatic conditions, support cultivation of a variety of crops and fruits.
- c. **Forests:** The district has a significant forest cover of 490.66 Sq.km (ISFR, 2021). These forests comprise of coniferous and deciduous trees and are valuable resources for timber, fuel-wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance.
- d. **Tourist Attractions:** The district is known for its natural beauty and serves as a gateway to Union Territory of Ladakh. The Manasbal Lake, known as the "Gem of Kashmir" is a major attraction for visitors. Other notable tourist spots include Sonamarg Hill Station, Kheer Bhawani Temple, Baba Nagri shrine and the Naranag archaeological site. The famous base camp for the Amarnath yatra pilgrimage, known as Baltal, is also located in the district. The district offers opportunities for trekking and river rafting.
- e. **Energy Resources:** The district is known for the Sindh River flowing through it and houses three Hydroelectric Power projects namely Upper Sindh, Lower Sindh and Ganderbal Power Project. Access to energy sources such as hydropower can drive industrial development and power infrastructure.
- f. **Infrastructure:** The district is connected through a network of roads; communication system, utility services like water, electricity and sanitation facilities are also available in the district.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of district is primarily agrarian, with agriculture & allied activities being the thrust areas. Tourism sector also plays an important role in the local economy. The fertile land and suitable climatic conditions support cultivation of various crops and fruits; Main crops grown in the district are paddy and maize. Fruits like apple, grapes, cherry and walnuts are also grown in the district. Fresh water fisheries and aquaculture are other economic activities of importance undertaken in the district. Construction activities are other sources of income and employment generation in the district. Small-scale home based industries like carpet making and willow works also walk hand-in-hand in the local economy. Tourism industry is also contributing significantly to local economy through trade, hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, and transportation services.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Ganderbal i.e. GDDP at current prices is estimated to be ₹5433.44 crore and GDDP at constant prices is estimated to be ₹3240.02 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district ranks 15th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and is estimated to rank 6th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹130218.

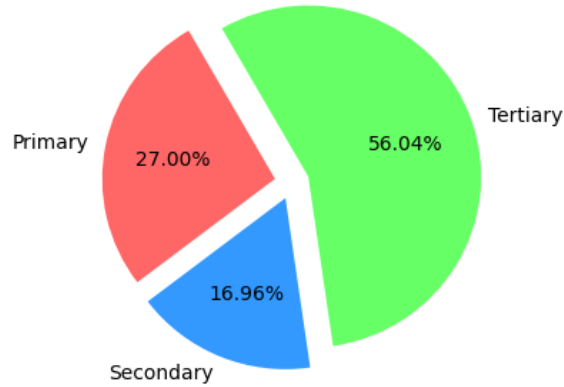
At current prices, the sectoral share of Ganderbal district's GDDP shows that the primary sector contributes 27.00%, the secondary sector 16.96%, and the service sector 56.04%. In the primary sector, crops are the main contributors, while in the secondary sector; construction and electricity sector play a significant role. In the service sector, ownership of dwellings, public administration and hotels and restaurants are the key contributors. Although a smaller contributor, fisheries remain a vital part of the local economy.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in gross value added estimates of J&K, district Ganderbal is estimated to account for about 2.47%, of which the contribution of Primary sector is about 0.67%, secondary sector accounts for 0.42% and the service sector 1.38%.

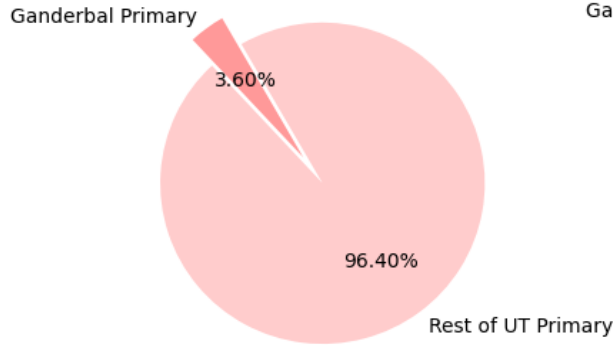
Table 25: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	% age share
1	Primary Sector	135063	27.00
1.1	Crops	100585	20.10
1.2	Livestock	24415	4.88
1.3	Forestry and logging	4697	0.94
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	4929	0.99
1.5	Mining and quarrying	438	0.09
2	Secondary Sector	84851	16.96
2.1	Manufacturing	17825	3.56
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	26447	5.29
2.3	Construction	40580	8.11
3	Tertiary Sector	280396	56.04
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	40471	8.09
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	21924	4.38
3.3	Financial services	8423	1.68
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	71413	14.27
3.5	Public administration	101704	20.33
3.6	Other services	36460	7.29
4	GDVA at basic prices	500311	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	43034	-
6	GDDP	543344	-
7	Population ('000)	330	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	164443	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	130218	-

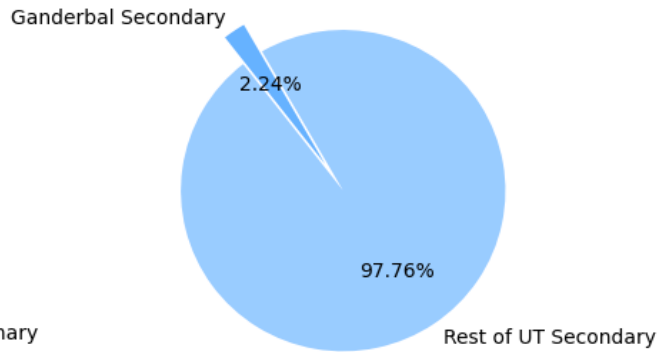
District Ganderbal's Sectoral Contribution



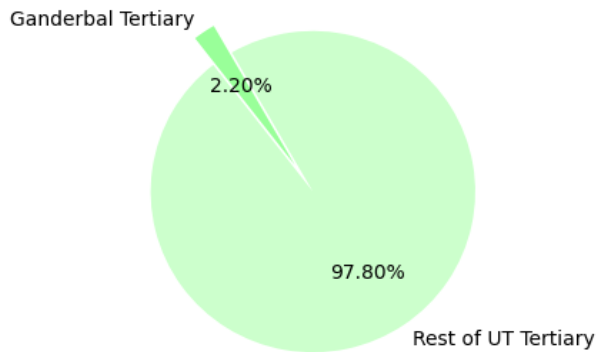
Ganderbal's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



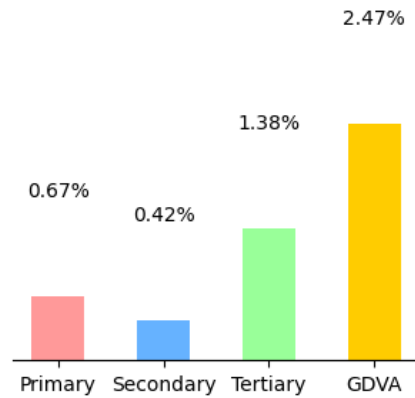
Ganderbal's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Ganderbal's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Ganderbal's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



16. DISTRICT DODA



DODA



DODA

DISTRICT DODA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

According to the records of Misli Haqiqat maintained by the State Revenue Department, district Doda, like other districts has derived its name from its district headquarters situated at Doda. The records reveal that one of the ancient Rajas of Kishtwar whose dominion extended beyond Doda persuaded one utensil maker namely Deeda a migrant from Multan (now in Pakistan) to settle permanently in his territory and set up a utensil factory there. Deeda is then said to have settled in a village which later on came to be known after him. With the advent of time, the name Deeda seems to have got distorted into Doda, by which name it continues to be known today.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the southern part of Jammu and Kashmir and is surrounded by the districts of Kishtwar, Ramban, Kathua and Udhampur. The district is also bordered by Himachal Pradesh in the south-eastern side. It is located at 33 degree 08' N Latitude and 75 degree 32' E Longitude. It lies in the foothills of the Himalayas and is known for its picturesque landscapes, including mountains, valleys such as Bhaderwah. Besides river Chenab, several other rivulets & streams flow through the district. The district experiences a subtropical climate with distinct seasons. Summers are generally hot with temperatures ranging from 25°C to 35°C. Monsoon season brings moderate to heavy rainfall from June to September. And winters are cold with temperatures dropping significantly. The total geographical area of the district is approximately 8912 square kilometres and it ranks 1st in the union territory in terms of its area.



DEMOGRAPHY

On the basis of census 2011 data, the district with a total population of 4.10 Lakh including 3.78 lakh rural population ranks 13th in terms of size of its population. The literacy rate of the district has been recorded as 64.68% and sex ratio of 902.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
320	410	451	454

RESOURCE BASE

The district being largest in terms of its geographical area and mountainous in character with significant forest cover is abundant in water resources, minerals and green treasure. These natural resources are given as under:

- a. Forests:** The district has a forest cover of 1486.70 Sq. comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests are valuable natural resources for timber, fuel wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance.
- b. Agriculture Resources:** The district with fertile soil and favourable climatic conditions support cultivation of a variety of crops. The district is traversed by several rivers and streams, including the Chenab River and its tributaries. These water bodies provide water for irrigation, supporting agricultural activities in the district.
- c. Tourist Attractions:** District Doda offers some tourist attractions, which includes the picturesque town of Bhaderwah often referred to as "Mini Kashmir". Other places of interest include the Chinta Valley, Seoj Meadow, Bhaderwah Fort, Jai valley, Padri dhar, Dal Draman, Lal Draman, Dessa Valley and several temples and shrines.
- d. Minerals:** J&K Minerals Limited is actively mining Gypsum from Assar Gypsum mine which is situated at 30 KM from Batote on NH-244. The district is rich in minor minerals like sand, stones, and boulders etc. which are mainly used in construction industry.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is agro-pastoral in set up. Cultivation of crops like maize, pulses and vegetables is the main agricultural activity carried out in the district. Horticulture crops like walnut production are another important economic activity of the district. Extraction of minor and major forest products like timber, fuel wood, fodder, and medicinal plants also contribute to the local economy. Having significant forest cover, wood-based industries have mushroomed in the district providing employment to local people. Livestock rearing is another important economic activity undertaken in the district. Extraction of minor minerals like sand, stones, and boulders etc. is also undertaken for the purpose of construction generating livelihoods for the local people.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Doda (GDDP at current prices) is estimated to be ₹5401.70 crore and the GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹3181.12 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district ranks 16th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and is estimated to rank 17th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹99430.

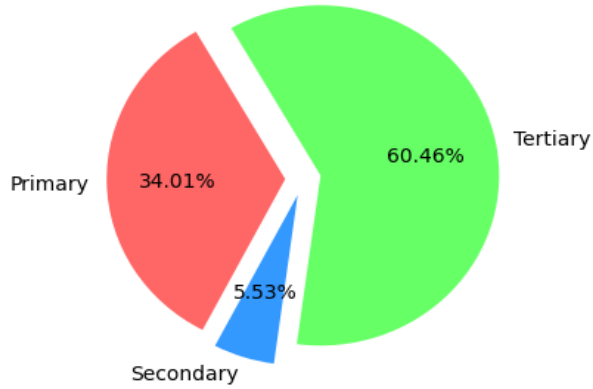
The sectoral share, at current prices, of GDDP in Doda district shows that the primary sector contributes 34.01%, with significant contributions from crops, livestock, and forestry & logging. The secondary sector contributes 5.53%, while the service sector leads with a 60.46% share, driven mainly by ownership of dwellings, public administration, and other services. Although mining is a minor contributor, it plays a crucial role in the local economy.

The sector-wise contribution of the district to the overall gross value-added estimates of Jammu & Kashmir shows that the district accounts for approximately 2.45%. Of this, the primary sector contributes around 0.83%, the secondary sector makes up 0.14%, and the service sector holds a share of 1.48%.

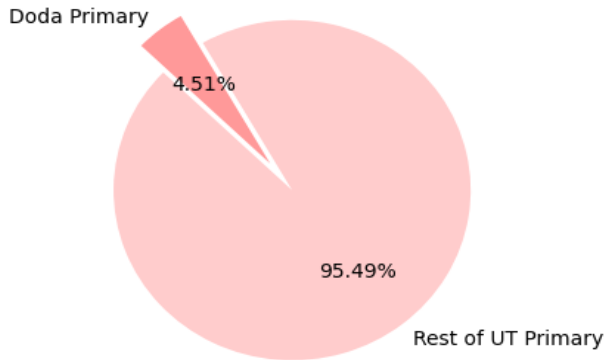
Table 26: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	169148	34.01
1.1	Crops	55783	11.22
1.2	Livestock	40260	8.09
1.3	Forestry and logging	69681	14.01
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1053	0.21
1.5	Mining and quarrying	2370	0.48
2	Secondary Sector	27524	5.53
2.1	Manufacturing	9519	1.91
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	10610	2.13
2.3	Construction	7396	1.49
3	Tertiary Sector	300715	60.46
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	37716	7.58
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	15378	3.09
3.3	Financial services	16839	3.39
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	76467	15.37
3.5	Public administration	90638	18.22
3.6	Other services	63678	12.80
4	GDVA at basic prices	497388	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	42782	-
6	GDDP	540170	-
7	Population ('000)	454	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	119003	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	99430	-

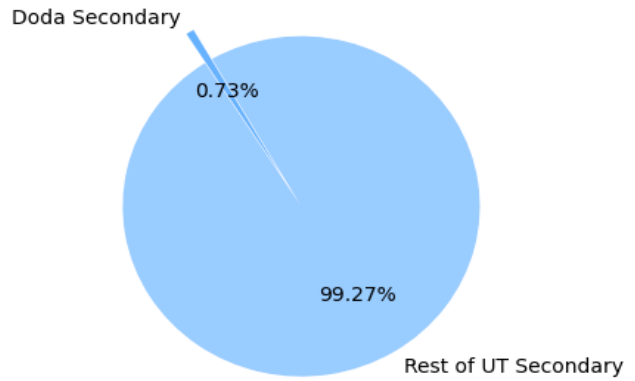
District Doda's Sectoral Contribution



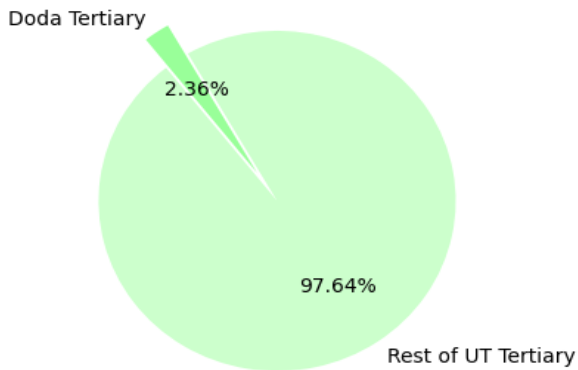
Doda's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



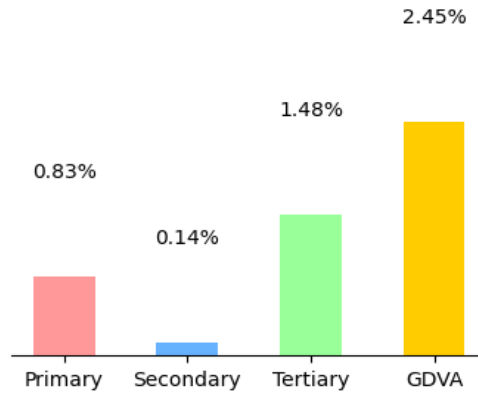
Doda's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Doda's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Doda's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



17. DISTRICT BANDIPORA



BANDIPORA



BANDIPORA

DISTRICT BANDIPORA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In Kashmiri there is a famous phrase about Bandipora or in other words Bandipora is famous for three A's – A'lim (knowledge), Adab (good habits or literature) and Aab (water). As can be known from the folklore, the name of Bandipora originated either from Bund of Wular as Bund e pur, from the local Folk-singing Bands as Baand e pur or from the enclosed geographical location as Bandh e pur. The district was the connecting link between North India and Central Asia via the Silk Road and was also known as Gateway to Central Asia.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is in the northern part of the Kashmir Valley and is located at 34 degree 25' N Latitude and 74 degree 39' E Longitude. The district is bordered by Kupwara district to the northwest, Baramulla to the west, and Ganderbal to the south. The district is also a stepping town to the higher reaches of Razdan, Gurez and Tragbal. The topography of the district encompasses a mix of mountains, valleys and is dotted with beautiful lakes, including the famous Wular Lake. It is located at an average elevation of about 5,167 feet above sea level and it experiences a continental and temperate type of climate influenced by its geographical location and its proximity to Himalayan Mountains and the Wular Lake. Summers are generally mild to warm with the temperatures ranging from 15°C to 30°C and winters are cold and chilly with temperatures ranging from 2°C to 15°C. The district experiences snowfall during winters making it an ideal time for winter sports enthusiasts to visit the region. On the basis of census 2011, the total geographical area of the district is approximately 345 square kilometres and it ranks 18th in the UT in terms of its area. However, as per India State of Forest Report 2021, the district has a shape file area of 4042 square kilometres.



DEMOGRAPHY

As per census 2011, the population of the district has been reported as 3.92 lakh which includes 3.27 lakh rural population and it ranks 14th in the union territory in terms of the size of its population. The district is reported to have a literacy rate of 56.28% and a sex ratio of 889.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
304	392	431	434

RESOURCE BASE

Bandipora is endowed with diverse natural resources that contribute to its economic and ecological significance. Some of the prominent natural resources found in the district include:

- a. Agriculture Resources:** The district with fertile soil supports cultivation of variety of crops and fruits. The district is home to the famous Wular Lake, which is the largest freshwater lake in India. The lake serves as a natural sink in the Valley, providing water for irrigation, fishing, and supporting aquatic biodiversity. Besides Wular Lake, the district is traversed by several rivers and streams, including the Jhelum River and River Kishanganga.
- b. Forests:** The total forest cover of the district is 884.05 sq. km (ISFR, 2021) comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests provide timber, fuel wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance.
- c. Minerals:** The saderkoot area of the district is famous for production of quality stones mainly used for construction of special rooms, locally known as “Hamam” used for heating purposes during winters in the valley.
- d. Tourist Attractions:** The district being home to the largest freshwater lake of Asia ‘Wular Lake’ is epitome of natural beauty. The Wular Lake attracts tourists and also hosts millions of migratory birds from Siberia. The district also has other tourist attractions such as Gurez valley, Ajas, Arin historic sites and terraced gardens similar to that of Nishat Bagh in Srinagar.
- e. Energy Resources:** The famous Kishanganga hydroelectric power project built on river Kishanganga has managed to develop power infrastructure in the district as well as in UT.
- f. Infrastructure:** The district is connected through a network of roads; communication system, utility services like water, electricity and sanitation are also available in the district.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of district is predominantly agrarian, with agriculture and allied activities being the main occupation of the people. The principal crops grown in the district include paddy, maize and vegetables particularly potatoes and peas. The main horticulture crops grown include apples and walnuts.

Being home to Asia’s largest fresh water lake, ‘Wular Lake’ fisheries and aquaculture have emerged as a vibrant sector of the district economy. Besides fisheries Wular Lake is an important source of living for large chunk of the population living around it and engaging in economic activities like extraction of water nuts (trapa nuts), lotus roots (Nadru) fodder, and forage etc. It also attracts tourists for activities like boating and ferrying. Sericulture and livestock rearing is also an important economic activity practiced in the district.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Bandipora (GDDP at current prices) is estimated to be ₹ 5172.65 crore in 2022-23 (2RE) whereas the GDDP of the district at constant prices is estimated to be ₹2958.08 crore. The district ranks 17th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and is estimated to rank 18th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹ 93948.

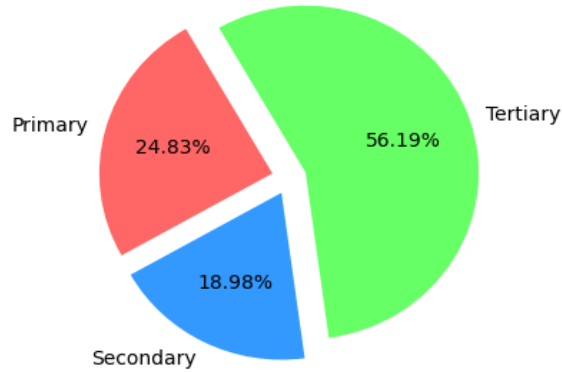
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in the district shows that the primary sector contributes 24.83%, primarily driven by fisheries, crops and livestock; the secondary sector accounts for 18.98%, largely fuelled by the electricity sector; and the service sector holds the largest share at 56.19%, with key contributions from ownership of dwellings, public administration, and other services.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVA of the UT, district Bandipora is estimated to account for about 2.35%, of which the contribution of Primary sector is about 0.58%, secondary sector accounts for 0.45% and the service sector accounts for 1.32%.

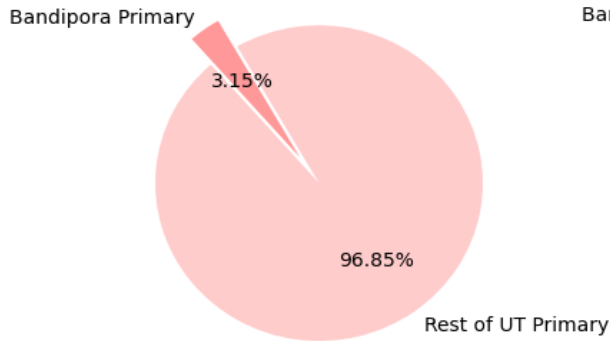
Table 27: Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	118281	24.83
1.1	Crops	63312	13.29
1.2	Livestock	31140	6.54
1.3	Forestry and logging	8972	1.88
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	14680	3.08
1.5	Mining and quarrying	177	0.04
2	Secondary Sector	90402	18.98
2.1	Manufacturing	16630	3.49
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	61560	12.92
2.3	Construction	12211	2.56
3	Tertiary Sector	267615	56.19
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	41924	8.80
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	19780	4.15
3.3	Financial services	7456	1.57
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	71833	15.08
3.5	Public administration	76058	15.97
3.6	Other services	50564	10.62
4	GDVA at basic prices	476297	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	40968	-
6	GDDP	517265	-
7	Population ('000)	434	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	119071	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	93948	-

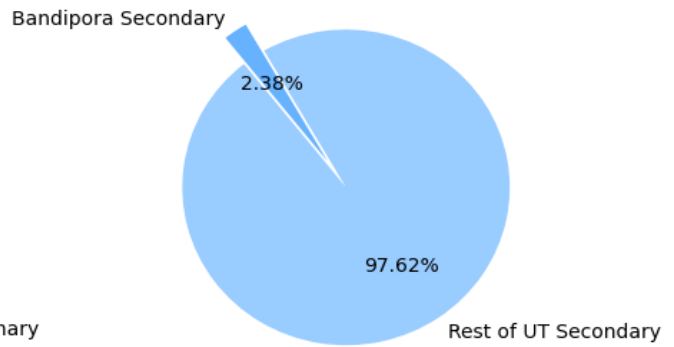
District Bandipora's Sectoral Contribution



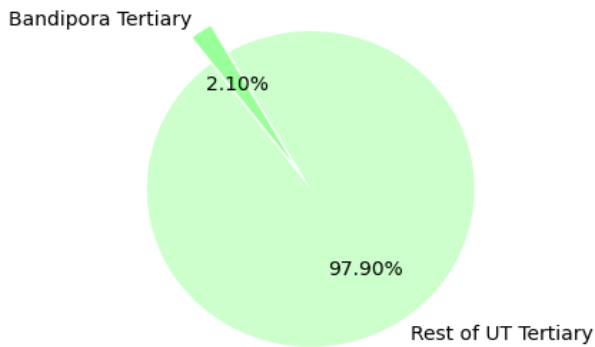
Bandipora's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



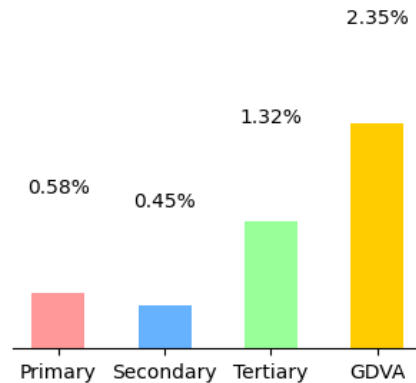
Bandipora's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



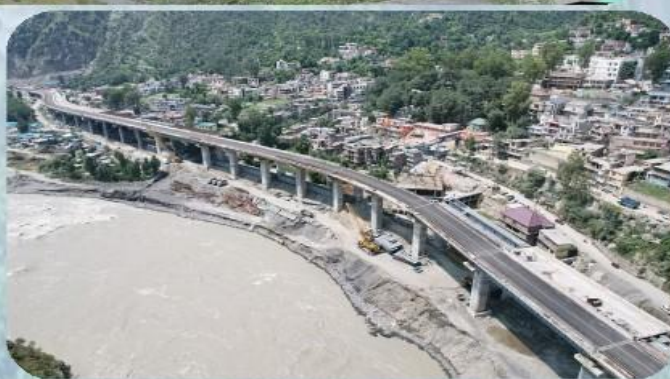
Bandipora's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Bandipora's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



18. DISTRICT RAMBAN



RAMBAN



RAMBAN

DISTRICT RAMBAN

BACKGROUND

Before the formation of the J&K State in 1846, there was a small village consisting of 15 houses on the right bank of River Chenab known as Nashband (later 'Ramban'). When Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu became the Maharaja of J&K State, he adopted Jammu-Udhampur-Banihal route to reach Srinagar for the movement of royal carvans. In this process, Ramban got the status of halting station for the royal carvans. The Dogras constructed a pacca building near present Ramban and a wooden bridge for the crossing of Chenab River. Sukhdev Singh Chadak writes in his book 'Maharaja Ranbir Singh' that Maharaja passed order for a cart road from Jammu to Srinagar via Banihal and a suspension bridge over Chenab River at Ramban. This road became national highway and now it is being converted into four lanes. With the development of this road, the halting station Ramban also developed a lot and now it has got the status of District Headquarters.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is located at 33 degree 15' N Latitude and 75 degree 15' E Longitude and is bordered by the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Reasi, and Anantnag and Kulgam. The topography of the district is known for its tough and hilly terrain. The district experiences temperate climate influenced by its location and varies according to altitude. The temperature rises as high as 42 °C in the low-lying areas like Ramban town located in between steep mountains on the banks of river Chenab and drops to sub-zero in the high altitude areas like Sangaldan, Gool, Dhagantop, Asthanmarg. The district also experiences moderate to heavy rainfall during Monsoon (July to September). The geographical area of the district is approximately 1329 square kilometers and therefore ranks 14th in the union territory in terms of its size.



DEMOGRAPHY

The population of the district as per census 2011 is recorded as 2.84 lakh including rural population of 2.72 lakh and it ranks 18th in the UT in terms of its population. The district is reported having a literacy rate of 54.27% and sex ratio of 890.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
214	284	312	315

RESOURCE BASE

Ramban district is endowed with diverse natural resources that contribute to its economic and ecological significance. Some of the prominent natural resources found in the district include:

- a. Forests:** Ramban has significant forest cover of 661.30 Sq. Kms comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests are valuable natural resources for timber, fuel wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance.
- b. Agriculture Resources:** The agricultural land of the district is suitable for cultivation of a variety of crops and fruits. The district is traversed by several rivers and streams, including the Chenab River and its tributaries. These water bodies provide water for irrigation, support agricultural activities and power generation in the region.
- c. Tourist Attractions:** With its natural beauty and historical significance, district Ramban offers opportunities for tourism. Tourism is gaining prominence, with visitors attracted to the scenic landscapes and adventure activities like trekking and river rafting. The main tourist attractions of the district include famous hill station of Patnitop, Sanasar and historic Ramban Gajapat Fort.
- d. Energy Resources:** Two major Hydroelectric Power Projects of UT viz. Baglihar-I and Baglihar-II have been built on the Chenab River. These power projects have helped to fulfil the energy demands of the region and transform the local economy.
- e. Infrastructure:** Despite having tough terrain, the district has witnessed improvement in infrastructure. The district is well-connected by a network of roads including national highways and railway. The Nashri Tunnel, connecting the Kashmir Valley with rest of India is partly situated in the district. Other infrastructural facilities like power, water and sanitation has also shown a significant improvement.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is based on agricultural & allied activities. The main crops cultivated in the district are wheat, maize and paddy and the fruits like pomegranate, walnuts and apricots are also grown in the district. The other economic activities supporting the local economy are mining & quarrying, livestock and forestry & logging. Construction activities particularly road construction is another major economic activity carried out in the district. The district is a popular stopover for tourists and travellers to and from the Kashmir Valley and Jammu.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy (GDDP at current prices) of district Ramban is estimated to be ₹4568.11 crore and the GDDP at constant prices is estimated to be ₹2703.93 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). The district ranks 18th in the UT in terms of size of its economy and 12th in terms of Per Capita Income with annual income of ₹116652.

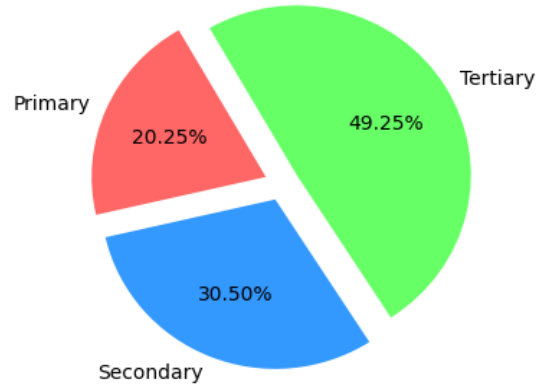
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Ramban district is distributed shows that the primary sector contributes 20.25%, with livestock and forestry as the main contributors; the secondary sector accounts for 30.50%, primarily driven by the electricity and construction sectors; and the service sector holds a 49.25% share, with key contributions from ownership of dwellings and public administration. While mining and quarrying is a minor contributor, it plays a significant role in the local economy.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVA of J&K, district Ramban is estimated to account for about 2.07%, of which the contribution of Primary sector is about 0.42%, secondary sector accounts for 0.63% and the service sector 1.02%.

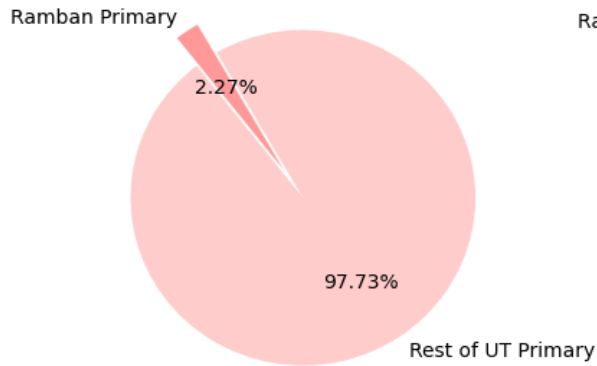
Table 28 Sect Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	85196	20.25
1.1	Crops	20097	4.78
1.2	Livestock	43404	10.32
1.3	Forestry and logging	13743	3.27
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	541	0.13
1.5	Mining and quarrying	7411	1.76
2	Secondary Sector	128291	30.50
2.1	Manufacturing	4485	1.07
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	84382	20.06
2.3	Construction	39424	9.37
3	Tertiary Sector	207144	49.25
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	25885	6.15
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	13618	3.24
3.3	Financial services	7602	1.81
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	53488	12.72
3.5	Public administration	75539	17.96
3.6	Other services	31012	7.37
4	GDVA at basic prices	420631	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	36180	-
6	GDDP	456811	-
7	Population ('000)	315	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	145190	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	116652	-

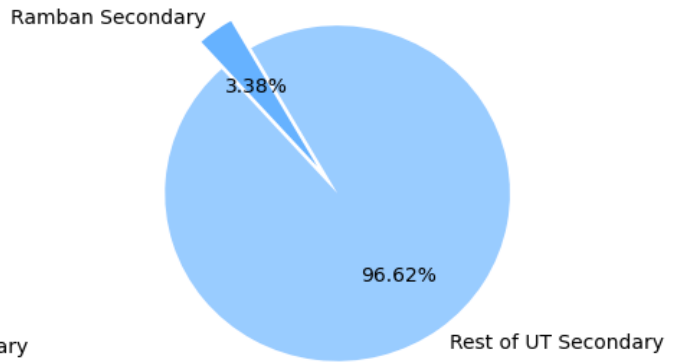
District Ramban's Sectoral Contribution



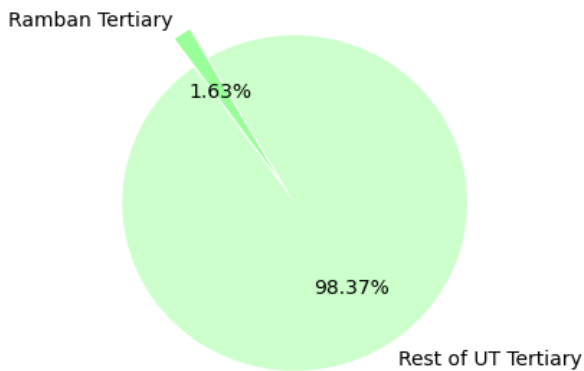
Ramban's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



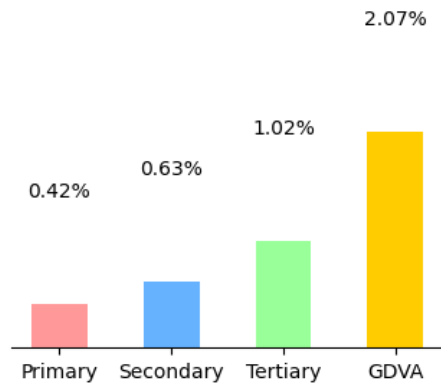
Ramban's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Ramban's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Ramban's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



19. DISTRICT SHOPIAN



SHOPIAN



SHOPIAN

DISTRICT SHOPIAN

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Shopian has derived its name from 'Sheen-e-van' meaning 'forest of snow' because of heavy snowfall in the region. It is a historical town, and has gained importance from the time of Mughal rulers who used to travel through this route from Jammu to Srinagar. Shopian was one out of six Wazarat Headquarters in Kashmir from 1872-1892 A.D.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The district is situated in the southern part of the Kashmir Valley, surrounded by the districts of Poonch, Pulwama, Kulgam, and Anantnag. It is located 33 degree 43' N Latitude and 74 degree 50' E Longitude. The topography of the district is characterized by its picturesque landscapes, including lush green meadows and apple orchards. The district lies at an average elevation of around 6,000 feet above sea level and it experiences temperate climate with four distinct seasons. Summer months are moderately warm with temperatures ranging from mild to moderately hot.



Winters are cold with temperatures often dropping below freezing point and the district experiences snowfall creating a picturesque winter wonderland. The total geographical area of the district, as per census 2011, is approximately 312 square kilometres and it ranks 19th in the UT in terms of its area. However, as per India State of Forest Report 2021, the district has a shapfile area of 505 square kilometres.

DEMOGRAPHY

On the basis of census data, the population of the district has been reported as 2.66 lakh, of which rural population constitute 2.50 lakh and the district ranks 19th in the UT in terms of the size of its population. The literacy rate of the district has been recorded as 60.76%, and sex ratio of 951.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
211	266	292	295

RESOURCE BASE

Natural resources are the basis of economic development and the district has been endowed with following natural resource:

- a. Agriculture Resources:** The soil texture and climatic conditions in the district support cultivation of variety crops and high quality apples. The district is traversed by rivers and streams, including the Rambhara and its tributaries. These water bodies provide water for irrigation, supporting agricultural activities in the district.
- b. Forests:** The district with lush green forests especially in the areas like Sedow, Hirpora & Keller is rich in scenic beauty. These forests are valuable natural resources for timber, fuel wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance. The total forest cover of the district is 323.19 sq.km (ISFR, 2021).
- c. Infrastructure:** The district has a network of roads facilitating movement of people and goods. Mughal Road, an ancient trade route, also passes through the district connecting Kashmir valley with rest of the country and serves as an alternative route for trade and travel purposes. Other infrastructural facilities are also available in the district.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the district is pre-dominantly agrarian, with agriculture being the main occupation of the people. Agricultural activities like cultivation of maize, paddy and vegetables are predominant. The district is also known as 'Apple Bowl' of the UT and is famous for producing high-quality apples contributing to the local economy significantly. Livestock rearing is another important economic activity carried out in the district. The district offers natural beauty and is known for its apple orchards, and visitors can witness the blooming of apple blossoms during the spring season.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The economy of Shopian district, measured as the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at current prices, is estimated at ₹4510.63 crore for 2022-23 (2RE), while at constant prices, it stands at ₹2539.01 crore. The district ranks 19th in the Union Territory in terms of economic size and 9th in terms of per capita income, with an annual per capita income of ₹119927.

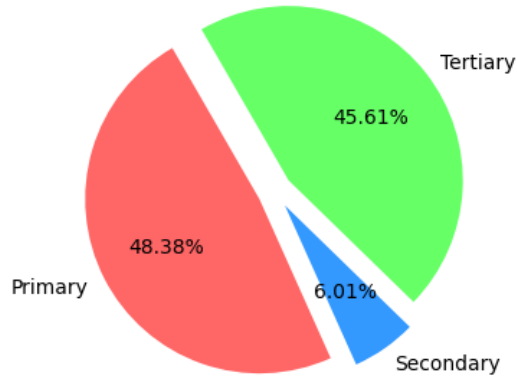
At current prices, the sectoral share of GDDP in Shopian district shows that the primary sector contributes 48.38%, driven mainly by crops such as quality apples and livestock; the secondary sector accounts for 6.01%; and the service sector contributes 45.61%, with key contributions by ownership of dwellings and public administration.

In terms of sector-wise contribution of the district in overall GSVA of J&K, Shopian is estimated to account for approximately 2.05%. Of this, the primary sector contributes about 0.99%, the secondary sector accounts for 0.12%, and the service sector makes up 0.93%.

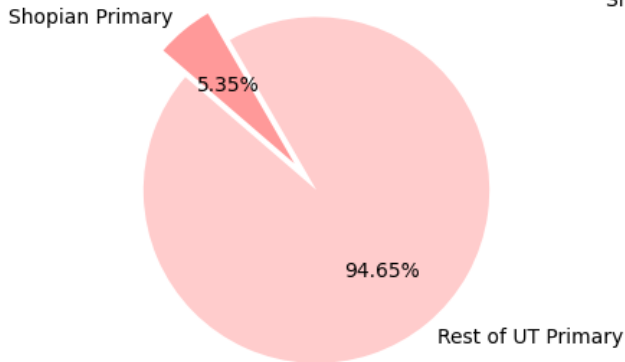
Table 29: Sect Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share)2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	200931	48.38
1.1	Crops	155968	37.55
1.2	Livestock	38179	9.19
1.3	Forestry and logging	5711	1.38
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	353	0.08
1.5	Mining and quarrying	720	0.17
2	Secondary Sector	24978	6.01
2.1	Manufacturing	9542	2.30
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	8805	2.12
2.3	Construction	6631	1.60
3	Tertiary Sector	189429	45.61
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	33525	8.07
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	22959	5.53
3.3	Financial services	9429	2.27
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	51788	12.47
3.5	Public administration	45749	11.01
3.6	Other services	25978	6.25
4	GDVA at basic prices	415339	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	35725	-
6	GDDP	451063	-
7	Population ('000)	295	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	153143	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) - PCI	119927	-

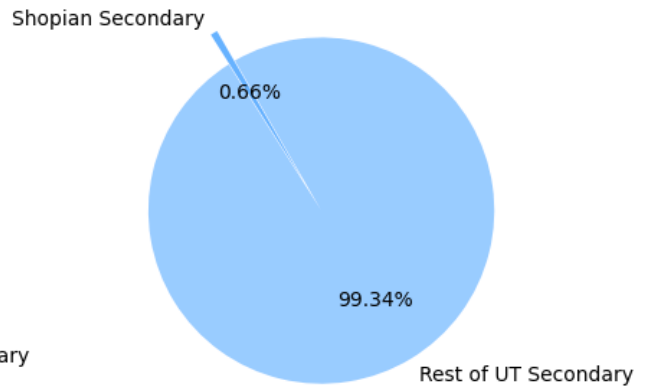
District Shopian's Sectoral Contribution



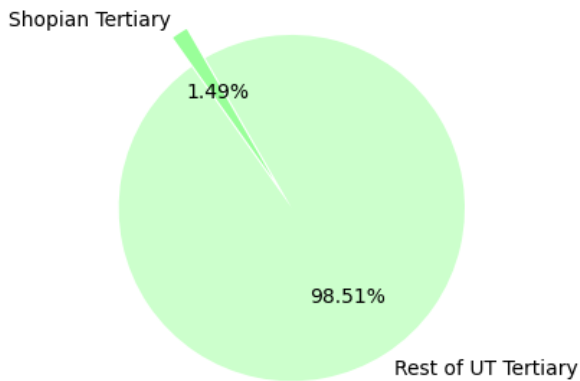
Shopian's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



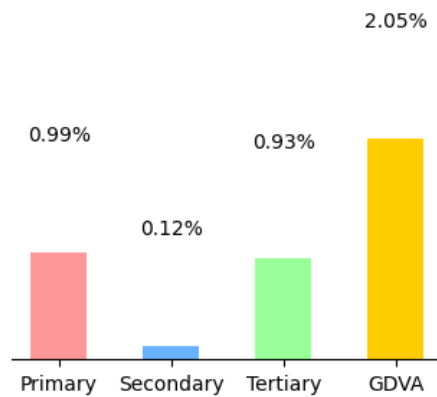
Shopian's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Shopian's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Shopian's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



20. DISTRICT KISHTWAR



KISHTWAR



KISHTWAR

DISTRICT KISHTWAR

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Kishtwar, the land of saffron, sapphire and shrines was an independent hilly state during the medieval period. Maharaja Gulab Singh, the Dogra ruler of Jammu annexed it in 1821 AD. District Kishtwar was carved out from the erstwhile district Doda during the year 2007-08.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

District Kishtwar is situated in the eastern part of the Jammu region and it is located at 34 degree 10' N Latitude and 75 degree 25' E Longitude. The district has its boundaries touching the valleys of Himachal in the south east and Doda on South-West. It is nestled in the lap of the Himalayas, with a diverse topography that includes mountains, valleys, and rivers. Climate of the district is akin to the climate of Kashmir Valley. Summers are generally pleasant, with average temperatures ranging from mild to moderately warm while as winters are cold and chilly especially in higher altitudes and the district experiences snowfall during winters. The monsoon season brings rainfall to the district. The total geographical area of the district, as per census 2011, is approximately 1644 square kilometers and it ranks 12th in the UT in terms of its area. However, as per India State of Forest Report 2021, the district has a shapefile area of 8179 square kilometers.



DEMOGRAPHY

The population of the district, as per census 2011 has been recorded as 2.31 lakh including rural population of 2.16 lakh and the district ranks 20th in the union territory in terms of its population size. The literacy rate of the district has been reported as 56.20% and sex ratio as 920.

DISTRICT POPULATION (000 Nos)			
Census		Projected Population as on 1 st October,	
2001	2011	2021-22	2022-23
190	231	253	255

RESOURCE BASE

The entire district is full of mountains, forest and water resources with few stretches of arable land. The short description of these resources is as under:

Forests: Kishtwar has significant forest cover of 1783.06 sq. Kms (ISFR, 2021) comprising of coniferous and deciduous trees. These forests are valuable natural resources for timber, fuel wood, and other forest products. They also support biodiversity, provide habitat for wildlife, and contribute to ecological balance.

- a. Agriculture Resources:** Fertile soil and favourable climatic conditions support cultivation of variety of crops and fruits including saffron. The district is drained by a number of perennial rivers and ephemeral streams which are the main tributaries of Chenab River. In fact, the entire area of the district lies in the sub-basin of River Chenab, which is a part of Indus River basin. These water bodies provide water for irrigation, supporting agricultural activities and power generation in the region.
- b. Minerals:** Geologically district Kishtwar is rich in some minor mineral resources. The reserves of various mineral resources have not been fully explored and exploited. Sumcham area of Padder Tehsil is known for Sapphire, a precious mineral.
- c. Tourist Attractions:** The district is full of hidden charm, wonderful sites and spots, health resorts, tourist locations famous historical and religious places, sacred shrines attracting tourists every year from different parts of the country. The district has vast potential of pilgrimage tourism as being a place of annual yatras to Machail Mata Temple, Shree Sarthal Devi Yatra etc. Machail Yatra is one of the famous Yatra in J&K where many pilgrims and tourists visit this holy place. Pilgrims also visit in different shrines which are located in the town like Ziyarat of Faridu-din-Sahib, Ziyarat of Hazrat Asraru-din-Sahib. Other places of interest include Machail Valley, Mugal Maidan, Marwah Warwan Padder, Sinthan Top etc. The district also offers opportunities for adventure tourism like trekking, mountaineering, and river rafting.
- d. Energy Resources:** Hydroelectric Power Project namely Dul Hasti located in the district drives industrial development and power infrastructure.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The agriculture & allied activities are the main source of livelihood of the people in the district. Main crops grown in the district are paddy, maize and pulses mainly Rajmash. The district is also known for producing high-quality saffron. Horticulture, particularly the cultivation of walnuts, is also an important aspect of the local economy. Forestry & logging and mining & quarrying are the other two sectors contributing to economy of the district.

STATE OF ECONOMY

The size of the economy of district Kishtwar (GDDP at current prices) is estimated at ₹3867.48 crore and the GDDP at constant prices is estimated to be ₹2325.90 crore in 2022-23 (2RE). Among the districts of the Union Territory, Kishtwar ranks 20th in terms of the overall economic size and 10th in per capita income, with an annual income of ₹121407.

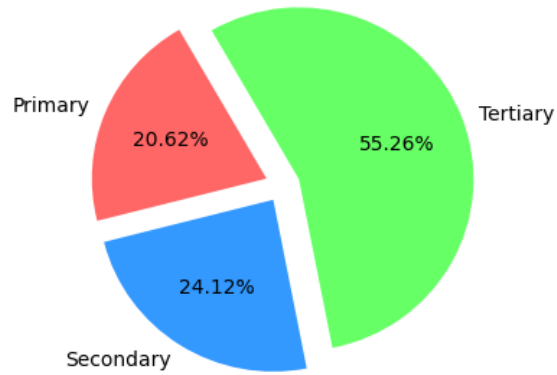
Sector-wise, the primary sector contributes 20.62%, the secondary sector 24.12%, and the service sector 55.26% to the district's GDDP at current prices. The primary sector is primarily driven by crops, livestock, and forestry and logging. The secondary sector is mainly fuelled by the electricity sector, while ownership of dwellings and public administration are key contributors to the service sector. Although a smaller contributor, mining remains an important aspect of the local economy.

District Kishtwar is estimated to contribute approximately 1.76% to the overall GSVA of the Union Territory, with the primary sector accounting for around 0.36%, the secondary sector contributing 0.42%, and the service sector making up 0.97% of this total.

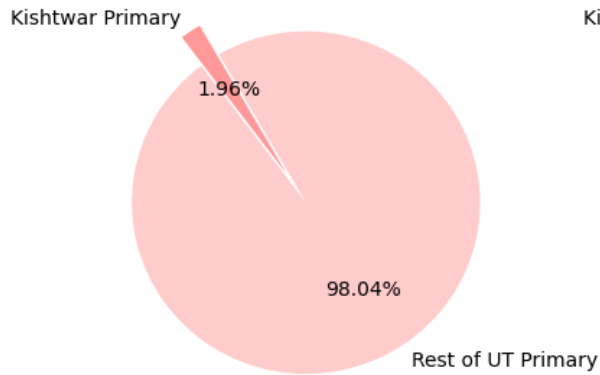
Table No. 30 Sector wise GDDP at current prices (Absolute Value and sectoral share) 2022-23 (2RE)

S. No.	Sector	GDDP at current prices	
		Value (Rs. in lakh)	%age share
1	Primary Sector	73438	20.62
1.1	Crops	27464	7.71
1.2	Livestock	26394	7.41
1.3	Forestry and logging	16033	4.50
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1068	0.30
1.5	Mining and quarrying	2478	0.70
2	Secondary Sector	85890	24.12
2.1	Manufacturing	5345	1.50
2.2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	73751	20.71
2.3	Construction	6795	1.91
3	Tertiary Sector	196789	55.26
3.1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	24320	6.83
3.2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	10362	2.91
3.3	Financial services	8955	2.51
3.4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	43449	12.20
3.5	Public administration	62474	17.54
3.6	Other services	47230	13.26
4	GDVA at basic prices	356117	100.00
5.1	Net of Product Taxes	30631	-
6	GDDP	386748	-
7	Population ('000)	255	-
8	Per Capita GDDP (in ₹)	151836	-
9	Per Capita NDDP (in ₹) -PCI	121407	-

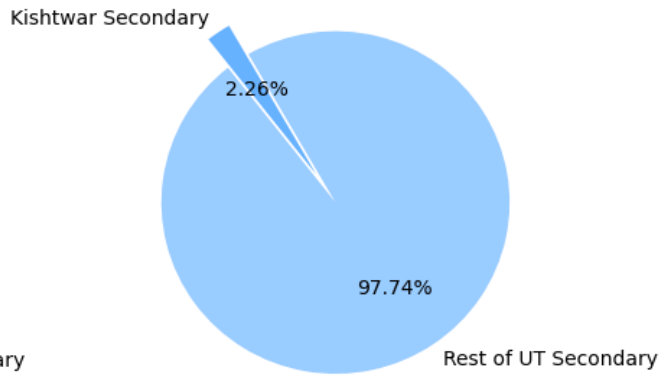
District Kishtwar's Sectoral Contribution



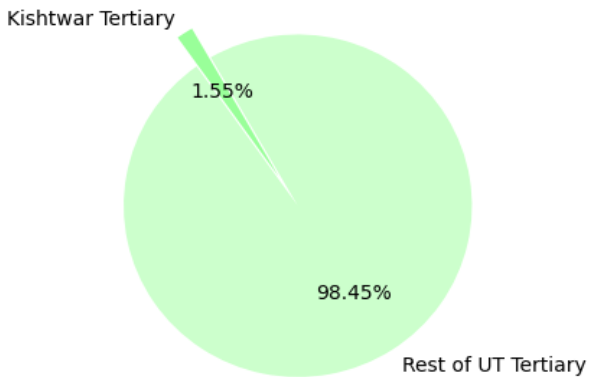
Kishtwar's Primary sector's Contribution to UT's Primary



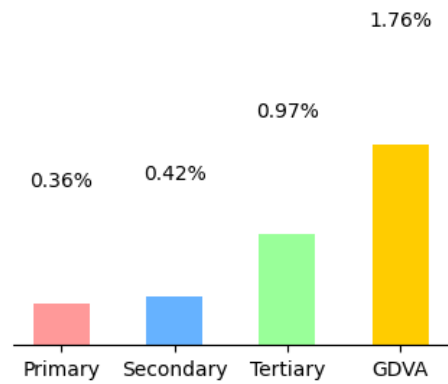
Kishtwar's Secondary sector's Contribution to UT's Secondary



Kishtwar's Tertiary sector's Contribution to UT's Tertiary



Kishtwar's Sectoral and GDVA Contribution to UT's GSVA



CHAPTER-IV

CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The information/statistics/indicators on economic activities at disaggregate level (districts/ blocks etc.) are often required for planning and policy purpose to know the development as well as standard of living of the people and their well-being at various levels. A district has been recognized as the ideal geographical/ administrative unit for such purposes because it has its own popularly elected body with clearly defined functions and duties in our federal structure. In terms of administrative structure and control system, it provides an excellent link between the State/UT level and block/village levels. In terms of geographical area or population, a district is neither too large nor too small.

The most important indicator/barometer to measure the economic growth/development of a district is the estimates of income of a district i.e. District Domestic Product (DDP) and the estimates of per capita income of the district to measure the standard of living of the inhabitants of the district. Income of a district indicates economic growth and development of a district as compared to others and helps in assessing level of development of a district, for planning and policy purposes and hence allocating resources required to be assessed for the betterment of the district and State/UT as a whole. It also indicates strength and weakness of districts as the building blocks of a State/Union Territory.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

The District Income is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced in a district during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. The estimates of District Domestic Product also termed as District Income is compiled in a similar manner as being followed in the case of State Domestic Product (SDP).

Like that of SDP, the estimates of District Income can conceptually be prepared by adopting two approaches, namely, income originating and income accruing. Since the sub-national regional units like States and Districts are essentially open economies where not only factors of production, goods and services flow freely but also the factor payment flows are substantial across the boundaries, the difference between the income originating within the geographical boundaries and the income accruing to the normal residents of the regional units could be significant.

In the Income originating approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of district and represents net value of goods and services produced within the district. It is the income originating as a result of the utilization of the physical assets and the labour force of the region, even though some of the income might flow to residents outside the region. The income accruing approach relates to the income accruing to the normal residents of a district. In other words, it is the income received by the residents of a region, even though some of it might have originated outside the region. Since this measures the income that becomes available to the residents of a district, it provides a better measure of the welfare of the

residents of the region. Therefore, for a realistic measurement of income received, account needs to be taken of net inflow/outflow of income between districts. But in an open economy like a district in this country, free flow of goods and services across the borders of the districts takes place and the non-availability of net factor income earned by the residents from other districts/states/ countries, the income accruing approach was not found feasible till now. Therefore, it became clear that what can at best be attempted at the district level is estimation of income originating within the geographical boundaries of the district, which would be dimensionally and trend-wise very different from income accruing to the district.

For the purpose of estimation of District Domestic Product, the whole economy is divided into various economic activities/sectors in conformity with the procedure followed by each State & Union Territory. The economic activities have been categorized under three broad sectors viz. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors as listed below:

I. Primary Sector

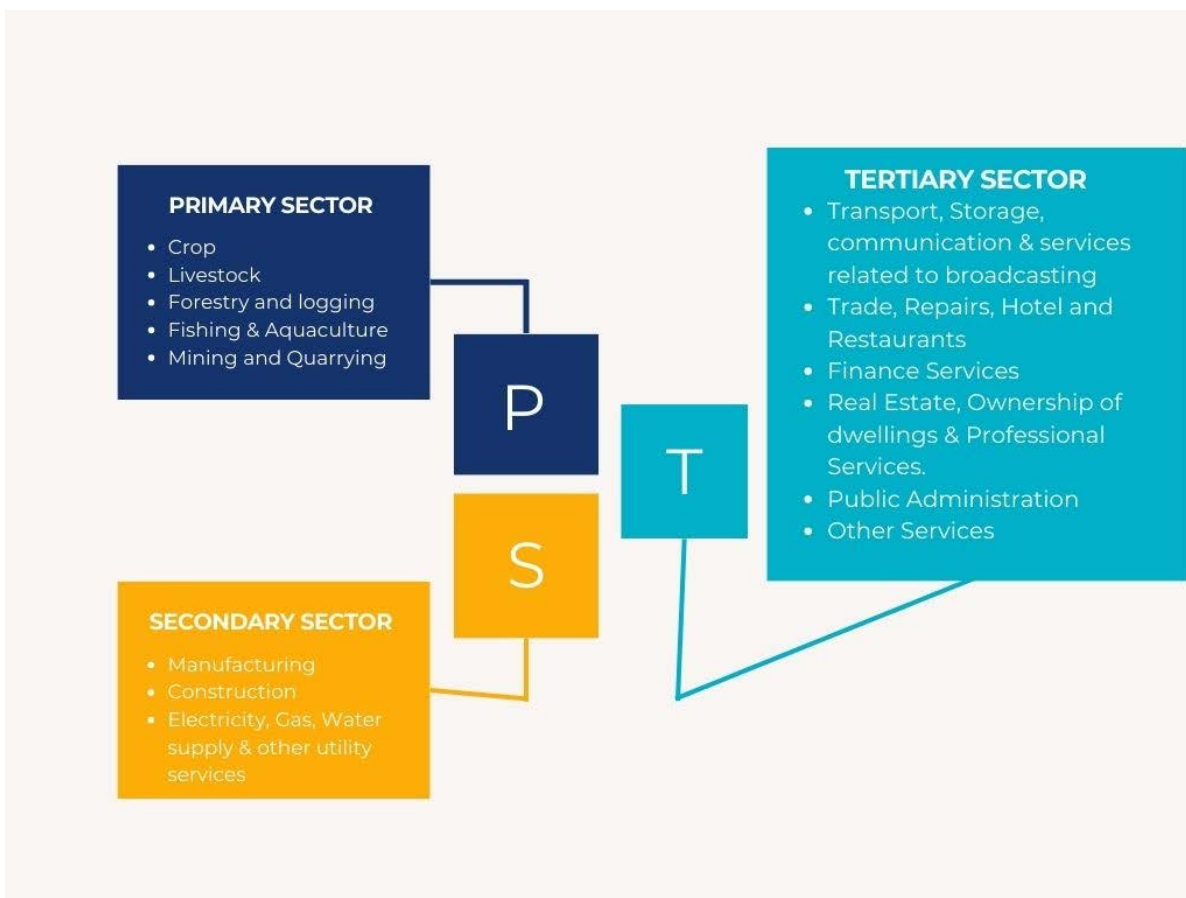
1. Crop
2. Livestock
3. Forestry and logging
4. Fishing & Aquaculture
5. Mining and Quarrying

II. Secondary Sector

6. Manufacturing
7. Construction
8. Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services

III. Tertiary Sector

9. Transport, Storage, communication & services related to broadcasting
10. Trade, Repairs, Hotel and Restaurants
11. Finance Services
12. Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.
13. Public Administration
14. Other Services



The District Domestic Product estimates are prepared at current as well as at constant prices. Since the estimates at current prices alone do not review real growths in the State's income, the observed growth largely reflect increase in prices of goods & services produced in the economy. The changes over time as observed at the current prices estimates depict a combination of a change in prices and the changes in the underlying volumes. In order to assess how the economy is changing over time, it is necessary to prepare the estimates adjusted for the effects of price changes i.e. at constant prices. Thus for appraisal of the performance of the economy in its entirety, goods & services for different years are evaluated at prices of a fixed year (base year) to get the movements of volume of domestic product over the years.

In the commodity producing sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and manufacturing (registered), the estimates of DDP are prepared using the production approach. In the services sectors like trade, transport, hotel and restaurants etc., the estimates for the public sector are prepared by income approach.

There are certain activities which are supra regional in nature i.e. they cut across the boundaries of the States/districts, for example, the activities of railways, communication, banking and insurance and central government administration. The estimates for these supra-regional activities are compiled for the economy as a whole and allocated to the States and

further to the districts on the basis of relevant indicators.

The data in respect of commodity producing sectors viz. Primary Sectors and Manufacturing (regd.) sector are available but in respect of remaining sectors, it is very scanty. As such, wherever district-wise basic data are available, the same are utilized to compute the direct district income estimates following the State level methodology. In case of non-commodity producing sectors, where district-wise basic data are not available, the State level estimates are allocated to the districts on the basis of suitable district-wise indicators. Further, in some of the commodity producing sectors, though district-wise production data are available, the corresponding prices are not available. In such cases, district-wise production and State average prices are utilized for preparation of District Income estimates. Similarly, wherever, certain ratios/norms, yield rates, etc. are used for the State estimates and which are normally not available at the district level, the State level ratios/yield rates, etc. are utilized for district income estimates also.

Therefore the estimates of district domestic product are prepared broadly by compiling the actual estimates for the agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and registered manufacturing sectors, and the public sector component of all other sectors, from the district level available data; and by allocating the State level estimates to the districts on the basis of work-force data for other sectors obtained from Sixth Economic Census.

The Sector wise detailed methodology adopted for compilation of Gross District Value Added (GDVA) is elaborated below:

AGRICULTURE (CROP SECTOR)

As in the Crop Sector district level data on production and prices are generally not available uniformly for all the crops, hence the estimation procedure adopted is as follows:

- i. Crops for which district-wise data on area, production and prices are available, the district-wise value of output for each crop has been worked out using district-wise production and prices.
- ii. In respect of the crops for which district-wise prices are not available, the neighbouring district price has been used and if these are also not available, the state prices have been utilized.
- iii. Crops for which only district-wise area is available, the output has been worked out on the basis of district-wise area and UT level rates and ratios.

Value of Inputs

To work out the value of inputs at the district level, the UT level estimates have been distributed among districts on the basis of certain proportions as indicated below:

- i. **Seed:** UT level value of Seed has been distributed among the districts in proportion to district-wise total cropped area.
- ii. **Pesticides and Insecticides:** District-wise estimates worked out on the basis of district-wise pesticides distributed.

- iii. **Repair and Maintenance:** UT level value distributed among the districts in proportion to district-wise GVO of Crop sector.
- iv. **Electricity:** UT level value has been distributed among the districts on the basis of district wise Energy (Power) billed during the year in respect of Agriculture and Horticulture.
- v. **Chemical fertilizer:** District-wise estimates worked out on the basis of district-wise chemical fertilizer distributed.
- vi. **Organic Manure:** District wise value of output of dung used as manure, estimated in the Live Stock Sector has been used.
- vii. **Diesel Oil:** UT level value has been distributed among the districts in proportion to district-wise total cropped area.
- viii. **Irrigation Charges:** UT level value has been distributed among the districts on the basis of district-wise area Irrigated by Government Irrigation system.
- ix. **Market Charges:** The UT level ratio has been adopted for preparation of district wise market charges.
- x. **Feed of livestock from Crop sector:** UT level value has been distributed among the districts in proportion to district-wise Population of adult cattle male and adult buffalo male.

1. GROSS PRODUCT FROM OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM:

The UT level value distributed among the districts in proportion to district-wise gross area irrigated by Government Irrigation system.

2. LIVESTOCK

The district wise production of milk, meat, wool and egg has been obtained from Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) conducted by State Animal Husbandry Department. District prices have been utilized for evaluating the district level GVO of these items.

District-wise increment in livestock for each category of animal/poultry has been worked out using district wise estimated livestock population and prices. In case of all other items like animal by-products etc., UT level yield rates and ratios have been utilized along with district estimates of livestock population.

The value of output of Silkworm Cocoons and Honey & Bee wax has been arrived using district level production data and the corresponding district prices.

Value of Inputs:

- i. **Feed of livestock:** UT level value distributed among the districts in proportion to district-wise GVO of Livestock sector.
- ii. **Market Charges:** UT level norm has been used to arrive at the district value.
- iii. **Repair and Maintenance:** UT level value has been distributed among the districts in

proportion to district-wise GVO of Livestock sector.

3. FORESTRY AND LOGGING

The district wise value of output for timber has been worked out on the basis of district-wise production and value for different varieties of Industrial wood. In case of fuel wood, the district estimates of output have been prepared using district wise rural and urban Projected Population and UT level consumption rate of firewood. The output of Non Timber Forest produce has been distributed among the districts on the basis of district wise forest cover.

In case of Trees outside forests the UT level value of output has been allocated to districts on the basis of district-wise geographical area.

Inputs: UT level input rates have been used for arriving at the district wise value of inputs.

4. FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

The district wise value of output for Inland Fish (Mirror/Major Carp and Trout etc.) has been worked out using district wise production and price data. The UT level ratios have been used to work out the district wise value of subsistence fish.

Inputs: UT level input rates have been used for arriving at the district wise value of inputs.

5. MINING AND QUARRYING

The district level value of output of Major and Minor Minerals have been worked out on the basis of district wise data on production and value of major and minor minerals. UT level input rates have been used for arriving at the district wise value of inputs.

6. MANUFACTURING

In respect of registered manufacturing and Private Corporate sector, the UT level estimates of value added have been allocated among the districts on the basis of district wise employment/investment under registered functional Micro, Small, Medium and Large manufacturing units.

The UT level estimates for Public part have been distributed among the districts according to the district-wise salary/employment and the district wise available data in the Annual Reports of other corporations.

The UT level estimates for unorganized part of this sector have been distributed among the districts according to district-wise workforce.

7. ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER SUPPLY & OTHER UTILITY SERVICES

Electricity: The UT level estimates of power generating corporations have been distributed among the districts on the basis of location and capacity of the power project where as for the power transmission & power grid corporations, on the basis of district wise power consumption. In case of power distribution corporations, the UT level estimates distributed among the districts on the basis of district wise salary.

Gas: The UT level estimates have been distributed according to district-wise workforce.

Water Supply: The UT level estimates of public part allocated to districts on the basis of district wise salary of employees in public water supply and in case of private sector on the basis of district wise workforce.

Other Utility Services: The UT level estimates of sanitation have been distributed among districts on the basis of district wise urban population and in respect of sewerage on the basis of district wise working force.

8. CONSTRUCTION

The UT level estimates for Public part have been distributed among the districts according to the district-wise salary/employment and the district wise data available in the Annual Reports of other corporations. In respect of private part, the UT level estimates have been allocated to districts on the basis of district wise workforce.

9. TRADE & REPAIRS AND HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

The public part of the UT level estimates have been allocated among the districts on the basis of district-wise salary/employment etc. and the district wise available data of other corporations. The UT level estimates in respect of private part have been distributed among the districts on the basis of district wise workforce.

10. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Railways: The UT level estimates have been allocated to districts on the basis of district wise railway track length.

ROAD TRANSPORT: The public part of the UT level estimates have been allocated among the districts on the basis of district-wise revenue generated and in respect of private part the UT level estimates have been allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise registered commercial vehicles.

AIR TRANSPORT: The UT level estimates allocated to districts on the basis of location of the air ports and the quantum of passengers and freight handled.

SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TRANSPORT: The UT level estimates allocated to districts on the basis of district wise gross value added of railways, road and air transport.

COMMUNICATION: The public part of the UT level estimates has been allocated among the districts on the basis of district-wise number of Base Transceiver Stations and Post Offices. In respect of private part the UT level estimates have been allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise workforce.

11. FINANCIAL SERVICES

The UT level estimates have been allocated to the districts in proportion to district wise advances and deposits of Scheduled commercial Banks, district wise sum assured of life and non-life policies.

12. REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Real Estate: The UT level estimates allocated to districts on the basis of district wise workforce.

Ownership of Dwelling: The UT level estimates allocated to districts on the basis of district wise rural/urban population.

Professional Services: The UT level estimates allocated to districts on the basis of district wise employment and the district wise data available in the Annual Reports of other corporations.

13. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The district-wise estimates of UT Government Administration worked out on the basis of district wise and department-wise salary of administrative departments of J&K and that of Central Government Administration on the basis of available data in central government employee's census report.

14. OTHER SERVICES

Education Services: The UT level estimates of public part of education allocated to districts on the basis of district-wise salary of employees in public education. The estimates of private part worked out on the basis of district wise workforce in private sector.

Health Services: The UT level estimates of public part of health allocated to districts on the basis of district wise salary/employment in public health. The estimates of private part worked out on the basis of district wise workforce in private sector.

Remaining other Services: The UT level estimates of public part of remaining other services allocated to districts on the basis of district wise revenue and the estimates of private part worked out on the basis of district wise workforce.

The District-wise estimates of Financial Intermediary Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and consumption of fixed capital (CFC) have been worked out on the basis of UT-level sector-wise ratios. The UT level product taxes and subsidies have been allocated to the districts in proportion to district wise Gross Value Added estimates.

Due to the lack of district-level base-year (2011-12) prices, constant-price estimates for districts have been derived by adjusting current district prices with a deflation ratio calculated from state-level constant and current prices. State-level deflators wherever required have also been used for constant price estimation.

CHAPTER-V

DATA LIMITATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

It has been observed that the availability of district-wise basic data required for estimation of income at the district level is still not satisfactory. The data in respect of commodity producing sectors is by and large available but in respect of remaining sectors, it is very scanty. Therefore, obtaining an accurate and up-to-date data on income at the district level is a challenging task affecting the precision of the estimates.

Therefore, the district-level income estimates suffer from several limitations, primarily due to inadequate data availability at the district level. Consequently, it is advised that these estimates be used with discretion and caution. Some key limitations include: when district-specific data is lacking, Union Territory level estimates have been allocated to districts based on appropriate indicators, though this method does not account for productivity differences among districts. In absence of updated workforce data, older data has been used where necessary. Additionally, due to unavailability of district-level price data, UT prices or prices from neighbouring districts have been used as a substitute. In cases where ratios, norms, yield rates, or other metrics necessary for UT estimates are unavailable at the district level, UT-level rates, ratios, norms have been applied for estimating district income estimates. Furthermore, due to the lack of district-level base-year (2011-12) prices, constant-price estimates for districts have been derived by adjusting current district prices with a deflation ratio calculated from state-level constant and current prices. This adjustment may introduce limitations, and therefore, the estimates at constant prices should be interpreted cautiously.

The regional accounts are expected to play an important role in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of regional policies in a federal set-up like India. Very often, regional indicators derived from them are used for assessing performance of regional economies besides measuring geographical disparities in development. Objective, reliable, consistent, relevant and harmonized regional statistical indicators not only provide a firm foundation for policies aimed at reducing economic and social disparities among different regions of the country but also generate significant inputs for local public policies. The single most comprehensive indicator of the economic activities and hence the progress taking place in an economy is the aggregate income.

Since the sub-national regional units like States and Districts are essentially open economies where not only factors of production, goods and services flow freely but also the factor payment flows are substantial across the boundaries, the difference between the income originating within the geographical boundaries and the income accruing to the normal residents of the regional units could be significant. On account of practical difficulties in data collection, the regional income in India has traditionally been estimated only as the domestic product originating within the geographical boundaries of the regional unit. Thus, the State Domestic Product (SDP) and District Domestic Product (DDP) are the only estimates of aggregate incomes at the respective regional levels in the country. These estimates are of considerable importance to the individual States/UTs as a measure of their growth as well as of structural changes and shifts within the States. Preparation of DDP estimates has gained

added importance, as it is one of the three indicators to construct a composite Human Development Index (HDI) (other two being the life expectancy and the educational attainment) for inclusion in the Human Development Report being prepared by most of the States and UTs.

Notwithstanding all the challenges, the Directorate of Economic & Statistics J&K has been able to compile the District Domestic Product estimates for the year 2022-23 and is looking forward to compile and revise these estimates regularly for the benefit of various stakeholders besides making all efforts for its improvisation. Improvisation is a continuous process, and involves enhancing data collection process by investments in technology, data infrastructure and automation, implementing surveys and increasing data accuracy which shall make the estimates robust and will better reflect the district economy.

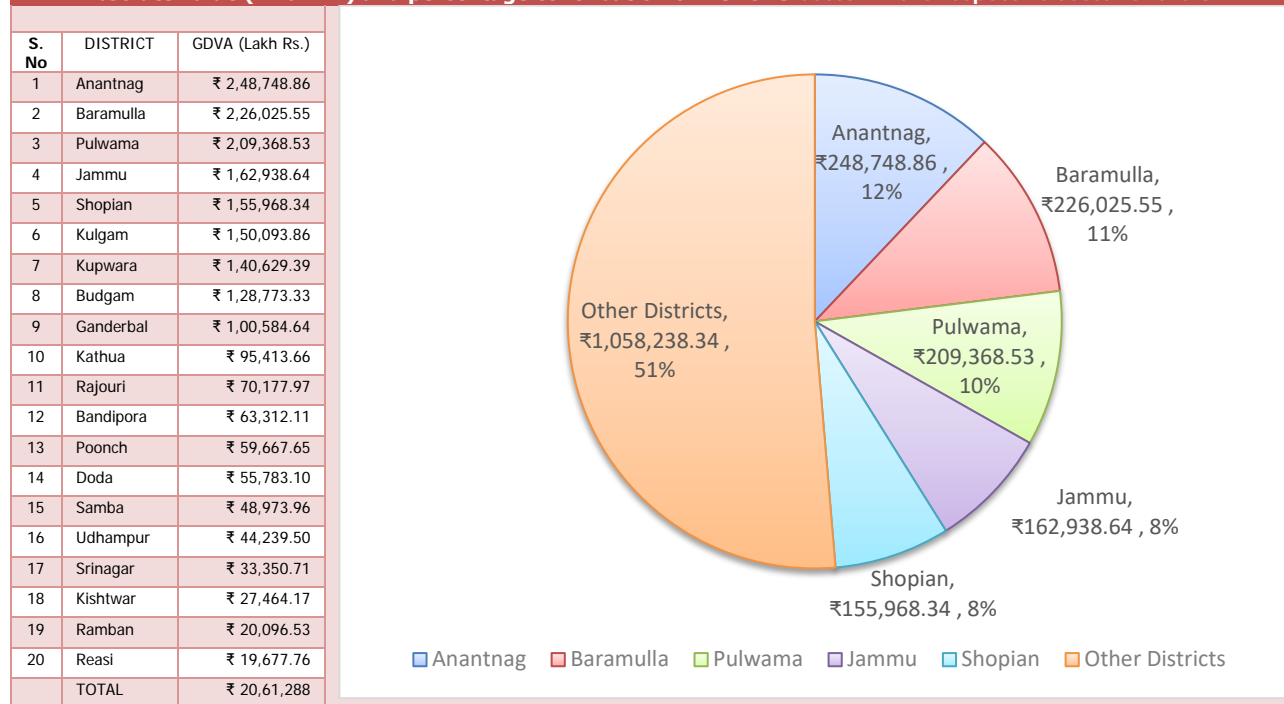
The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, with its commitment of ensuring data quality and accuracy shall explore the possibility of strengthening and improving the estimates and will bring further edition of District Domestic Product estimates with greater accuracy. Following steps shall be undertaken by Directorate in this regard:

1. Collaboration with various government departments and agencies to access reliable administrative data which will help in estimating economic activities and trends accurately.
2. Conduct short surveys/studies targeting different sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, informal economies etc. These surveys can provide a more comprehensive picture of economic activities at the district level. In this regard, the Directorate has recently launched Employment and Labour Force survey and Household Income- Expenditure survey. These surveys, among other statistics, will generate the district-wise updated and reliable data on workforce.
3. Create and maintain a comprehensive database of economic indicators at the UT and district level by way of inclusion of data on relevant economic parameters in the annual publication of the Directorate "**Digest of Statistics**".
4. Conduct periodic review of collection of price data at the UT and district level for generating reliable price statistics.
5. Implement data quality checks and validation procedures to ensure accuracy and reliability of the data collected.
6. Stay updated of the latest developments in economic estimation methodologies and adopts best practices to continuously improve the accuracy of District Domestic Product estimates.

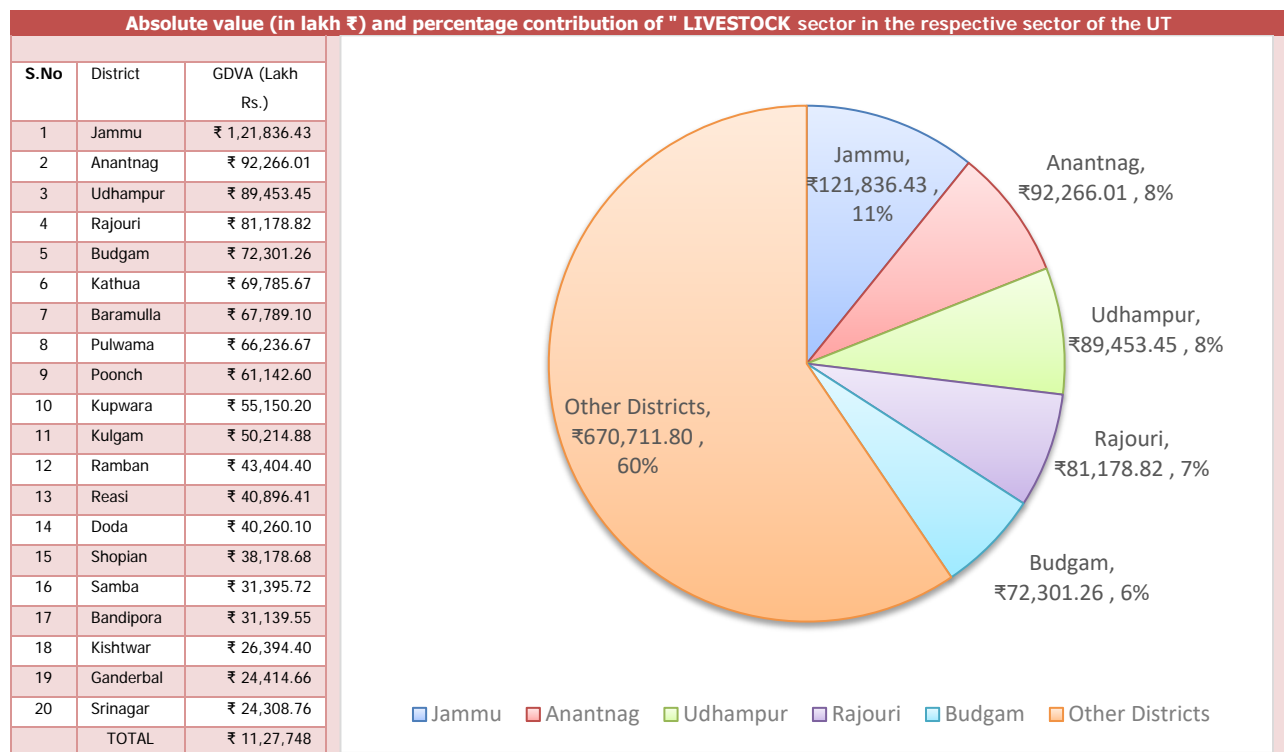
**DISTRICT WISE CONTRIBUTION
OF DIFFERENT SECTORS TO
TOTAL GSVA of J&K
(AT CURRENT PRICES)**

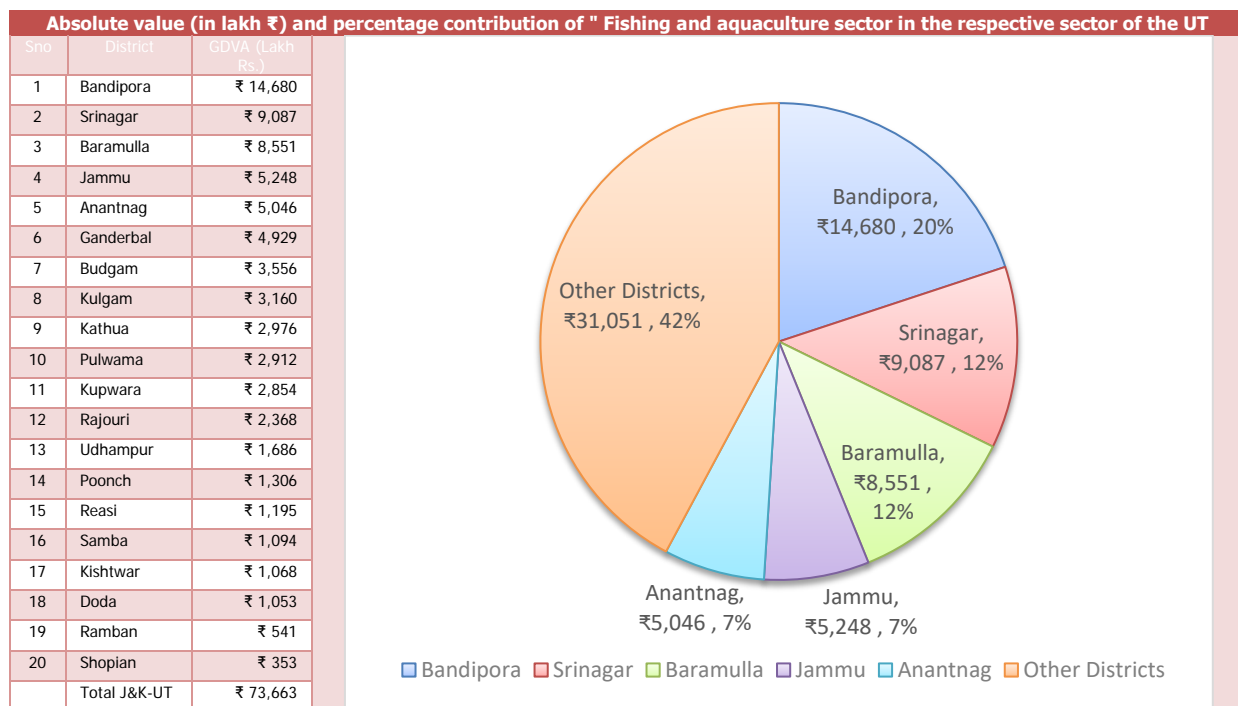
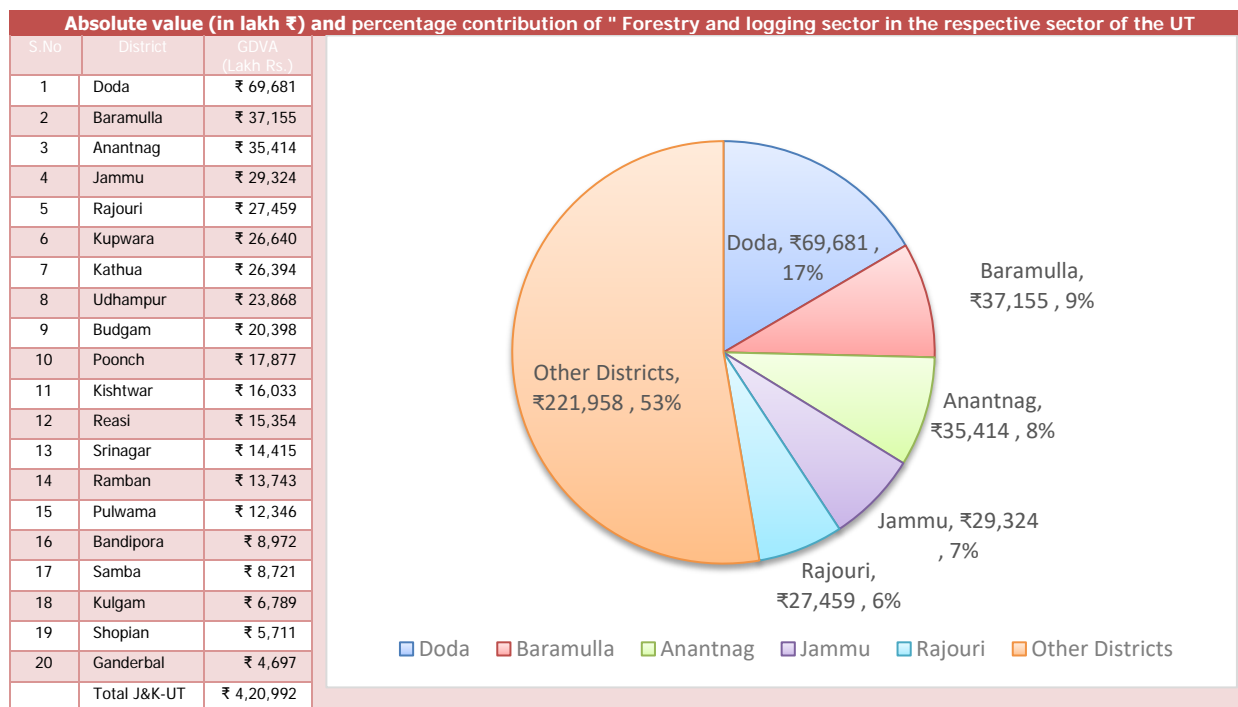
1. PRIMARY SECTOR

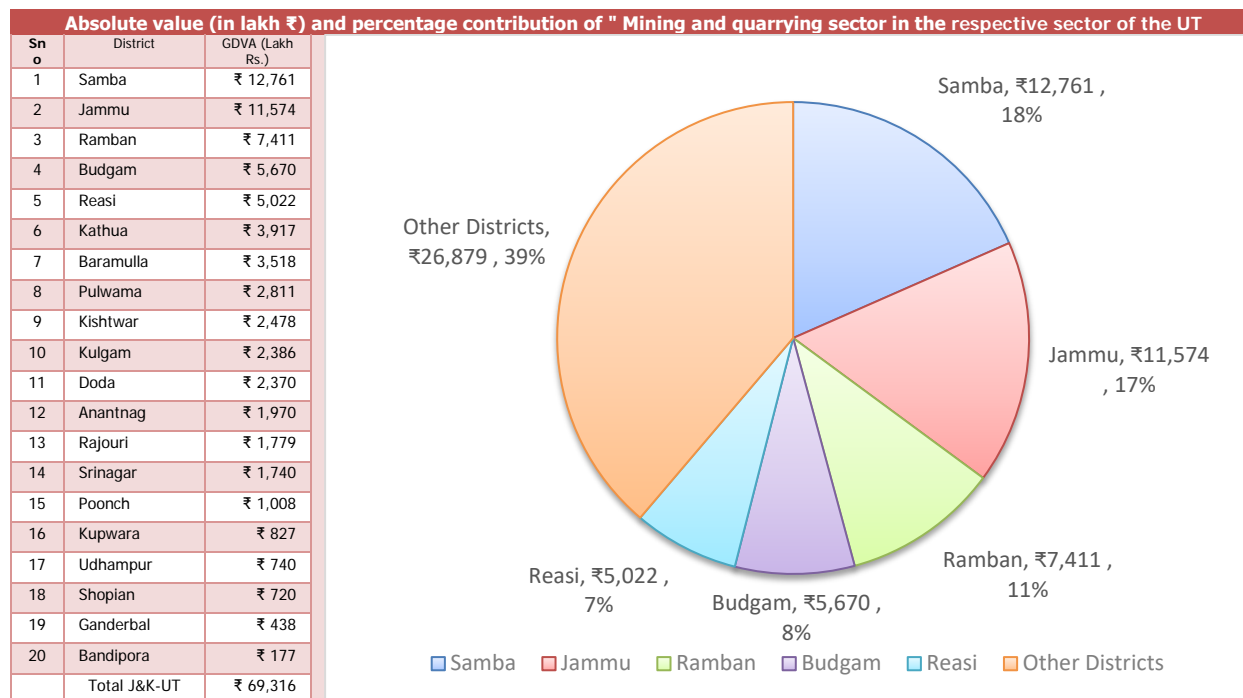
Absolute value (in lakh ₹) and percentage contribution of " CROPS sector in the respective sector of the UT



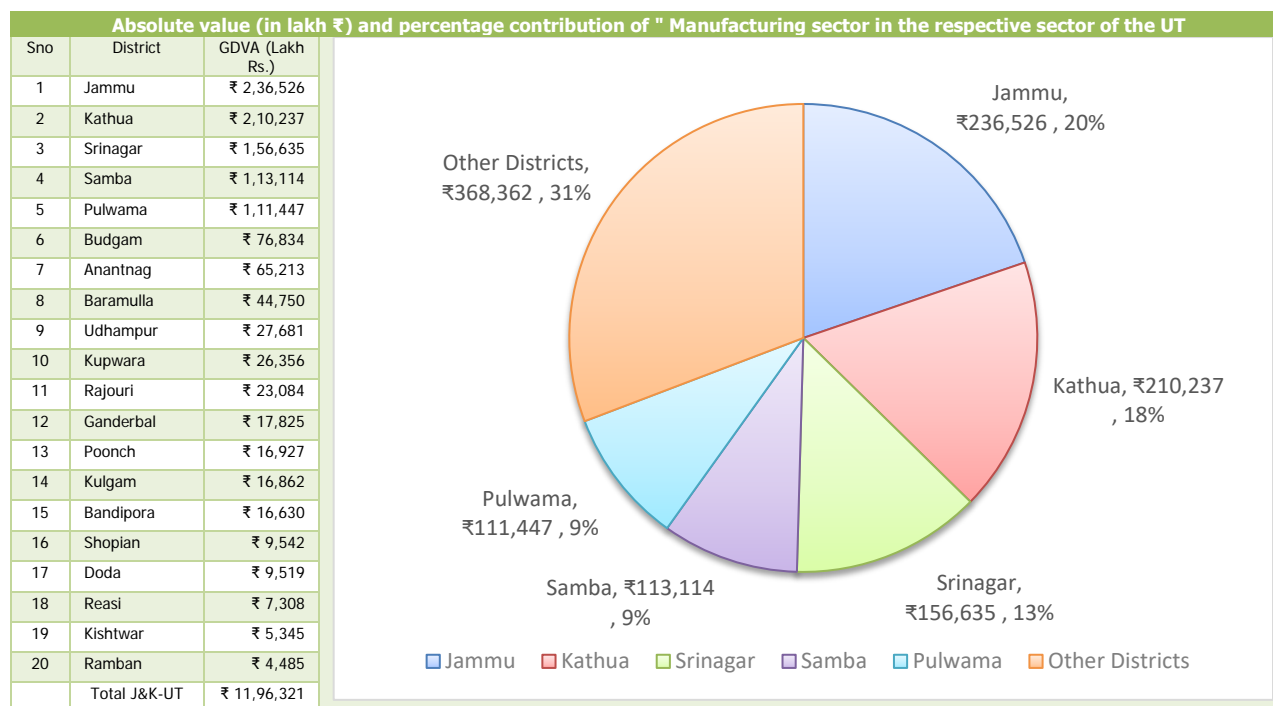
Absolute value (in lakh ₹) and percentage contribution of " LIVESTOCK sector in the respective sector of the UT





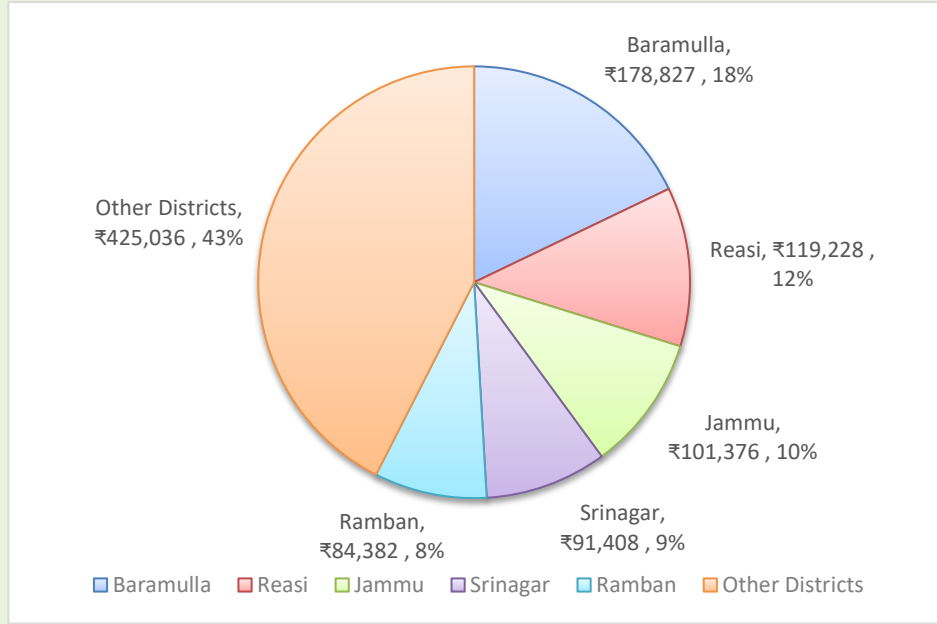


2. SECONDARY SECTOR



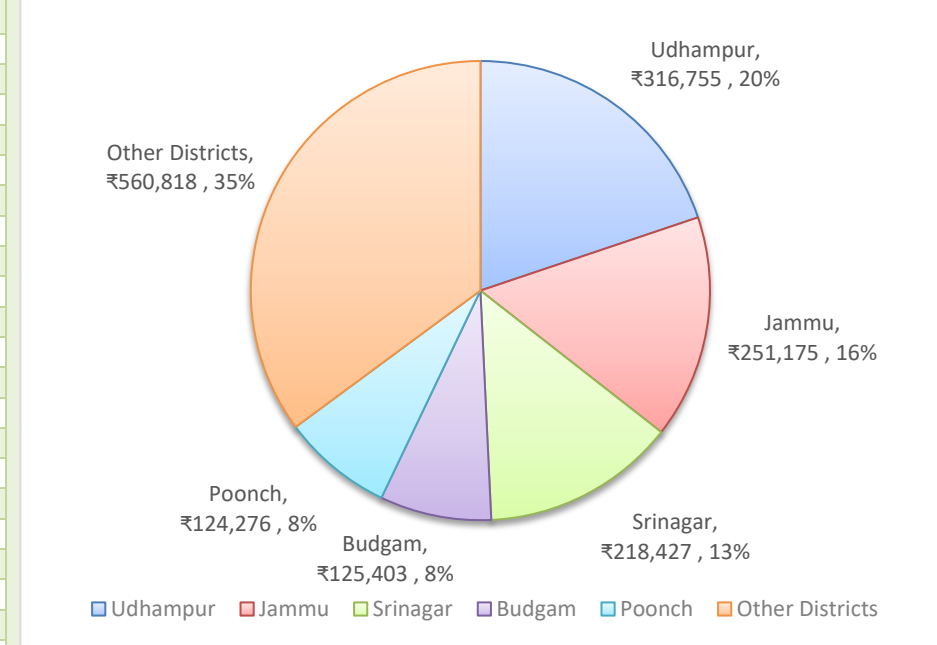
Absolute value (in lakh ₹) and percentage contribution of " Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services sector in the respective sector of the UT

Sno	District	GDVA (Lakh Rs.)
1	Baramulla	₹ 1,78,827
2	Reasi	₹ 1,19,228
3	Jammu	₹ 1,01,376
4	Srinagar	₹ 91,408
5	Ramban	₹ 84,382
6	Kishtwar	₹ 73,751
7	Bandipora	₹ 61,560
8	Kathua	₹ 49,011
9	Pulwama	₹ 34,387
10	Anantnag	₹ 34,310
11	Ganderbal	₹ 26,447
12	Budgam	₹ 22,214
13	Rajouri	₹ 20,045
14	Samba	₹ 18,907
15	Udhampur	₹ 18,750
16	Kulgam	₹ 18,460
17	Kupwara	₹ 14,414
18	Poonch	₹ 13,365
19	Doda	₹ 10,610
20	Shopian	₹ 8,805
	Total J&K-UT	₹ 10,00,257



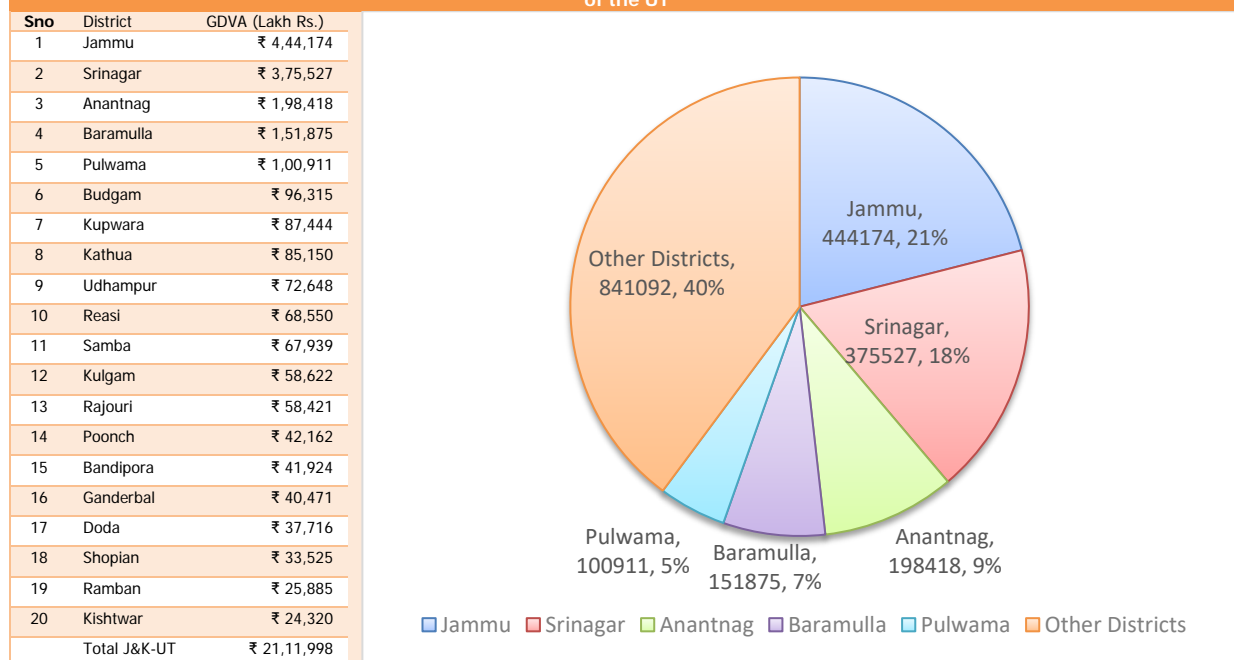
Absolute value (in lakh ₹) and percentage contribution of " Construction" sector in the respective sector of the UT

Sno	District	GDVA (Lakh Rs.)
1	Udhampur	₹ 3,16,755
2	Jammu	₹ 2,51,175
3	Srinagar	₹ 2,18,427
4	Budgam	₹ 1,25,403
5	Poonch	₹ 1,24,276
6	Anantnag	₹ 1,03,998
7	Baramulla	₹ 98,154
8	Pulwama	₹ 78,038
9	Ganderbal	₹ 40,580
10	Ramban	₹ 39,424
11	Kathua	₹ 38,811
12	Samba	₹ 36,022
13	Kupwara	₹ 31,279
14	Kulgam	₹ 26,700
15	Reasi	₹ 24,263
16	Bandipora	₹ 12,211
17	Rajouri	₹ 10,517
18	Doda	₹ 7,396
19	Kishtwar	₹ 6,795
20	Shopian	₹ 6,631
	Total J&K-UT	₹ 15,96,854

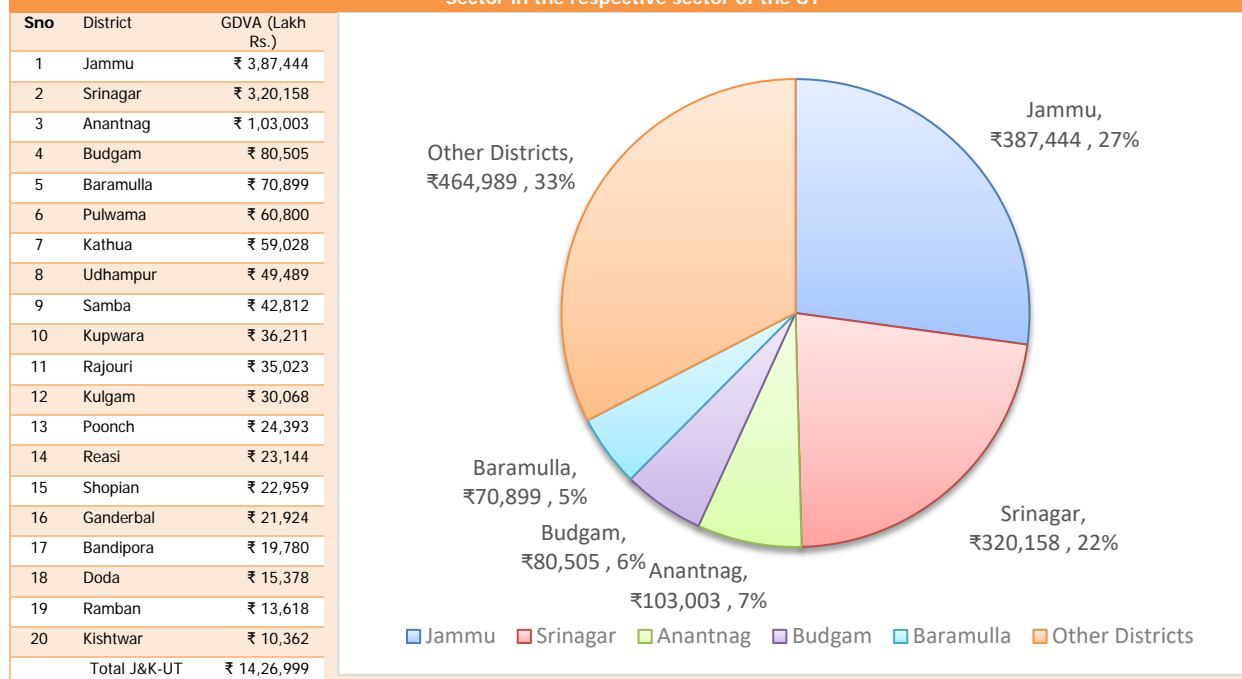


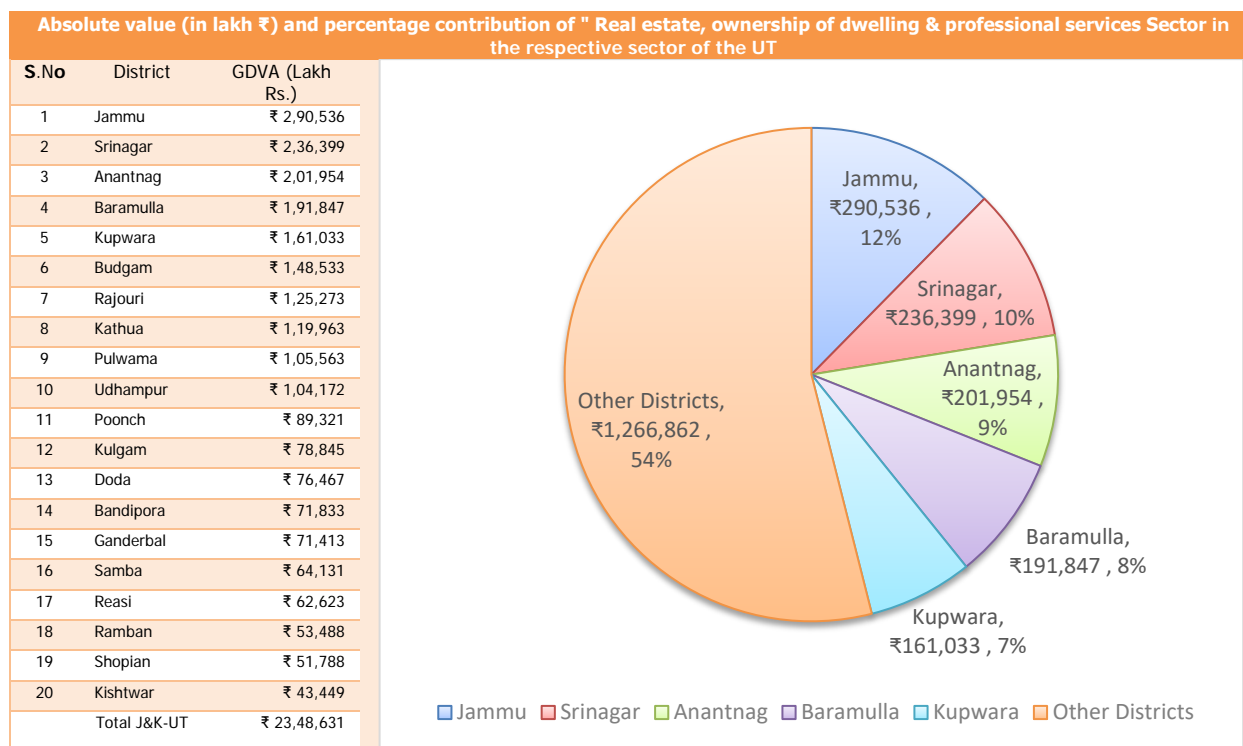
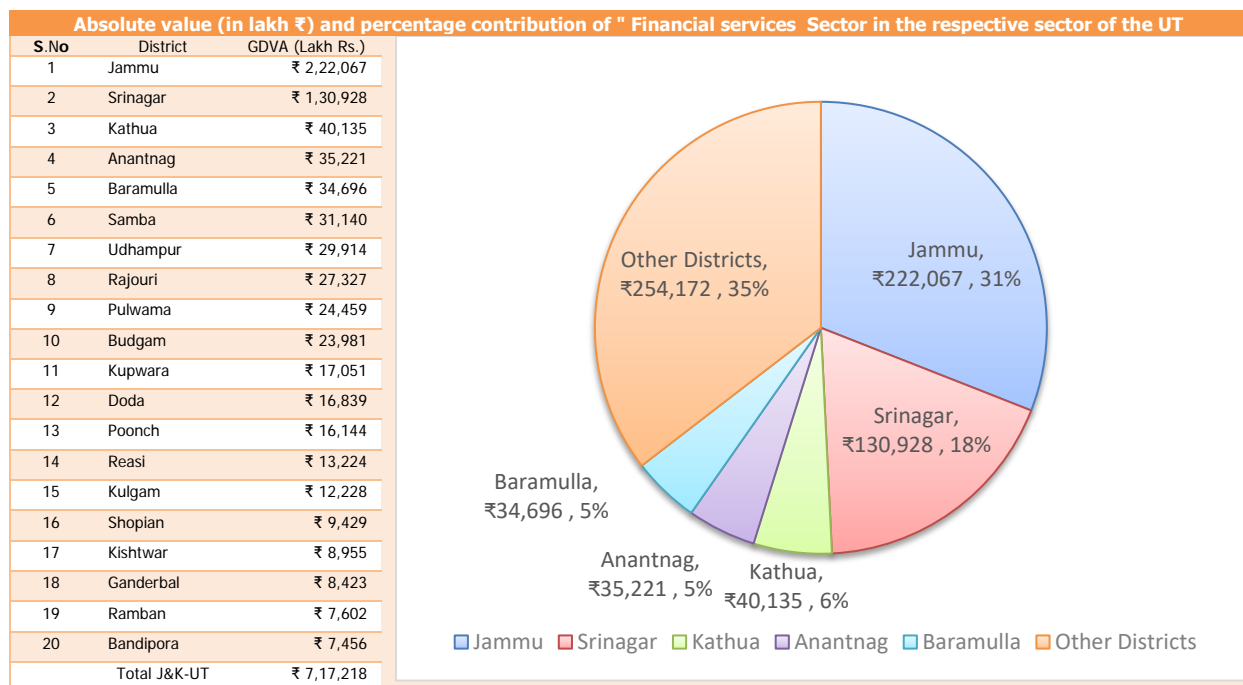
3. TERTIARY SECTOR

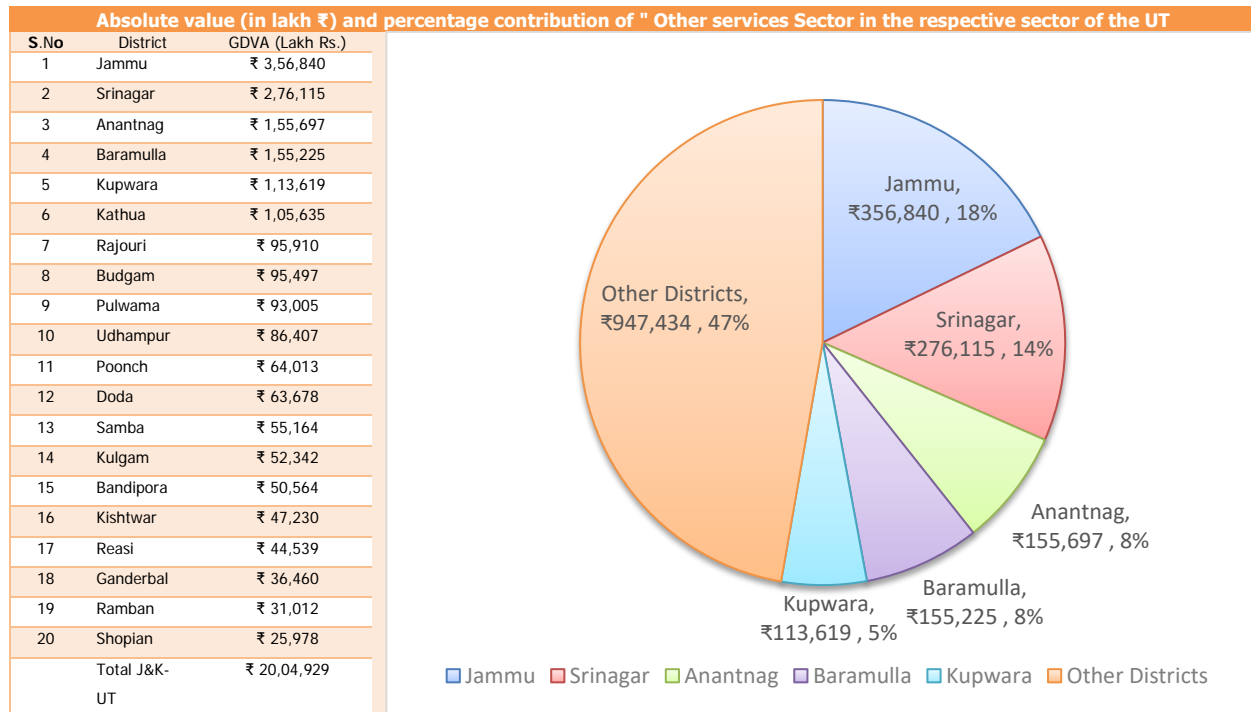
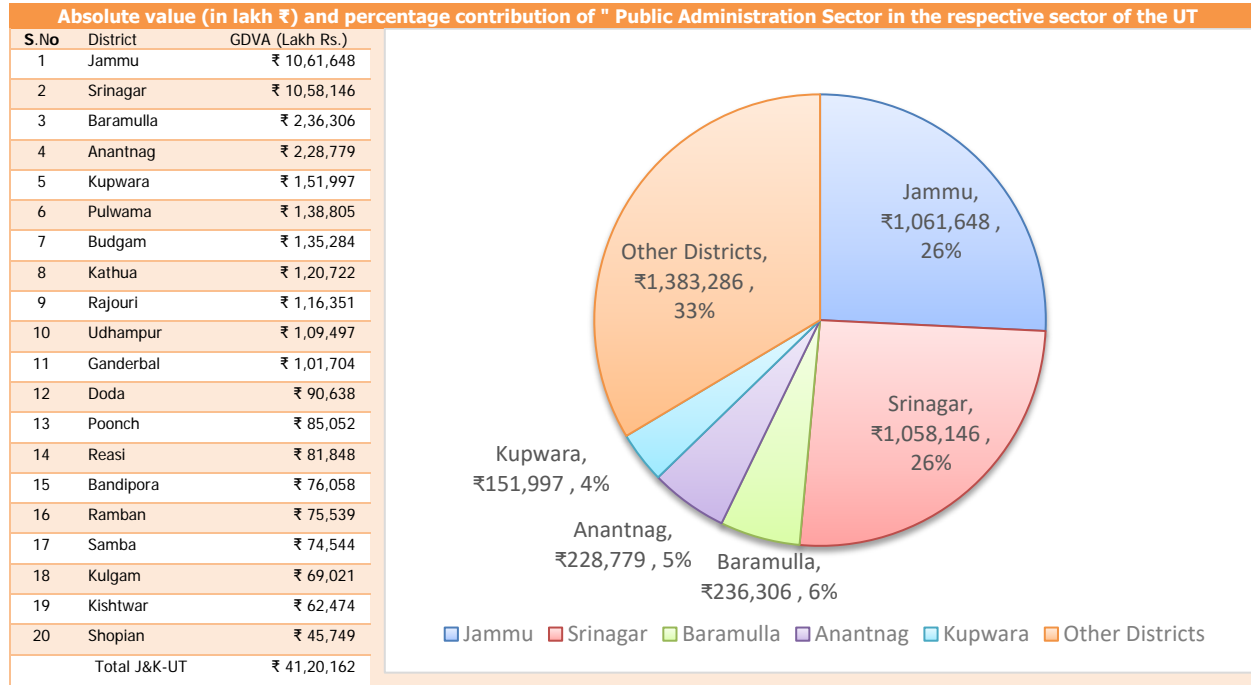
Absolute value (in lakh ₹) and percentage contribution of " Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants Sector in the respective sector of the UT



Absolute value (in lakh ₹) and percentage contribution of " Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting Sector in the respective sector of the UT

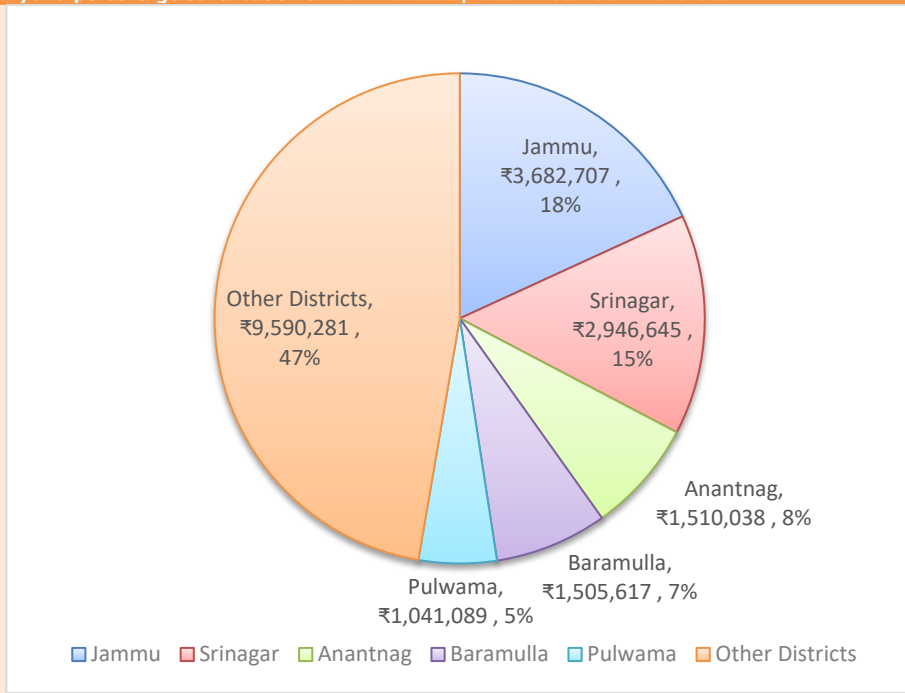






Absolute value (in lakh ₹) and percentage contribution of " GDVA at basic prices in Total GSVA of the UT

S.No	District	GDVA (Lakh Rs.)
1	Jammu	₹ 36,82,707
2	Srinagar	₹ 29,46,645
3	Anantnag	₹ 15,10,038
4	Baramulla	₹ 15,05,617
5	Pulwama	₹ 10,41,089
6	Budgam	₹ 10,35,266
7	Kathua	₹ 10,27,178
8	Udhampur	₹ 9,75,301
9	Kupwara	₹ 8,65,506
10	Rajouri	₹ 6,94,913
11	Poonch	₹ 6,16,653
12	Samba	₹ 6,06,717
13	Kulgam	₹ 5,75,793
14	Reasi	₹ 5,26,871
15	Ganderbal	₹ 5,00,311
16	Doda	₹ 4,97,388
17	Bandipora	₹ 4,76,297
18	Ramban	₹ 4,20,631
19	Shopian	₹ 4,15,339
20	Kishtwar	₹ 3,56,117
Total J&K-UT		2,02,76,376



STATISTICAL TABLES

GSDP at Current Prices (in Lac Rupees)													
S. No	SECTOR	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (3RE)	2022-23 (2RE)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary Sector													
1	Crops	795339	1033496	1181249	885819	1339994	2222232	2393736	2513136	2709489	2831813	3407978	3753008
2	Livestock	344125	345822	345448	431106	579714	659707	733909	807676	841123	879146	961964	1127748
3	Forestry and logging	134536	154145	144558	156066	162324	213089	217403	231123	251447	243661	300485	420992
4	Fishing and aquaculture	32348	34466	34385	36055	39365	39981	40608	42408	45186	46185	68221	73663
5	Mining and quarrying	32931	77086	55232	41196	100836	29766	26448	37959	24685	17414	46530	69316
Secondary Sector													
6	Manufacturing	2066742	2072081	2171242	2310762	2545662	2651642	2925302	3151685	3087212	3333219	3383921	3793431
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	797560	785118	835783	876020	1032469	1041140	1090675	1110741	1043749	1342174	1142230	1196321
8	Construction	616233	593349	545187	585442	658182	630466	737690	888418	818799	881764	918302	1000257
Tertiary Sector													
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	652949	693614	790272	849300	855011	980036	1096937	1152526	1224665	1109281	1323389	1596854
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	4070053	4591888	5130258	5450902	6293491	6774663	7517131	9084326	9461296	9300229	10835086	12729936
11	Financial services	667074	803871	904361	910030	1070666	1207320	1415011	1649387	1714193	1346465	1715971	2111998
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	471747	555009	634912	711465	800834	863587	926701	1004597	1031419	933234	1313258	1426999
13	Public administration	226052	266655	324212	375410	454285	471783	407323	460402	530737	582197	585752	717218
14	Other services	948348	1056413	1200458	1310501	1369550	1485990	1644332	1837038	1881704	1900827	2124746	2348631
15	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	1127470	1219248	1216969	1275552	1635194	1687337	1922166	2693660	2758439	3055404	3414761	4120162
16	Net of Product Taxes	629362	690692	849346	867943	962962	1058646	1201598	1439241	1544803	1482101	1680598	2004929
17	State Domestic Product	7476073	8308983	9062373	9311907	11061385	11820042	12955569	14945500	15382733	15465261	17626985	20276376
18	Population ('000)	349482	404790	499688	524768	655410	664758	1015317	1040445	1027589	1314008	1229122	1744044
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	7825555	8713773	9562061	9836675	11716795	12484800	13970886	15985945	16410322	16779269	18856107	22020419
		12616	12744	12873	13002	13130	13244	13348	13453	13263	13365	13465	13562
		62029	68375	74280	75655	89237	94268	104667	118828	123730	125546	140038	162369

GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (in Lac Rupees)

S. No	SECTOR	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (3RE)	2022-23 (2RE)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary Sector													
1	Crops	795339	733201	788858	579991	805943	800104	792609	873589	819024	800293	802844	952393
2	Livestock	344125	342586	331949	396224	460479	498441	515277	539166	532715	531769	568579	592076
3	Forestry and logging	134536	140888	146093	150245	155772	205263	210371	221358	240448	233245	231936	242081
4	Fishing and aquaculture	32348	32397	32311	32790	32453	32962	33480	34062	35176	35232	41589	44238
5	Mining and quarrying	32931	40571	35876	26955	93739	19881	16132	29808	15404	5427	13868	20353
Secondary Sector													
6	Manufacturing	2066742	2115367	2223849	1976257	2481073	2639628	2776068	2837509	2804916	2898170	2836625	3091757
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	797560	743851	760705	784304	907471	914136	942865	925639	865861	1118435	852365	903484
8	Construction	616233	731523	755985	518607	884274	941767	1013809	1093489	1078842	1050040	1172930	1286898
Tertiary Sector													
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	652949	639993	707160	673346	689328	783726	819394	818382	860213	729695	811330	901375
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	4070053	4294717	4513243	4617715	5109558	5270902	5501206	6150886	6150199	5704753	6206688	6867715
11	Financial services	667074	751709	787767	765735	857054	911073	1012473	1103135	1102207	781600	941258	1098664
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	471747	518921	579017	644353	717638	744628	776863	780287	734312	588041	750248	797930
13	Public administration	226052	258493	313041	356023	420822	438378	350751	370643	405185	441748	415038	444806
14	Other services	948348	985841	1037646	1069699	1064816	1124021	1160470	1147497	1169603	1132359	1189455	1242460
15	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	1127470	1135766	1060599	1054919	1293913	1280157	1373687	1833496	1809251	1904899	1988486	2252227
16	Net of Product Taxes	629362	643987	735173	726986	755313	772645	826962	915828	929642	856107	922204	1031628
17	State Domestic Product	7476073	7699726	8072179	7780177	9139017	9467181	9845143	10686379	10597883	10208891	10702130	11810613
18	Population ('000)	349482	376931	438000	457034	561117	553106	817271	819817	794025	1031125	838109	1094850
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	7825555	8076657	8510179	8237211	9700134	10020287	10662414	11506196	11391908	11240016	11540239	12905463
		12616	12744	12873	13002	13130	13244	13348	13453	13263	13365	13465	13562
		62029	63376	66109	63353	73878	75659	79880	85529	85892	84100	85705	95159

NSDP at Current Prices (in Lac Rupees)													
S. No	SECTOR	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (3RE)	2022-23 (2RE)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary Sector													
1	Crops	1151494	1423539	1506758	1263993	1903180	2059778	2155800	2321662	2415461	2370190	2881247	3172372
2	Livestock	623142	834922	944477	618538	1050870	1136183	1155863	1224001	1273014	1203712	1532474	1516822
3	Forestry and logging	337949	339244	338306	423296	571302	650877	724597	797466	831004	868726	949459	1112485
4	Fishing and aquaculture	133061	152457	142968	154527	160806	211002	215335	228779	249164	241384	297275	416431
5	Mining and quarrying	28546	30501	30762	32660	35838	36722	37644	39403	41966	42676	63174	68172
		28797	66415	50244	34971	84365	24994	22361	32013	20312	13692	38866	58462
Secondary Sector													
6	Manufacturing	1677888	1691418	1761312	1860517	2106428	2189987	2451661	2571662	2514502	2704647	2706186	2966052
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	624272	613841	656384	680054	854723	850125	895094	891311	813770	1099532	860265	851284
8	Construction	430202	417526	362549	381120	447508	419930	529614	604053	568471	592860	621782	664929
		623414	660051	742379	799343	804197	919932	1026953	1076298	1132260	1012256	1224139	1449839
Tertiary Sector													
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	3353049	3779861	4201582	4454417	5175867	5542947	6084743	7349406	7553141	7196024	8385200	9814820
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	584477	704960	788748	781370	918116	1033469	1214587	1398198	1440349	1045318	1347493	1661951
11	Financial services	328523	392170	423237	486753	569395	586230	542951	599338	563616	448841	779856	813494
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	222483	262015	318831	368511	444951	461374	398141	449681	518625	567464	570328	700256
		752852	819738	914833	988951	1032824	1106915	1212322	1313762	1296572	1236586	1329049	1389044
13	Public administration	870047	948044	952268	1008268	1310164	1365263	1581389	2224069	2293910	2532865	2818081	3410725
14	Other services	594667	652934	803666	820563	900417	989697	1135354	1364358	1440070	1364949	1540393	1839350
15	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	6182431	6894818	7469652	7578926	9185475	9792712	10692204	12242730	12483104	12270861	13972633	15953244
16	Net of Product Taxes	349482	404790	499688	524768	655410	664758	1015317	1040445	1027589	1314008	1229122	1744044
17	State Domestic Product	6531913	7299608	7969340	8103694	9840885	10457470	11707521	13283175	13510693	13584869	15201755	17697288
18	Population ('000)	12616	12744	12873	13002	13130	13244	13348	13453	13263	13365	13465	13562
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	51775	57279	61907	62327	74950	78960	87710	98738	101868	101645	112898	130492

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (in Lac Rupees)													
S. N o.	SECTOR	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (3RE)	2022-23 (2RE)
	Primary Sector												
1	Crops	1151494	1083880	1116641	951473	1296299	1302256	1302278	1418048	1350806	1296750	1323658	1488382
2	Livestock	623142	548997	585888	361664	579600	562081	542308	610597	542614	506204	488079	613045
3	Forestry and logging	337949	336493	325619	389500	452942	490700	507598	531262	524914	523941	560310	582807
4	Fishing and aquaculture	133061	139322	144685	148923	154431	203462	208683	219553	238704	231554	229146	239291
5	Fishing and aquaculture	28546	28657	29132	29790	29372	30061	30837	31447	32462	32338	37576	40071
5	Mining and quarrying	28797	30412	31317	21595	79954	15952	12851	25189	12111	2713	8547	13168
	Secondary Sector												
6	Manufacturing	1677888	1748849	1842356	1572118	2084647	2222153	2357720	2343379	2319558	2375038	2313762	2531205
6	Manufacturing	624272	580359	595588	609143	747146	742645	773073	742642	676374	922274	642596	680799
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	430202	562060	584675	335962	695556	753126	831698	852694	868131	812476	946862	1044458
8	Construction	623414	606430	662094	627013	641945	726382	752949	748043	775053	640288	724305	805949
	Tertiary Sector												
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	3353049	3521896	3655215	3734752	4118167	4186478	4281799	4725939	46123358	4056335	4415229	4914191
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	584477	658475	682475	652777	720600	757063	842462	899718	882990	546280	678525	807592
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	328523	362691	381072	438476	506994	495077	441046	430722	347218	205299	346793	375111
11	Financial services	222483	253994	307921	349907	412717	429271	342925	361848	395422	429974	403329	432456
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	752852	763555	777139	795047	779809	805443	811489	744205	723259	633300	626852	628407
13	Public administration	870047	875152	813714	813176	997956	987572	1073003	1434070	1417355	1477039	1538255	1750655
14	Other services	594667	608029	692894	685369	700090	712052	770874	855375	846114	764442	821474	919969
15	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	6182431	6354625	6614212	6258343	7499114	7710887	7941797	8487365	8282721	7728123	8052649	8933779
16	Net of Product Taxes	349482	376931	438000	457034	561117	553106	817271	819817	794025	1031125	838109	1094850
17	State Domestic Product	6531913	6731556	7052212	6715376	8060231	8263992	8759068	9307182	9076747	8759247	8890759	10028628
18	Population ('000)	12616	12744	12873	13002	13130	13244	13348	13453	13263	13365	13465	13562
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	51775	52821	54783	51649	61388	62398	65621	69183	68437	65539	66029	73947

GDDP for the year 2022-23 (2RE) at current prices (Rs. Lacs)											
S.No.	Sector	Kupwara	Budgam	Poonch	Rajouri	Kathua	Baramulla	Bandipora	Srinagar	Ganderbal	Pulwama
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary Sector		226101	230699	141001	182963	198486	343038	118281	82902	135063	293674
1	Crops	140629	128773	59668	70178	95414	226026	63312	33351	100585	209369
2	Livestock	55150	72301	61143	81179	69786	67789	31140	24309	24415	66237
3	Forestry and logging	26640	20398	17877	27459	26394	37155	8972	14415	4697	12346
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2854	3556	1306	2368	2976	8551	14680	9087	4929	2912
5	Mining and quarrying	827	5670	1008	1779	3917	3518	177	1740	438	2811
Secondary Sector		72050	224451	154567	53646	298059	321730	90402	466470	84851	223872
6	Manufacturing	26356	76834	16927	23084	210237	44750	16630	156635	17825	111447
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	14414	22214	13365	20045	49011	178827	61560	91408	26447	34387
8	Construction	31279	125403	124276	10517	38811	98154	12211	218427	40580	78038
Tertiary Sector		567356	580115	321084	458304	530632	840848	267615	2397273	280396	523544
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	87444	96315	42162	58421	85150	151875	41924	375527	40471	100911
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	36211	80505	24393	35023	59028	70899	19780	320158	21924	60800
11	Financial services	17051	23981	16144	27327	40135	34696	7456	130928	8423	24459
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	161033	148533	89321	125273	119963	191847	71833	236399	71413	105563
13	Public administration	151997	135284	85052	116351	120722	236306	76058	1058146	101704	138805
14	Other services	113619	95497	64013	95910	105635	155225	50564	276115	36460	93005
15	GVA at basic prices	865506	1035266	616653	694913	1027178	1505617	476297	2946645	500311	1041089
16	Net of Product Taxes	74445	89047	53041	59772	88351	129503	40968	253452	43034	89548
17	GDDP	939951	1124313	669694	754685	1115529	1635120	517265	3200097	543344	1130637
18	Population ('000)	966	833	528	713	681	1112	434	1365	330	620
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	97317	134919	126841	105895	163925	147000	119071	234389	164443	182267

GDDP for the year 2022-23 (2RE) at current prices (Rs. Lacs) ... Contd.																
S.No.	Sector	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
		Shopian	Anantnag	Kulgam	Doda	Ramban	Kishtwar	Udhampur	Reasi	Jammu	Samba					
		200931	383445	212645	169148	85196	73438	159988	82145	330920	102945					
Primary Sector																
1	Crops	155968	248749	150094	55783	20097	27464	44239	19678	162939	48974					
2	Livestock	38179	92266	50215	40260	43404	26394	89453	40896	121836	31396					
3	Forestry and logging	5711	35414	6789	69681	13743	16033	23868	15354	29324	8721					
4	Fishing and aquaculture	353	5046	3160	1053	541	1068	1686	1195	5248	1094					
5	Mining and quarrying	720	1970	2386	2370	7411	2478	740	5022	11574	12761					
	Secondary Sector															
6	Manufacturing	24978	203520	62023	27524	128291	85890	363186	150799	589077	168043					
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	9542	65213	16862	9519	4485	5345	27681	7308	236526	113114					
8	Construction	8805	34310	18460	10610	84382	73751	18750	119228	101376	18907					
	Tertiary Sector															
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	6631	103998	26700	7396	39424	6795	316755	24263	251175	36022					
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	189429	923073	301125	300715	207144	196789	452127	293928	2762709	335730					
11	Financial services	33525	198418	58622	37716	25885	24320	72648	68550	444174	67939					
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	22959	103003	30068	15378	13618	10362	49489	23144	387444	42812					
13	Public administration	9429	35221	12228	16839	7602	8955	29914	13224	222067	31140					
14	Other services	51788	201954	78845	76467	53488	43449	104172	62623	290536	64131					
15	GVA at basic prices	45749	228779	69021	90638	75539	62474	109497	81848	1061648	74544					
16	Net of Product Taxes	25978	155697	52342	63678	31012	47230	86407	44539	356840	55164					
17	GDDP	415339	1510038	575793	497388	420631	356117	975301	526871	3682707	606717					
18	Population ('000)	35725	129884	49526	42782	36180	30631	83889	45318	316763	52186					
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	451063	1639922	625319	540170	456811	386748	1059190	572189	3999469	658903					
		295	1199	466	454	315	255	613	353	1683	347					
		153143	136756	134193	119003	145190	151836	172861	161997	237588	190088					

GDDP for the year 2022-23 (2RE) at constant (2011-12) prices (in lakhs Rs.)											
S.No	Sector	Kupwara	Budgam	Poonch	Rajouri	Kathua	Baramulla	Bandipora	Srinagar	Ganderbal	Pulwama
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary Sector		106116	109108	72514	104709	109223	115835	58417	48969	69857	135998
1	Crops	58868	56155	29533	42432	56618	58182	26408	22075	49989	88032
2	Livestock	30347	36699	31200	44219	33996	31935	17009	14857	13573	37824
3	Forestry and logging	14989	12859	10535	15667	15272	19581	6547	6749	3272	7505
4	Fishing and aquaculture	1683	1931	935	1891	2341	5171	8408	4564	2911	1600
5	Mining and quarrying	228	1465	311	500	997	965	44	724	111	1038
	Secondary Sector	60279	167704	107297	54764	202914	266053	71401	417009	77459	189192
6	Manufacturing	19905	58027	12783	17434	158775	33796	12560	118294	13462	84167
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	22738	38863	24208	31422	22329	176905	51954	175396	41052	61021
8	Construction	17635	70815	70306	5909	21810	55352	6888	123319	22945	44004
	Tertiary Sector	299983	315142	172793	247309	291784	450742	140895	1311925	149200	278748
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	45491	50107	21933	30390	44295	79009	21811	195339	21054	52499
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	20300	49795	13635	19354	32727	39151	10929	177682	12317	33664
11	Financial services	10575	14872	10012	16948	24891	21518	4624	81199	5224	15169
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	83517	77172	46093	64687	62444	100300	37481	136191	37264	54923
13	Public administration	81159	74101	48174	66475	72872	130779	39946	581186	54590	74495
14	Other services	58942	49094	32946	49454	54555	79986	26103	140327	18751	47998
15	GVA at basic prices	466377	591954	352604	406782	603921	832630	270712	1777902	296515	603938
16	Net of Product Taxes	43233	54874	32687	37709	55984	77185	25095	164812	27487	55985
17	GDDP	509611	646828	385291	444491	659905	909815	295808	1942715	324002	659924
18	Population ('000)	966	833	528	713	681	1112	434	1365	330	620
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	52762	77620	72974	62370	96972	81794	68093	142293	98059	106385

GDDP for the year 2022-23 (2RE) at constant (2011-12) prices (in lakhs Rs.) ... Contd.

S.No.	Sector	Shopian	Anantnag	Kulgam	Doda	Ramban	Kishtwar	Udhampur	Reasi	Jammu	Samba
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Primary Sector		92325	175410	88194	99738	44271	39773	88800	46081	186131	59674
1	Crops	63610	101116	54713	34608	12663	17695	32122	15128	100297	32150
2	Livestock	24777	51175	26700	22977	21540	12446	43241	20496	59296	17769
3	Forestry and logging	3583	20090	4520	40763	7867	8458	11946	7935	19054	4889
4	Fishing and aquaculture	171	2430	1559	670	265	526	1299	903	4162	818
5	Mining and quarrying	182	599	703	720	1936	648	191	1620	3322	4048
	Secondary Sector	39857	170868	55173	30165	94165	68656	228462	113055	532747	144537
6	Manufacturing	7206	49250	12735	7189	3387	4037	20905	5519	178629	85425
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	28902	62961	27355	18835	68529	60803	28530	93870	212403	38823
8	Construction	3749	58657	15083	4141	22249	3816	179026	13666	141715	20289
	Tertiary Sector	100179	497372	158585	161221	109018	104429	245505	153773	1493098	186015
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	17442	103218	30498	19620	13464	12651	37789	35647	231064	35342
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	12665	56691	16720	8492	7557	5712	27448	12823	216502	23763
11	Financial services	5848	21843	7583	10443	4714	5554	18552	8201	137722	19312
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	26674	106689	41267	39451	27463	22375	54559	32364	158070	33480
13	Public administration	24158	128549	35627	50453	39817	33699	62625	41744	566511	45267
14	Other services	13392	80381	26890	32762	16002	24438	44533	22994	183230	28851
15	GVA at basic prices	232361	843649	301952	291124	247454	212858	562766	312909	2211977	390227
16	Net of Product Taxes	21540	78207	27991	26987	22939	19732	52169	29007	205051	36174
17	GDDP	253901	921856	329943	318112	270393	232590	614935	341916	2417028	426401
18	Population ('000)	295	1199	466	454	315	255	613	353	1683	347
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	86203	76875	70806	70082	85940	91314	100358	96802	143583	123013

NDDP for the year 2022-23(2RE) at current prices (in lakhs Rs.)

S.No	Sector	Kupwara	Budgam	Poonch	Rajouri	Kathua	Baramulla	Bandipora	Srinagar	Ganderbal	Pulwama
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary Sector		187578	194333	123964	162575	171218	280828	99917	72658	107678	236684
1	Crops	103484	94759	43907	51641	70211	166323	46589	24541	74016	154066
2	Livestock	54404	71323	60315	80080	68841	66872	30718	23980	24084	65340
3	Forestry and logging	26351	20177	17684	27162	26108	36752	8875	14259	4646	12212
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2641	3291	1208	2192	2754	7913	13585	8410	4562	2695
5	Mining and quarrying	698	4782	850	1500	3303	2967	149	1468	369	2370
Secondary Sector		56736	183299	133764	39300	217420	239837	63844	370541	67108	173017
6	Manufacturing	18755	54674	12045	16427	149602	31843	11834	111459	12684	79304
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	9582	14767	8884	13325	32581	118876	40923	60764	17581	22859
8	Construction	28400	113857	112835	9549	35238	89118	11087	198317	36844	70853
Tertiary Sector		432225	429678	245168	351364	408102	645195	204147	1879502	213071	401501
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	69333	76817	33172	45923	67102	120401	33563	292899	32061	80556
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	21184	42214	14408	20549	34208	39805	11590	186890	13069	34623
11	Financial services	16647	23413	15762	26681	39186	33876	7280	127832	8224	23880
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	95239	87846	52827	74090	70949	113463	42484	139813	42236	62433
13	Public administration	125586	111777	70273	96133	99745	195244	62842	878757	84032	114685
14	Other services	104236	87610	58726	87989	96911	142406	46388	253311	33449	85324
15	NVA at basic prices	676539	807309	502896	553239	796740	1165860	367907	2322700	387857	811202
16	Net of Product Taxes	73961	88257	54978	60481	87101	127454	40220	253923	42401	88682
17	NDDP	750500	895566	557874	613721	883841	1293315	408128	2576623	430258	899884
18	Population ('000)	966	833	528	713	681	1112	434	1365	330	620
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	77702	107469	105662	86115	129879	116271	93948	188723	130218	145068

NDDP for the year 2022-23(2RE) at current prices (in lakhs Rs.)													...Contd.				
S.No.	Sector	Shopian	Anantnag	Kulgam	Doda	Ramban	Kishtwar	Udhampur	Reasi	Jammu	Samba						
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
Primary Sector		159016	315423	171637	152664	77951	65185	146591	75352	283712	87410						
1	Crops	114771	183045	110448	41049	14788	20210	32554	14480	119900	36038						
2	Livestock	37662	91017	49535	39715	42817	26037	88243	40343	120188	30971						
3	Forestry and logging	5649	35030	6716	68926	13594	15860	23610	15188	29006	8626						
4	Fishing and aquaculture	326	4670	2925	975	500	989	1560	1106	4857	1012						
5	Mining and quarrying	608	1662	2013	1999	6251	2090	624	4235	9761	10762						
Secondary Sector		18664	163635	48513	20541	95079	58999	319755	106487	463750	125764						
6	Manufacturing	6790	46405	11999	6773	3192	3804	19697	5200	168308	80490						
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	5853	22808	12272	7053	56094	49026	12464	79258	67390	12568						
8	Construction	6020	94423	24242	6715	35794	6169	287593	22029	228051	32706						
Tertiary Sector		140739	700773	227450	233643	157823	154582	345352	222388	2163320	258798						
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	26843	156401	46781	29829	20020	19155	56459	50769	350473	53395						
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	12428	58678	17052	8842	7883	6040	28336	13184	217640	24872						
11	Financial services	9206	34388	11939	16440	7422	8743	29206	12911	216815	30403						
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	30629	119441	46631	45225	31634	25697	61610	37037	171831	37929						
13	Public administration	37800	189026	57028	74889	62413	51618	90470	67626	879191	61591						
14	Other services	23833	142839	48019	58419	28451	43329	79271	40860	327370	50608						
15	NVA at basic prices	318419	1179832	447599	406848	330853	278766	811699	404227	2910782	471972						
16	Net of Product Taxes	34810	128982	48933	44478	36170	30475	88737	44191	318213	51597						
17	NDDP	353229	1308813	496532	451326	367022	309241	900435	448417	3228995	5235669						
18	Population ('000)	295	1199	466	454	315	255	613	353	1683	347						
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	119927	109144	106555	99430	116652	121407	146952	126955	191818	151045						

NDDP for the year 2022-23 (2RE) at constant (2011-12) prices (in lakhs Rs.)

S.No.	Sector	Kupwara	Budgam	Poonch	Rajouri	Kathua	Baramulla	Bandipora	Srinagar	Ganderbal	Pulwama
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary Sector		84253	87677	61183	88363	87769	93550	47858	40107	51481	103436
1	Crops	37892	36146	19010	27313	36445	37451	16998	14209	32178	56665
2	Livestock	29872	36124	30711	43527	33464	31435	16742	14624	13361	37232
3	Forestry and logging	14816	12711	10413	15486	15096	19356	6472	6671	3234	7418
4	Fishing and aquaculture	1525	1749	847	1713	2120	4684	7616	4134	2637	1449
5	Mining and quarrying	148	948	202	324	645	625	29	468	72	671
Secondary Sector		49222	138584	92143	43922	157264	218536	57789	341754	63978	152293
6	Manufacturing	14999	43725	9633	13137	119641	25466	9464	89137	10144	63422
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	18455	31541	19647	25502	18122	143578	42166	142353	33318	49525
8	Construction	15768	63318	62863	5284	19501	49492	6159	110263	20516	39345
Tertiary Sector		211545	215090	122497	176231	208966	320698	99316	955288	104683	198110
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	33778	37498	16118	22307	32623	58655	16405	141894	15615	39336
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	9776	22883	6611	9102	15426	17696	5218	86552	6106	15703
11	Financial services	10281	14459	9734	16477	24200	20921	4496	78945	5079	14748
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	42241	39032	23313	32717	31583	50729	18957	68882	18847	27779
13	Public administration	62908	57437	37341	51526	56484	101369	30963	453876	42314	57742
14	Other services	52562	43781	29380	44101	48650	71329	23278	125139	16721	42803
15	NVA at basic prices	345020	441352	275823	308516	453999	632785	204962	1337149	220141	453839
16	Net of Product Taxes	42283	54088	33803	37809	55638	77549	25118	163870	26979	55619
17	NDDP	387303	495440	309626	346325	509637	710334	230081	1501019	247120	509458
18	Population ('000)	966	833	528	713	681	1112	434	1365	330	620
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	40099	59453	58643	48595	74890	63860	52963	109941	74791	82129

NDDP for the year 2022-23 (2RE) at constant (2011-12) prices (in lakhs Rs.)													...Contd.	
S.No.	Sector	Shopian	Anantnag	Kulgam	Doda	Ramban	Kishtwar	Udhampur	Reasi	Jammu	Samba			
	Primary Sector	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1	Crops	69150	137908	67834	86260	38623	32898	76350	39622	147681	46378			
2	Livestock	40945	65087	35218	22277	8151	11390	20677	9737	64560	20695			
3	Forestry and logging	24389	50374	26282	22618	21202	12252	42564	20175	58367	17491			
4	Fishing and aquaculture	3542	19858	4468	40293	7776	8361	11808	7843	18835	4833			
5	Mining and quarrying	155	2201	1412	607	240	476	1177	818	3770	741			
	Secondary Sector	118	388	455	466	1253	419	124	1048	2149	2619			
		32239	140658	45284	24407	78064	55802	198981	92564	433702	114020			
6	Manufacturing	5430	37111	9596	5417	2552	3042	15753	4159	134602	64370			
7	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	23457	51099	22202	15287	55619	49348	23155	76186	172388	31509			
8	Construction	3352	52447	13486	3703	19893	3412	160073	12219	126712	18141			
	Tertiary Sector	68483	349032	110419	116817	76766	76629	173904	107188	1088699	133830			
9	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	13121	76044	22841	14520	9670	9311	27317	24142	170463	25935			
10	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	5517	26469	7739	3868	3489	2688	12702	5843	100352	11370			
11	Financial services	5686	21237	7373	10153	4584	5400	18037	7974	133898	18776			
12	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	13491	53961	20872	19953	13890	11317	27594	16369	79948	16933			
13	Public administration	18726	99640	27615	39107	30863	26121	48542	32356	440640	35087			
14	Other services	11943	71681	23979	29216	14270	21793	39713	20505	163398	25729			
15	NVA at basic prices	169872	627597	223537	227484	193453	165328	449235	239374	1670083	294229			
16	Net of Product Taxes	20818	76913	27395	27879	23708	20261	55055	29336	204672	36058			
17	NDDP	190690	704510	250932	255363	217161	185590	504290	268709	1874754	330287			
18	Population ('000)	295	1199	466	454	315	255	613	353	1683	347			
19	Per Capita (Rs.)	64742	58750	53850	56258	69021	72862	82301	76076	111370	95285			



सत्यमेव जयते

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