



UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2023-24

JAMMU & KASHMIR GOVERNMENT



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING DEPARTMENT, J&K

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PREFACE

The Economic Survey Report for the year 2024 provides an in-depth analysis of the UT of J&K economic performance, development strides, and future prospects. This report is intended to offer valuable insights to policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public, highlighting the significant achievements and ongoing efforts that are shaping the economic landscape of Jammu and Kashmir.

In the fiscal year 2023-24, Jammu and Kashmir has demonstrated commendable economic performance, with the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) projected to grow at 7.41 percent and the nominal GSDP anticipated to increase by 9.92 percent. The nominal GSDP is estimated to reach approximately Rs. 2.46 lakh crores, while the real GSDP is projected at Rs. 1.39 lakh crores. This growth reflects a compound annual growth rate of 5.13 percent in real GSDP from 2019-20 to 2023-24, surpassing the previous period's growth rate. The per capita income, expected to attain Rs. 1,46,447 in 2023-24, shows a robust increase of 9.5 percent, indicating improved economic well-being for the residents of the UT.

The contributions of various sectors to the Gross State Value have been noteworthy, with the primary sector contributing 18.24 percent, the secondary sector 20.7 percent, and the tertiary sector 61.06 percent. The region has also successfully managed inflation, which has decreased from 6.9 percent in 2022 to 4.3 percent in 2023. This reduction demonstrates effective economic policies and stability. Furthermore, the unemployment rate has also shown a significant drop, reaching 4.4 percent in 2022-23 from 6.7 percent in 2019-20, reflecting enhanced employment opportunities and economic dynamism.

Jammu and Kashmir has made substantial progress in financial inclusion and industrial development. The increase in the number of banks and financial institutions has improved access to banking services across the UT. The Credit-Deposit Ratio stands at 64.39 percent, with a notable increase in credit flow to MSMEs and agriculture. The UT has received investment proposals worth Rs. 1.17 lakh crores, which are expected to create over 4.50 lakh jobs. Additionally, the region has achieved significant growth in handicraft exports and financial inclusion for self-help groups, underscoring its commitment to economic development and empowerment.

The agricultural sector in Jammu and Kashmir is undergoing a transformative shift towards high-value crops and organic farming. The Holistic Agriculture Development Plan aims to invest Rs. 5013 crore in 29 projects over the next five years, boosting the GSDP and creating significant employment opportunities. The horticulture sector has seen remarkable growth, with increased production and exports of major crops such as almonds and walnuts. This sector now contributes significantly to the GSDP and supports a large workforce, reflecting the success of targeted interventions and investments.

Railway connectivity upto Kashmir will be achieved during this year. Existing train services from Baramulla to Banihal have been extended up to Sangaldan and the full section has been electrified. Air traffic has increased and night landing facility has been provided in Jammu and Srinagar. Jammu Airport extension is under progress. To boost road connectivity infrastructure upgradation of one expressway (Delhi-Amritsar-

Katra), 4 national highways and 2 Ring Roads (Jammu and Srinagar) are in progress. For building rural connectivity 99 % habitation as has been covered under PMGSY.

Tourism sector has been given the status of Industry to attract investment. Tourism Policy & Film Policy has been operationalized. J&K Hosted 3rd Tourism Working Group meeting of G-20 in Srinagar from 22nd to 24th May, 2023 which has elevated J&K's global presence. J&K has recorded all time high, 2.11 Crore tourist visits during 2023. Foreign tourist's arrival increased 2.5 times. All time high yatris have been recorded during the last decade for Shri Amarnathji Yatra (4.45 lakhs) and Shri Mata Vaishno Devi (97.29 lakhs).

In the realm of social development, Jammu and Kashmir has made notable advancements in health, education, and housing. Improvements in health indicators, such as reductions in neonatal and under-5 mortality rates and increased life expectancy, highlight the UTs commitment to enhancing healthcare services. The educational sector has seen increased enrolment ratios and decreased dropout rates, reflecting ongoing efforts to improve educational access and quality. Infrastructure development has been a key focus, with significant progress in power generation, connectivity, and urban development. The doubling of hydel-power generation capacity and ongoing road and rail projects are expected to further bolster the region's infrastructure and connectivity.

Jammu and Kashmir has demonstrated strong governance and commitment to sustainable development goals. The integration of e-services and establishment of the District Good Governance Index are notable achievements, ensuring efficient public service delivery and transparent governance. The UT's progress in the SDG Index Score, including advancements in multiple sustainable development goals, reflects its dedication to achieving long-term sustainability and development. The implementation of various outreach programs and governance initiatives has further reinforced the UT's commitment to holistic development and public welfare.

The Economic Survey Report 2024 captures the significant progress and achievements of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. It highlights the region's economic growth, sectoral advancements, and ongoing development initiatives, underscoring the commitment to fostering stability, inclusivity, and sustainability. This report serves as a testament to the resilience and potential of Jammu and Kashmir, providing a solid foundation for continued progress and prosperity in the years to come.



(Atal Dulloo), IAS
Chief Secretary
Jammu & Kashmir

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Economic Survey 2023-24 is the second edition following the reorganization of the of Jammu and Kashmir into the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. This report is the outcome of a remarkable team effort by the officials who contributed to its preparation. The survey has been conducted under the guidance of the Government and has greatly benefited from the vision and insights of Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, Sh. Manoj Sinha. It offers a comprehensive overview of the development profile across various sectors in Jammu and Kashmir, compiled by the relevant departments.

I extend my recognition to Smt. Satvir Kour Sudan, Director General, Economics & Statistics, J&K, for her essential guidance in ensuring the accuracy and relevance of the data. Sh. Suneel Pandita, Director Central, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K, provided crucial support in data validation and analysis, reflecting the region's economic performance accurately.

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With the able support from Administrative Secretary, PD&MD, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K, handled the assignment professionally which helped to validate the data and compile and design the document in-house. Mr. Gulshan Kumar, Mr. Rakesh Bamba, Ms. Jasbir Kour, Mr. Vishal Mehta, Statistical Officers, were instrumental in validating the data, while Mr. Vishal Nagar, Mr. Vaneet Gupta, Statistical Officers Mr. Bramdutt Sharma, Artist Mr. Inderjeet Singh, and Mr. Kamal Gupta Junior Statistical Assistants from the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K, were responsible for compiling and designing the document.

The successful completion of this report is a testament to the collective hard work and collaboration of all involved. Their dedication and expertise have been crucial in delivering this comprehensive document.



(Atal Dulloo), IAS
Chief Secretary,
Jammu & Kashmir.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS

A- ECONOMY

- The real GSDP of J&K is expected to grow at 7.41 percent and the nominal GSDP is expected to grow at 9.92 percent in 2023-24. The size of the economy of J&K i.e. Nominal Gross State Domestic Product is estimated to be approximately Rs. 2.46 lakh crores and its real GSDP is estimated to be about Rs. 1.39 lakh crores during 2023-24.
- UT is estimated to achieve a compound annual growth rate of 5.13 percent in its real Gross State Domestic Product from 2019-20 to 2023-24 in comparison to 4.81 percent growth rate recorded from 2011-12 to 2019-20.
- Per Capita Income of J&K at GSDP at current prices is estimated to attain a level of Rs. 1,80,428 in 2023-24 (Advance Estimates) as compared to National level income of Rs. 2,11,725.
- Per Capita Income of J&K at current prices is estimated to attain a level of Rs. 1,46,447 in 2023-24 (Advance Estimates) as compared to National level income of Rs. 1,84,205.
- Per capita income of J&K is anticipated to grow at a rate of 9.5 percent in 2023-24. The comparative analysis of J&K's Per Capita Income with that of northern states from 2011-12 to 2023-24 indicates that J&K's per capita income grew at a compound annual growth rate of 9.1 percent which is better than Punjab (7.1 percent), Delhi (7.9 percent), and Himachal Pradesh (8.6 percent).
- J&K is actively contributing to the **National** GDP (0.8 per cent) in proportion to its population (0.98 per cent).
- The primary, secondary and tertiary sector is expected to contribute 18.24 percent, 20.7 percent and 61.06 percent respectively in the Gross State Value 2023-24.
- Inflation in J&K has reduced to 4.3% in 2023 from 6.9% in 2022 showing an overall reduction of 2.6 percentage-points whereas at All India level the inflation has decreased to 5.7% from 6.7% during the same period. Inflation in J&K hovered between 6.0% to 4.3 % from 2018 to 2023 in comparison to national figures 4.0% to 5.7% during the same period.
- Capital expenditure constitutes 25.86% as percentage of total Receipts in 2023-24 (Pre-actuals).
- UT Revenue Performance (Tax plus Non-Tax) has increased significantly from Rs 12753 cr (Actuals) in FY 2022-23 to Rs 13,903 cr (Pre-actuals) in FY 2023-24 (approx. compound annual growth rate of 9%).
- Primary Deficit estimated to decrease from Rs. (-) 2578 crore (2022-23 Actuals) to Rs. (-) 985 crore during (2023-24 Pre-Actuals).
- Percentage of Total Liability to GSDP (Debt) decreased from 51 per cent (2022-23) to 49 per cent (2023-24).
- Share of Tax Revenues as a percentage of the total Revenues has increased from 16.91% in FY2020-21 to 19.79% for the UT in FY2023-24.
- UT has shown significant progress, with the unemployment rate declining to 4.4% in 2022-23 from 6.7% in 2019-20. This improvement is also reflected in the Labour Force

Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR), which have risen to 63.5% and 60.7% respectively in 2022-23, showcasing enhanced employment opportunities and economic activities in the UT.

- 65,206 units established under various Self-employment Schemes (SESSs).
- 2.39 lakh young boys and girls employed in 65,206 units established under various Self-employment Schemes (SESSs) upto March, 2024.
- 33.49 lakh unorganized workers registered on e-SHRAM portal as on March, 2024.
- The number of Banks (Branches/BCS/ATMs/IPPB) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Co-Operative Banks and other financial institutions (SFC/IPPB) operating in UT of J&K has increased from 7999 as on December 2022 to 8850 as on March 2024.
- 5582 villages with population less than 2000 have been covered by providing Banking service outlets.
- On an average, 1 bank branch is available per 5684 persons and the coverage of area per bank branch is 19.57 Sq. KM as on 31st March,2024.
- Credit-Deposit Ratio is 64.39% as on March 31st 2024. Credit flow in priority sector is higher in MSMEs with 65% followed by 23% in Agriculture. Credit flow in MSMEs has increased from 45% in 2022-23 to 65% in 2023-24 highlighting the focus of the Government on industrial development.
- J&K has 28.05 lakh Bank Accounts (22.14 lakh (R) and 5.91 lakh (U)) under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna as on 31-03-2024. RuPay Debit Cards issued to 66%.
- 50,418 cases sanctioned under major employment generation schemes viz.PMEGP, NRLM, NULM, JKREGP, PMWMY etc.
- 10.84 lakh Kissan Credit Cards (Crop 8.83 lacs & 2.01 AH&F) are active as on 31st March, 2024. 53,016 SHGs (Rs. 1942.90 crore), 1982 JLGs (Rs. 38.23 crore) brought under financial inclusion by way of providing credit-linked facility as on 31st March, 2024.
- Financial discipline and rigorous monitoring has resulted eight folds increased in completion of projects from 9,229 in 2018-19 to 71,858 in 2023-24.

B- CORE SECTOR

- Total food crop production increased by 4.46% (from 18681 Th. Qtls to 19515 Th. Qtls) during the last one year, and the region has progressed towards self-reliance in vegetable production, reaching 505.40 Th. Qts in 2022-23
- The agriculture sector in J&K is shifting towards high-value crops, organic vegetables, and exotic varieties, with initiatives like the Holistic Agriculture Development Plan , Government will invest Rs 5013 crore in 29 projects over 5 years, adding Rs 28,000 crore to GSDP annually and creating 2.88 lakh jobs. It will also benefit 13 lakh families and skill 2.5 lakh youth through 19,000 new enterprises
- The area under major horticulture crops increased by 10000 Ha (3%) from 3.35 lakh hectares in 2020-21 to 3.45 lakh hectares in 2023-24, while the overall production of recorded a growth of 4.13 LMT (18.50%) in the same period.

- The area under High/Medium Density Plantations expanded significantly from 2,540 hectares in 2022-23 to 4,023 hectares in 2023-24.
- Exports of Almond and Walnut recorded a growth of 58% during 2022-23 with total volume of 56,530 MTs while as the revenue earned increased by 225% valuing Rs.1746 crore.
- Horticulture sector contributes about 6-7% to the GSDP and is employing 35 lakh people directly / indirectly supporting about 7 lakhs families. Focused interventions have led to enhancement of area under Commercial Floriculture to 266.67 Ha in 2023-24 .
- Rs. 3085.07 crore disbursed to 12.68 Lakh farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme.
- For protecting flora and fauna, about 4861.28 sq. km have been notified as Protected Area Network comprising of 4 National Parks, 14 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 30 Conservation Reserves (including 14 wetlands) for conservation of wildlife.
- Tourist Arrivals soared to an all-time high of 2.11 crore in 2023. Foreign tourist increased by 3.0 times. Sh. Amarnath Ji (4.45 lakhs) and Shri Mata Vaishno Devi (97.29 lakhs) recorded all time high Yatris during last decade.. Home stays are being encouraged to accommodate more tourists and generate employment avenues
- J&K is developing 75 new tourist destinations, 75 heritage/cultural sites, 75 Sufism/religious sites & 75 adventure treks/sites attracting potential for all the four seasons in the areas of nature, adventure, pilgrimage, heritage, sports etc. More areas of tourism like amusement, water parks, adventure (water sports, Rafting, Rock climbing, Snow parks) etc. and entertainment are being explored to attract more tourists.
- Apart from the existing 64 industrial estates, 46 estates are being developed to fulfill the goal of 'Made in Jammu and Kashmir'. Karkhandar Scheme is being implemented to provide fresh impetus to the craft industry. The government has granted recognition to 656 start-ups and in the past year
- Investment proposals worth Rs 1.17 lakh crores (upto 31-03-2024) have been received which will directly provide employment to more than 4.50 lakh people.
- Under BRAP, Jammu and Kashmir achieved remarkable compliance, scoring 352 out of 352 final points, with 341 reform points approved by DPIIT, making it the first UT to achieve 97% reform implementation. The Online Single Window System now encompasses 185 services, fully integrated and operationalized, ensuring efficiency and adherence to the Public Service Guarantee Act.
- Rs. 2,153 crore investment was realized in Jammu and Kashmir by way of establishing 629 Industrial and 12018 PMGEP Units generating employment of 1.12 lakh persons during 2022-23. The investment increased by 57% and reached to Rs. 3,389 crore with new 227 Industrial Units and 15037 PMEGP units employing 1.51 lakh persons in 2023-24.
- Handicraft exports have doubled to Rs. 1162.29 Cr in 2023-24 from Rs. 563 Cr in 2021-22.

- To ensure authenticity, 10 crafts have received GI tags, 12 more are in the pipeline. The government's partnership with Flipkart Group via the SAMARTH portal enhanced online market access for GI-tagged products.

C- SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- J&K progressed 8 percentage points in SDG Goal-3-Health & Wellbeing (SDG India Index 2020-21) and moved among Front-Runners. Similarly, NFHS-5 and SRS reports shows consistent improvement on vital health indicators.
- Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) reached to single digit of 9.8 and under 5 Mortality Rate (U-5 MR) reached 18.5, achieving the global SDG targets well ahead of time.
- IMR dipped down to 16.3 with decrease of 16.1 points, Sex Ratio at birth recorded significant improvement from 923 to 976. Percentage of fully immunized children against the vaccine preventable diseases has increased to 96.5% and Institutional births increased to 92.40% (NFHS-V). Life Expectancy at Birth in the UT reached to 74.3 years, which is highest in the country after Kerala and Delhi.
- 4433 seats added in Health & Medical Education in last couple of years which include 800 MBBS seats, 2995 B.Sc Nursing and Paramedical Seats and 344 DNB seats. 3104 Health and Wellness Center (HWCs) operationalized.
- The government has expanded healthcare workforce, infrastructure, and services, which include establishment of two AIIMS, two State Cancer Institutes, and two Bone and Joint Hospitals.
- The digital platforms like Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, tele-radiology, Tele-MANAS, e-sanjeevani etc. have enabled to avail the services of experts available on Digital networks and provide quality health care.
- 25.72 lakh families registered and more than 85 lakhs Ayushman Golden card issued under "AB-PMJAY-SEHAT SCHEME".
- Enrolment Ratio increased from 93.15 to 103.39 at Primary level, 66.55 to 68.93 at Upper primary level and 58.66 to 60.85 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2022-23 (UDISE+ 2022-23).
- Drop Out Rate decreased to 3.89% at Primary level, 2.65% at Upper Primary level and 6.20% at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2022-23 highlighting efforts to improve student retention and continuity.
- 46,000 Out-Of-School Children have been brought to schools and main streamed.
- 9.87 lakhs students provided with cooked meal, including 1.57 lakhs Pre-Primary Students under PM POSHAN (MID-DAY MEAL) during the year 2022-23.
- IIT Jammu and IIM Jammu have been made operational
- 51 new colleges have been added and 67 colleges granted NAAC accreditation since 2019 for expanding educational access and quality.
- All degree colleges have adopted a Uniform Academic Session and implemented a four-year undergraduate program, with E-Content for 50 subjects uploaded to enhance digital learning.

- 4th edition of Khelo India Winter Games were held successfully in Gulmarg in month of February 2024. 800 sports persons participated from 20 states/UTs/ Boards in which J&K secured 01 Gold, 06 Silver & 04 Bronze medals.
- Yoga centre at M A Stadium is established & functional. Yoga centre at Bakshi Stadium is in progress.
- 100% Door to Door collection of municipal solid waste has been achieved, 51232 IHHLs and 2685 CT/PTs have been constructed.
- 67,780 houses constructed, surpassing the spill-over target of 44,834 from the previous year
- All 78 ULBs declared/certified as ODF and 16 ULBs have been certified as ODF+, 24% of total Municipal Solid Waste generated is being processed and 95.50% of Municipal Solid Waste is being segregated at source.
- Under PM SVANidhi, 25607 street vendors have been provided financial assistance of Rs. 40.46 Cr. with interest subvention of Rs. 1.12 Crore for earning a dignified livelihood.
- 1,380 youth have been provided skilled training and 1703 persons have been placed during 2023-24 under Himayat-Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- 12,741 SHGs have been formed during 2023-24 under NRLM - Umeed which empowers women and marginalized communities through Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
- 8.61 lakh (Old Age, Widows and specially abled Persons across J&K) beneficiaries covered under Pensionary benefits and achieved saturation.
- 52,588 beneficiaries were provided Rs. 245.00 Cr under **Ladli Beti Scheme** through DBT during 2023-24.
- Rs. 1435.15 lacs for Pre-Matric scholarships benefiting 187,000 ST students from class 1st to 8th, and Rs. 73.67 lacs for Pre-Matric scholarships benefiting 2,434 ST students from class 9th to 10th disbursed during FY 2023-24.
- 29 Cluster Tribal Model Villages have been completed under Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY), and 302 Villages to be developed in a phased manner by the financial year 2025-26.
- 26 new ST hostels and 08 transit accommodations are being constructed/ established for nomadic population.
- About 25.14 lakh households (2.24 AAY, 14.42 PHH and 8.48 NPHH) are being covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA). 100 percent Aadhar seeding has been achieved both at Ration card and beneficiary level for all categories of beneficiaries (NFSA/Non-NFSA).
- 15.08 lakh (80.64%) households covered with functional tap water connections with in premises and the remaining 3.61 lakh (19.36%) household shall be covered during 2024-25.
- During 2023-24, 2098 works have been completed providing 3.47 lakh Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) benefitting 19.45 lakh people. 2.51 lakh water quality tests were undertaken to ensure safe drinking water.

- Comprehensive Flood Management Plan Phase-II of River Jhelum amounting to Rs. 1684.60 crore is under execution.

D- INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- Hydel-power generation capacity is being doubled (6647 MWs) by 2026.
- Till March 2024, transmission and distribution capacity of 31,743.5 MVA with electric line length of 1,66,376 Ckm has been established by the J&K Power Development Department. Transmission and Distribution capacity has increased by more than 31% during the last four years.
- 14 lakh smart meters targeted to be installed. 7.27 lakh smart meters are targeted to be installed by March 2025, out of which 5.78 lakhs stand installed.
- Per capita electricity purchased/ consumption recorded an average growth rate of 4.10 % per annum (1171KWHr to 1507 KWHr) in last 7 years.
- Installed capacity of 36.4 MW rooftop solar energy being scaled upto 300 MW in a couple of years.
- 3022 beneficiaries have been provided Rooftop solar energy plants with capacity of 19.35 MW. Rooftop Solar Power Plants with a capacity of 8.5 MW have been installed for 300 beneficiaries.
- 1425 solar pumps installed and commissioned under PM KUSUM.
- 99% habitations have been provided connectivity under PMGSY
- Work on 4-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway in progress and work on 4 sections have been completed and likely to be completed during this year, travel time shall be reduced by 5 hours.
- Existing train services from Baramulla to Banihal have been extended up to Sangaldan through which Villages and towns in vicinity of Sangaldan, Sumber, Khari etc connected. Also, Baramulla- Srinagar-Banihal- Sangaldan section has been electrified.
- High tech interventions like VAHAAN, SARTHI, IDTR, ICC introduced to improve services under Motor Vehicles Act.
- Two Metropolitan Region Dev. Authorities set up for Jammu & Srinagar Cities.
- J&K emerged as flag bearer in implementation of Flagship schemes across the country. Most of the schemes saturated.
- 213 projects completed and work on 50 projects in progress under Smart City Mission Jammu/Srinagar.
- 82 Projects completed under AMRUT (Phase-I)
- 35 projects completed/substantially completed under Prime Ministers Development Programme.

E- GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

- 1140 e-services of various departments integrated on e-UNNAT, portal (a single unified umbrella) out of which 498 services integrated with Rapid Assessment System (RAS) to access citizen feedback. As on date J&K is first amongst States/ UTs in number of online services.

- 1st to bring out District Good Governance Index, Aspirational Blocks Development Programme, Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme, Aspirational Towns Programme.
- Back to Village programme, My Town My Pride outreach programme-JANABHIYAN, Aspiration Block Development Programmes, Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme, District Good Governance Index have been framed to ensure Governance reaches to every Village/ Panchayat and ensure saturation of Government schemes and build access of the people for holistic development of the UT including backward areas and monitor the progress of these areas.
- A structured IT enabled mechanism for redressal of Public Grievances JKIGRAMS has been framed on which more than 3.44 lakhs grievances have been registered against which 3.34 lakhs grievances have been disposed with 97% disposal rate.

F- ACHIEVEMENT ON SDG

- Two reports "SDG PROGRESS REPORT-2020 and SDG PROGRESS REPORT-2022" have been released depicting the progress achieved by the UT of Jammu & Kashmir on 219 indicators covering 90 targets were includes 41 UT specific/localized indicators.
- Union Territory of J&K has shown 7 points improvements in composite SDG Index Score and has moved to 66 score Points in SDG 3.0 Index (2022) and is one of the 7 State/UTs who has achieved 4th position in progress (Delta Change) of SDG Score. J&K UT has progressed from Performer to Front Runner.
- Jammu and Kashmir has been ranked 6th among the 8 Union Territories and 20th among the overall 36 (28 States and 8 UTs). 14 States & 5 UTS are ahead of Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu & Kashmir has shown positive push/ improvement in 11 Goals- SDG-1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16. J&K is committed to achieve the targets set under Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. SDG Dashboard and Coordination Centre is being established in J&K which will help to evaluate and identify the area specific gaps in the development.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

World Bank and the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India in its provisional estimates of Gross Domestic Product pegged India's real growth at 8.2 per cent during 2023-24. International Monetary Fund projects Indian economy to grow at 7.8 per cent in 2023-24.

According to Advance Estimates, the real GSDP of J&K is expected to grow at 7.41 percent and the nominal GSDP is expected to grow at 9.92 percent in 2023-24. The size of the economy of J&K i.e. Nominal Gross State Domestic Product is estimated to be approximately Rs. 2.46 lakh crores and its real GSDP is estimated to be about Rs. 1.39 lakh crores during 2023-24.

UT is estimated to achieve a compound annual growth rate of 5.13 percent in its real Gross State Domestic Product from 2019-20 to 2023-24 in comparison to 4.81 percent growth rate recorded from 2011-12 to 2019-20. This improved growth suggests that the union territory is experiencing enhanced economic activities and development initiatives, which could be attributed to various factors, including several government initiatives aimed at economic development, infrastructure enhancement and business facilitation.

The cross comparison of the real growth performance of union territory of J&K from 2019-20 to 2023-24 vis-a-vis All India and northern states reveals a positive trend in the UT's compound annual growth rate. During this period, J&K's economy grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.13 percent, outperforming the national average of 4.57 percent and outperforming four other northern states: Punjab (4.52 percent), Delhi (3.48 percent), Himachal Pradesh (4.18 percent), and Haryana (3.85 percent).

The Per Capita Income of J&K at current prices is estimated to attain a level of Rs. 146447 in 2023-24 (Advance Estimates) which is currently lower than India's PCI of Rs. 184205. The ratio of J&K's PCI to India's PCI indicates that J&K has generally maintained a stable position relative to the national average, with some years showing significant catching up, particularly post-2014-15 witnessing a substantial rise, increasing by approximately 135%, from INR 62,327 in 2014-15 to Rs INR 146447 in 2023-24. This growth in per capita income of J&K which has narrowed the gap (PCI-J&K as per cent of PCI- All India) from nearly 71.9 percent in 2014-15 to nearly 80 percent in 2023-24 signifies an improvement in the standard of living and economic well-being of residents.

The per capita income of J&K is anticipated to grow at a rate of 9.5 percent in 2023-24 as compared to All India growth of 8.7 percent in 2023-24. In the most recent years (2021-22 to 2023-24), J&K has shown robust growth in PCI, often outpacing the national growth rate. The comparative analysis of J&K's Per Capita Income (Per Capita NSDP at current prices) with that of northern states from 2011-12 to 2023-24 indicates that J&K's per capita income grew at a compound annual growth rate of 9.1 percent which is better than Punjab (7.1 percent), Delhi (7.9 percent), and Himachal Pradesh (8.6 percent).

The primary sector is expected to contribute 18.24 percent in the Gross State Value Added estimates of J&K during 2023-24 (Advance Estimates). This sector mainly dominated by agriculture and allied activities is fundamental to feed people, end poverty, promote prosperity, ensure inclusive economic growth, and achieve the sustainable development goals. The salience of agriculture and allied activities in the UT is that the sector while

engaging the highest proportion of the labour force (45.7 percent - PLFS 2022-23), contributes the least to the GSDP; therefore, given the magnitude of labour engagement in this sector, any development journey is not over without agriculture growth.

The secondary sector is estimated to account for about 20.7 percent in the Gross State Value Added estimates of J&K during 2023-24 (Advance Estimates) wherein manufacturing & construction, sub sectors together accounts for about 76.47 percent of the total value added by this sector and the construction has been a major employer with 15.87 percent employment share in 2022-23 (PLFS) highlighting ongoing infrastructure development and urbanization efforts in the UT.

The service sector is estimated to have a major share of 61.06 percent in GSVA during 2023-24 and an employment share of 28.82 percent (PLFS -2022-23).

The size and growth rate of the service sector is critical for the growth of GSDP given its share in the overall economy. Public Administration is the single largest sub-sector, reflecting the substantial impact of government services and administration on the economy. This indicates a heavy reliance on public sector employment and government-driven economic activities. The service sector is relatively growing at a faster rate and has remarkable growth potential. Within this sector, tourism can make a significant contribution and there is a substantial potential for tourism development, leveraging Jammu & Kashmir's natural beauty and cultural heritage which can create numerous jobs and spur economic growth.

FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

Total Receipts of J&K for 2023-24 (Pre-actuals) were Rs. 87,501 crore so is the Total Expenditure. Central Transfers constitute about 57% (Rs. 49,901 crore), market borrowings 19.70% (Rs. 17,238 crore) and UTs Own resource contribute 23.30% (Rs. 20,362 crore). Revenue Expenditure constitutes 74.14% (Rs 64,873 crore) while as Capex expenditure constitutes 25.86% (Rs 22,628 crore) which includes repayment of debt of Rs 10,527 crore (12.03% of total expenditure).

Revenue Surplus expected to come down from Rs. 5,977 crore during 2022-23(A) to Rs. 5,390 crore during 2023-24 (Pre-actuals), Fiscal Deficit estimated to increase from Rs. 5,975 crore to Rs. 6,664 crore and Primary Deficit estimated to decrease from Rs. (-)2578 crore to Rs. (-)985 crore during the said period.

Percentage of Total Liability to GSDP (Debt) decreased to 49% in 2022-23 from 51% in 2021-22.

J&K broadly being consumer state, was expected to enhance its tax. However, after GST was implemented, the state has lost about rupees 1500 crores annually generated from Entry Tax, Tax on Works contract Service and VAT on tobacco products due to structural reasons and rate cuts. The local transactions remained unaffected, the transactions involving inter-state exchange of goods and services got affected to large extent post GST implementation. Average revenue realisation of the GST in the year 2017-18 stood at Rs.300.00 crores (Rs. 2401 crores in 8 months) and the same rose to Rs364.00 crores in the Financial year 2018-19. The Financial year 2019-20 came up with the challenge to meet the revenue targets minimum by the growth of 14% and accordingly the pace was set up to achieve the targets. For the period between April to July, 2019 GST revenue collections in the UT of J&K was growing at a rate of 26%(cash plus credit).

Post August, 5th, 2019 the dynamics of economy in J&K and the tax collections got affected as a result of non-availability of internet connectivity. From August to November, 2019 the growth in GST collections showed downward trend and the average growth dropped to 3% percent only. The global economy was already going through challenging period and it was important to take the decisions so as to ensure stability of economy in J&K. Further, the transition into UT has created immense hope in the people of J&K as well as elsewhere in the country and in order to restore the faith of the people it was imperative to inculcate confidence building measures in the economy and one such measure was the establishment of facilitation centers for the taxpayers with the internet facility so as to enable tax-payers to file their returns and help them to overcome problems of connectivity. The decision taken by the Government proved to be the ignition point in revitalizing the economic growth and accordingly SGST cash collections for the month of December, 2019 showed a growth of 40% over the corresponding period of last month. The total SGST collections i.e cash plus credit showed 64% growth over the corresponding period. The action taken by the Government was highly appreciated by the GST council and accordingly J&K was asked to give a presentation in the 38th GST council meeting held on 18th December, 2019 at New Delhi regarding the best practices adopted in order to achieve the growth. The efforts put in by the Government for stabilizing the GST collections were appreciated by one and all.

Despite all odds the GST collection in UT of J&K continued to grow at 13% ending February, 2020, which is indicative of resilience that J&K have been able to achieve in the financial systems in the UT. However, in the month of March a major setback to the GST growth has occurred due to emergence of COVID 19 pandemic which badly affected the businesses in J&K. Further, the return filing date for the month of February 2020 was relaxed in light of the COVID 19 pandemic, which directly affected the revenue collections in the month of March. Overall, J&K has shown a growth of 8.83 percent (rupees 4760 crores in the FY 2019-20, against rupees 4363 crores in the FY 2018-19) despite all the odds affecting business transactions. It is important to note that the average national (domestic) GST growth has stood at 7.82 percent in the FY 2019-20.

Revenue collections for the Financial Year 2020-21 were initially suffered as a result of COVID 19 lockdowns enforced by the Government all over India affecting business transactions considerably. Post June 2020, the Government announced relaxations in lockdowns and accordingly the revenue collections started to improve. Till February 2021 Growth of SGST Domestic collections stood at (-) 8.2 % in comparison to last Financial Year. It is important to note that the National Average Growth in GST collections stood at (-) 11.7%. Average Monthly Collections in GST stood at Rs.453 crores per month (last Six months) against Rs.393 crores last year for the same period which clearly indicates that the business revival in the Union Territory is moving towards the right direction.

Share of Tax Revenues as a percentage of the total Revenues has increased from 16.91% in FY2020-21 to 19.79% for the UT in FY2023-24. The total revenues generated by the UT through SGST, Excise, Stamp duty, etc., have also shown a growth from ₹12753 crore to ₹13,903 crore during the same period (approx. compound annual growth rate of 9%). This increase has mainly been on account of buoyant GST growth (including GST compensation) and certain new revenue sources introduced by the UT of JK such as excise on liquor, entertainment tax and increase of tax rates on new vehicles, etc.

No work is allotted without following tendering process and without having administrative Approval/Technical sanction. No bill is passed without geo-tagging of photographs through PROOF (Photographic Record of On-site Facility) application and physical verification of works. Every single penny is now spent for the welfare of the people.

With the help of "EMPOWERMENT" (Enabling Monitoring & Public Overview of Works being Executed and Resources for Meaningful Transparency) / JANBAGHIDARI (an Information Technology enabled programme, the common citizens of the Union Territory can overview works/projects being implemented in their areas and become a partner in the process of development.

e-stamping is electronically generated stamp paper, which can be used by public as a safe and secure method of paying stamp duty for any purpose without physical purchase of stamp paper. The e-stamping facility benefit the public for a hassle-free payment of stamp duty as well as the government, since it saves the cost of printing, storage and transportation of stamp papers. The e-stamping procedure is secure, cheaper, time-saving and reliable, compared to the earlier system.

Government Receipt Accounting System (e-GRAS) is meant for collection and consolidation of data related to Govt. receipts and other receipts including GST on daily basis has been implemented. Government Receipt Accounting System (GRAS) Portal was rolled out in January, 2021 which serves as common collection portal and provides facility to the citizens and business communities to deposit/ remit tax/ non tax receipts to the Government electronically through GRAS Portal.

A number of IT enabled initiatives such as PaySys, BEAMS, PFMS and DBT have been implemented to ensure transparency, timeliness and accountability in transaction of Government business and complete streamlining of payment systems across the Union Territory. Implementation of GeM purchase has been made mandatory for all Procurements. Trainings have been imparted to all Government Functionaries and Suppliers and other stakeholders. Funds are drawn from the Consolidated Fund of UT of J&K as per GFR 2017 which ensured that all expenditure is streamlined in accordance to the latest instructions.

Financial discipline and rigorous monitoring has resulted in tremendous increase in Project execution and completion undertaken during last three years from 9,229 in 2018-19 to 71,858 in 2023-24.

PRICES & INFLATION

Price situation prevailing in the country has its impact on demand and supply of commodities, which determines the level of inflation. Both JK economy and Indian economy had to pass through this impact, but due to efficient Government interventions there was not much dent on the economy as was reported/ recorded at the Global level across various countries which crippled very badly. Inflation in J&K has reduced to 4.3% in 2023 from 6.9% in 2022 showing an overall reduction of 2.6 percentage-points whereas at All India level the inflation has decreased to 5.7% from 6.7% during the same period.

Inflation in J&K hovered between 6.0% to 4.3 % from 2018 to 2023 in comparison to national figures 4.0% to 5.7% during the same period

CPI-Food and CPI-General for Agricultural Labourers in respect of J&K, as of December, 2023, is the 6th lowest among the panel of nine selected states, higher than only Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. This indicates that the cost of living for agricultural labourers in J&K is relatively lower than in Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. However, CPI-food Index for agricultural labourers in J&K is almost at par with the national level whereas, CPI-General Index is lower than the National average.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURE

The economy of the UT of J&K is predominately agriculture dependent and nearly 70% of population is directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural and allied occupations which are based on Small Land Holdings.

The Government is promoting all agriculture activities in the UT for the benefit of the farming community by way of use of innovative scientific agriculture practices to bring major economic transformation in this sector and to make it a sustainable and remunerative economic activity for the farming community. The government is providing requisite assistance for shifting from Commodity based to Product Based approach besides initiating assertive market-oriented programs relevant to the agro-climatic scenario of J&K helping them to become an Agricultural Entrepreneur.

One of the major focuses has been the expansion into high-value crops like organic vegetables, spices, and exotic varieties such as broccoli and asparagus. This strategic shift aims to align agricultural practices with market demands, ensuring sustainable income for farmers while preserving the ecological balance. In the past year, total food crop production increased by 4.46% (from 18681 Th. Qtls to 19515 Th. Qtls) during the last one year, and the region has progressed towards self-reliance in vegetable production, reaching 505.40 Th. Qts in 2022-23.

The initiatives undertaken in the agricultural sector have yielded significant benefits. In 2023-24, five G.I tags were awarded for Sulai Honey, Bharderwah Rajmash, Mushqbudji Rice, Udampur Kaladi, and Ramban Anardana. Since 2019, 24 products/processes have been patented. The PM Fasal Bhima Yojan has been extended to all 20 districts, registering 1.90 lakh farmers under crop insurance, covering an area of 1.40 lakh hectares during 2023-24, with more than 1 lakh farmers benefiting from claims amounting to Rs. 97 crore (excluding Rabi 2022-23 claims). Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, Rs. 3085.07 crore has been disbursed to 12.68 lakh farmers. Currently, Saffron, Basmati, and Honey are exported from J&K. Seventeen mandis have been connected with the e-NAM platform, registering 51,748 farmers, FPOs, and cooperatives, with transactions totalling 7.55 lakh quintals (Rs. 450 crore) since the scheme's inception.

2,250 hectares have been added for vegetable cultivation in 2024. Almost all agricultural land in Kashmir, except waterlogged areas, was cultivated for mustard under the Yellow Revolution.

Additionally, 13.34 lakh pasteurized spawned compost bags for mushrooms were distributed, leading to an estimated production of 3,385 MT. In 2023-24, 1,770 MT of honey, including high-value white honey (Solai produce), and 15,290 bee colonies were

added to the apiaries. Furthermore, 2.39 lakh quintals of paddy (common and Grade A) were procured through FCI, benefiting 4,494 farmers with transactions totaling Rs. 52.39 crore.

Looking ahead, Holistic Agriculture Development Plan is being implemented in the UT which comprises of 29 Project Proposals costing Rs 5013 crore in next 5 years which is likely to add Rs. 28,000 Crore to GSDP on Annual basis thereby providing additional 2.88 lakhs jobs on sustainable basis. About 19000 New enterprises will be involved in the process benefitting 13 Lakh families in their Livelihoods and Skilling - 2.5 lakh youth.

J&K Competitiveness Improvement of Agriculture & Allied Sectors Project (JKCIP) has been introduced with a project cost of Rs. 1800.00 Crore during 2024 which shall be implemented in 7 years across 90 Blocks of J&K having an outreach of 15 lakh individuals benefitting 3 lakh individuals. The major components of the scheme are: 1. Climate-smart and market-led production, 2. Agri-business ecosystem development support, 3. Support to vulnerable communities.

HORTICULTURE & FLORICULTURE

The horticulture sector in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) plays a pivotal role in the state's economy, contributing significantly to its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and providing livelihoods to a substantial portion of its population. The region's favourable climate supports the cultivation of a wide range of fruit crops, making it aptly known as the "land of fruits." Over recent years, significant efforts have been directed towards transforming the horticulture sector in J&K, focusing on enhancing productivity, improving quality, and ensuring year-round availability of fruits through technological advancements and modern farming practices. High Density Plantation (HDP) has seen substantial growth, with 32.49 lakh high-density plants distributed in 2023-24 compared to 6.41 lakh in 2021-22.

Under Holistic Agriculture Development Plan (HADP), Rs. 1028.21 crore has been allocated to specific projects within the horticulture sector to boost productivity and quality, aiming to expand fruit production significantly, potentially reaching 50,000 hectares by 2047.

Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage units have been pivotal in stabilizing fruit markets and ensuring steady income for growers. Currently, J&K has 2.70 lakh metric tons of CA storage capacity, with plans to add 25,000 metric tons this year and expand to 55,000 metric tons over five years under HADP. Market linkage improvements include infrastructure upgrades and integration with digital platforms like e-NAM, enabling direct online trading of fruits and vegetables. Seventeen out of 24 functional mandis in J&K are connected to e-NAM, with transactions worth Rs. 450 crore.

The area under major horticulture crops increased from 3.35 lakh hectares in 2020-21 to 3.45 lakh hectares in 2023-24, while the production of these crops rose from 22.30 lakh MT to 26.43 lakh MT in the same period. The area under High/Medium Density Plantations expanded significantly from 880.89 hectares upto 2020-21 to 18,054 hectares ending March 2024.

The number of mandis connected with e-NAM grew from 4 to 17, with the value of trade through e-Mandis surging from Rs. 0.14 crore to Rs. 416.39 crore. The quantity of fresh fruit exported reached 13.59 lakh MT, and dry fruit exports were 0.08 lakh MT in 2023-24. Revenue from fresh fruit was Rs. 5,100 crore, and from dry fruit, Rs. 656 crore.

276 gardens, parks, and lawns across 13,186 kanals, including the famous Tulip Garden, eight heritage Mughal gardens, two botanical gardens, and key government installations are being maintained by the Government. There are 10,789 registered floriculture growers, with 1,191 active, covering a commercial floriculture area of 266.67 hectares and generating Rs. 19.42 crores in 2023-24.

The 16th Tulip Show in 2024, featuring Asia's largest Tulip Garden, attracted 4.46 lakh tourists and displayed 1.7 million flowers. Revenue from entry tickets, video permissions, and plant sales has increased, with footfall reaching 65.74 lakhs and revenue of Rs. 14.35 crores in 2023-24.

LIVESTOCK & SERICULTURE

The government is committed towards sustainable growth of livestock in the UT of J&K for ensuring nutritional security for the people, creation of employment opportunities and economic prosperity of animal and sheep rearers/ breeders.

Location based innovative improved scientific technologies have been introduced for increasing the contribution of this sector towards economy by way of genetic up-gradation of local livestock to strengthen and improve livestock productivity, ensure a disease-free livestock product supply chain of UT of J&K and doubling the farmers' income through scientific improvement of the livestock. In dairy development, the focus was on increasing milk production and productivity. The UT achieved a production of 2993 thousand MT of milk in 2023-24, with plans to reach 3400 thousand MT by 2024-25.

Fisheries have been recognized as a powerful income and employment avenue and is a source of cheap and nutritious food, besides being a source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population. It has the potential to grow exponentially as the UT is bestowed with a network of both cold and warm water streams, perennial rivers, lakes, reservoirs. In fisheries, achieving a production milestone of 28,000 MTs, coupled with a strategic focus on trout farming and modern aquaculture technologies, underscores the sector's potential for future growth and sustainability.

Sericulture is a secondary source of income which is practiced by about 27,000 families in J&K. Majority of these families belong to economically weaker sections such as Schedule castes, Scheduled Tribes, landless and other low Strata of the society. Simultaneously, Jammu & Kashmir's saffron industry witnessed substantial development efforts, including the rejuvenation of saffron land across 2598.75 hectares and efforts to enhance productivity to 7.5 kg/ha.

FOOD MANAGEMENT

Food management takes care of food security to different sections of the society through implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) and by distributing food grains like Rice, Wheat, Flour and Sugar at subsidized rates to the targeted beneficiaries through the Department of FCS&CA.

The government is augmenting storage capacity by constructing new godowns, based on modern scientific technology for minimizing the storage losses. New technologies and innovations in management of food grains are being explored for reducing wastages and enhancing life of food products.

About 2.24 lakhs households were provided food grains @ 35 kg per family per month under Anadyodhya Aana Yojana (AAY), @ 5 kg per person per month to 14.42 lakhs

Priority Household (PHH) till March, 2024. 8.48 lakhs Non-Priority Household (NPHH) were also covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. 100 per cent Aadhaar seeding has been achieved at ration card and beneficiary level both for NFSA and non-NFSA categories.

One Nation One ration Cards (ONORC) scheme and Portability has been implemented by the Department across J&K. Since inception of the scheme 1,06,699 inter-state transactions and 32,27,593 intra-state transaction have been made up to March,2024 in J&K. J&K is amongst the front runners in the country in terms of the highest number of ONORC transactions.

ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST PROTECTION

Forests influence climate change largely by affecting the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The UT is richly endowed with diverse forest resources and wild life, which play an important role in preserving fragile ecosystems boosting tourism and livelihood of the people and as such have a special significance in the economy.

20194 Sq Km area (8128 sq km Kashmir, 12066 sq km Jammu) is under forests, comprising 47.80% of the total geographical area of the UT, 18% of the area is very dense, 39% area is moderately dense and 43% is open.

For protecting flora and fauna, about 4861.28 sq.km have been notified as Protected Area Network comprising of 4 National Parks, 14 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 30 Conservation Reserves (including 14 wetlands) for conservation of wildlife.

The government focuses on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation amidst climate change challenges. It integrates initiatives like Secured Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) using satellite imagery, enhancing forest cover density, and preventing encroachment through boundary renewal and surveys. Intensive wetland management aims at conservation, groundwater recharge, and eco-tourism, while engaging local communities in expanding tree cover and systematic plantation efforts. Strengthening policies and institutions is key, alongside wildlife protection measures, eco-tourism promotion for livelihoods, and specific biodiversity assessments and designations like RAMSAR sites and wildlife population surveys. This holistic strategy emphasizes sustainability and community participation in fostering resilient ecosystems amid environmental changes.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

Government of Jammu and Kashmir is continuing its efforts to enhance basic health infrastructure at all levels including technical manpower and medical equipment to provide improved health care delivery with special focus on Maternal & Child Health, communicable & non-communicable diseases and face upcoming challenging diseases.

UT of Jammu and Kashmir has moved forward from the category of "Performers" to the category of "Front-Runners" as per the SDG India Index 2020-21 released by NITI Aayog as the score of Health Sector increased from 62 to 70. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) has reached to single digit of 9.8 per 1000 live births recording 13.3 points decrease, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has dipped down to 16.3 with decrease of 16.1 points, Sex Ratio at birth recorded significant improvement from 923 to 976. Percentage of fully

immunized children against the vaccine preventable diseases has increased to 96.5%. Institutional births have increased from 85.6% to 92.40%. Life Expectancy at Birth in the UT has reached to 74.3 years, which is highest in the country after Kerala and Delhi, while as the national average is 70 years (SRS). The HMIS data reveals improving health indicators, soon to be reinforced by the upcoming NFHS 6 report.

Since inception 25.72 lakh (100%) families registered and more than 85.23 lakh Ayushman Golden card issued under "AB-PMJAY – SEHAT" SCHEME and has been widely appreciated as being a unique initiative for universal health insurance coverage. This initiative has facilitated treatments worth Rs. 2285 crore, benefiting 12.90 lakh individuals since its inception.

Over the last four years, the Union Territory has significantly expanded its healthcare workforce. This includes hiring of 10,606 doctors and paramedical staff under the National Health Mission, alongside approximately filling up of 34,000 regular positions in Health & Medical Education besides, support of 13,000 ASHAs.

The healthcare infrastructure has been substantially enhanced. Infrastructural up-gradation & consolidation of health institutions has resulted in unprecedented improvements in public health services with more than 4000 health facilities/ institutions broadly conforming to the IPHS norms including Two AIIMS, Two State Cancer Institutes, Two Bone and Joint Hospitals has brought significant milestone in the field of healthcare. 3104 health and wellness centres has been operationalised by upgrading existing PHCs, SCs, Ayush Dispensaries for improving public health services. Bed capacity has been increased to about 20,000 beds and medical oxygen generation capacity has been extended from 14916 LPM to 126391 LPM (almost 9 times) since August 2020 through 177 operational Oxygen Generation Plants (OGPs).

There has been an unprecedented expansion in medical education with establishment of new Medical Colleges. 9 Government Medical Colleges (including 07 offering MBBS, One Unani & One Ayurvedic courses) have been started. The capacity of MBBS seats has increased from 500 to 1300. 26 B.Sc. Nursing Colleges (including private) and 19 B.Sc. paramedic colleges have been added (including private). About 4500 seats have been added in MBBS, DNB, Post-Graduation, and Nursing Education since 2019.

The budget allocation for the health sector has risen by Rs. 488.93 crore, representing a 6.21% increase from Rs. 7873.35 crore in 2022-23 to Rs. 8362.28 crore in 2023-24. This significant boost underscores the government's commitment in enhancing healthcare services, improving infrastructure, and ensuring accessibility leading to Universal Health Coverage for the population.

"Digital is the way forward" and as such the focus of the department is to leverage the digital platforms like Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABM), Hospital Management Information System, (IHMS), Tele-MANAS, e-Sanjeevani and Mera Asptaal to provide quality health care by utilising services of the experts available on the Digital networks.

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Education is one of the most important sectors and ensures the highest level of academic achievement of all students and it helps them to develop a positive self-concept by providing knowledge about various dimensions of teaching.

With a network of 24,241 schools (18,724 Government and 5,517 other management) and total enrolment of over 25.94 lakh students from Pre-Primary to class XII plays a vital role in imparting education and thereby overall development of the UT of J&K.

Enrolment Ratio has increased from 93.15 to 103.39 at Primary level, 66.55 to 68.93 at Upper Primary level and 58.66 to 60.85 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2022-23. Dropout rates have also declined across primary (from 5.86% to 3.89%), upper primary (from 5.14% to 2.65%), and secondary levels (from 18.48% to 6.20%) from 2019-20 to 2022-23, highlighting efforts to improve student retention and educational continuity.

Jammu & Kashmir's education sector has seen substantial progress with significant initiatives: a notable shift of 71,000 students from private to government schools in 2021-22 and a marked enrolment increase by 2,17,890 students in 2022-23, reflecting a 17.87% rise.

The introduction of vocational education in 1,067 schools by 2023-24 benefits 1.25 lakh students, complemented by the establishment of 3,000 ICT/CAL labs and plans for 834 additional ICT labs and 1,352 smart classrooms in the same period.

Infrastructure development has been robust, with 2,562 projects completed in 2022-23, including civil works and facility upgrades under UT Capex and Samagra Shiksha.

Early Child Care Education has been integrated into nearly 2,000 schools, alongside the creation of over 11,000 youth clubs and initiatives like the STUDENTS MENTORSHIP program (STEER) involving 40,522 teachers mentoring 5,11,641 students. The state's leadership in online teacher training under NISHTHA and successful mainstreaming of 46,000 out-of-school children underscore J&K's commitment to educational excellence and inclusive growth aligned with national priorities.

Jammu & Kashmir has made significant strides aligned with the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP). Initiatives include the establishment of IIT Jammu and IIM Jammu on their own campuses, with IIT Jammu dedicated to the nation and IIM Jammu inaugurated by the Hon'ble PM of India in February 2024.

The addition of 51 new colleges, along with 67 degree colleges accredited by NAAC (46%), reflects a commitment to expanding educational access and quality. All degree colleges have adopted a Uniform Academic Session and implemented a four-year undergraduate program, with E-Content for 50 subjects uploaded to enhance digital learning.

Under NEP 2020's "Design Your Degree" initiative, a flexible four-year undergraduate program promotes interdisciplinary learning and student mobility, emphasizing hands-on experiences and real-world applications. Digital initiatives like blind feedback systems, smart classrooms, and the implementation of the "Samarth" ERP e-Gov Suite across government colleges further enhance educational administration and student services. The introduction of a 3-Tier Feedback Mechanism ensures continuous improvement through student and faculty evaluations, reinforcing J&K's commitment to fostering a conducive learning environment and advancing higher education standards.

To promote physical education among the school going children various competitions have been organized by the Department during 2023-24 thereby engaging youth in sports activities for channelizing their energy in right direction and preventing them to fall prey to anti-social/ anti national activities.

In the financial year 2023-24 alone, athletes won 169 gold, 170 silver, and 210 bronze medals nationally, and 8 gold, 4 silver and 4 bronze medals internationally.

In the fiscal year 2023-24, participation of youth in sports activities organized at Block, District, and UT levels under initiatives like "My Youth My Pride", "Har Din Khel Har Ek keLiye Khel," and others crossed over 80 lakhs. 15 National events have been conducted in 13 disciplines in 2023-24

Khelo India Winter Games were held successfully in Gulmarg continuously for four years wherein athletes from various states/ UTs participated in large number. 4th edition of Khelo India Winter Games were held successfully in Gulmarg from 21st February to 25th February 2024 in which 800 sports persons participated from 20 states/UTs/ Board in which J&K secured 01 Gold, 06 Silver & 04 Bronze medals. Yoga centre at M A Stadium is established & functional. Yoga centre at Bakshi Stadium is in progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE

For overall development of the UT, the commitment towards welfare of under-privileged and the down trodden, backward and vulnerable sections of the society is the main focus of the department.

68,759 beneficiaries have been benefitted under PMMVY during 2023-24. **Under the POSHAN Abhiyaan**, several schemes are operational to combat under-nutrition comprehensively. 8.26 lakh beneficiaries comprising pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children aged 0-6 years are connected with 28,195 registered Aanganwadi Centres (AWCs) through POSHAN Tracker. Presently, there are six boys and three girls Pahari hostels in operation across J&K, providing inmates with free boarding, lodging, educational materials, health check-ups, and other essential amenities.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS), covers 861,831 beneficiaries (NSAP: 126403, ISSS: 735092, Saksham: 336). Under **State Marriage Assistance**, an amount of Rs 130 Crore was disbursed, benefitting 26000 beneficiaries and under **Ladli Beti Scheme**, an amount of Rs 245.00 Crore was disbursed, benefitting 52,588 beneficiaries during 2023-24.

Under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Mission Vatsalya), efforts have focused on safeguarding vulnerable children by establishing 47 Child Care Institutions, 4 Shelter Homes, and 12 Specialized Adoption Agencies approved across the UT.

In disability empowerment, J&K has made significant strides, including job reservations for persons with total visual impairment and the distribution of 3,282 motorized scooters to BPL families. To enhance the mobility of especially abled persons, the government provided 5439 Motorized Tricycles from 2014-15 to 2023-24.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development is a vital area through which upliftment of the rural areas and rural population is possible. The Government is implementing various State sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes including various flagship programmes for upliftment of the lower income classes living in the rural and far flung areas.

The PMAY (G) initiative saw substantial progress with 67,780 houses constructed, surpassing the spill-over target of 44,834 from the previous year. Under MGNREGA, the state generated 374.89 lakh person-days of employment in 2023-24, up from 308.95 lakh in 2022-23.

1,380 youth have been provided skilled training and 1703 persons have been placed during 2023-24 under Himayat-Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.

12,741 SHGs have been formed during 2023-24 under NRLM - Umeed which empowers women and marginalized communities through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), supported by a special package of Rs. 520 crore for J&K.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), various initiatives have been taken to foster community engagement through awareness campaigns and active local participation in sustainable sanitation initiatives. Efforts have been made to promote eco-friendly sanitation technologies since 2018 besides maintaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and focusing on waste management.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULE TRIBES

Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute approximately 10.39% of Jammu & Kashmir's population as per the 2011 census. Consistent efforts are being made to enhance their access to education and health services, improve quality of life by providing basic amenities in tribal areas through implementation of different programmes and schemes which shall improve their HDI.

29 Cluster Tribal Model Villages in different Districts of UT of J&K have been completed under Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) with an initial allocation of Rs. 932.39 lakh taken up under SCA to TSS. Under PMAAGY, 302 Villages will be developed in a phased manner by the financial year 2025-26. The establishment of Milk Villages and Milk Chilling Plants in Ganderbal and Shopian districts illustrates efforts to strengthen dairy-based livelihoods among tribal communities.

The creation of the Tribal Research Institute in Khimber Harwan Srinagar serves as a hub for research, documentation, and awareness programs aimed at enhancing the socio-economic status of tribal populations.

Infrastructure development under Article 275(1) has resulted in the completion of 6 Eklavya Model Residential Schools and 31 operational ST hostels, benefitting over 3,095 students. Educational initiatives also include significant scholarship disbursements, with Rs. 1435.15 lakh allocated for Pre-Matric scholarships benefitting 1.87 Lakh students from class 1st to 8th and Rs. 73.67 lakh for Pre-Matric scholarships benefitting 2,434 students from class 9th to 10th in FY 2023-24. An additional 610 lakh was allocated under post metric scholarship to support 4182 ST students during the same period.

During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 808.21 lacs have been spent for establishment of infrastructure viz. connectivity, Power, Education etc. in various tribal areas. Besides 08 No. of Transit Accommodation are being constructed for nomadic population in foothills of Pir Panjal Range.

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Industries & Commerce Department envisions sustainable, equitable, environmental friendly and balanced industrial growth and economic development of J&K with focus on employment generation. Development of backward regions and nurturing existing units is emphasized upon in the J&K Industrial policy 2021-30. To attract investment further in the Industrial Sector, J&K Government introduced fresh policies which include J&K Start-Up Policy 2024-27, J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy 2021-30, J&K Private Industrial Estate

Development Policy 2021-30 and J&K Wool processing, Handloom and Handicraft policy 2020. Online allotment of land across the UT in a transparent way is ensured through the J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy 2021-30. These aim to attract investments with incentives like Capital Investment Incentive, GST Linked Incentive, and Working Capital Interest Incentive.

These policies have attracted investment proposals of Rs 1.17 lakh crores, which will directly provide employment to more than 4.50 lakh people. Rs. 2,153 crore Investment was realized in Jammu and Kashmir by way of establishing 629 Industrial and 12018 PMGEP Units generating employment of 1.12 lakh persons during 2022-23. The investment increased by 57% and reached to Rs. 3,389 crore with new 227 Industrial Units and 15037 PMEGP units employing 1.51 lakh persons in 2023-24. The government has granted recognition to 656 start-ups and in the past year.

Apart from the existing 64 industrial estates, 46 estates are being developed to fulfill the goal of 'Made in Jammu and Kashmir'. Karkhandar Scheme is being implemented to provide fresh impetus to the craft industry. The government has granted recognition to 656 start-ups and in the past year.

To provide new identity to the products of Jammu and Kashmir on the global handicraft map, GI tagging has been approved for 10 crafts, and the process for GI registration of 12 other products is underway. A leading e-commerce company has developed a robust web portal that will make handicrafts of Jammu and Kashmir available in the global market. Handloom and Handicrafts exports have doubled from Rs. 563.13 crores in 2021-22 to Rs. 1162.29 crore in 2023-24.

As of March 2024, efforts have led to the establishment of 4,147 operational units across 64 industrial estates, generating significant employment and investment.

Under Handicrafts & Handlooms sector Key schemes include the J&K Self-Reliant Cooperative Act, 1999, supporting 5,682 registered cooperative societies and benefiting 3.8 lakh artisans. Initiatives like the Credit Card Scheme and Weavers Mudra Scheme provide financial assistance and credit support, contributing to the sector's resilience and growth. The government's partnership with Flipkart Group via the SAMARTH portal enhances online market access for GI-tagged products

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) have facilitated over 57,244 enterprises thereby generating employment for 4.58 lakh individuals since 2020-21. These programs provide margin money support and training stipends to foster entrepreneurship across rural and urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Jammu and Kashmir has implemented the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), integrating digital services through the Online Single Window System. Achieving 97% reform implementation under BRAP, 185 online services have enhanced transparency and efficiency for business operations. The Vishwakarma Scheme supports traditional artisans with credit support, training, and toolkit incentives, emphasizing skill enhancement and entrepreneurship.

The Geology and Mining department's efforts include pioneering e-auction initiatives, establishment of a Geo Science Museum, and stringent measures to curb illegal mining, ensuring transparency and environmental sustainability in mineral resource management. These efforts ensure sustainable exploration and regulation of mineral resources,

promoting economic growth while safeguarding environmental integrity in Jammu and Kashmir.

During 2023-24, Jammu & Kashmir's cooperative sector made notable progress viz. 894 societies were registered, creating potential jobs for 3000 people. Elections were completed for 944 societies, audits for 913, and Rs. 255.71 Crores were allocated for reviving three DCCBs. Infrastructure projects included two Cooperative Super Bazars and 15 Mini-Super Bazars at Rs. 1,565.49 lakh. Educational investments totalled Rs. 73.01 lakh for smart classrooms and labs.

An online portal for cooperative registrations was launched, and 20,058 awareness camps were held. 537 PACS were computerized at a cost of Rs. 846 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme, ensuring modernized operations and better service delivery.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

ENERGY

The estimated hydro power potential of the UT of J&K is 18,000 MW, of which about 14867 MW has been identified. Out of the identified potential, only 3526.65 MW, i.e. 23.72% (of identified potential) has been harnessed so far which consists of 1197.4 MW in State Sector, 2250 MW in Central Sector and 79.2 MW in IPP mode (Independent Power Producers).

NHPC manages 6 projects with a total installed capacity of 2,250 MW, JKPDC oversees 13 projects with 1197.21 MW, and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) operate 10 projects with 79.25 MW capacity. Combined, there are 29 hydro power projects in the region with a total installed capacity of 3,526.46 MW.

Till March 2024, transmission and distribution capacity of 31,743.5 MVA with electric line length of 1,66,376 Ckm has been established by the J&K Power Development Department. Transmission and Distribution capacity has increased by more than 31% during the last four years.

The government aims to provide reliable and safe power supply 24x7 at affordable rates, focusing on optimizing power generation and enhancing transmission and distribution infrastructure. This not only meets local demand but also allows for the export of excess power to earn revenue.

UT of J&K is in the process of doubling the hydel power generation capacity by 2026 by developing 4 power projects having power generation capacity of 3014 MWs (1000 MW PakalDul, 850 MW Rattle, 624 MW Kiru & 540 MW Kwar). Further, power generation capacity is proposed to be augmented by 3,284 MWs by 2030 through 4 power projects (1856MW Sawalkote, 930 MW Kirthai- II, 240 MW Uri (stage-II), 258 MW Dulhasti (stage-II)).

Over the span from 2020-21 to 2023-24, Jammu & Kashmir saw a steady increase in electricity consumption per capita, rising from 1,322 KWHr to 1,507KWHr. This trend reflects a growing demand for power amidst a population increase from 13.41 million to 13.70 million, with units purchased/consumed escalating from 17,721.76 million to 20,644.47 million units over the period.

There are 23.45 lakh electric connections/ consumers of different categories in J&K who are being catered electric power supply.

Revamped Distribution Sector (strengthening) Scheme – a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Power in 2022-23 for J&K.

14 lakh smart meters targeted to be installed by March 2025. 7.27 lakh smart meters are targeted to be installed out of which 5.78 lakhs stand installed. Loss reduction infrastructure projects to be completed by March 2025.

The renewable energy sector in Jammu & Kashmir is advancing significantly with a focus on solar and small hydro power projects. JaKEDA has allocated 35 Mini Hydel Projects (MHPs) with a capacity of 103.05 MW under Independent Power Producer (IPP) mode, already commissioning projects like 5 MW SHP Bultikulan and 3.75 MW SHP Khari.

An additional 37 small hydro projects totalling 107 MW are planned under IPP mode, and 13 projects with 112.50 MW capacity are earmarked under EPC mode pending funds release.

Solar energy initiatives have seen the development of 27.85 MW capacity, including projects under schemes like Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plant and PM-KUSUM. Future plans include achieving 500 MW of grid-connected solar power and installing 15,000 solar pumps by 2026.

CONNECTIVITY

The connectivity infrastructure in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) is undergoing significant development across roads, railways, and air transport. The Public Works (R&B) Department has developed approximately 41,141 kilometers of roads, including national and state highways, major district roads, and village roads. This includes 8.75 kilometers of ropeways.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 2131 habitations have been connected, and 17,839 kilometers of road have been completed, earning J&K a national rank of 3rd for road length constructed.

NABARD has sanctioned 1,467 road and bridge projects since 2014-15, including 194 projects sanctioned in 2023-24 at a cost of Rs 1,023 crore under RIDF tranches XX-XXIX.

The Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) Scheme has sanctioned 294 major projects since 2000 at an estimated cost of Rs 4,315 crore, with 173 completed.

Initiatives like the Cities & Towns Programme and the Pothole Free Road Programme focus on urban and district roads. The Cities & Towns Programme has been allocated Rs 500 crore annually for 2023-24 and 2024-25, while the Pothole Free Road Programme has an approved allocation of Rs 180 crore for 2023-24. These programs have resulted in the macadamisation of 1,681 kilometers of road and the elimination of potholes over 896 kilometers in 2023-24.

National highway projects under the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) and other Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). Work on 4-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway is in progress and work on 4 sections have been completed whileas work on Udhampur-Ramban section is 99.90% complete and Ramban-Banihal Section is also nearing completion.

Value addition/ realignment works for about 13.60 Kms in Ramban-Banihal Section and 2.39 Km viaduct/tunnel in Nashri-Ramban section have been sanctioned and work is in progress.

4 laning of Jammu-Akhnoor section is in progress and 5 Km flyover (4-lane) from Bhagwatinagar to Muthi has been completed. Other works are targeted to be completed by March 2025.

Double laning of Akhnoor-Poonch section, Double laning of Chenani-Sudhmahadev-Goha-Khellani-Kishtwar-Chatroo-Khanabal Road, Jammu Ring Road, Srinagar Ring Road, 4-laning of Srinagar-Baramulla, 2-laning of Baramulla-Uri, 6-lane Delhi-Amritsar-Katra (135 km) Expressway falling in the UT of J&K are also under execution.

Chenani-Nashri tunnel and the Qazigund Banihal tunnel have been completed thereby enhancing connectivity and reducing travel time on NH-44. Zojila tunnel and Z-Morh tunnel are under progress.

The Parvatmala initiative plans 18 ropeway projects to boost connectivity and tourism.

Railway connectivity has extended to Kashmir with the electrification of the Baramulla-Sangaldan section. Air traffic has doubled at Srinagar Airport. Under the expansion project of Jammu Airport, 908 Kanals of land has been transferred. Besides night operations have also been extended to 8 PM in Jammu Airport.

The Online Management, Monitoring & Accounting System and mobile apps like "Tameer Taraqqi" and "Hamari Sadak" improve project oversight and citizen engagement. These efforts collectively aim to foster inclusive socio-economic growth by ensuring robust connectivity infrastructure throughout the region.

DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

Providing of potable drinking water to every household, provide sustainable and assured irrigation facilities and taking various flood protection/ mitigation measures has always remained priority of the government.

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, 3,256 schemes are planned at an estimated cost of ₹13,000 crore. Out of 18.69 lakh rural households, 15.08 lakh (80.64%) have been provided with functional tap connections. Complete coverage has been achieved in 2 districts (Srinagar & Ganderbal), 12 blocks, 438 panchayats, and 1009 villages. In 2023-24, 2,098 works were completed, providing 3.47 lakh household tap connections and benefiting 19.45 lakh people. Additionally, 2.51 lakh water quality tests were conducted to ensure safe drinking water.

In the irrigation and flood control sector, 199 projects were completed in 2023-24, stabilizing irrigation potential for 0.14 lakh hectares and protecting 7,500 hectares from floods. Since 2018-19, 177 projects have been sanctioned under NABARD at ₹782.75 crore, with 65 projects completed and 112 targeted for completion this year. Under the PMKSY (HKKP), 396 surface minor irrigation schemes were sanctioned at ₹1,184.41 crore, with 199 schemes completed by March 2024, stabilizing irrigation potential for 84,720 hectares.

For the upcoming year, 75 schemes under AIBP-PMKSY are targeted for completion, which will create/stabilize 12,817 hectares of irrigation potential. Additionally, 19 schemes under the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme were sanctioned at ₹215.87 crore, with 3 schemes completed by March 2024 and 16 likely to be completed in 2024-25.

During 2023-24, the PHE sector 1,295 schemes/works completed, benefiting 19,45,580 people, and providing 3,47,425 household connections. In the RTIC/I&FC sector 241 schemes/works completed, 17,777 hectares of potential created/stabilized, and 4,967 hectares protected.

Several major initiatives aimed at enhancing water management and infrastructure development across the region are ongoing. The Shahpur Kandi Dam Project, restarted after an agreement in 2018, is estimated to cost ₹2,715.70 crore and aims to provide assured irrigation to 53,927 hectares and 20% of electricity generated to J&K, targeted for completion by August 2024.

The Tawi Barrage Project, with an estimated cost of ₹64.80 crore, aims to create an artificial lake to enhance tourism, including SCADA-operated segments and a flood warning system.

The Balole Syphon Reconstruction project, costing ₹952.69 lakh, ensures uninterrupted irrigation to R.S. Pura and surrounding areas.

In addition to infrastructure development, the department has implemented several online services and water quality monitoring initiatives to enhance consumer convenience. Water quality monitoring includes 98 laboratories (2 UT-level and 20 district-level accredited by NABL) conducting over 2.51 lakh water tests in 2023-24. Additionally, more than 33,000 women were trained to use Field Testing Kits (FTKs) to ensure water quality standards are maintained.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Government of Jammu and Kashmir is driving significant urban transformation amidst ongoing socio-political changes. It aims to enhance urban infrastructure and housing through sustainable development practices, modern urban planning, and inclusive growth strategies. Key initiatives include implementing advanced urban projects, promoting affordable housing schemes, and integrating smart city technologies to create resilient urban centers that cater to diverse resident needs.

Aspirational Towns Development Programme (ATDP), Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF), and J&K Municipal Development Index (J&K MDI) – 2022 have been rolled out to incentivize undertaking of reforms by the municipalities and to assess the development of Urban Local Bodies.

Two Metropolitan Region Development Authorities (MRDA) set up at Srinagar and Jammu cities to envisage Master Plans of the two capital cities and to develop an integrated, efficient, modern, multi-modal mobility system with focus on hassle free movement of people and goods, respectively.

Under AMRUT 2.0, 153 projects worth Rs. 1665.10 crore have been approved to enhance water supply, sewage management, and rejuvenate water bodies, benefitting 224,490 new households and augmenting 401,607 water tap connections. The PMAY (U) has achieved 100% saturation in the UT, with 47,060 beneficiaries identified, 21,569 houses completed, and 336 houses reconstructed under Affordable Rental Housing Complexes at Sunjwan, Jammu. The Smart City Mission has seen 213 completed projects at a cost of Rs. 4635.61 crore, focusing on green spaces, LED street lights, and other urban amenities.

In Jammu and Srinagar, significant strides have been made in sustainable public transport with the introduction of 200 e-Buses (100 each). These efforts have earned Jammu Smart

City the prestigious India Smart Cities Award for promoting e-co-friendly transportation options like Public Bicycle Sharing and e-3 Wheelers, enhancing urban mobility and environmental sustainability.

Jammu and Kashmir has achieved 100% door-to-door waste collection in all 78 ULBs, constructed 51,232 household latrines and 2,685 public toilets, and processed 24% of municipal waste. Significant projects include bio-remediation of 120,000 MT of legacy waste and plans for Waste-to-Energy and Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities.

Under PM-SVANidhi, 25,607 street vendors received Rs. 40.46 Cr as aid and 1,984 urban youths were supported under self-employment programs. Environmental efforts include river pollution abatement projects and extensive restoration of Dal and Wular Lakes, while cultural heritage sites like Mubarak Mandi are undergoing restoration.

SERVICE STRENGTHENING

TOURISM

Tourism sector is the main driver of the economy of Jammu & Kashmir as it provides jobs to a large number of people and generates economic activities especially in the tertiary sectors. A comprehensive Tourism Policy has been drawn in the year 2020 which among other things aims to generate employment for approximately 50 thousand people per year and to attract average investment target of Rs. 2000 Crore per year for next 5 years.

Jammu & Kashmir is known for its diverse tourism attractions, drawing visitors with its lush forests, picturesque landscapes, and spiritual destinations. Iconic sites like Dal Lake, Gulmarg, Pahalgam, and Mansar have garnered international acclaim, establishing the region as a year-round tourist destination.

In 2023, tourist footfall soared to an all time high i.e 2.11 cr. Foreign tourist increased by 3.0 times. During 2023, Sh. Amarnath Ji (4.45 lakhs) and Shri Mata Vaishno Devi (97.29 lakhs) recorded all time high Yatris during last decade.

The major milestones undertaken in the Tourism Sector during 2023-24 are 3rd Tourism working group meeting of G20 was organized in Srinagar in May 2023, Mega J&K theme park being developed in the heart of Srinagar city under PPP, Ropeway at "Jammu" & "Patnitop" completed and operationalized, Gulmarg Gondola used by more than 10 lakh people during 2023 and ₹100 crore revenue realized, Jammu Zoo opened to the general public from May 29, 2023, 102 films/web series etc shot in J&K in 2023 under J&K Film Policy, Basoli tourist destination is being developed as a major adventure tourism destination under Swadesh Darshan 2.0, Vista Dome Service on the Baramulla-Banihal stretch started in collaboration with Indian Railways, Eco Mobility Carts introduced in Sonamarg to allow tourists to visit Thajiwas Glacier in an environmentally friendly manner, Rs. 25.07 crore vertical lift project from Peerkho to Mubarak Mandi Complex is being installed to enhance the appeal of the Mubarak Mandi Heritage complex, Drag lifts installed at Sonamarg & Gulmarg to promote skiing and other winter sports, with Sonamarg operational and Gulmarg ready for inauguration. Homestays are being encouraged and tented accommodations are being developed to add the person capacity. 1942 units have been registered with a total bed capacity of 14180 under Homestay.

Asia's largest Tulip Garden in the foothills of Zabarwan was thrown open for the general public on 23rd March, 2024. Tulip Show opens the gate way for tourism industry in

Kashmir valley. During Tulip show of 2023-24, 1.7 million flowers comprising of 73 varieties of Tulip, Mascari, Hyacinth, Daffodils and other spring flowers were on display. 4.46 lakh (Local/National/International) tourists visited the Garden which is an all-time record.

Khelo India Winter Games were held successfully in Gulmarg continuously for four years wherein athletes from various states/ UTs participated in large number. 4th edition of Khelo India Winter Games were held successfully in Gulmarg from 21stFebruary to 25th February 2024 in which 800 sports persons participated from 20 states/UTs/ Board in which J&K secured 01 Gold,06 Silver & 04 Bronze medals.

The tourism sector plays a pivotal role in the economy, generating employment across various sectors such as transport, hospitality, and local industries, promote sustainable tourism growth, and streamline business procedures through a single-window clearance system. Recent infrastructure developments such as the Gulmarg Gondola, Jambu Zoo, and eco-friendly mobility options in Sonamarg enhance visitor experiences while prioritizing environmental sustainability.

Significant completed projects include the Vista Dome Service on the Baramulla-Banihal stretch, Development of Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar, under PRASAD Scheme Rs. 40.46 crore, this project has enhanced facilities for the growing number of pilgrims and generated employment opportunities for the local community, and the Wellness Centre at Mantalai.

Future plans emphasize expanding tourism infrastructure, developing off-beat destinations, promoting adventure and eco-tourism, and establishing world-class facilities. The government's strategy includes diversifying tourism circuits, enhancing leisure sports, and establishing wellness centers to position Jammu & Kashmir as a leading global destination by 2025.

TRANSPORT

All efforts are being made to improve the road safety and providing eco-friendly transport services to the citizens with special thrust on the enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules and collection of tax.

During the financial year 2023-24, the Jammu & Kashmir Motor Vehicles Department exceeded its revenue target, achieving Rs. 925.12 Crores against the set target of Rs. 915.00 Crores.

During 2023-24, 1.65 lakh vehicles were registered, 11,196 fresh route permits were issued, 40595 route permits renewed, 99191 fresh driving licenses, 65501 licenses renewed, 14963 fresh fitness certificates issued to commercial vehicles, and 93292 fitness certificates have been renewed.

The Department of Transport in Jammu & Kashmir has integrated its services under the Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011, ensuring swift issuance of licenses and vehicle registrations online through VAHAN & SARATHI software. Plans include establishing the Institute of Drivers Training and Research (IDTR) in Jammu and expanding to Kashmir, enhancing driver training and testing capabilities. An Inspection and Certification Centre (ICC) in Jammu is operational, with a similar facility planned for Kashmir, aimed at bolstering vehicle inspection standards. The introduction of licenses under the Motor

Vehicle Aggregator Policy for cab services aligns with efforts to modernize transportation, emphasizing safety and efficiency in the UT.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The institutional structure of banking in J&K consists of several institutions, namely, commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks. The aim of these credit agencies is to dispense adequate credit at cheaper rates.

The State Level Banker's Committee takes review of the performance of the banks/developmental agencies under the Annual Credit Plan and also sorts out issues and facilitates removal of difficulties being faced in the implementation of various employment generating/ poverty alleviation schemes of the Government. J&K Bank is Lead Banks for 12 Districts (All 10 districts of Kashmir division and 2 districts of Jammu Division viz. Rajouri and Poonch). Similarly State Bank of India is Lead Bank of 8 districts of Jammu division.

As of March 2024, the banking network in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir comprises 37 banks and financial institutions operating through a total of 8,850 banking touch points. This includes 2,158 brick and mortar branches, 4,010 banking correspondents, and 2,682 ATMs. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) account for 23.91% of these touch points, Private Sector Banks (PVT Banks) for 47.85%, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for 6.67%, Central/State Cooperative Banks for 3.16%, and Other Financial Institutions including Jammu & Kashmir Land Development Corporation (JKLDC) and India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) for 18.41%. The average coverage stands at 1 bank branch per 5,684 people, with each branch serving an area of approximately 19.57 square kilometers.

As on ending March, 2024, an amount of Rs. 1,81,240 cr. is the total deposits against which total advances made is Rs.1,16,699 cr., thus Credit-Deposit Ratio is of the order of 64.39%.

During 2023-24, Annual Credit Plan is Rs. 51,708.81 crore, benefiting 16.52lakh beneficiaries. Priority Sector received Rs. 41,261.10 crore (79.80%), while Non-Priority Sector received 20.20%. Private Sector Banks led with 75.31% of credit disbursement, followed by Public Sector Banks at 19.52%, and Regional Rural Banks with 4.69%. Scheduled Commercial Banks achieved 99.52% of the ACP targets for the year.

In FY 2023-24, banks in Jammu & Kashmir disbursed Rs. 66,052.25 crore in credit to 18.15 lakh beneficiaries, surpassing the annual target of Rs. 51,708.81 crore for 16.52 lakh beneficiaries under the Annual Credit Plan. This includes Rs. 33,750.16 crore disbursed in the Priority Sector and Rs. 32,302.09 crore in the Non-Priority Sector, achieving 128% and 309% of their respective targets in financial terms.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), launched on August 28, 2014, aims to promote financial inclusion by providing basic banking services to underserved populations. In Jammu & Kashmir as of March 31, 2024, a total of 28.05 lakh PMJDY accounts have been opened, with a cumulative deposit amount of Rs. 1915.81 crores.

Under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY) an amount of Rs 8063.19 crore has been disbursed to 3,63,817 beneficiaries (Account holders) against the annual target of Rs 5392.59 crore registering an achievement of 150 % as on 31.03.2024.

As of March 31, 2024 significant progress has been made in the implementation of social security schemes. The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) has enrolled 17,52,633 beneficiaries, while the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) has covered 7,19,148 individuals. Additionally, the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) has attracted 2,01,995 enrolments.

As of March 31, 2024, the Stand-Up India Programme in Jammu & Kashmir has disbursed Rs. 400.28 Crores to 2,109 beneficiaries, achieving 50% of its target. This initiative mandates each branch of Scheduled Commercial Banks to provide loans ranging from Rs. 10.00 lakh to Rs. 1.00 Crore to at least one SC/ST individual and one woman entrepreneur for setting up enterprises. J&K Bank led with Rs. 159.08 Crores disbursed to 829 beneficiaries, followed by SBI with Rs. 107.85 Crores disbursed to 557 beneficiaries, and JKGB with Rs. 62.63 Crores disbursed to 422 beneficiaries.

Under the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in Jammu & Kashmir, banks have credit-linked 53,016 Self Help Groups (SHGs) since the inception of the scheme. As of March 31, 2024, these SHGs received a total disbursement of Rs. 1,942.90 Crore. Notably, credit extended to Women SHGs accounts for 98.94% of the total credit disbursed under this category.

2001 JLGs (JOINT LIABILITY FARMING GROUPS) have been formed up to 31.03 2024 against the target of 4540 (@ 4 JLGs per Rural Branch) during 2023-24. Out of which 1982 JLGs have been credit - linked facility of Rs. 3822.58 lakh

Kissan Credit Cards to the tune of 10,83,775 lakh (KCC-Crop 8,83,262 & 2,00,513 KCC-AH&F) are active in the UT of J&K as on 31.03.2024 having sanctioned limit of Rs. 9,245.93 crore (average limit of Rs. 0.85 lacs).

EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The priority of the Government is to formulate and implement Policies/ Programmes/ Schemes/ Projects for providing Social Security and Welfare, regulating conditions of work, occupational health and safety of workers, eliminating Child Labour, promoting harmonious industrial relations, ensuring enforcement of labour laws and promoting Employment Services.

In recent years, UT has shown significant progress, with the unemployment rate declining to 4.4% in 2022-23 from 6.7% in 2019-20. This improvement is mirrored in the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR), which have risen to 63.5% and 60.7% respectively in 2022-23, showcasing enhanced employment opportunities and economic activity.

As of March 2024, registrations include 34,48,751 unorganized workers under the E-Shram scheme, demonstrating robust coverage and outreach efforts. Additionally, initiatives like the PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan pension scheme have secured registrations for 1,15,313 workers, emphasizing the government's commitment to social security and welfare.

In FY 2023-24 alone, 106 job fairs were conducted, resulting in 1902 on-spot placements and recommendations for 2807 individuals for skill development. Furthermore, initiatives like Mumkin and Tejaswini under Mission Youth have facilitated the establishment of 2338 and 518 livelihood units respectively, exceeding set targets and providing sustainable employment avenues. The department's holistic approach includes 1871 counselling sessions, benefiting over 1.14 lakh candidates, and the establishment of 5000 youth clubs with a membership base exceeding 1 lakh, fostering community engagement and support.

In terms of physical achievements, Mission Youth's programs have surpassed expectations, with initiatives like Endeavour to Empower delivering market-driven skill development programs to 8707 youth in high employability sectors. Moreover, the Youth Volunteer Program has mobilized more than 5000 youth clubs across all districts, enhancing community involvement and civic engagement. These efforts are supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation framework, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with strategic objectives to optimize resource utilization and program effectiveness.

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), and Credit Card Scheme for Artisans are pivotal in fostering employment opportunities in Jammu and Kashmir. PMEGP, executed through KVIC, KVIB, and DICs, supports rural and urban self-employment ventures with margin money. Since 2020-21, PMEGP has facilitated 57,244 enterprises, generating employment for 4.58 lakh individuals, with Rs. 1,169.34 crore disbursed in margin money. In FY 2023-24, J&K led India with 15,037 units established under PMEGP and ranked third in margin money released (₹281.06 crores).

REGP, implemented by J&K Khadi and Village Industries Board, focuses on rural self-employment ventures. Since 2020-21, REGP has supported 3,481 enterprises, providing employment to 20,886 individuals, with Rs. 92.00 crore disbursed in margin money. Each year, these initiatives underscore Jammu and Kashmir's commitment to enhancing economic opportunities and fostering entrepreneurial growth.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Under PMKVY 4.0, 49 NCVT Government ITIs are covered. 1775 candidates have been registered on Skill India Portal (SIP) of 49 Government ITIs under PMKVY 4.0, out of which 1383 candidates have been trained so far.

Initiatives like the Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) scheme and PMKVY facilitate industry-relevant training and certification, bridging the gap between skill supply and demand effectively.

GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

Over 890 central laws have been applied, 205 state laws repealed, and 130 modified to align with national standards. This includes implementation of progressive legislation such as the Right to Education and Child Marriage Act, benefiting diverse communities including Valmiki, Dalit, and Gorkha.

Economic reforms have focused on abolishing toll taxes at entry points from January 2020, facilitating seamless movement of goods and promoting economic integration. Industrial development has been bolstered through initiatives which include incentives for investments, create employment opportunities, and enhance ease of doing business.

Significant strides have been made in governance transparency and effectiveness. The introduction of the District Good Governance Index promotes competition among districts to improve service delivery. The amended J&K Panchayati Raj Act has empowered local governance by establishing District Development Councils, fostering decentralized decision-making. The J&K Single Window Portal has streamlined business establishment processes, ensuring a conducive environment for investment.

Social welfare measures have been expanded to cover about 20 lakh beneficiaries, including pension schemes for Old Age, Widow, and Divyangjan categories. Transgender individuals now receive social security benefits for the first time, marking a milestone in inclusivity.

The UT has witnessed substantial infrastructure development, with a notable increase in project completions facilitated by financial reforms like BEAMS (Budget Estimation, Allocation and Monitoring System). This has improved public service delivery and boosted economic activities.

Special initiatives such as the 'Youth Volunteer Program' have engaged over 1 lakh youth in community development activities. The 'Karkhandar Scheme' has been instrumental in preserving endangered crafts, ensuring cultural heritage sustainability.

Reforms in revenue administration have empowered the poorest by moving the land registration process from the judiciary to the newly created Department of Registration. Initiatives like 'Aapki Zameen Aapki Nigrani' provide free access to scanned data of land records, enhancing transparency and accessibility. The issuance of Property Cards under SWAMITVA and trilingual Land Passbooks further streamline land management and empower landholders.

Financial transparency has been enhanced through initiatives like mandatory e-filing of property returns, ensuring efficient allocation of resources and reducing corruption.

These reforms collectively aim to foster inclusive development, improve governance efficiency, and integrate Jammu & Kashmir more closely with national economic frameworks. The initiatives mentioned reflect a transformative phase in the UT's socio-economic landscape, promoting growth, transparency, and equity across the region.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir is actively enhancing its disaster management capabilities through various initiatives and schemes. Key efforts include the "Strengthening of Disaster Management Authority of Hazard Prone Districts" scheme, focused on bolstering infrastructure and capacity in Kupwara and Baramulla districts to improve disaster preparedness and response. Additionally, the implementation of the Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) aims to integrate disaster call management via Dial-112 in collaboration with the NDMA, Government of India.

To ensure timely communication during disasters, the Common Alert Protocol (CAP) is utilized to disseminate alerts and advisories in vernacular languages through SMS, radio, TV, sirens, and digital platforms.

The Department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DMRRR) has expedited the issuance of various certificates to Kashmiri migrants, including Domicile Certificates and certificates for job and education purposes.

2720 Kashmiri migrant appointments made against 3000 posts. Construction of 4264 flats for Kashmiri migrants in progress. 1248 flats completed (of which 795 flats allotted) and 3016 are at various stages of completion. Rs. 1452.33 Cr disbursed to 33,636 displaced persons of PoJK (1947) and Chhamb (1965 & 1971) and Rs. 82.62 Cr disbursed to 3237 West Pakistani Refugees and all are now eligible for Domicile Certificate of J&K. To date, 2924 Kanals and 19.55 Marlas of migrant land have been retrieved from encroachments and illegal occupation.

Looking ahead, the construction of Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) in Budgam and Jammu Division, alongside plans to establish District Emergency Operation Centers across all 20 districts, aims to further strengthen disaster response capabilities.

The UT of Jammu & Kashmir remains committed to aligning with national frameworks, enhancing community resilience through volunteer training, and establishing the Institute of Disaster Management (IDM) to ensure effective disaster management practices and sustainable recovery.

BACK TO VILLAGE

After the constitution of Panchayats in the UT and with a view to strengthen them, the first-of-its-kind week-long interface programme 'Back to Village' was conducted by the J&K Government from 20th June, 2019 to 27th June, 2019.

After Back to Village Programme (B2V1) a success, which was held in June, 2019, B2V2 was held in November, 2019, B2V3 in October, 2020, B2V4 in October, 2022. Under B2V5 2023, 4291 Gazetted Officers were deputed to Panchayats, where they stayed for two days to interact and obtain feedback from the grassroots level so as to tailor government efforts in improving delivery of village- specific services with special focus on raising awareness on 134 deliverables points that are prioritized during B2V5 and ensure follow-up actions on the raised demands, besides capturing achievements made so far.

GATI SHAKTI UT MASTER PLAN

The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP), launched on August 15, 2021, aims to integrate ministries, departments, and agencies for coordinated infrastructure development. It encompasses schemes like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, and inland waterways, covering economic zones and leveraging technology for planning and monitoring.

In Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), the UT Master Plan under PMGS-NMP involves uploading 30 mandatory data layers onto the national portal. As of June 2024, 22 data layers have been fully uploaded, 6 partially uploaded, and 2 deemed non-applicable. Additionally, over 550 additional layers/sub-layers have been mapped on the UT Master Portal. Various departments contribute to this effort, including Forest (10 layers), Tourism (15 layers), and Power Development (25 layers), among others.

Coordination is facilitated through groups like the Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Technical Support Units (TSUs). Training and meetings support data integration and planning tool functionalities, aiming to enhance connectivity and competitiveness across J&K's infrastructure landscape.

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Jammu and Kashmir is at the forefront of a sweeping digital transformation aimed at revolutionizing governance and enhancing citizen services. Spearheaded by the IT Department, the region is committed to leveraging cutting-edge technologies to ensure transparency, efficiency, and accessibility in public service delivery.

The e-UNNAT portal stands as a cornerstone of this initiative, offering a gateway to over 1140 online services, significantly reducing the need for citizens to visit government offices. Through strategic integrations with platforms like UMANG and Digilocker, residents can access services seamlessly, marking a paradigm shift towards digital governance.

The state's commitment to digital inclusivity is evident in its extensive network of over 480 e-offices, achieving a remarkable 97% file disposal rate and saving substantial resources by eliminating the traditional Darbar Move practice. Initiatives like integrating 498 services with a Rapid Assessment System (RAS) underscore the government's proactive approach to gathering citizen feedback, ensuring continuous improvement in service quality and responsiveness.

Jammu and Kashmir leads among Union Territories in e-Governance, recognized for its high compliance with national standards, as affirmed by the National e-Governance Delivery Assessment Report (NeSDA).

In alignment with its vision of 'Think Big, Start Small, Scale Fast,' Jammu and Kashmir has adopted a comprehensive digital strategy across six key dimensions: policy framework, architecture, infrastructure development, process transformation, capacity building, and service delivery. This approach aims to streamline operations through policies like the Public Services Guarantee Act (PSGA) and robust data governance frameworks, ensuring accountability and sustainability in digital initiatives. The state's Enterprise Architecture, based on the IndEA framework, supports interoperability and vendor independence, crucial for maintaining secure and efficient digital ecosystems.

Critical to its digital roadmap is the enhancement of connectivity infrastructure. The integration of BharatNet and JKS WAN networks plays a pivotal role in bridging digital divides within the state, extending reliable internet access to remote areas and bolstering internal government connectivity.

The JK Portal, designed as a centralized hub for digital services, exemplifies the state's commitment to accessibility and user-centric design, offering a seamless experience through single sign-on capabilities and API-based integration.

The state's proactive stance extends to fostering collaboration in technology and innovation. Memorandums of Understanding with entities like IIT Jammu, NIELET J&K, and SMVDU aim to advance IT capabilities, including AI, ML, and IoT applications.

Projects like JKSAMADHAAN for predictive weather analysis and the Mobile Application for Employment Survey highlight Jammu and Kashmir's commitment to leveraging technology for public welfare and sustainable development. Through these initiatives, the region continues to pave the way towards a digitally empowered future, where governance is efficient, accessible, and responsive to citizen needs.

PMDP

On November 7, 2015, the Prime Minister announced Rs 80,064 crore development package for Jammu and Kashmir, focusing on Humanitarian Relief, Crisis Management, Social Infrastructure, Development Projects, and Economic Infrastructure. This plan aimed to expand economic infrastructure, enhance basic services, promote employment, and provide relief to flood victims.

Out of 53 sanctioned projects, 23 are complete and 12 near completion. Seven projects are expected to finish in fiscal year 2024-25, while 11 may extend beyond that. Efforts to address bottlenecks like land acquisition and forest clearances have accelerated progress. Rs. 48,554.32 crores have been released, with ₹47,047.06 crores expended by March 2024, demonstrating a strong commitment to J&K's development.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

Launched in 1986-87, the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) addresses the developmental needs of remote and inaccessible border areas. The programme aims to provide essential infrastructure and promote security and well-being among border populations through convergence with Central/State/UT schemes. BADP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a 90:10 funding ratio for North Eastern States, Himalayan States, and the UT of Jammu and Kashmir since 2016-17. In J&K, BADP operates in 83 blocks and 1779 villages across eight districts, covering 5439.55 sq. km and a population of 25.97 lakh (Census 2011). For the financial year 2023-24, Rs. 48.26 crore has been spent, completing 96 out of 187 ongoing works. The programme is implemented through District Development Commissioners, and since 2020, funds for Border Guarding Forces are integrated into the District Level Committees.

The J&K Government introduced the **Samridh Seema Yojna (SSY)** in the financial year 2022-23 under the CAPEX Budget, with an allocation of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs. SSY aims to fill developmental gaps in border areas, focusing on roads and bridges, health infrastructure, education infrastructure, agriculture infrastructure, sports infrastructure, drinking water supply projects, and social sector infrastructure. For 2023-24, Rs. 5000.00 lakhs was allocated, with Rs. 3993.86 lakhs (79.88%) released to border districts. By March 2024, Rs. 2347.05 lakhs had been spent, completing 528 works.

Jammu & Kashmir has emerged as a leader in implementing **flagship schemes** addressing major national concerns in health, education, environment, irrigation, urban and rural development, and employment.

PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMNT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016. 193 Member States including India were signatories to the agenda. UT Indicator Framework of J&K on SDGs was prepared in consultation with NITI Aayog and MoSPI, GoI. So far two reports "SDG PROGRESS REPORT – 2020 and SDG PROGRESS REPORT-2022" have been released depicting the progress achieved by the UT of Jammu & Kashmir on 219 indicators covering 90 targets were includes 41 UT specific/localized indicators.

Union Territory of J&K has shown 7 points improvements in composite SDG Index Score and has moved to 66 score Points in SDG 3.0 Index (2022) and is one of the 7 State/UTs who has achieved 4th position in progress (Delta Change) of SDG Score. J&K UT has progressed from Performer to Front Runner.

Jammu and Kashmir has been ranked 6th among the 8 Union Territories and 20th among the overall 36 (28 States and 8 UTs). 14 States & 5 UTS are ahead of Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu & Kashmir has shown positive push/ improvement in 11 Goals-SDG-1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16.

SDG-1 score has increased by 11 Points i.e., from 58 to 69, SDG-2 score increased by 16 Points i.e., from 55 to 71, SDG-3 score increased by 08 points i.e., from 62 to 70, SDG-6 score increased by 3 Points i.e., from 85 to 88, SDG-7 score increased by 24 Points i.e., from 76 to 100, SDG-8 score increased by 1 Point i.e., from 46 to 47, SDG-10 score increased by 18 Points from 47 to 65, SDG-11 score increased by 24 Points i.e., from 33 to 57, SDG-12 score increased by 34 Points i.e., from 61 to 95, SDG-13 score increased by 4 Points i.e., from 59 to 63, SDG-16 score increased by 5 Points i.e., from 69 to 74). Though

good progress has been achieved in the SDG Goals - 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 16 still UT has to reach to saturation of targets.

J&K is committed to achieve the targets set under Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Necessary steps in this regard are being taken by the UT of J&K. Back to Village Programme, Aspirational Development Programmes, Universal Health Insurance scheme, Social Security schemes, Digitization and Good Governance, Building access, is helping to cover gaps identified and provide service delivery mechanism to the unreached segments of the society.

SDG Dashboard and Coordination Centre is being established in J&K which will help to evaluate and identify the area specific gaps in the development. Districts will be ranked on the performance on SDG District Indicator Framework. In future, budgeting will be based on Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) showing the actual achievement of KPIs and identify the gaps which are required to be bridged with the development planning in the concerned area. Effective interventions are being developed to address the underperforming targets so that tangible progress can be achieved within the time frame.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AGGREGATES



MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

INDIA MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The economic performance of states and UTs collectively shapes the national economic landscape, while national policies and frameworks significantly influence the economic trajectories of states and UTs. The relationship between the national economy and the economies of individual states or union territories (UTs) is complex and interdependent and are interlinked through various channels including fiscal action, policy frameworks, investment flows, labour markets, and regional development initiatives. Balancing these relationships is crucial for sustainable and inclusive economic growth across the country. Therefore, monitoring the national macro economy at the State/ UT level has become a prerequisite.

Indian economy is estimated to grow at 8.2 per cent as per estimates of National Statistical Office (NSO), MoSPI and World Bank during 2023-24. Whereas International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected Indian Economy to grow at 7.8 per cent during 2023-24.

Agency	India Real GDP Growth Projections		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
International Monetary Fund	7.2	7.8	6.8
World Bank	7.0	8.2	6.6
National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI, GoI (Provisional Estimates, 2023-24)	7.0	8.2	NA

Source: 1. World Economic Outlook, IMF, April, 2024/ October, 2023;
2. Global Economic Prospects, World Bank, June 2024

These projections highlight the positive growth trajectory of the Indian economy, which can impact various regions differently based on their economic structures, resource availability, and industrial capacities. By analysing these projections, policymakers and businesses can better understand potential regional economic dynamics and plan accordingly to leverage growth opportunities and address challenges

MACRO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN J&K

The economy of Jammu & Kashmir is characterized by its agricultural base, rich horticulture, traditional handicrafts, and significant tourism potential. These factors collectively position J&K as a dynamic region for economic expansion and development, reflected in its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

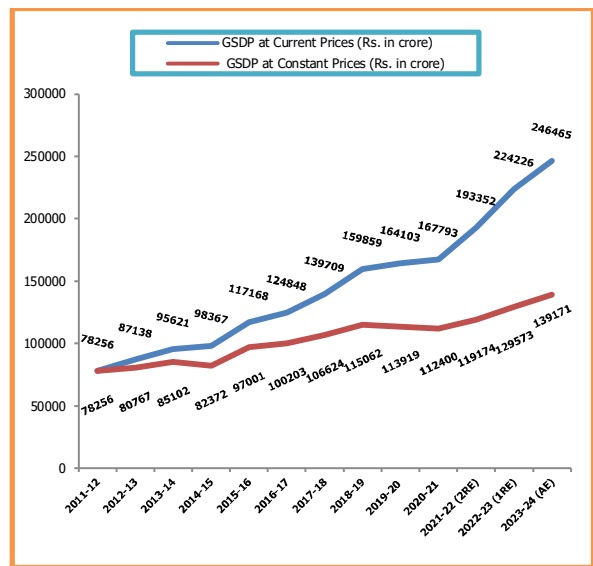
As per Advance Estimates of 2023-24, the size of the economy of J&K i.e. Nominal Gross State Domestic Product is estimated to be Rs. 2.46 Lakh crores and its real GSDP is estimated to be about Rs. 1.39 Lakh crores. The real GSDP of J&K is expected to grow at 7.41 percent and the nominal GSDP is expected to grow at 9.92 percent in 2023-24.

The relative analysis of economic growth performance of J&K across different periods reveals that the compound annual growth rate of the real GSDP of union territory of Jammu & Kashmir from 2019-20 to 2023-24 estimated at 5.13 percent indicates a positive economic trajectory, especially when compared to the 4.81 percent growth rate recorded from 2011-12 to 2019-20. This improvement suggests that the union territory is experiencing enhanced economic activities and development initiatives, which could be attributed to various factors, including policy reforms, infrastructure development, and increased investment in various sectors.

The economic position of J&K since 2011-12 reflected in its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is presented in the following table.

Year	At Current Prices (Nominal GSDP)		At Constant Prices (Real GSDP)	
	GSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth Rate	GSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth Rate
2011-12	78256	-	78256	-
2012-13	87138	11.35	80767	3.21
2013-14	95621	9.74	85102	5.37
2014-15	98367	2.87	82372	-3.21
2015-16	117168	19.11	97001	17.76
2016-17	124848	6.55	100203	3.3
2017-18	139709	11.9	106624	6.41
2018-19	159859	14.42	115062	7.91
2019-20	164103	2.65	113919	-0.99
2020-21	167793	2.25	112400	-1.33
2021-22(2RE)	193352	15.23	119174	6.03
2022-23(1RE)	224226	15.97	129573	8.73
2023-24 (AE)	246465	9.92	139171	7.41
CAGR *		10.70		5.13

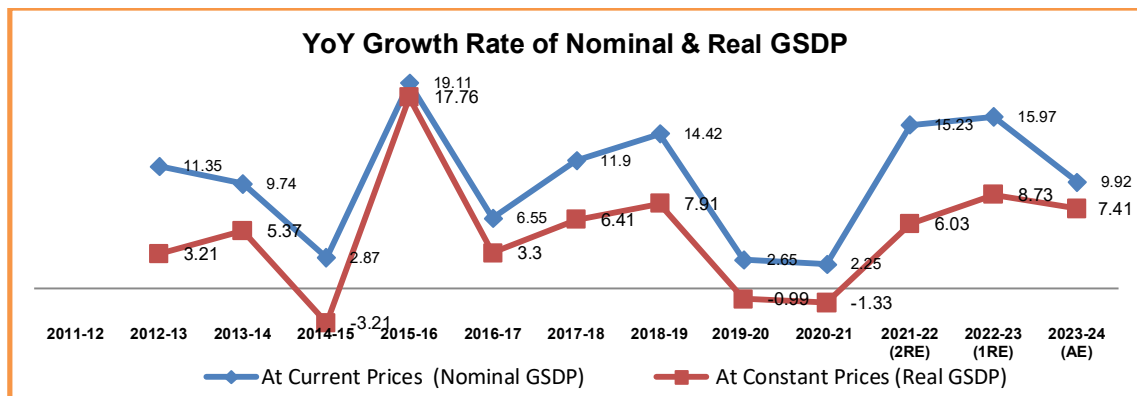
1RE: First Revised Estimates, 2RE: Second Revised Estimates, AE: Advance Estimates; * CAGR from 2019-20 to 2023-24.



Real GSDP (constant) and Nominal GSDP (current) highlight the difference in the adjustment for the effects of price change. GSDP estimates at the current prices over different years depict combination of change in price (Inflation) and changes in the underlying volumes.

Real GSDP gives economists a clearer idea of how the total output is behaving which is crucial for analyzing economic trends, understanding the overall health of an economy, and drawing relevant policy decisions.

The YoY growth rate of nominal & real Gross State Domestic Product of J&K is reflected in following figure.



Both Nominal and Real GSDP have shown a positive growth trend over the years, indicating an overall expansion of the economy. The years 2014-15, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were challenging likely due to floods, disruptions caused by various factors, including socio-political changes and the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite facing these challenges, the economy has shown resilience with a strong recovery in subsequent years and there are ongoing efforts to diversify the economy, improve infrastructure, and create conducive environment for investment and growth. The periods of high growth align with various government initiatives aimed at economic development, infrastructure improvement, and

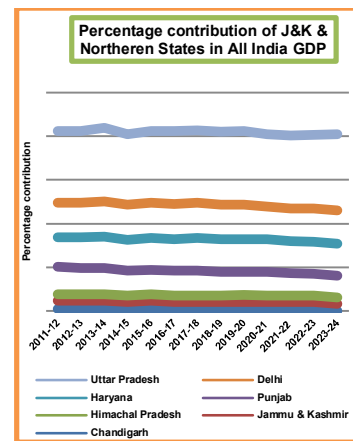
business facilitation. With strategic development initiatives, J&K has the potential to harness its unique resources and achieve sustainable economic development.

CONTRIBUTION OF J&K & NORTHERN STATES IN ALL INDIA GDP

The comparative analysis of contribution of northern states (Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh) to India's overall GDP at current prices reveals that the percentage contribution of these States/UTs has remained stable showing minimal fluctuations over the years. Jammu & Kashmir consistently contributes around 0.8 percent to India's overall GDP reflecting its population share. The analysis further reveals that these states/UTs collectively contribute about 20.5 percent to India's overall GDP.

Year	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi	Jammu & Kashmir	Chandigarh	All India
2011-12	3.4	0.8	3.1	8.3	3.9	0.9	0.2	100
2012-13	3.5	0.8	3	8.3	3.9	0.9	0.2	100
2013-14	3.6	0.8	3	8.4	4	0.9	0.2	100
2014-15	3.5	0.8	2.8	8.1	4	0.8	0.2	100
2015-16	3.6	0.8	2.8	8.3	4	0.9	0.2	100
2016-17	3.6	0.8	2.8	8.4	4	0.8	0.2	100
2017-18	3.7	0.8	2.8	8.4	4	0.8	0.2	100
2018-19	3.7	0.8	2.7	8.4	3.9	0.8	0.2	100
2019-20	3.7	0.8	2.7	8.5	3.9	0.8	0.2	100
2020-21	3.7	0.8	2.7	8.3	3.7	0.8	0.2	100
2021-22	3.7	0.7	2.6	8.4	3.7	0.8	0.2	100
2022-23	3.7	0.7	2.5	8.4	3.8	0.8	0.2	100
2023-24	3.7	0.7	2.5	8.7	3.8	0.8	NA	100
Average	3.6	0.8	2.8	8.4	3.9	0.8	0.2 *	100

Source: NSO, MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K. The latest estimates, as on 15-03-2024, of the States/UTs currently available on the MoSPI website stands used in the report.
* Average from 2011-12 to 2022-23

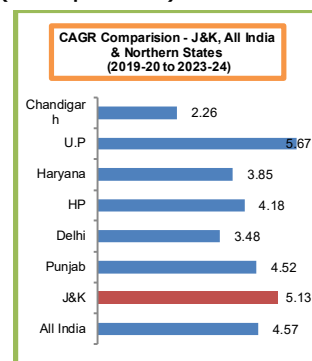


GROWTH PERFORMANCE (J&K VIS-À-VIS ALL INDIA & NORTHERN STATES)

The comparative study of the real growth performance of union territory of J&K vis-a-vis All India and northern states from 2019-20 to 2023-24 reveals a positive trend in the UT's compound annual growth rate. It indicates that in this period, J&K's economy grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.13 percent, a rate faster than the national average of 4.57 per cent and four other northern states viz. Punjab (4.52 percent), Delhi (3.48 percent), Himachal Pradesh (4.18 percent) and Haryana (3.85 percent).

Year	All India	J&K	Punjab	Delhi	HP	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
2011-12	8736329	78256	266628	343798	72720	297539	724050	18768
2012-13	9213017	80767	280823	366628	77384	320912	758205	20285
2013-14	9801370	85102	299450	392908	82847	347507	802070	22105
2014-15	10527674	82372	312125	428355	89060	370535	834432	22870
2015-16	11369493	97001	330052	475623	96274	413405	908241	24932
2016-17	12308193	100203	352721	511765	103055	456709	1011500	26917
2017-18	13144582	106624	375406	542015	109406	482036	1056399	28480
2018-19	13992914	115062	397019	565327	116414	532996	1097353	29866
2019-20	14534641	113919	413295	586168	121227	545124	1141630	31679
2020-21	13694869	112400	407264	533634	115958	496087	1092787	28596
2021-22	15021846	119174	434261	580396	124770	544317	1200093	30587
2022-23	16071429	129573	462053	625981	133372	587198	1318027	33879
2023-24	17381722	139171	493283	672247	142800	634027	1423358	NA
CAGR *	4.57	5.13	4.52	3.48	4.18	3.85	5.67	2.26

Source: MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K. The latest estimates, as on 15-03-2024, of the States/UTs currently available on the MoSPI website stands used in the report.
* CAGR in respect of J&K and other States from 2019-20 to 2023-24 and in r/o Chandigarh from 2019-20 to 2022-23



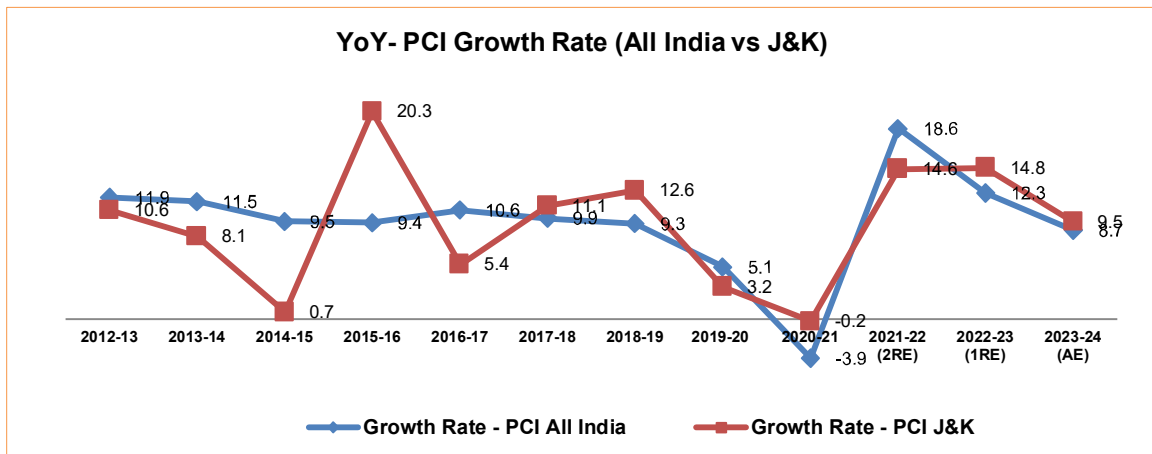
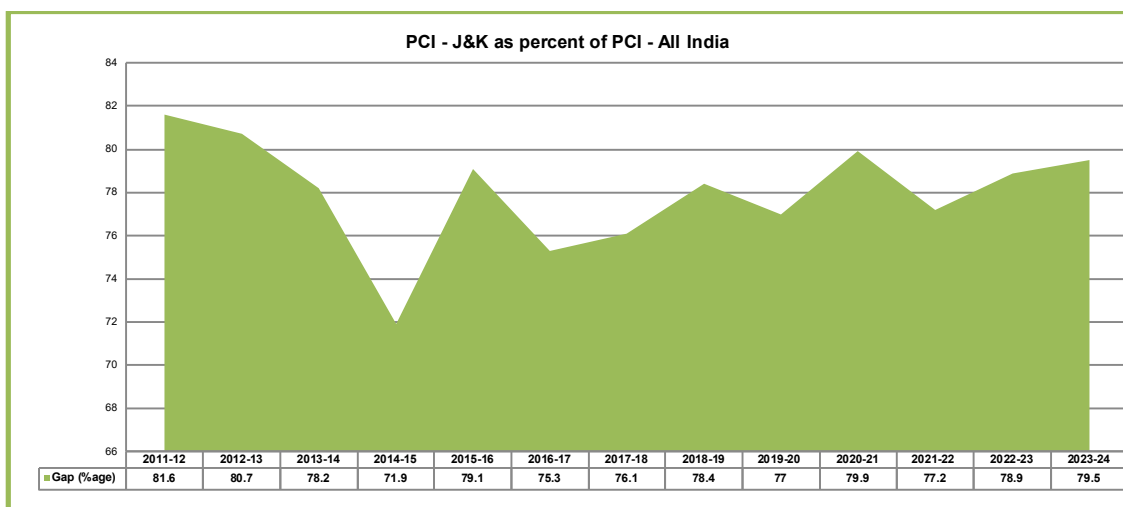
PER CAPITA INCOME – GSDP / NSDP

The per capita income (PCI) of J&K has also seen substantial growth, increasing by approximately 183 percent from 2011-12 to 2023-24. The PCI for 2023-24 is estimated at Rs. 146,447, reflecting significant improvement in economic well-being. Although J&K's PCI remains lower than the national average, it has been catching up, with the gap

narrowing from 71.9 percent in 2014-15 to nearly 80 percent in 2023-24. This growth indicates enhanced living standards and economic prosperity for J&K's residents.

Table 1 (v) Per Capita GSDP/GDP & NSDP/NNI Of J&K & India at Current Prices (In ₹)									
Years	Per Capita GDP / GSDP				Per Capita NNI/NSDP (Per Capita Income-PCI)				
	Value in INR		Growth rate		Value in INR		PCI- J&K as percent of PCI- India	Growth rate	
	India	J&K	India	J&K	India	J&K		India	J&K
2011-12	71609	62029			63462	51775	81.6		
2012-13	80518	68375	12.4	10.2	70983	57279	80.7	11.9	10.6
2013-14	89796	74280	11.5	8.6	79118	61907	78.2	11.5	8.1
2014-15	98405	75655	9.6	1.9	86647	62327	71.9	9.5	0.7
2015-16	107341	89237	9.1	18	94797	74950	79.1	9.4	20.3
2016-17	118489	94268	10.4	5.6	104880	78960	75.3	10.6	5.4
2017-18	130061	104667	9.8	11	115224	87710	76.1	9.9	11.1
2018-19	142424	118828	9.5	13.5	125946	98738	78.4	9.3	12.6
2019-20	149915	123730	5.3	4.1	132341	101868	77	5.1	3.2
2020-21	146480	125546	-2.3	1.5	127244	101645	79.9	-3.9	-0.2
2021-22 (2RE)	172422	143596	17.7	14.4	150906	116530	77.2	18.6	14.6
2022-23 (1RE)	194879	165334	13	15.1	169496	133743	78.9	12.3	14.8
2023-24 (AE)	211725	180428	8.1	9.1	184205	146447	79.5	8.7	9.5

Source: MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K; All India estimates for the year 2023-24 are the Provisional Estimates (PE)



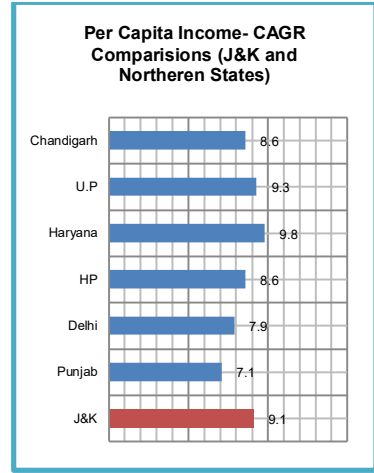
PER CAPITA INCOME (J&K VIS-A-VIS NORTHERN STATES)

The comparative analysis of growth performance of J&K's Per Capita Income (Per Capita NSDP at current prices) vis-a-vis Per Capita Income of northern States during the period 2011-12 to 2023-24 indicates that J&K's per capita income grew at a compound annual growth rate of 9.1 percent, a rate faster than Punjab (7.1 percent), Delhi (7.9 percent), and Himachal Pradesh (8.6 percent).

Year	J&K	Punjab	Delhi	HP	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
2011-12	51775	85577	185001	87721	106085	32002	158967
2012-13	57279	94318	205586	99730	121269	35812	180457
2013-14	61907	103831	227900	114095	137770	40124	203356
2014-15	62327	108970	247209	123299	147382	42267	212594
2015-16	74950	118858	270261	135512	164963	47118	230009
2016-17	78960	128780	295558	150290	184982	52671	252236
2017-18	87710	139835	318323	165497	208437	57944	280512
2018-19	98738	149974	338730	174804	223022	62350	307812
2019-20	101868	154385	355798	186559	232530	65660	330703
2020-21	101645	150620	322311	173152	224587	61809	290454
2021-22 (2RE)	116530	169636	376217	195795	264729	73841	337538
2022-23 (1RE)	133743	182515	430120	218788	296592	83636	393649
2023-24 (AE)	146447	195621	461910	235199	325759	93514	NA
CAGR	9.1	7.1	7.9	8.6	9.8	9.3	8.6 *

Source: MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K;
The latest estimates, as on 15-03-2024, of the States/UTs currently available on the MoSPI website stands used in the report.

* CAGR from 2011-12 & 2022-23

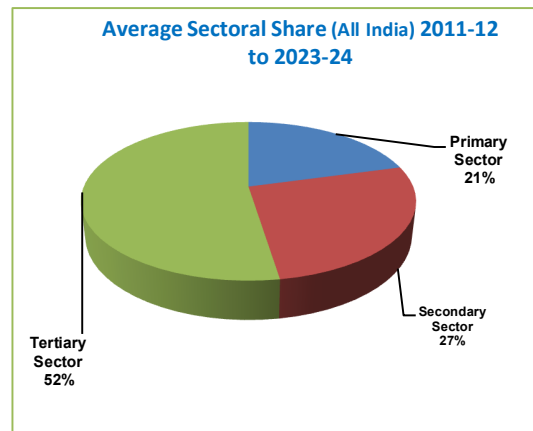
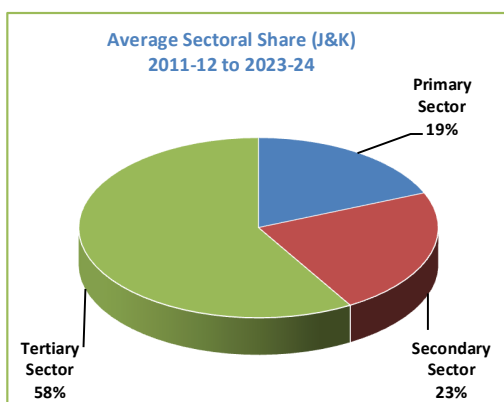
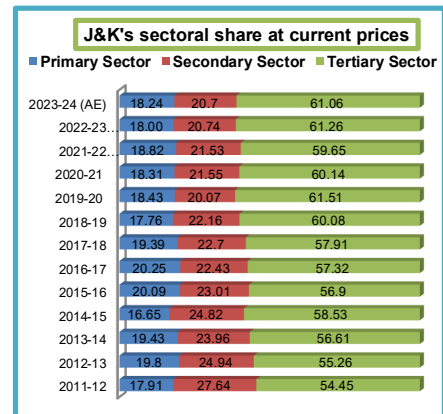


SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR'S ECONOMY

The sectoral analysis of Jammu and Kashmir's (J&K) economy reveals a significant structural transformation over the years, indicating a shift from a predominantly agrarian economy to a more diversified and service-oriented structure. This transformation is marked by distinct contributions from the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the J&K-UT.

Year	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	J&K	All India	J&K	All India	J&K	All India
2011-12	17.91	21.75	27.64	29.28	54.45	48.97
2012-13	19.8	21.31	24.94	28.66	55.26	50.03
2013-14	19.43	21.44	23.96	27.94	56.61	50.62
2014-15	16.65	20.88	24.82	27.29	58.53	51.83
2015-16	20.09	20.05	23.01	27.61	56.9	52.33
2016-17	20.25	20.38	22.43	27.00	57.32	52.63
2017-18	19.39	20.42	22.7	27.04	57.91	52.54
2018-19	17.76	19.84	22.16	26.87	60.08	53.29
2019-20	18.43	20.27	20.07	24.95	61.51	54.78
2020-21	18.31	22.13	21.55	25.61	60.14	52.26
2021-22 (2RE)	18.82	20.98	21.53	26.84	59.65	52.19
2022-23 (1RE)	18.00	20.19	20.74	25.63	61.26	54.18
2023-24 (AE)	18.24	19.62	20.7	25.66	61.06	54.72
Average	18.70	20.71	22.79	26.95	58.51	52.34

Source: MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K;
All India estimates for the year 2023-24 are the Provisional Estimates (PE)



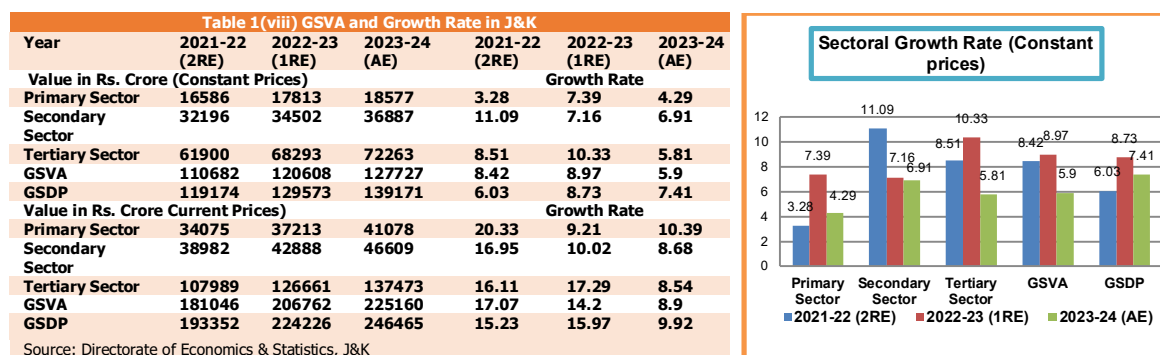
Sectoral analysis highlights a structural transformation in J&K's economy, with a shift from an agrarian base to a more service-oriented structure. The primary sector's average contribution to J&K's Gross Value Added (GVA) is around 19 percent, compared to the national average of 21 percent, while the secondary and tertiary sectors contribute approximately 23 percent and 58 percent, respectively. The tertiary sector's consistent growth underscores its importance, while efforts to boost primary and secondary sectors continue.

Overall, J&K's economy demonstrates a balanced development with strong performance across various sectors. The ongoing efforts to diversify and enhance infrastructure, combined with strategic development initiatives, position J&K as a dynamic region with significant economic potential.

GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AND SECTORAL GROWTH RATE OF J&K

The analysis of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and sectoral growth in J&K across three latest fiscal years: 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 suggests that the tertiary sector's strong and consistent growth highlights the importance of services, while steady growth in the primary and secondary sectors reflects balanced economic development. Efforts to further develop the primary and secondary sectors could help diversify and enhance the UTs economic profile. To support this goal, the union territory of J&K has approved the implementation of Holistic Agriculture Development Plan, which aims to boost the production and productivity of agriculture and allied activities besides initiating several new initiatives for industrial development in the UT of J&K.

Figure 4: Gross State Value Added and Sectoral Growth rate of J&K across three fiscal years: 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

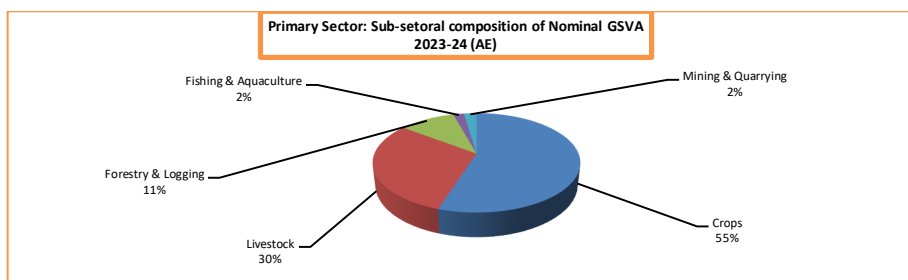
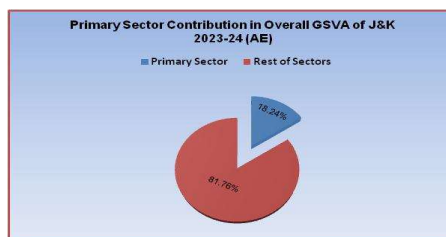


SECTORAL COMPARISON

Primary Sector: The primary sector, which includes crops- agriculture, horticulture etc.; fishing & aquaculture, forestry& logging has traditionally been a cornerstone of J&K's economy. The sector also comprises of mining & quarrying activities. In 2023-24, the primary sector is estimated to contribute 18.24 percent to J&K's GVA, slightly lower than the national average of 19.62 percent. The relative decline in the share of agriculture & allied activities in GSVA 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. Efforts to modernize agriculture, improve irrigation, and introduce high-value crops are part of the broader strategy to enhance productivity and income in this sector.

Sub Sectoral activities	Share in GSVA in percent			Growth Rate		
	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24 (AE)	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24 (AE)
Primary Sector	18.82	18.00	18.24	3.28	7.39	4.29
Crops	11.22	9.99	10.04	0.32	10.09	3.45
Livestock	5.31	5.44	5.52	6.92	3.81	4.53
Forestry & Logging	1.66	1.87	1.9	-0.56	4.46	4.35
Fishing & Aquaculture	0.38	0.36	0.36	18.04	6.37	3.53
Mining & Quarrying	0.25	0.34	0.43	152.37	50.79	34.18

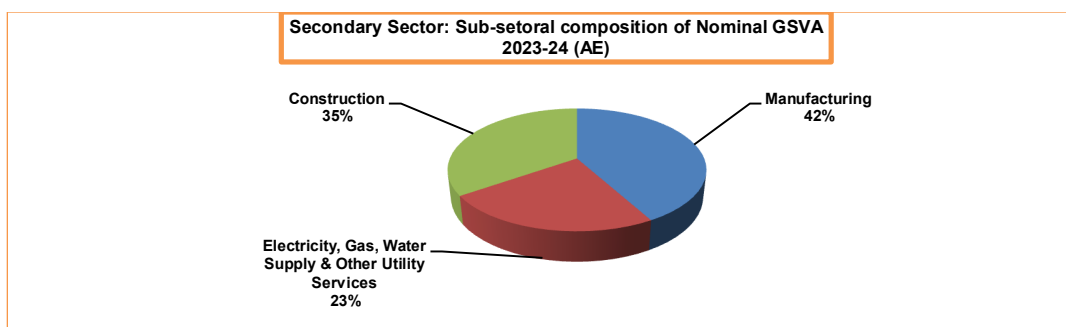
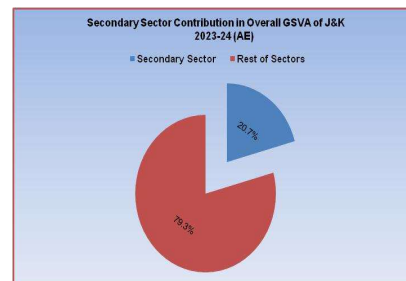
Note: Share in current prices, and growth in constant prices
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K



Secondary Sector: The secondary sector, encompassing manufacturing; construction; electricity, gas, water supply, and other utility services, is estimated to contribute 20.70 percent to J&K's GVA in 2023-24. This sector has been pivotal in driving industrial growth and infrastructure development. The construction industry, in particular, has seen robust growth, supported by various government initiatives aimed at improving connectivity and building infrastructure. The region's industrial policies focus on attracting investments, promoting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and encouraging the development of industrial clusters to boost manufacturing and related activities. Industrial progress would bring the necessary synergy for the primary sector and service sector to grow faster.

Sub Sectoral Activities	Share in GSVA (in percent)			Growth Rate		
	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24 (AE)	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24 (AE)
Secondary Sector	21.53	20.74	20.7	11.09	7.16	6.91
Manufacturing	8.99	8.52	8.67	8.88	4.77	8.5
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	5.07	4.82	4.87	11.7	9.73	7.96
Construction	7.47	7.4	7.16	13.61	7.04	3.11

Note: Share in current prices, and growth in constant prices
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K



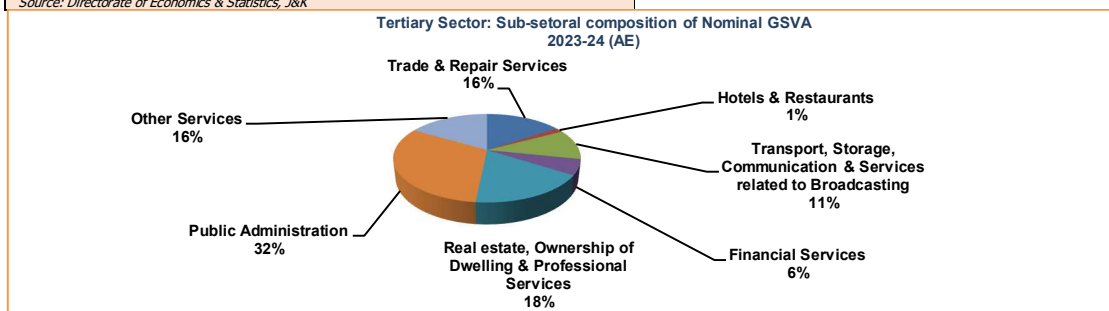
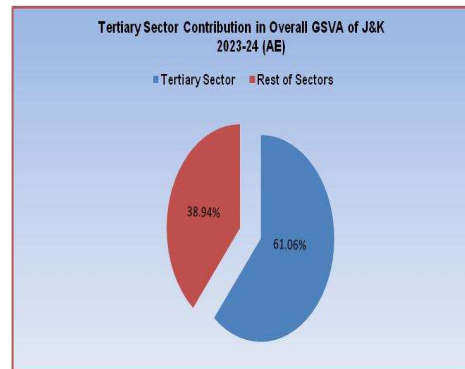
Tertiary Sector: The tertiary sector, or the services sector, is the most dominant, contributing 61.06 percent to J&K's GVA in 2023-24. This sector includes trade, repairs, hotels & restaurants; Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting; financial services; Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services; public administration, and other services. The significant contribution of the

tertiary sector highlights the region's shift towards a service-oriented economy. Tourism plays a crucial role in this sector, given J&K's scenic landscapes and cultural heritage, attracting visitors both domestically and internationally. Additionally, sectors such as information technology, education, and healthcare are emerging as important contributors to the region's economic growth. The consistent expansion of the services sector underscores its importance in generating employment, fostering economic stability, and driving overall growth.

Table 1(xi) Share and growth in services and its components, 2021-22 (2RE) to 2023-24 (AE)

Sub Sectoral activities	Share in GSVA (In percent)			Growth Rate		
	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24 (AE)	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24 (AE)
Tertiary/Services	59.65	61.26	61.06	8.51	10.33	5.81
i. Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	9.48	10.21	10.53	20.43	16.69	8.6
a. Trade & Repair Services	8.78	9.33	9.6	16.57	15.03	8.17
b. Hotels & Restaurants	0.69	0.88	0.93	108.45	37.93	13.2
ii. Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.07	6.76	6.73	25.03	5.92	6.6
iii. Financial Services	3.24	3.47	3.48	-6.05	7.17	5.75
iv. Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	11.72	11.19	10.77	4.89	2.88	1.9
v. Public Administration	18.86	19.93	19.4	4.39	13.28	3.26
vi. Other Services	9.28	9.71	10.14	7.72	12.00	12.49

Note: Share in current prices, and growth in constant prices.
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K



The GSDP of J&K has shown robust growth, reflecting the combined impact of contributions from all three sectors. In 2023-24, the GSDP of J&K at current prices is estimated to be ₹2,46,465 crore. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for J&K's real GSDP from 2019-20 to 2023-24 stood at 5.13 percent, higher than the national average CAGR of 4.57 percent. This growth trajectory highlights the region's economic resilience and potential for sustained development.

J&K's per capita income has also seen a steady increase, indicative of improving economic conditions and rising living standards. In 2023-24, the per capita income of J&K is estimated to be ₹1,46,447 compared to the national average of ₹1,84,205. The growth in per capita income reflects the positive impact of economic diversification and the region's focus on enhancing productivity across all sectors.

The structural shift in J&K's economy towards the tertiary sector is indicative of broader economic development trends, reflecting increased urbanization, improved infrastructure, and enhanced service delivery mechanisms. While the primary sector remains vital for rural livelihoods, the secondary and tertiary sectors are crucial for creating job opportunities, attracting investments, and sustaining long-term economic growth. The government's focus on policy reforms, infrastructure development, and investment promotion across all sectors is essential to ensure balanced and sustainable economic development in J&K.

FISCAL POLICY & BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT



CHAPTER 2



FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

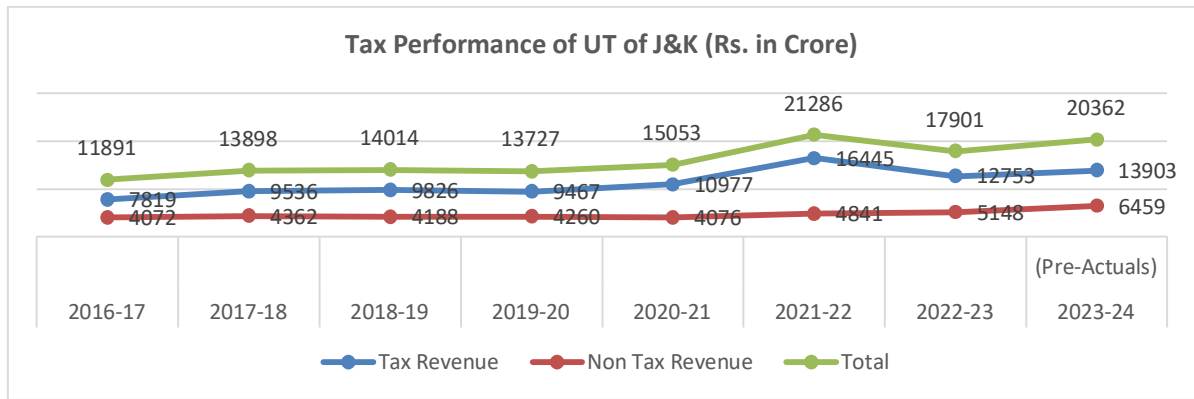
The total receipts of the UT of J&K for 2023-24 are Rs. 87,501crore (Pre-Actuals) against the expenditure of Rs. 87,501 Crore (Pre-Actuals). Central transfers amounting to Rs 49,901crore constitute around 57% per cent of the total receipts.

Own Resources:

The tax performance of the Jammu and Kashmir is provided as under:

S.No	Source of Revenue	1988-89	1998-99*	2008-09*	2014-15#	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Pre-Actuals)
1	Tax Revenue	138	437	2683	6334	7819	9536	9826	9467	10977	16445*	12753	13903
2	NonTax Revenue	100	283	837	1978	4072	4362	4188	4260	4076	4841	5148	6459
	Total	238	720	3520	8312	11891	13898	14014	13727	15053	21286	17901	20362
	Percentage Growth						16.88	0.83	-2.05	9.66	41.41	-15.9	13.75

*10 Year Growth # 6 Year Growth * Includes Compensation Source: Finance Department



NON-TAX PERFORMANCE

Year	Target	Achievement
2008-09	1127	837
2009-10	1294	955
2010-11	1475	1093
2011-12	1851	2002
2012-13	2765	2160
2013-14	3321	2870
2014-15	3561	1978
2015-16	3455	3913
2016-17	4024	4072
2017-18	5389	4362
2018-19	4188	4188
2019-20	3432	4260
2020-21	6193	4076
2021-22	8209	4841
2022-23	8648	5148
2023-24 (pre-actuals)	7864	6459

MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Statement Economic Performance at a Glance

Table-2.1 (iii) Trends in select Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators						
S.No		Absolute Value			Percentage Changes	
		April-Reporting Period			April-Reporting Period	
		(Rs in crore)				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
		(Actuals)	(Actual)	(Pre-Actuals)	(Actual)	(Pre-Actuals)
1	2		3	4	5	6
	REAL SECTOR					
1	GSDP at factor cost	199917	227927	245022	14.01	7.50
2	Agriculture Production (at current price)					
3	Industrial Production (at current price)					
4	Tertiary Sector Production (at current price)					
	GOVERNMENT FINANCES					
1	Revenue Receipts (2+3)**	63084	68976	70263	9.34	1.87
2	Tax Revenue (2.1+2.2)	16445	12753	13903	-22.45	9.02
2.1	Own Tax Revenue	16445	12753	13903	-22.45	9.02
2.2	State's Share in Central Taxes					
3	Non Tax Revenue and Central Transfers (3.1+3.2)	46639	56223	56360	20.55	0.24
3.1	State's Own Non Tax Revenue	4841	5148	6459	6.34	25.47
3.2	Central Transfers	41798	51075	49901	22.19	-2.30
5	Capital Receipts (6+7+8)#	11494	8689	17238	-24.4	98.39
6	Recovery from Loans and Advances	0	1	1		0.00
7	Other Receipts/Non-Debt Creating	-725	-1319	46	-184	-103.49
8	Borrowings and Other Liabilities	12219	8079	17191	-33.88	112.79
9	Total Receipts (1+5)*	74578	77665	87501	4.1	12.66
10	Total Expenditure*	74578	77665	87501	4.1	12.66
11	Revenue Account of which	59269	62999	64873	6.29	2.97
	(a)Interest Payments	7360	8553	7649	16.21	-10.57
	(b)Subsidies/					
	(c)Salaries/wages	26077	27839	29202	6.76	4.90
	(d)Pension Payments	11563	11142	10562	-3.64	-5.21
12	Capital Account (CAPEX)	15309	14666	22628	-4.2	54.29
	Of which Loans and Advances					
	Repayments	72	60	11	-16.67	-81.67
		4188	4032	10527	-3.7	161.09
13	Plan Expenditure					
14	Revenue Account					
15	Capital Account					
16	Total Expenditure (11+12) including Loans and Advances	74578	77665	87501	4.14	12.66
17	Revenue Expenditure	59269	62999	64873	6.29	2.97
18	Capital Expenditure	15309	14666	22628	-4.2	54.29
19	Revenue Surplus	3815	5977	5390	56.67	-9.82
20	Fiscal Deficit	8031	5975	6664	-28.9	11.53
21	Primary Deficit	671	-2578	-985	-97.2	-61.79

Notes:-

- GSDP figures as adopted by Ministry of Finance, GoI, for Fiscal Indicators.
- Capital receipts and disbursement are net of WMA/OD from RBI.
- Average amount of WMA from RBI ₹222.60 crore.
- Average amount of OD from RBI ₹147.16crore.
- No. of days of OD=92days (approx.).
- Number of occasions of OD/month=8/month(approx.).

Table 2.1 (iv) Details of Outstanding Debt (Rs in crore)						
Category	Raised during the Fiscal Year		Repayment/Redemption during the Fiscal Year		Outstanding Amount (End March)	
	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Pre-Actuals)	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Pre-Actuals)	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Pre-Actuals)
Market Borrowings	8562	8473	2975	2150	49313	55636
Loans from Centre	0	0	119	120	951	831
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	5000	0	349	849	7456	6607
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/Banks	535	681	531	559	3451	3573
WMA from RBI(Net)	-1285	-1075	0	0	1192	116
Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.(Net)	-595	853	0	0	28753	29606
Reserve Funds/Deposits (Net)	480	1142	0	0	12315	13458
Other Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
UDAY Power Bonds*	0	0	214	354	3324	2970
Total	12697	10074	4188	4032	106755	112797
Off-Budget						
JKPCL	4310	11292	0	0	10232	21614
JKIDFC	850	250	75	75	2123	2298
Total	5160	11542	75	75	12355	23912
G.Total	17857	21616	4263	4107	119200	136709

Table 2.1 (v) Debt Position in the Past 11 Years									
Year	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Govt	Total Public Debt	Insurance & Pension Funds	Provident Fund	Other Obligations*	Total Liabilities	GSDP at Current Prices	%age of Total Liability to GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009-10	15449	3144	18593	333	5113	4685	28724	48385	59
2010-11	**16535	2032	18567	358	6291	4756	29972	58073	52
								Base year 2011-12	
2011-12	20789	1903	22692	384	8335	4845	36256	77945	47
2012-13	22796	1839	24635	454	9954	5205	40248	86537	47
2013-14	24715	1775	26490	505	11893	5758	44646	97400	46
2014-15	26525	1675	28200	602	14028	5484	48314	102681	47
2015-16	30452	1579	32031	671	16846	5798	55346	116102	48
2016-17	34018	1489	35507	775	18588	5803	60673	126230	48
2017-18	37418	1405	38823	909	20010	8462	68204	142292	48
2018-19	42222	1292	43514	974	25233	9340	79061	158688	50
2019-20	45465	1237	46762	1006	26156	9709	83573	179866	46
2020-21	52469	1302	53771	1085	27222	10875	92953	167652	55
2021-22	61212	1183	62395	1191	26521	11355	101462	199917	51
2022-23	68786	831	69617	1331	28275	13574	112797	227927	49

*Interest/Non-interest-bearing obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, Other earmarked funds etc.

** Excluding one off debt of Rs 1300 crore for reduction of overdraft.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The introduction of the Goods and Services tax in July 2017 changed the landscape of central and state taxes in India. The historical trends in the revenue collections were no longer relevant to forecast revenue for the future, since this reform represents both a change in the base for the taxes – state and central – and transforms the regime from origin based taxation to destination based taxation. Further, since all commodities have not been brought within the ambit of GST like petroleum products and alcohol for human consumption as such require different statutes for administration of the same.

J&K broadly being consumer state, was expected to enhance its tax. However, after GST was implemented, the state has lost about rupees 1500 crores annually generated from Entry Tax, Tax on Works contract Service and VAT on tobacco products due to structural reasons and rate cuts. The local transactions remained unaffected, the transactions involving inter-state exchange of goods and services got affected to large extent post GST implementation. Average revenue realisation of the GST in the year 2017-18 stood at Rs.300.00 crores (Rs. 2401 crores in 8 months) and the same rose to Rs364.00 crores in the Financial year 2018-19. The Financial year 2019-20 came up with the challenge to meet the revenue targets minimum by the growth of 14% and accordingly the pace was set up to achieve the targets. For the period between April to July, 2019 GST revenue collections in the UT of J&K was growing at a rate of 26% (cash plus credit).

Post August, 5th, 2019 the dynamics of economy in J&K and the tax collections got affected as a result of non-availability of internet connectivity. From August to November, 2019 the growth in GST collections showed downward trend and the average growth dropped to 3% percent only. The global economy was already going through challenging period and it was important to take the decisions so as to ensure stability of economy in J&K. Further, the transition into UT has created immense hope in the people of J&K as well as elsewhere in the country and in order to restore the faith of the people it was imperative to inculcate confidence building measures in the economy and one such measure was the establishment of facilitation centers for the taxpayers with the internet facility so as to enable tax-payers to file their returns and help them to overcome problems of connectivity. The decision taken by the Government proved to be the ignition point in revitalizing the economic growth and accordingly SGST cash collections for the month of December, 2019 showed a growth of 40% over the corresponding period of last month. The total SGST collections i.e cash plus credit showed 64% growth over the corresponding period. The action taken by the Government was highly appreciated by the GST council and accordingly J&K was asked to give a presentation in the 38th GST council meeting held on 18th Decemeber,2019 at New Delhi regarding the best practices adopted in order to achieve the growth. The efforts put in by the Government for stabilizing the GST collections were appreciated by one and all.

Despite all odds the GST collection in UT of J&K continued to grow at 13% ending February, 2020, which is indicative of resilience that J&K have been able to achieve in the financial systems in the UT. However, in the month of March a major setback to the GST growth has occurred due to emergence of COVID 19 pandemic which badly affected the businesses in J&K. Further, the return filing date for the month of February 2020 was relaxed in light of the COVID 19 pandemic, which directly affected the revenue collections in the month of March. Overall, J&K has shown a growth of 8.83 percent (rupees 4760

crores in the FY 2019-20, against rupees 4363 crores in the FY 2018-19) despite all the odds affecting business transactions. It is important to note that the average national (domestic) GST growth has stood at 7.82 percent in the FY 2019-20.

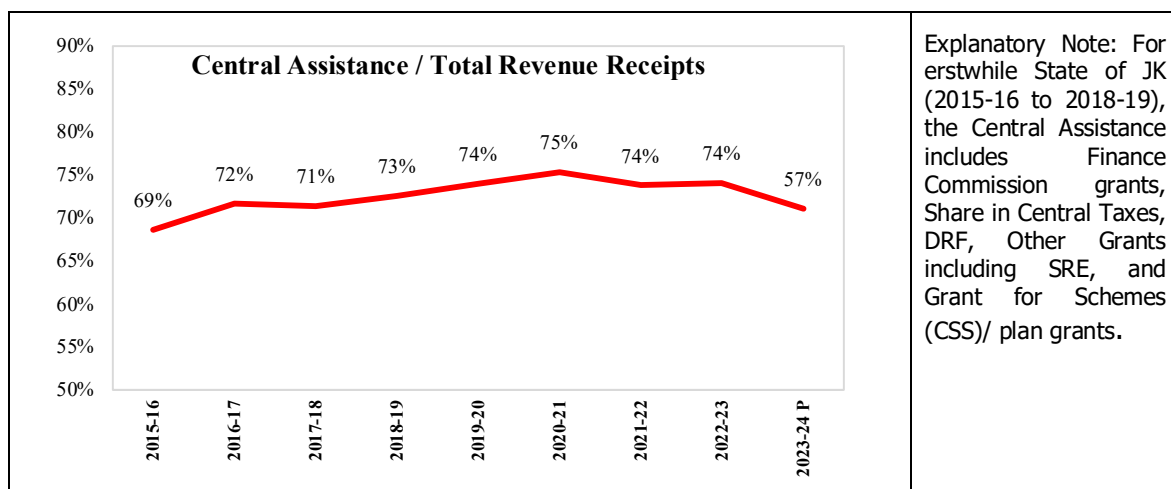
Revenue collections for the Financial Year 2020-21 were initially suffered as a result of COVID 19 lockdowns enforced by the Government all over India affecting business transactions considerably. Post June 2020, the Government announced relaxations in lockdowns and accordingly the revenue collections started to improve. Till February 2021 Growth of SGST Domestic collections stood at (-) 8.2 % in comparison to last Financial Year. It is important to note that the National Average Growth in GST collections stood at (-) 11.7%. Average Monthly Collections in GST stood at Rs.453 crores per month (last Six months) against Rs.393 crores last year for the same period which clearly indicates that the business revival in the Union Territory is moving towards the right direction.

REVENUE TRENDS

The revenue base of the UT remains weak. The externally aided terrorism, lockdowns and persistent violence till 2019 have stymied the industrialization efforts of the UT and constrained its revenue base. The UT of JK (as also the erstwhile State of J&K) has required high levels of dependence on Government of India for financing its development and administration, over the years.

In FY 2015-16, the erstwhile State of J&K received Central Assistance (including grants under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and M/o Home Affairs) of about ₹24,541 crore. This constituted nearly 69% of the State's total revenues. By FY 2023-24, this amount had increased to Rs. ₹49,901crore, which constitutes central assistance from Demand Number 58, CSS grant, etc., about 57% of the total revenues of the UT.

Share of Tax Revenues as a percentage of the total Revenues has increased from 16.91% in FY2020-21 to 19.79% for the UT in FY2023-24. The total revenues generated by the UT through SGST, Excise, Stamp duty, etc., have also shown a growth from ₹12753 crore to ₹13,903 crore during the same period (approx. compound annual growth rate of 9%). This increase has mainly been on account of buoyant GST growth (including GST compensation) and certain new revenue sources introduced by the UT of JK such as excise on liquor, entertainment tax and increase of tax rates on new vehicles, etc.



However, the share of Non-Tax Revenues as a percentage of total revenues of the UT has reached to around 9.10% FY2023-24. In recent years, there has been some increase in the power receipts with improvement in metering. However, despite this, the gap between cost of power purchase bill and receipts is substantial.

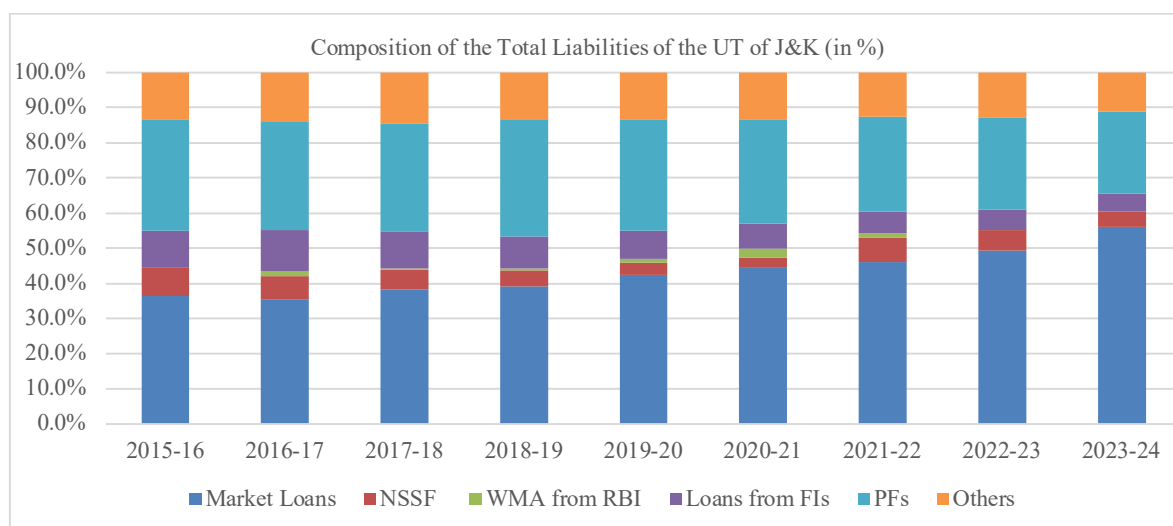
EXPENDITURE TRENDS

Analysis of expenditure trends over the years reveals that the UT of JK faces hard budget constraint on account of sizable committed nature of its expenditure. They include interest payments, salaries and pensions. Cumulatively, they constituted nearly 73% of its total expenditure in FY 2023-24. A significant part of the total expenditure of the UT is on purchase of power. Although power purchase expenditure cannot be classified as committed expenditure, yet in the case of the UT it has assumed the nature of committed expenditure because of historical practice of huge under-recoveries from the sale of power sector. This has been in part financed from the UT's Budget and remains a cause of stress to the public finances.

The UT also provided ₹5,371 crore (approx. 7.0% of its total expenditure) in FY 2023-24 as Grant to PSUs/Autonomous Bodies/Local Bodies/Universities. This support has mainly been used to pay salaries and other staff costs to employees. It is apparent that own receipts of PSUs/Autonomous Bodies/Local Bodies/Universities are insufficient to meet their own expenses and other mandated expenses.

PUBLIC DEBT

The UT (and erstwhile State) has been raising debt from the Government Bond market (through Reserve Bank of India) as well as through other Institutional Investors (such as LIC, NABARD, etc). The UT has also raised debt from NSSF, Provident Funds, etc. With increase in capital expenditure and the high level of committed expenditure, there has been an increase in the overall liabilities of the UT, leading to an increase in the liabilities to GSDP ratio from 47.24% in FY 2015-16 to 51.94% over the same period.



During last few years, UT of JK, in its endeavour to reduce the rollover risk, has been making efforts to elongate the maturity profile of its outstanding debt. This is evident from change in weighted average maturity (WAM) of marketable State Government Securities (SGS) issued during the year from 11.8 years in 2020-21 to 24.9 years in 2023-24.

Further, WAM of outstanding SGS has increased to 11.0 years as at end March 2024 from 7.6 years as at end March 2020-21. It is also observed that UT of JK has been able to elongate the residual maturity of its marketable debt at a lower incremental cost as compared to all the states taken together.

UT of JK has recently joined as member to the Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) and Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) managed by RBI. While CSF acts as a cushion for repayment of liabilities/ obligations during period of stress, GRF can be used for meeting the sudden obligations arising out of invocation of guarantees. These funds boost the investors' confidence and may help in reducing the cost of market borrowing. The special drawing facility against the investment in CSF and GRF adds to the financial accommodation option available to the states/UTs.

BUDGETARY POLICY

Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy deals with the revenue mobilization, taxation and expenditure decisions of the Government. This is the main policy approach used by Government functionaries to steer the broad aspects of the economy. In most modern economies, the Government at State level deals with fiscal policy only while the central bank in the country is responsible for monetary policy. Fiscal policy is composed of several parts. These include, tax policy, expenditure policy, investment or disinvestment strategies and debt or surplus management. Fiscal policy is an important constituent of the overall economic framework of a State and is therefore intimately linked with its general economic policy strategy. Fiscal policy also feeds into economic trends and influences monetary policy indeed. When the Government receives more than it spends, it has a surplus. If the Government spends more than it receives it runs a deficit. To meet the additional expenditures, it needs to borrow shortfall either from the open market in the form of the securities or from Central Government. In the long run, the ability of the Government to provide for the needed public services and to undertake public investment on an increasing scale depends on the soundness and buoyancy of the tax structure on the one hand and public expenditure policies that would contribute to the maintenance of budget balance on the other. An unsustainable budget deficit not only leads to general instability in the economy but also forces the Government to resort increasingly to methods of raising resources that cause distortions and produce other undesirable effects on the economy. In other words, the ability of the Government to pursue a meaningful fiscal policy gets eroded.

The impact of a large deficit on long run growth and economic well-being is largely negative. Therefore, there is broad agreement that it is not prudent for a Government to run an unduly large deficit. The challenge then for Governments is to meet infrastructure and social needs while managing the Government's finances in a way that the deficit or the accumulating debt burden is not too great. The planned development strategy is characterized by a conservative fiscal policy whereby the deficits are to be kept under control. The tax system has to be geared up to transfer resources from the private sector to fund the large public sector driven industrialization process and also cover social welfare and security schemes.

The budget is among the most potent instruments of economic policy. Through it the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has created and sustained the public economy consisting of the provision for public services and public investment at the same time. Over the years it has been an instrument for reallocation of resources according to

priorities, redistribution, promotion of private savings and investments, and the maintenance of stability. Thus, the budget during 2015-16 has geared simultaneously to the sustenance and growth of the public economy and to the pursuit of the broader objectives of fiscal policy. This implies that the methods of raising resources for the public sector have influenced the rest of the economy in beneficial ways and, within the public economy itself, resources have largely been used in a most efficient way. The tax and non-tax ratio has not kept pace with the expenditure ratio. These tendencies have gradually eroded the capacity of the Government sector to generate the necessary surplus to expand essential public services and to contribute to the financing of public investment. The process of erosion seems to have accelerated further over the last decade or so.

Fiscal Policy Architecture

The Constitution also provides that for every financial year, the Government shall place before the legislature a statement of its proposed taxing and spending provisions for legislative debate and approval. This is referred to as the Budget. The taxing abilities of the states are not necessarily commensurate with their spending responsibilities, some of the centre's revenues are therefore assigned to the State Governments. To provide the basis for this assignment and give medium term guidance on fiscal matters, under the federal system, the Indian Constitution provides for the formation of a Finance Commission (FC) every five years. Based on the report of the FC the central taxes are devolved to the state Governments. The State Legislature has enacted the FRBM Act in 2006 which has been amended from time to time and Government has framed FRBM rules 2008 which inter-alia specify the annual targets for (a) Revenue Deficit as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts (b) Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP (c) Total outstanding liability as percentage of GSDP and committed liabilities. The state Governments are vested with the power to tax agricultural income, land and buildings, sale of goods (other than inter-state), and excise on alcohol.

From financial year 2015-16, the State Government has changed the structure of State Budget under Budgetary reforms. The budget is classified into two components "Revenue" and Capital" for both Receipt and Expenditure Head. A spending item is a capital expenditure if it relates to the creation of an asset that is likely to last for a considerable period of time and includes loan disbursements. Such expenditures are generally not routine in nature. By the same logic a capital receipt arises from the liquidation of an asset including the sale of Government shares in public sector companies (disinvestments), the return of funds given on loan or the receipt of a loan. This again usually arises from a comparatively irregular event and is not routine. In contrast, revenue expenditures are fairly regular and generally intended to meet certain routine requirements like salaries, pensions, subsidies, interest payments, and the like. Revenue receipts represent regular "earnings", for instance tax receipts and non-tax revenues including from sale of power.

BUDGET ALLOCATION ESTIMATION MONITORING SYSTEM (BEAMS)

In a bid to have paperless budget, Government of Jammu and Kashmir has introduced Budget Estimation Allocation Monitoring System (BEAMS) with the objective of facilitating easy co-ordination among the Drawing and Disbursing Officer, Head of Departments, respective Departments, Finance Department and Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir Treasuries/PAO offices through Electronic Platform. This system owes its origin from one of the core infrastructure components introduced by the Government of India under National e-governance Plan (NeGP) to support budgeting process more efficiently, improve

cash flow management, promote real time reconciliation of accounts, and strengthening management information systems. Improved accuracy and timelines in preparation of accounts bring transparency and efficiency in public delivery systems and for better financial management along with improved quality of governance in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

The BEAMS is an online computerized system to distribute the budget and to authorize expenditure. As soon as the budget is released, the Administrative Departments can allocate funds to their Controlling Officers / Drawing and Disbursing Officers through this system. All the expenditure is thereafter not only checked for budget availability before the bills can be submitted, but also the monthly cash flows are controlled against pre-determined targets.

This system permits the withdrawal/surrender of budget grants. The system provides limited facility to modify cash flows. Management Information System (MIS) within the reporting System gives various reports on budget authorizations, cash flows, fund transfer transactions and authorization slips generation.

Table 2.2 (i) Matrix below shows the role of each Functional authority and their nomenclature in the BEAMS Software Application.

S No	Role defined in BEAMS	Functional Authority	Job Profile	
			Distribution	Estimation
1	FD	Finance Department	Fund Allocation starts from this point. The FD release the funds for HOD	Final authority to finalize the estimation received from various department and forward to Budget Preparation authority
2	FDA	Administrative Secretaries	Receives the Allocation from the FD and forward to the Heads of the Departments	Finalize the estimation of the Department and forward to the Finance Department
3	BCA	Heads of the Department	Receives the Allocation and further allocates the funds to District Level Officers or to DDO's	Compiles the estimation of District / Sectoral officer and forward to the administrative secretaries
4	BCO	Financial Advisor/Chief Accounts Officer/Accounts Officer	Receive the Funds Allocation from the BCA and further distribute the Funds among lower level BCO or DDO	Compiles the estimation received from DDO / Lower level BCO under his jurisdiction and forward to BCA
5	DDO	Drawing and Disbursing Officer	Receive the Funds either from BCA or BCO and book the expenditure against the allocation.	Prepare the Estimation of the office and forward it to the BCO or BCA.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE POLICY:

Public expenditure is expenditure by the government on various government and social sector services. Public expenditure is necessary for supporting the economy and economic activities. The purpose of public expenditure is not limited to providing essential goods and services but also it provides employment and liberal rights to its population.

In almost every type of economy, whether it is socialist, capitalist or mixed, government participates in various economic activities directly and indirectly. Also, the government is responsible for establishing the welfare state in a country. This results in huge expenditure or investment by the government. Developing countries are generally characterized by lower socio-economic indicators, and widespread poverty & inequality. Thus, developing countries require a higher level of public expenditure to accelerate its economic growth social indicator.

The Indian economy is a mixed type of economy where there is the participation of both public and private sector in economic activities. It is also a developing economy and needs huge public expenditure in social and infrastructure sector. The tax to GDP ratio in India is

very low and the government is not able to provide sufficient fund for various public works. The major components of public expenditure in India are interest payments, defence, pensions, salaries and subsidies collectively account for more than 60 per cent of total public expenditure.

The increasing need for public expenditure and insufficient fund with the government raises the need for better utilization of public expenditure and efficient management of fiscal deficit. The government has taken several initiatives to improve efficiency and utilization of defense expenditure, encouraging private sector participation in this sector and promoting self-reliance. For the purpose of managing the fiscal deficit, the government implemented Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act 2006, which aims to maintain the fiscal deficit at 3 per cent.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Article 112 of the constitution of India mandates that the government has to prepare an estimate of all past and prospective expenditure in the form of a budget document and present it in front of parliament for approval. This document classifies different types of expenditure under different categories. Following are the categories of public expenditure.

Development and Non-Development Expenditure

Total expenditure can be divided into development and non-development expenditure. Development expenditure consists of all the productive expenditure by the government that can further lead to social welfare and accelerate economic growth and development. These expenditures are like a productive investment and used in the production of capital goods and services which provide instant benefits as well as it has some future prospective benefits. These expenditures include spending on various economic services and social services.

Non-Development expenditures are like consumption expenditure and provide instant benefit and expand the well-being of the society, but it doesn't lead to further economic growth or development. These expenditures include expenditure on subsidies, defence expenditure, salaries, pensions etc.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTION

Table 2.2 (ii) UT Government's Fiscal Transactions during the past years:(Rs.incrore)		
Items	2022-23 (Actuals)	2023-24 (Pre-Actuals)
Revenue Receipts(i+ii+iii)	68976	70263
i.OwnTax Revenue	12753	13903
ii.Non-Tax Revenue	5148	6459
iii.Resources from Centre	51075	49901
Total Revenue Expenditure of which	62999	64873
Interest payments	8553	7649
CSS	2003	4952
Total Capital Receipts	8689	19671
i. Borrowings	9154	17191
ii. Other liabilities of which Provident Fund (Net)	853	0
iii.Misc.Non-debt creating	-1319	46
iv.Recovery of Loans and Advances	1	1
Total Capital Expenditure	14666	30704
i.Capital Expenditure including PMDP	11513	22628
Of which: Repayments	4032	10527
ii.CSS	3404	8076
Total Expenditure	77665	87501

Table 2.2 (ii) UT Government's Fiscal Transactions during the past years:(Rs.incrore)		
Items	2022-23 (Actuals)	2023-24 (Pre-Actuals)
i.Revenue Expenditure	62999	64873
ii.Capital Expenditure	11513	22628
iii.CSS Capex	3153	8076
Total Receipts	77665	87501
i.Revenue Receipts	68976	70263
ii.Capital Receipts*	8689	17238
Revenue Surplus	5977	5390
Unfunded/Additional Resources Required	0	0
Fiscal Deficit	5975	6664
<small>*Capital Receipt and Expenditure excludes ways and means advance of Rs 19423 crore and overdraft (OD) of Rs 13713 crore in RE 2023-24.</small>		

Revenue receipts

The growths of revenue receipts which consist of own tax and non-tax revenue, central tax transfers and grant-in-aid from Government of India.

Table 2.2 (iii) Growth of Revenue receipts		
Items	2022-23 (Actuals)	2023-24 (Pre-Actuals)
Revenue Receipts (I+II)	68976	70263
I.Total Grants from Centre	51075	49901
i.Resources from Centre	51075	49901
II.Own Revenues (1+2+3)	17901	20362
1.Own Tax Revenues	12753	13903
a)SGST+IGST	7630	8064
b)Excise Duty	1794	2490
c)Taxes on Sales,Trade,etc	1554	1631
d) Stamp & Registration	557	678
e) Others	1218	1040
2.Non-TaxRevenues, of which	5148	6459
Power Receipts	3308	4193
Others	1840	2266

Table 2.2(iv) Capital Receipts (Rs in Crore)		
Items	2022-23 (Actuals)	2023-24 (Pre-Actuals)
Capital Receipts	8689	17238
1.Negotiated loans	681	901
2.Market Borrowings	8473	16290
3.Misc. Non-debt creating	-1319	46
4.Recovery of Loans and Advances	1	1
5.Provident Fund (Net)	853	0

Expenditure Profile can be classified into two main categories.

- Revenue Expenditure
- Capital Expenditure.

The Sector wise Revenue/Capital expenditure is tabulated as below:

Table 2.2 (v) Revenue Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)					
Demand No.	Department	Budget Estimates 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2022-23	Budget Estimates 2023-24	% Increase from 2022-23RE to 2023-24BE
01	Administrative Sector				
01	General Administration	590.76	525.86	560.86	6.66
02	Home	9588.37	9764.67	10314.22	5.63
04	Information	131.95	120.51	122.05	1.28
09	Parliamentary Affairs	58.69	34.80	59.59	71.24
10	Law	718.50	777.28	932.58	19.98
14	Revenue	906.72	838.77	830.54	-0.98
24	Hospitality and Protocol	226.55	229.70	239.37	4.21
33	Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation	994.11	1027.58	1009.82	-1.73
	Total Administrative Sector	13215.65	13319.17	14069.03	5.63
02	Social Sector				
07	Education	10888.37	11017.35	12000.18	8.92
15	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	318.26	229.56	236.21	2.90
17	Health and Medical Education	6388.63	6598.16	6264.75	-5.05
18	Social Welfare	3004.64	2960.10	3538.72	19.55
25	Stationery and Printing/Labour and Employment	108.50	107.37	111.13	3.50
27	Higher Education	1482.66	1453.84	1540.68	5.97
30	Tribal Affairs	135.10	132.30	121.91	-7.85
31	Culture	67.35	79.49	97.38	22.51
34	Youth Services and Technical Education	666.87	651.66	669.48	2.73
	Total Social Sector	23060.38	23229.83	24580.44	5.81
03	Infrastructure Sector				
06	Power Development	6310.51	4404.50	4388.24	-0.37
16	Public Works	1078.70	1202.76	1327.60	10.38
19	Housing and Urban Development	1137.00	1330.06	1297.51	-2.45
22	Irrigation and Flood Control	810.29	692.25	717.58	3.66
23	Public Health Engineering	1805.63	1936.27	1838.12	-5.07
35	Science and Technology	21.03	20.64	13.02	-36.92
	Total Infrastructure Sector	11163.16	9586.48	9582.07	-0.05
04	Economic Sector				
5	Mining	0.00	0.00	78.35	-
11	Industries and Commerce	447.18	431.71	347.44	-19.52
12	Agriculture Production	1339.36	1274.44	1308.00	2.63
13	Animal/Sheep Husbandry	722.21	675.66	669.08	-0.97
20	Tourism	228.85	217.29	215.00	-1.05
21	Forest	1688.43	1549.51	1568.52	1.23
26	Fisheries	119.04	110.71	111.57	0.78
28	Rural Development	815.32	750.59	748.34	-0.30
29	Transport	117.32	104.91	107.39	2.36
32	Horticulture	192.93	156.72	161.52	3.06
36	Cooperative	85.08	176.33	71.20	-59.62
	Total Economic Sector	5755.72	5447.87	5386.41	-1.13
05	Finance Sector				
03	Planning Development and Monitoring	154.67	132.54	134.80	1.71
08	Finance	18265.38	23288.05	23256.01	-0.14
	Total Finance Sector	18420.05	23420.59	23390.81	-0.13
	Overall Total	71614.96	75003.94	77008.76	2.67

↘ sign indicates decrease

Table 2.2 (vi) Capital Expenditure (Rs in crore)					
Demand No.	Department	Budget Estimates 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2022-23	Budget Estimates 2023-24	% Increase from 2022-23 RE to 2023-24BE
01	Administrative Sector				
01	General Administration	206.59	121.71	163.41	34.26
02	Home	1242.82	662.69	799.61	20.66
04	Information	100.48	50.48	100.48	99.05
09	Parliamentary Affairs	4.00	0.00	4.00	-
10	Law	122.00	122.00	192.00	57.38
14	Revenue	93.50	46.85	59.50	27.00
24	Hospitality and Protocol	51.00	51.21	72.00	40.60
33	Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation	566.62	145.00	410.67	183.22
	Total Administrative Sector	2387.01	1199.94	1801.67	50.15
02	Social Sector				
07	Education	944.41	598.51	792.12	32.35
15	Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs	306.26	369.38	390.87	5.82
17	Health and Medical Education	1484.72	1882.56	2097.53	11.42
18	Social Welfare	198.07	123.69	98.92	-20.03
25	Stationery and Printing/Labour & Employment	67.58	44.71	69.00	54.33
27	Higher Education	862.25	729.75	729.75	0.00
30	Tribal Affairs	282.23	432.79	446.76	3.23
31	Culture	325.82	124.13	170.07	37.01
34	Youth Services and Technical Education	244.99	265.84	227.63	-14.37
	Total Social Sector	4716.33	4571.36	5022.65	9.87
03	Infrastructure Sector				
06	Power Development	2457.58	2075.03	1964.90	-5.31
16	Public Works	5217.87	3963.88	4062.87	2.50
19	Housing and Urban Development	3112.88	2253.26	2928.04	29.95
22	Irrigation and Flood Control	1237.69	1409.99	1310.50	-7.06
23	Public Health Engineering	8051.46	2530.49	5850.00	131.18
35	Science and Technology	127.91	72.85	109.85	50.79
	Total Infrastructure Sector	20205.39	12305.50	16226.16	31.86
04	Economic Sector				
05	Mining	0.00	0.00	12.20	-
11	Industries and Commerce	555.80	458.39	741.79	61.83
12	Agriculture Production	1496.04	788.31	1953.95	147.87
13	Animal/Sheep Husbandry	266.10	243.86	476.44	95.37
20	Tourism	278.95	278.95	287.32	3.00
21	Forest	200.76	139.23	207.75	49.21
26	Fisheries	125.80	118.00	153.26	29.88
28	Rural Development	4627.85	4413.75	4169.26	-5.54
29	Transport	65.50	45.00	54.39	20.87
32	Horticulture	454.00	498.98	572.79	14.79
36	Cooperative	15.00	15.00	25.00	66.67
	Total Economic Sector	8085.80	6999.47	8654.15	23.64
5	Finance Sector				
3	Planning Dev and Monitoring	974.92	870.65	786.57	-9.66
8	Finance	4965.67	5838.03	9000.04	54.16
	Total Finance Sector	5940.59	6708.68	9786.61	45.88
	Overall Total	41335.12	31784.95	41491.24	30.54

PRICES & INFLATION



CHAPTER 3



PRICE AND INFLATION

Price index is a statistical metric to measure the relative change in price level with reference to time, geographical location and other characteristics. Price affects the consumption and production behavior/pattern and is considered as a barometer of economic activities. Price inflation is an important indicator of Macro-Economic Stability. High inflation affects individual household budget and is also considered as the worst tax on the poor society. A mild inflation on the other hand is considered as the leverage to economic growth. Consumer Price Index - Rural, Urban & Combined, Consumer Price Index - Industrial Workers, Consumer Price Index - Agricultural Labourers, Consumer Price Index - Rural Labourers and Wholesale Price Index indices are compiled across groups and commodities at national and state level.

Consumer Price Index measures retail inflation in the economy by collecting the change in prices of most common goods and services used by consumers. CPI is calculated for a fixed list (basket) of items including food, housing, apparel, transportation, electronics, medical care, education, etc. CPI is also a helpful pointer in understanding the real value of wages, salaries and pensions, the purchasing power of a country's currency and regulating prices.

Wholesale Price Index is used to determine the changes in the price occurring in goods available for wholesale in the market. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure the week-to-week fluctuations in the wholesale prices of traded commodities and is used as an indicator to assess the rate of inflation in the economy.

PRICE SITUATION IN J&K

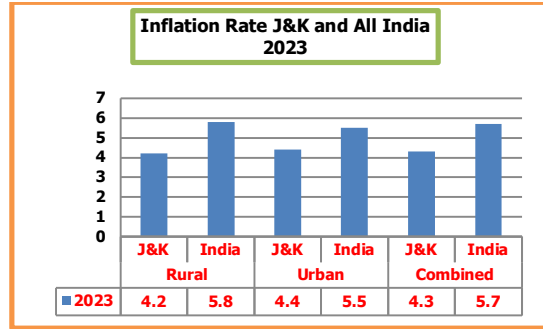
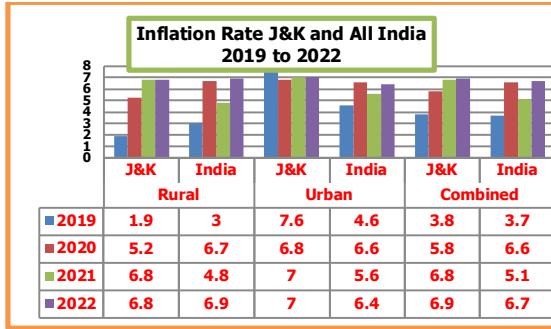
Price situation prevailing in the country has its impact on demand and supply of commodities, which determines the level of inflation. Both JK economy and Indian economy had to pass through this impact, but due to efficient Government interventions there was not much dent on the economy as was reported/ recorded at the Global level across various countries which crippled very badly. Inflation in J&K has reduced to 4.3% in 2023 from 6.9% in 2022 showing an overall reduction of 2.6 percentage-points whereas at All India level the inflation has decreased to 5.7% from 6.7% during the same period.

Inflation (combined) in J&K hovered between 6.0% to 4.3 % from 2018 to 2023 in comparison to national figures 4.0% to 5.7% during the same period

GSDP figures and moderate inflation values support these facts as both Growth and inflation at national and UT level are going hand in hand and complimenting the economy. A clear picture may be seen in Table 3(i).

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	J&K	India	J&K	India	J&K	India
2018	5.8	3.8	6.6	4.2	6.0	4.0
2019	1.9	3.0	7.6	4.6	3.8	3.7
2020	5.2	6.7	6.8	6.6	5.8	6.6
2021	6.8	4.8	7.0	5.6	6.8	5.1
2022	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.9	6.7
2023	4.2	5.8	4.4	5.5	4.3	5.7

NSO, MoSPI, GoI



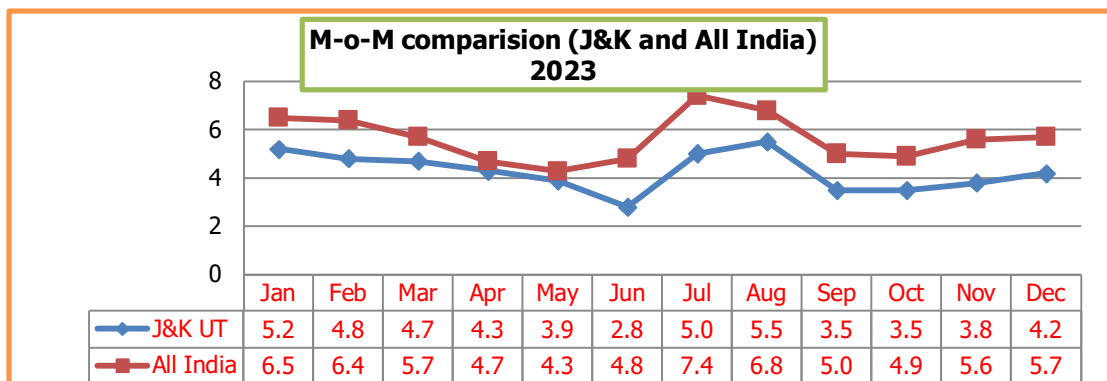
Trends in Inflation All India viz-a-viz J&K during 2023 (Month-on-Month comparison)

A month-wise comparison of combined inflation in J&K vis-a-vis All India during 2023 reveals that the inflation in J&K has been recorded as 5.2 percent compared to All India inflation of 6.5 percent at the beginning of the year and was finally recorded at 4.2 percent and 5.7 percent respectively for J&K and All India in the month of December, 2023. A deeper analysis of the inflation trend shows that J&K experienced the lower inflation relative to India for the whole year 2023 with lowest inflation of 2.8 percent recorded in the month of June as compared to the All India lowest of 4.3 percent in May. This indicates that the inflation in J&K is steadily declining. The comparative picture of monthly inflation in J&K and All India during 2023 is presented in the following graph

Table No. 3 (ii) Trends in CPI – Combined 2023 - Month on Month comparison (All India & J&K)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
J&K UT	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.9	2.8	5	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.2
All India	6.5	6.4	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.9	7.4	6.8	5	4.9	5.6	5.7

Source: NSO, MoSPI



J&K Inflation Vis-À-Vis some selected Major States/UTs during 2023

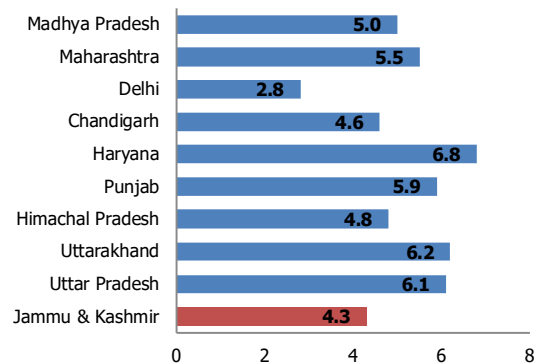
A comparative study of inflation in J&K vis-a-vis northern states and some selected major states during 2023 reveals that the average inflation during 2023 (Jan-Dec) in J&K was lower than the inflation witnessed in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The rural as well as urban areas in J&K also witnessed lowest inflation compared to the inflation witnessed in rural and urban areas of these states during 2023.

**Table 3 (iii) J&K vs. Northern states/UTs and some selected major states
(Average inflation during 2023 (Jan-Dec))**

State/UT	Rural	Urban	Combined
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	4.4	4.3
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	6.0	6.1
Uttarakhand	5.7	7.1	6.2
Himachal Pradesh	4.7	5.1	4.8
Punjab	5.5	6.4	5.9
Haryana	7.9	5.5	6.8
Chandigarh	6.1	4.5	4.6
Delhi	2.4	2.8	2.8
Maharashtra	5.4	5.6	5.5
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	5.6	5.0

Source: MoSPI, GOI

Combined Inflation J&K and Northern and some selected major states 2023



Consumer Price index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL)

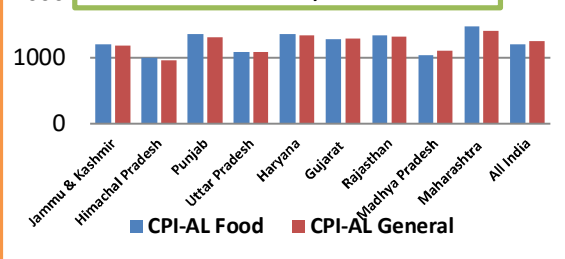
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) data published by the Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour and employment, Government of India presented in table below conveys a summary picture regarding cost of living for agricultural labourers in J&K in relative terms.

It may be seen in the table that, as of December, 2023, CPI-Food and CPI-General for Agricultural Labourers in respect of J&K is the 6th lowest among the panel of nine selected states, higher than only Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. This indicates that the cost of living for agricultural labourers in J&K is lower than in Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. However, CPI-food Index for agricultural labourers in J&K is almost at par with the national level whereas, CPI-General Index is lower than the National average.

Table 3 (iv) State wise CPI Indices for Agricultural Labourers for the month of December, 2023

S.No	State/ UT	Consumer price Indices for Agricultural labourers (Base: 1986-87=100)	
		Food	General
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1206	1191
2	Himachal Pradesh	995	961
3	Punjab	1367	1314
4	Uttar Pradesh	1089	1088
5	Haryana	1364	1337
6	Gujarat	1281	1294
7	Rajasthan	1335	1319
8	Madhya Pradesh	1045	1115
9	Maharashtra	1482	1413
10	All India	1205	1257

CPI-AL- Dec, 2023 (All India, J&K and other states)

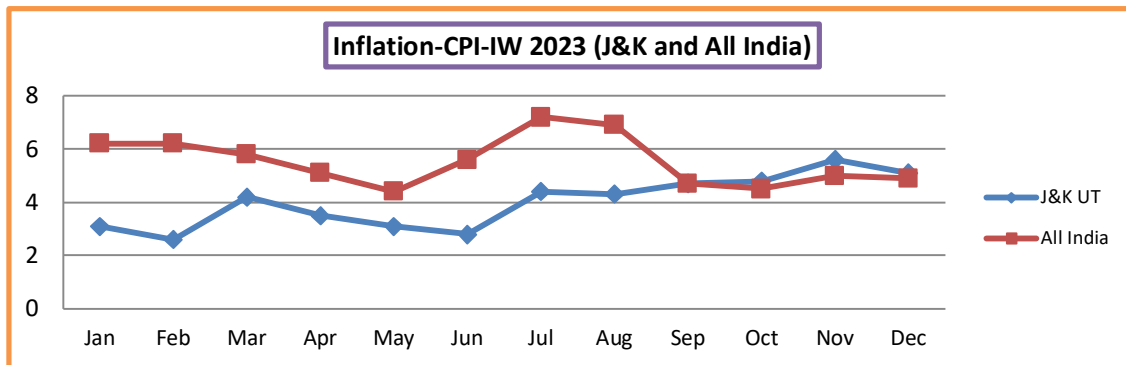


Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

CPI-IW is the most well-known index as it is used for wage indexation in Government and in the organised sectors. The inflation based on CPI-IW is used to determine dearness allowances of employees in public and private sectors. The CPI-IW in J&K centre is compiled by using new series (2016=100) for two markets of Srinagar i.e. (i) Maharaja Bazar (ii) Pampore, Panta Chowk and four markets of Jammu i.e. (i) Samba (ii) Kathua, (iii) Purani Mandi and (iv) Bari Brahmana. The State / UT level Coordinators, Price Supervisors and Price Collectors are appointed and trained for timely submission of data for compilation of CPI-IW.

Table 3 (v) Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial workers during year 2023													
J&K UT / All India	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
J&K UT	3.1	2.6	4.2	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.1	
All India	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.4	5.6	7.2	6.9	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.9	

Source: Labour Bureau



A relative analysis of the Consumer Price Index inflation for industrial workers during the year 2023 shows that inflation has been lowest at 2.6 percent in the month of February in UT of J&K compared to national lowest of 4.4 percent recorded in the month of May. Overall, more volatility in the highest and lowest inflation rates of Industrial workers have been experienced at All India level as compared to J&K during 2023

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURE

Government of Jammu and Kashmir has undertaken comprehensive initiatives for transforming the agricultural landscape and improving the livelihoods of farmers. With agriculture being a cornerstone of the region's economy, nearly 70% of the population derives their livelihood directly or indirectly from this sector. Recent reforms focused on modernizing practices and enhancing profitability, making agriculture more attractive for the younger generation which are aimed at overcoming challenges of low productivity and limited market access.

Government is targeting on improving land productivity, diversifying crops, establishing robust infrastructure and marketing networks etc. Efforts also emphasize on expansion of the cultivation of organic crops, exotic vegetables, spices, and high-value crops. This strategic shift aims to align agricultural practices with market demands, ensuring sustainable income for farmers while preserving the ecological balance.

Total food crop production of J&K has increased by 4.46% (from 18681 Th. Qtls to 19515 Th. Qtls) during the last one year. J&K is progressing towards self-reliance in vegetables production which has reached to 505.40 Th. Qtls during 2022-23. The expansion of vegetable cultivation, including high-value and exotic varieties like broccoli and asparagus, has opened new avenues for income generation. Moreover, initiatives in value addition, such as processing maize into corn flakes and sweet corn, have minimized post-harvest losses and created local employment opportunities. The establishment of regulated markets and the integration of farmers into platforms like e-NAM have facilitated fair pricing and improved market access.

Preserving the unique identity of agricultural products like Kashmir Saffron, which holds Geographic Indication status, underscores the government's commitment in maintaining quality standards and enhancing market competitiveness. Similarly, the promotion of organic honey production and other ancillary activities like mushroom cultivation and dairy farming further diversify income sources for farmers.

Efforts in irrigation infrastructure and water management have also been prioritized to ensure reliable water supply, especially in water-scarce areas, thereby maximizing crop yields and mitigating the impact of climate change. These initiatives are complemented by social schemes such as PM-KISAN and PMFBY, aimed at providing financial security and risk mitigation for farmers.

J&K continues to spearhead transformative initiatives that not only modernize agricultural practices but also empower farmers economically. By leveraging technology, enhancing market linkages, and promoting sustainable practices, these efforts are laying a robust foundation for a prosperous agricultural sector in the region.

The initiatives undertaken in the Agricultural Sector has yielded following benefits:

- 5 G.I tags awarded in 2023-24 - Sulai Honey, Bharderwah Rajmash, Mushqbudji Rice, Udampur Kaladi and Ramban Anardana.
- 24 products/processes patented since 2019.
- PM Fasal Bhima Yojan extended to all 20 districts. 1.90 lac farmers have been registered under crop insurance, covering an area of 1.40 lakh hectares during 2023-

24. More than 1 lakh farmers have benefited with a claim of Rs. 97 Cr. excluding Rabi 2022-23 claim.

- Rs. 3085.07 crore disbursed to 12.68 Lakh farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme.
- Currently, Saffron, Basmati and Honey are exported from the UT of J&K.
- 17 mandis connected with e-NAM platform 51748 farmers/ FPOs / Cooperatives registered- 7.55 lakh Qtls (Rs. 450.00 crores) since the inception of scheme.
- 12 CA Stores - 60,000 MTs capacity of cold storage completed during 2023-24. Total Capacity of 2.70 lakh MTs generated so far.
- High density fruit plantation – 18,054 Ha covered under High and Medium Density Plantation since inception of Scheme (663 HDP + 17391 MDP).
- 2250 Ha area added during 2024 under cultivation of vegetables.
- Almost entire agricultural land (except water logged) in Kashmir cultivated during winter under Yellow Revolution for mustard cultivation.
- 13.34 lakh pasteurized spawned compost bags of all types of mushroom have been prepared and distributed among the farmers, leading to an estimated mushroom production of 3385 MT.
- 1,770 MT of honey, including high value white honey (Solai produce) and 15290 bee colonies have been added to the apiaries during 2023-24.
- 2.39 Lakh quintals of paddy (common & Grade A) have been procured through FCI covering 4,494 beneficiaries with credit transaction of Rs 52.39 Cr.

Further, endeavours are being made to promote innovative scientific agriculture practices to bring economic transformation in this sector

- Increasing production and growth;
- Preserving the unique identity of agricultural products;
- Providing HYV/Hybrids seeds (Paddy, Maize, wheat, Oil seeds, Fodder, Vegetable etc.) and quality planting material;
- Promoting Diversification and Organic Farming;
- Special focus on creation of micro irrigation infrastructure;
- Promotion of Post Harvest Management Practices, value addition of major agricultural crops (Maize: Corn Flakes, Sweet Corn, Baby Corn and Pop Corn; Potato: Potato Chips, Roasted Potato, Potato Soups and French Fries; Vegetables: Drying and dehydration to extend shelf life, Pickles, Tomato Puree, Ready to Eat, Kashmiri Chillies, Garlic paste, Canning of Peas; Aromatic & Medicinal Plants: Lavender, Rosemary Lemon Grass, Mentha and Bulgarian Rose plants are being processed for extraction of oils, perfumes, insecticide-repellents and food supplements).
- Branding, Agri-preneurship and Micro Food Enterprises;
- Promotion of Farm Mechanization with special focus on Hill Agriculture- Tractors, tillers, weeds, etc. being provided on subsidy;
- Promotion of Ancillary activities such as Mushroom, Bee-keeping, Fisheries, Dairy, Small ruminants, Poultry, Farm-Forestry, vermicomposting, etc;
- Promotion of Protected cultivation;
- 100% saturation for KCC to enhance the credit flow.
- Adoption of Protected Cultivation technologies like Poly Houses and Shade Nets to ensure year-round availability of vegetables and high-value crops.

Physical progress

S. No	Particulars	Unit	Achievements	
			2021-22	2022-23
1	Area covered under various crops	Ha.	1134346	1133489
2	Area covered under High yield variety Seeds (HYV)	Ha.	1004720	1071720
3	Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers	M.Ts	50310	45360.00
4	Production of Honey	Qtls.	18195.40	25289.82

Source: 1. FC, Revenue, J&K, 2. Agriculture Production Department, J&K, 3. Cooperative Department, J&K

Way Ahead

Holistic Agriculture Development Plan is being implemented in the UT which comprises of 29 Project Proposals costing Rs 5013 crore in next 5 years which is likely to add Rs. 28 000 Crore to GSDP on Annual basis thereby providing additional 2.88 lakhs jobs on sustainable basis. About 19000 New enterprises will be involved in the process benefitting 13 Lakh families in their Livelihoods and Skilling - 2.5 lakh youth.

J&K Competitiveness Improvement of Agriculture & Allied Sectors Project (JKCIP)

JKCIP has been introduced with a project cost of Rs. 1800.00 Crore during 2024 which shall be implemented in 7 years across 90 Blocks of J&K having an outreach of 15 lakh individuals benefitting 3 lakh individuals. The major components of the scheme are: 1. Climate-smart and market-led production, 2. Agri-business ecosystem development support, 3. Support to vulnerable communities.

These initiatives reflect the Government's commitment in modernizing agriculture in the region, ensuring higher productivity, and promoting eco-friendly farming methods for long-term sustainability.

HORTICULTURE & FLORICULTURE

HORTICULTURE

The horticulture sector in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) plays a pivotal role in the state's economy, contributing significantly to its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and providing livelihoods to a substantial portion of its population. The region's favourable climate supports the cultivation of a wide range of fruit crops, making it aptly known as the "land of fruits." Annually, this sector generates approximately Rs. 10,000 crore in income and employs around 35 lakh people, directly or indirectly supporting about seven lakh families.

Over recent years, substantial efforts have been directed towards transforming the horticulture sector in J&K. Initiatives have focused on enhancing productivity, improving quality, and ensuring year-round availability of fruits through technological advancements/interventions and modern farming practices. For instance, the introduction of High Density Plantation (HDP) has seen significant progress, with 32.49 lakh high density plants distributed in the fiscal year 2023-24 alone, compared to 6.41 lakh trees in 2021-22. This expansion is complemented by efforts to rejuvenate old orchards and promote the local production of high-quality planting material.

Horticulture produce fresh and dry fruits has increased from 20.06 lakh MT in 2018-19 to 26.43 LMT in 2023-24 recording an increase of about 10% during the year. During 2023-24, 12 CA stores with a capacity of 60,000 MTs of cold storage were completed; bringing

the total capacity to 2.70 lakh MTs. High-Density /Medium-Density fruit plantations have been covered in 18,054 hectares (663 HDP + 17391 MDP). 2,250 hectares have been added for vegetable cultivation in 2024.

The establishment of walnut nurseries and the on-going rollout of the Holistic Agriculture Development Plan (HADP) highlight the commitment to modernizing infrastructure and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Under HADP, specific projects within the horticulture sector have been allocated Rs. 1028.21 crore, aiming to further boost productivity and quality across various fruit crops. This strategic investment is set to increase fruit production significantly over the next few decades, potentially reaching 50,000 hectares by 2047.

Furthermore, the implementation of Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage units has been crucial in stabilizing fruit markets and ensuring a steady income for growers throughout the year. Presently, the UT of J&K has 2.70 lakh metric tons of CA storage capacity, with plans to add an additional 25,000 metric tons this year and expand to 55,000 metric tons over five years under HADP. These facilities not only prevent distress sales but also facilitate international market access for J&K's renowned apple varieties.

Market linkage has been enhanced through infrastructure upgrades and the integration of digital platforms like the e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) portal, which facilitates direct online trading of fruits and vegetables. Currently, 17 out of 24 functional mandis in J&K are connected to e-NAM, enabling transactions worth Rs. 450.00 crore so far. Unified single trade licenses have streamlined operations further, benefiting over 1,054 traders across the region.

J&K's horticulture sector continues to evolve with a clear focus on modernization, productivity enhancement, market integration, and sustainability. These efforts not only promise to elevate the income of fruit growers but also position the region as a leader in high-quality fruit production, both domestically and globally.

Table 4.2(i) : Physical Achievements						
S.No	Particulars	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Area under major Horticulture Crops	Lakh Hectares	3.35	3.42	3.44	3.45
2	Production of major Horticulture Crops	Lakh MT	22.30	24.31	27.22	26.43
3	Area brought under High / Medium Density	Hectares	880.89	4776.88	2540.04	4023.00
4	Mandis connected with e-NAM	Number	4	6	11	17
5	Value of Trade through e-Mandis	Rs in Crore	0.14	0.75	32.72	416.39
6.	Quantity of Fruit Exported	Lakh MT				
	Fresh Fruit	Lakh MT	11.86	17.13	18.31	13.59
	Dry Fruit	Lakh MT	0.014	0.012	0.74	0.08
	Total	Lakh MT	11.87	17.14	19.05	13.67
7.	Revenue Earned					
	Fresh Fruit	Rs in Crore	4449	5890	6900	5100
	Dry Fruit	Rs in Crore	561	479	1746	656
	Total	Rs in Crore	5010	6369	8646	5756
8.	CA Store Capacity	MT	151286	193374	210374	270374
9.	Food Processing Unit Established/ Upgraded	Number	8	63	124	197

Way Ahead

The following major road map and strategy is broadly adopted and followed by the department to achieve the Mission and Objectives: -

- Plantation of high yielding fruit varieties in close spacing i.e. High-Density Fruit Plantation in the UT of J&K in addition to the normal spacing.
- Introduction of high value fruit crops in the UT of J&K like Apple, Cherry, Plum, Walnut, Mango, Litchi, Citrus, Kiwi, Pear, Almond, Strawberry, Grapes, Dragon Fruit etc.

- Introduction/import of internationally accepted varieties/root stocks.
- Rejuvenation of old and senile orchards conversion into high density orchards.
- Adoption of Advanced Mechanized farming system.
- Strengthening of existing fruit nurseries for production /multiplication of elite planting material.
- Adoption of cold chain concept/increase in CA Storage infrastructure to enhance fruit retention capacity of UT of J&K to regulate supply of fruit in the market in off seasons.
- Conversion of more land into High Density Orchards in addition to the already achieved target.
- Elite walnut fruit plants with a thrust in its cultivation as 2nd largest fruit crop.

FLORICULTURE

276 Gardens, Parks and lawns spreading over an area of about 13186 Kanals of land are being maintained by the Government through Department of Floriculture, Gardens & Parks. This includes world famous Tulip Garden, Eight Heritage Mughal Gardens viz Nishat, Shalimar, Pari Mahal, Cheshmashahi, Jarokhabagh (Ganderbal), Verinag (Anantnag), Dara Shikoh (Anantnag), Achabal (Anantnag) in Kashmir division and Bagh-e-Bahu and Bhor camp Garden in Jammu division. Besides, the Department is also maintaining two Botanical Gardens (NMBG Cheshmashahi and Kokernag) and three important installations viz, Raj Bhawan, New Secretariat, High Court and office-cum-residential lawns of VVIPs and VIPs. The division-wise breakup of parks maintained by the Department is given here under

S No.	Division	No. of parks/gardens	Area in Kanals
1.	Kashmir	211	8625
2.	Jammu	65	4561
Total		276	13186

Source: Floriculture Department, J&K

At present, 10789 Growers are registered with Department of Floriculture, Gardens and Parks, however only 1191 are active in the line. The total area under Commercial Floriculture in the UT is 266.67 Ha and the flower growers have been able to generate income (during 2023-24) of Rs. 19.42 Crores.

The following table depicts the overall scenario of Commercial Floriculture in UT of J&K.

Registered Growers	10789
Active Growers	1191
Total Area under Commercial Floriculture	266.67 Ha

Source: Floriculture Department, J&K

16th Tulip Show – 2024

Asia's largest Tulip Garden in the foothills of Zabarwan was thrown open for the general public on 23rd March, 2024. Tulip Show opens the gate way for tourism industry in Kashmir valley. During Tulip show of 2023-24, 1.7 million flowers comprising of 73 varieties of Tulip, Mascari, Hyacinth, Daffodils and other spring flowers were on display. 4.46 lakh (Local/National/International) tourists visited the Garden which is an all-time record.

Revenue Generation

The Revenue generated on account of entry tickets, permission for video graphy/ video shooting in various gardens/parks, sale of plant material during last four years is shown as under:-

S No.	Financial Year	Footfall(in lakhs)	Revenue Generated (Rs. in crores)
1.	2020-21	-	2.49
2.	2021-22	-	6.70
3.	2022-23	60.48	13.46
4.	2023-24	65.74	14.35

Source: Floriculture Department, J&K

LIVESTOCK AND SERICULTURE

ANIMAL/SHEEP HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

The livestock and fisheries sectors in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) have shown significant strides in achieving sustainable growth and enhancing economic prosperity while ensuring food security and preserving ecological balance. In the fiscal year 2023-24, several key initiatives and achievements underscored the government's commitment to these sectors.

In dairy development, the focus was on increasing milk production and productivity. The territory achieved a production of 2993 thousand MT of milk in 2023-24, with plans to reach 3400 thousand MT by 2024-25. Efforts included expanding artificial insemination (AI) coverage to 70% from 30% and scaling up semen production capacity from 9 lakh to 19.5 lakh straws. This expansion aimed to enhance dairy unit establishment, resulting in the creation of 2722 units and employment for approximately 5000 people. The sector also emphasized the import of high-genetic-merit breeding bulls and implementing advanced breeding technologies to improve dairy cattle quality and productivity.

In poultry development, 422 units were established, focusing on enhancing infrastructure and reducing dependency on imported day-old chicks. The strategy prioritized promoting specialized layer bird breeds and improving poultry feed manufacturing capabilities to bolster production. The poultry sector's growth was reflected in plans to increase its gross output from Rs. 709 Cr to Rs. 1982 Cr, indicative of increased productivity and market expansion.

Small ruminants and wool production saw the establishment of 2415 sheep and goat units, with initiatives to import 2700 elite breeds aimed at enhancing mutton production. The government aimed to expand breeding coverage and employ advanced breeding technologies to boost productivity further. Additionally, efforts in fodder development aimed to reduce deficiency from 41% to 8% through projects under the Holistic Agriculture Development Program (HADP). These initiatives included promoting hydroponic fodder production and establishing fodder depots to ensure sustainability and availability.

In the fisheries sector, J&K achieved a fish production of 28,000 MT, including significant output in trout farming. Future plans aimed to double fish production by modernizing hatcheries and adopting advanced aquaculture technologies like Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) and Bio-floc systems. These efforts were designed to improve productivity, enhance post-harvest management, and promote fisheries exports.

Veterinary healthcare and disease control remained a cornerstone with around 2000 veterinary healthcare facilities operational. The year witnessed extensive vaccination campaigns, including 8.44 lakh artificial inseminations and vaccination of millions of livestock and poultry against scheduled diseases. Mobile Veterinary Units were also deployed, benefiting farmers in remote areas and enhancing disease surveillance and control measures.

Focus areas

- Increase Milk, Poultry, Fisheries, Live Stock, Wool, Feed & Fodder production under the Holistic Agriculture Development Program.
- Enhancing milk productivity by increasing AI coverage.
- Expanding semen production capacity.
- Increase in Artificial Insemination.

- Introduce MOET Embryo Transfer Technology.
- Increase the availability of broiler day-old chicks (DOCs).
- Import elite sheep and goats to enhance the genetic quality of local livestock.
- Importing pre-dominant breeders mutton-focused breeds such as Finn, Texel, and Romanov to achieve self-sufficiency in mutton production.
- Implement the New Zealand Government-to-Government (G2G) program to facilitate knowledge and technology transfer.
- Import genetically improved varieties of fish seed to enhance fish stock quality.
- Establish new hatchery units and upgrade existing ones on modern scientific lines in both private and public sectors.
- Introduce species diversity in aquaculture through research and development efforts.
- Implement modern technologies like Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) and Bio-floc systems on a large scale to commercialize trout and carp fish production.

S. No	Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Milk Production	Th. Ton	2572.46	2893	2993
2	Egg Production	Millions	200.93	244.29	254.85
3	Mutton Production	Lakh Kgs	319.32	346.13	362.41
4	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs	70.03	75.48	77.53
5	Fish Production	Th. Ton	25.40	26.90	28.00

Source: Agriculture Department, J&K

The strategic initiatives and achievements in Jammu & Kashmir's livestock and fisheries sectors are pivotal not only for economic growth but also for ensuring food security and livelihoods. The government's proactive approach, supported by robust budgetary allocations and future-oriented policies, underscores its commitment to sustainable development and resilience in agriculture and allied sectors.

SAFFRON DEVELOPMENT

Under the National Mission for Saffron, J&K has undertaken significant efforts to revitalize and enhance saffron cultivation. Initially launched with a project cost of Rs. 400.11 crore, of which Rs. 258.67 crore has been utilized to date, the mission aims to address various challenges faced by saffron farmers. These challenges include declining productivity and profitability due to intensive cultivation costs, low yield rates (1.88 kg/ha), and environmental stresses such as changing weather patterns and moisture stress during critical growth stages.

To combat these issues, the mission focuses on increasing productivity, improving saffron quality, and establishing better pricing mechanisms through organized marketing and direct transactions between growers and stakeholders. As part of this initiative, an area of 3,715 hectares of saffron land is targeted for rejuvenation. As of now, 2,598.75 hectares have been rejuvenated across districts like Pulwama, Budgam, Srinagar, and Kishtwar, with notable achievements in each district contributing to the overall revitalization efforts.

Weather conditions significantly impact saffron production, with excessive rainfall and temperature fluctuations during the crop cycle posing threats like corm damage and pest outbreaks. The Department emphasizes the adoption of scientific cultivation methods to achieve higher biological yields, aiming for 7.5 kg/ha. This strategic approach not only aims at enhancing farmers' incomes but also seeks to maintain Jammu and Kashmir's reputation as a producer of the world's finest saffron.

In terms of market development, efforts are underway to eliminate intermediaries from the saffron marketing channel to ensure better pricing for farmers both domestically and internationally. The construction of the India International Kashmir Saffron Trading Center (IIKSTC) at Dussu, Pampore, costing approximately Rs. 37.81 crore, exemplifies these

efforts. Furthermore, the geographical indication (GI) certification granted to Kashmiri saffron has boosted its demand in global markets, thereby enhancing farmers' income and reinforcing the region's position as a premier producer of high-quality saffron.

S. No	District	Target (Ha)	Achievement as on date
1	Pulwama	3200	2055.75
2	Budgam	300	328
3	Srinagar	165	165
4	Kishtwar	50	50
Total		3715	2598.75

SERICULTURE

Sericulture in J&K integrates both agricultural and industrial aspects, involving the cultivation of mulberry plants and rearing of silkworms for cocoon production, followed by processing cocoons into raw silk and other silk products. It serves as a crucial supplementary income source for approximately 27,000 families across the UT, particularly benefiting economically disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and landless individuals. Annually, the region produces around 800 metric tons of bivoltine cocoons, highlighting its significant contribution to the local economy.

The sector offers substantial employment opportunities with minimal investment requirements and a short gestation period, making it suitable for rural populations. Women play a pivotal role in sericulture, given its indoor and home-based nature. This industry not only supports livelihoods but also contributes to economic empowerment, especially in rural areas. Sericulture's low production costs and high potential returns make it a viable option under diverse agricultural conditions, encompassing mulberry plantation, silkworm rearing, reeling, and marketing.

Under the Silk Samagra initiative, significant steps have been taken to enhance the sector's productivity and sustainability. The project, supported by an outlay of Rs. 629.58 lakh under the Central Sector Scheme (CSS), targets 265 silkworm rearers across different districts. It includes specific provisions for 50 Scheduled Caste families in Udhampur, 85 tribal families in Baramulla and Kupwara, and 130 individuals from marginalized backgrounds in Reasi and Kathua through Cluster Development Programs. The initiative aims to boost cocoon production and productivity by providing essential interventions and infrastructure upgrades.

Recent initiatives over the past two years have further strengthened the sericulture sector in Jammu & Kashmir. These include increasing the Cocoon Bank Revolving Fund to Rs. 3.50 crore to support local reeling units, raising seed cocoon rates to Rs. 1300 per kg to encourage seed cocoon production, and elevating the floor price of commercial cocoons to Rs. 800 per kg. Additionally, financial assistance for constructing rearing infrastructure has been enhanced, and production-based incentives are provided to rearers and reelers to stimulate cocoon and silk production. Upgradation of silkworm seed production units, establishment of Chawki Rearing Centres, and provision of improved rearing equipment underscore ongoing efforts to modernize and optimize sericulture practices in the region. These initiatives collectively aim to bolster the socio-economic fabric of rural communities and sustain the legacy of sericulture in Jammu & Kashmir.

The achievements registered for the past few years and progress during the current year is detailed as under:

Particulars	Unit	Ach.2021-22	Ach. 2022-23	Ach.2023-24
Mulberry field Plantations	Lac No.	8.96	8.60	9.05
Nursery Plantation	Lac No.	60.24	59.18	60.37
Silkworm Seed Distribution to farmers	Lac DFLs	24.18	23.74	23.64
Cocoon Production	MT	694	699	822

* Disease Free Layings (DFLs)

FOOD MANAGEMENT

J&K Government is dedicated to ensure equitable access to essential commodities amidst the region's socio-economic dynamics. Emphasizing transparency, efficiency, and accountability, the department strives to meet the fundamental needs of all citizens. It enhances distribution networks, monitors price stability, and implements measures to improve consumer welfare, thereby upholding consumer rights and addressing food insecurity challenges. Through collaborations and robust regulatory frameworks, the Government aims to contribute significantly to the socio-economic well-being of the people of Jammu & Kashmir.

The Government focuses on ensuring food security for all genuine beneficiaries across J&K while enhancing transparency and accountability through technological interventions like Biometrics and PoS machines. It provides subsidized food grains and essential commodities under various categories to ensure affordability and reasonable pricing. The Government also enforces market regulations to protect consumers from exploitation and swiftly addresses grievances through an efficient redressal system. Transparency in transactions using commercial weights and measures is a key priority of the Government, ensuring fair practices in markets.

Significant outcomes include providing food security to a substantial number of households and beneficiaries, with effective de-duplication efforts to eliminate ineligible entries and ensure a credible system. The introduction of fortified rice distribution across districts and the implementation of the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme highlight efforts to modernize and improve accessibility to food provisions. The department has facilitated numerous inter and intra-state transactions under ONORC, showcasing its leadership in national portability initiatives.

Efforts towards automation, Aadhaar seeding, and statutory compliance have streamlined operations, achieving high levels of digitization and transparency. The government initiatives have resulted in substantial cost savings and efficiency gains, benefitting both the government and beneficiaries alike. Legal Metrology initiatives further support consumer protection by ensuring quality standards and fair practices in trade, making significant strides in service delivery and consumer awareness.

Government provides food security to 25.14 lakh households. 2.24 lakhs households are being provided food grains at the rate of 35 kg per family per month under Anatyodhya Aana Yojana (AAY), at the rate of 5 kg per person per month to 14.42 lakhs Priority Household (PHH) till March, 2024. 8.48 lakhs Non-Priority Household (NPHH) were also covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013.

One Nation One ration Cards (ONORC) scheme and Portability has been implemented by the Department across J&K. Since inception of the scheme 106699 inter-state transactions and 32,27,593 intra state transaction have been made up to March,2024 in J&K. J&K is amongst the front runners in the country in terms of the highest number of ONORC transactions.

Government continues to evolve in leveraging technology and policy reforms to strengthen food security, enhance consumer welfare, and foster socio-economic development across the region. Through robust governance and proactive measures, it aims to sustain its commitment to equitable access to essential commodities and services for all citizens.

ENVIRONMENT FOREST & ECOLOGY



ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) is endowed with rich, lush green forests that significantly enhance the natural beauty of the Union Territory (UT) and attract tourists from India and around the world. These forests, which cover 20,194 square kilometers or 48% of the UT's geographical area, are essential to the regional economy, supporting tourism, recreation, timber, firewood, minor forest products, and grazing lands for migrating cattle. They also provide a reliable water supply.

J&K's forests are diverse, featuring Western Himalayan Conifer and Broad-Leaved tree species and include major types like Sub-Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests, Sub-Tropical Pine Forests, Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests, Himalayan Dry Temperate Forests, and Alpine Forests. 18% of the area is very dense, 39% moderately dense and 43% is open.

S.No	Region	Actual Geographical Area	Forest Area	Percentage of Total Geographical Area
1	Kashmir	15948	8128	50.97
2	Jammu	26293	12066	45.89
3	Total	42241	20194	47.8

Actual geographical area excluding areas under foreign occupation and Ladakh UT
Source: DFO Forest Statistics Division, J&K

S.No.	Classification	Area Sq.Kms	% of Total
(I)	Coniferous (Soft Wood)		
A	Deodar	1075	5.31
B	Chir	1825	9.02
C	Kail	1969	9.74
D	Fir	3401	16.81
E	Broad leaved	1849.46	9.16
	Total Coniferous	10118.85	50.1
(II)	Non- Coniferous (Hard Wood)		
	Un-commercial	10075.78	49.9
	Total Coniferous & Non-Coniferous (I & II)	20194.63	100
	Rakhs& wildlife reserves		

Source: DFO Forest Statistics Division, J&K

J&K has notified 4861.28 sq km as Protected Area Network, comprising of 4 National Parks, 14 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 30 Conservation Reserves (including 14 wetlands) for conservation of wildlife. The Protected Area Network of Jammu and Kashmir is as under:

S. No.	Region	Number of Protected Areas (PAs)				Total Reserves (5+6)	Total Protected Area
		National Parks	Wildlife Sanctuaries	Reserves	Wetland Reserves		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jammu	1	6	8	5	13	20
2	Kashmir	3	8	8	9	17	28
	Total	4	14	16	14	30	48

Source: DFO Forest Statistics Division, J&K

These areas are home to several rare and endangered species, such as the Snow Leopard, Kashmir Stag (Hangul), Markhor, Musk Deer, Brown Bear, Ibex, Himalayan Tahr, and Western Tragopan. Conservation efforts focus on habitat protection, species monitoring, and community involvement. As of May 8, 2024, a total of 5,814 titles have been issued under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006, including 352 Individual Forest Rights and 5,462 Community Forest Rights.

J&K implements several key schemes in the forest sector to promote afforestation and conservation. Initiatives like the Green Jammu & Kashmir Drive, One Beat Guard One Village Program, Har Gaon Hariyali, Low-Cost Greening, Nagar Van Yojana, Green India

Mission, and the State Action Plan on Forest Fire are vital for forest sustainability. These programs aim to achieve a green cover encompassing two-thirds of the geographical area, preserve wildlife, and promote biodiversity conservation. Scientific plantation practices are employed to mitigate climate change, alleviate poverty, and empower local communities, while efforts to conserve soil and water resources ensure food security, environmental sustainability, and livelihood security.

Future plans for J&K's forest sector include implementing Secured Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) to reduce forest degradation, enhancing forest cover density in degraded areas, and preventing encroachment through surveys and renewal plans for boundary pillars. There is a focus on developing climate resilience plans, promoting alternative energy sources to reduce wood dependency, enhancing wildlife resilience, and improving management of Protected Areas by controlling invasive species and addressing human-wildlife conflicts. Wetlands management, biodiversity conservation involving local communities, and increasing tree cover outside forest areas through various plantation initiatives are also the priorities of the Government.

To further enhance forest management, J&K plans to integrate climate change considerations into Working Plans, conduct vulnerability studies, and review policies like the State Forest Policy, Bamboo & Wetland Policy, and Ecotourism Policy. Efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of forestry infrastructure, strengthen forestry institutions, and create supplementary livelihood options for local communities are ongoing. Wildlife Protected Areas will be managed according to updated Management Plans, with a focus on demarcation, species research, human-wildlife conflict resolution, and combating wildlife crime. Eco-tourism is promoted to benefit fringe communities, and projects like the Jambu Zoo and Hokersar Eco-Stop aim to boost eco-tourism. The UT also plans to designate new RAMSAR Sites, conduct bi-annual assessments of the Hangul population, and document biodiversity in key wildlife sanctuaries and conservation reserves.

Physical achievement

Table 5(iv) Physical Achievement during FY 2023-24			
S.No	Component	Targets	Physical
		FY 2023-24	Ach
1	Area to be Treated (In Hectares)	15650	13006
2	Fencing (In lakh rft)	56.35	48.23
3	Plantation (in Lakh No.)	175	180.42
4	Other Measures of Greening (low cost) (in lakh nos)	90	143
5	Soil Conservation Works		
(i)	Dry Rubble Stone Masonry Works) DRSM works (In Cubic Meters)	8200	100813
(ii)	Crates (In Nos)	8000	9008
(iii)	Water Harvesting Structure (WHS)	525	649
	(In Nos)		
6	Demarcation work	25000	30563
	(No. of Poles/Boundary Pillars)		

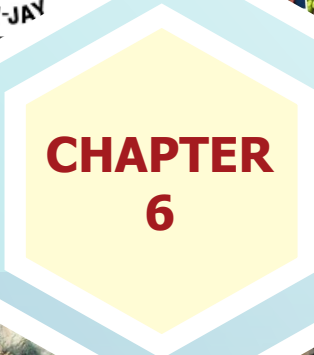
Source: Forest, Ecology and Environment Department

Way Ahead

- Reduce degradation of forests through Secured Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR). Have a comprehensive study of degradation of forests by studying the satellite imageries of present and past.
- Improve density of cover in degraded forest areas.
- Implement safeguards against encroachment by developing and executing an action plan for conducting surveys and removing old boundaries including action plan for survey and renew all old Boundary pillars.

- Build climate resilience of forest by making comprehensive plan to tackle degraded forests and also to improve the quality of forests.
- Promoting alternate sources of energy for wood substitution like solar plants, biogas, LPG etc.
- Improve resilience of wild life-through secured wild life corridors and provide compensation to communities.
- Improve Protected Area Management – control invasive species; enrichment planting, micro-eco improvement, improved handling of man-animal conflict.
- Undertake intensive management of Wetlands for biodiversity conservation, ground water recharge, eco-tourism.
- Plan for conserving biodiversity involving people in a changing climate scenario.
- Improving Tree cover outside Forest areas establishing Avenue, city forests, Panchayat Forests, Homestead, Gardens, Parks, Institutional lands etc.
- Undertake systematic plantation on special/difficult sites, lands for soil conservation and in Char areas (river islands) for preventing erosion of banks.
- Integrate criteria and indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in a changing climate context into Working Plans.
- Vulnerability Study of Forest Ecology to Climate Change.
- Undertaking policy review and develop Policies to address gaps in the State Forest Policy, Bamboo & Wetland Policy, and Ecotourism Policy in the changing climate.
- Reducing carbon footprints of forestry infrastructure- Eco-friendly buildings/gadgets etc.
- Strengthening of the existing forestry institutions to tackle emerging challenges. Creating Supplementary livelihood options for local communities & other rural people by way of supplying timber, non-timber forest produce, firewood, livelihood through afforestation and related work.
- Management of Wildlife Protected Areas as per Management Plans.
- Demarcation & consolidation of protected area boundaries.
- Research, survey and census of wildlife species.
- Resolution of human wildlife conflict situations.
- Control of wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife species.
- Rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals.
- Management of zoological parks and rescue centers.
- Awareness of public about wildlife conservation.
- Promotion of eco-tourism to enhance livelihood of fringe communities.
- Designation of Shallbugh and Hygam as RAMSAR Sites.
- Bi-annual assessment of Hangul population.
- Completion of 06 Management Plans of Protected Areas.
- Documentation of Bio-diversity of Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary, Surinsar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary and Their Conservation Reserve.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

The health sector plays a crucial role in national development by promoting citizen well-being and economic stability through a robust healthcare system. In Jammu and Kashmir, the sector encompasses a wide range of services and professionals aimed at maintaining, restoring, and promoting health, supported by hospitals, clinics, and public health initiatives. The Government's commitment to healthcare is evident through reforms aligning with international standards and focusing on maternal and child health, disease prevention, and readiness for future health challenges.

Significant progress has been achieved, with Jammu and Kashmir advancing in the SDG India Index, reflecting improved healthcare accessibility and Universal Health Coverage efforts. Despite challenges highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including infrastructure and connectivity issues, the UT Government remains dedicated in achieving SDG targets by increasing healthcare investments and leveraging digital platforms. Efforts to revamp the health sector have included infrastructure upgradation, supply chain enhancements, and reforms in medical education, contributing to positive health outcomes as evidenced by the National Family Health Survey-5 report.

S.No	Indicator	Status NFHS 4 (2015-16)	Status NFHS 5 (2019-20)	Remarks
1	Infant Mortality Rate	32.40	16.3	16.1 points decline
2	Neonatal Mortality Rate	23.10	9.80	13.3 points decline
3	Total Fertility Rate	1.60	1.40	0.2 points decline
4	Sex Ratio at birth	923	976	53 points improvement
5	Institutional births	85.6%	92.4%	6.8 percentage point increase
6	Fully immunized children	84.4%	96.5%	12.1% percentage point increase
7	Life Expectancy at Birth	70 years	74.30 years (SRS 2016-20)	4.30 years increase in longevity

Source: NFHS, GoI

The HMIS data reveals improving health indicators, soon to be reinforced by the upcoming NFHS 6 report. Since 2019-20, substantial investments have revolutionized healthcare and medical education in the region.

Key initiatives include the establishment of 2 AIIMS, 2 State Cancer Institutes, and 2 Bone and Joint Hospitals, along with the addition of 9 new Government Medical Colleges (including 7 offering MBBS and 1 Unanai and 1 Ayurvedic Courses) and other major healthcare projects. The expansion of over 3100 Health and Wellness centres has significantly improved healthcare accessibility. Furthermore, the PMJAY – Sehat Scheme has been pivotal, offering universal health insurance and markedly reducing out-of-pocket expenses for beneficiaries, thereby transforming healthcare outcomes across the population.

Progress in Health Sector

The budget allocation for the health sector has risen by Rs. 488.93 crore, representing a 6.21% increase from Rs. 7873.35 crore in 2022-23 to Rs. 8362.28 crore in 2023-24. This significant boost underscores the Government's commitment in enhancing healthcare services, improving infrastructure, and ensuring accessibility leading to Universal Health Coverage for the population.

The following table illustrates the significant progress made in various aspects of the health sector from 2019-20 to 2023-24:

Table 6.1 (ii) Transformational Progress in Health Sector				
S.No	Particulars of Health Infrastructure	Year 2019	Year 2024	Net Additions
1	Medical Colleges	4	11	7
2	Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges	0	2	2
3	MBBS Seats	500	1300	800
4	DNB Seats	20	364	344
5	B.Sc Nursing seats (including private)	685	2020	1335
6	B.Sc. (Paramedical) (including private)	0	1660	1660
7	M.Sc. Nursing (including private)	0	143	143
8	PG Seats	513	664	151
9	Health & Wellness Centres	0	3104	3104
10	Jan Aushadi Kendra	47	270	223
11	Amrit Pharmacy	0	22	22
12	102-108 Ambulances	0	489	489

Over the last four years, the Union Territory has significantly expanded its healthcare workforce. This includes hiring of 10,606 doctors and paramedical staff under the National Health Mission, alongside approximately filling of 34,000 regular positions in Health & Medical Education and 406 teaching faculty members besides regularization of 171 CMOs across GMCs. Supported by 13,000 ASHAs, the initiative also includes increased MBBS and PG seats, DNB programs, nursing, and paramedical roles in new GMCs and health institutions. Additional support comes from Health and Wellness Centres, Jan Aushadhi kendras, Amrit Stores, and ambulatory services, enhancing employment opportunities across the healthcare sector.

The UT has revolutionized health safety by extending the benefits of universal health insurance scheme 'AB- PMJAY' to 19.02 lakh additional families which was earlier available to only 6.70 lakh 'SECC' families, thereby providing universal health coverage to all the residents of UT. Moreover, J&K leads in implementation of ABPMJAY – SEHAT scheme which has been recognized as best practice. Apart from this, DNB programme was also recognized as one of the best practices in health care for ensuring availability for trained manpower in rural and far-flung areas. In COVID-19 vaccination efforts, J&K achieved full coverage for ages 15 and above and became the first to vaccinate the 15-17 age group nationwide. The Kayakalp assessment of health facilities in J&K also has shown a commendable 32% increase, demonstrating the region's dedication to hygiene and improved health care delivery. J&K has also maintained top position in food safety index for three consecutive years.

In mental health initiatives, Jammu and Kashmir launched the Tele-MANAS initiative, revolutionizing mental health care with a 24x7 helpline and mentoring at Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (IMHANS), which received over 46,000 calls by May 2024. Collaborating with NIMHANS Bengaluru, the region enhanced mental health services through training medical officers and nursing staff. The introduction of CHAT-BOT for Tele-MANAS further improved access to mental health support, focusing on conversations related to anxiety and substance abuse.

For the smooth conduct of Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra 2024, two semi-permanent 100 bedded hospitals at Baltal & Chandanwari developed under CSR for providing medical facilities to pilgrims enroute Yatra.

Some important interventions brought under Health sector

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has achieved significant milestones in healthcare through comprehensive initiatives. Firstly, the region has successfully implemented universal health insurance coverage under AB-PMJAY and PMJAY-SEHAT, targeting 100% family registration and issuance of approximately 85.23 lakh golden cards. This initiative has facilitated treatments worth Rs. 2285 crore, benefiting 12.90 lakh individuals since its inception.

The healthcare infrastructure has been substantially enhanced, increasing bed capacity to about 20,000 beds and expanding medical oxygen generation capacity from 14916 LPM to 126391 LPM (almost 9 times) since August 2020 through 177 operational Oxygen Generation Plants (OGPs).

Furthermore, J&K has made strides in medical education with the sanctioning of 364 Diplomat of National Board (DNB) seats, ensuring equitable healthcare service distribution across challenging terrains and remote areas.

The region's ambulance services have been bolstered with 489 geo-tagged ambulances, including 139 Advance Life Support, 64 Basic Life Support, and 286 regular ambulances, integrated with online 108/102 ambulatory services. These efforts have enabled quick response times (average response time less than half an hour) and served 3.60 lakh beneficiaries since August 2020.

In tuberculosis (TB) elimination, J&K received prestigious accolades at the ONE WORLD TB SUMMIT 2023, including a Bronze Medal for achieving over 20% reduction in TB incidence compared to 2015. District-level successes include Pulwama and Anantnag achieving TB-free status with over 80% reduction, whereas Budgam already declared TB-free. District Srinagar received a Gold Medal for over 60% reduction, while Jammu and Kathua districts were recognized with Bronze Medals.

Physical & Financial Progress

The completion rate of works has improved regularly over the years. Against the availability of Rs. 2143.06 crore during 2023-24 under UT Capex/CSS, expenditure to the tune of Rs. 1452.35 crore (68%) stands incurred. 176 Health Care Developmental projects have been completed during 2023-24 in the UT for enhancing the patient care services.

Digital Initiatives

The health sector in Jammu and Kashmir is embracing digital transformation to enhance healthcare accessibility and quality through various initiatives. E-Sanjeevani facilitates telemedicine consultations across specialties, crucial for remote areas like J&K, with over 634,234 consultations conducted to date. The state is expanding telehealth services including Tele-Medicine, Tele-ICU, Tele-Radiology, Tele-X-Ray, and Tele-CT Scan capabilities across its health institutions. Drug and Vaccine Distribution Management System (DVDMS) manages online drug and vaccine distribution, while the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission digitizes health records for improved healthcare delivery without 89 lakhs health IDs created and 73 IDs linked to the platform. Furthermore, digital platforms enable efficient delivery of Government-to-Citizen and Government-to-Business services. These efforts underscore J&K's commitment to advancing healthcare, fostering socio-economic development, and ensuring a healthier future for its residents.

Looking ahead, J&K's health department aims to achieve universal health coverage by 2030, focusing on child health milestones, disease reduction strategies, and ending epidemics. The strategic roadmap includes strengthening primary healthcare systems, improving medical education, and exploring public-private partnerships to ensure comprehensive and quality healthcare for all residents.

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Government of Jammu & Kashmir is leading educational transformation aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, emphasizing inclusivity, innovation, and holistic development. Committed in providing a dynamic learning environment, the department aims to empower students with critical thinking, digital literacy, and ethical values to prepare them for higher education and future employment. Their vision includes creating an equitable knowledge society and achieving SDG goals for education, fostering creativity, scientific temper, and lifelong learning.

Government focuses on quality education, safe learning environments, and global competitiveness. With a network of 24,241 schools (18,724 government and 5517 other management) and total enrolment of over 25.94 lakh students from Pre-Primary to class XII, the School Education Department plays a vital role in the economy and overall development of the Union Territory of J&K.

Enrolment ratio has increased from 93.15 to 103.39 at Primary level, 66.55 to 68.93 at upper primary level and 58.66 to 60.85 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2022-23. The Government envisions securing overall development of children through quality education in an equitable manner and has made commendable strides over the years. Literacy rate has witnessed substantial growth from 11.03% in 1961 to 68.74% in 2011. Dropout rate has decreased from 5.86 to 3.89 at Primary level, 5.14 to 2.65 at Upper Primary level and 18.48 to 6.20 at Secondary level.

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		
	GIRLS	Boys	Total	GIRLS	Boys	Total	GIRLS	Boys	Total
2019-20	94.77	91.71	93.15	68.49	64.86	66.55	58.94	58.42	58.66
2020-21	102.04	99.71	100.81	68.37	64.42	66.25	60.11	59.58	59.83
2021-22	112.42	111.47	111.92	68.14	63.48	65.63	61.32	59.87	60.54
2022-23	112.42	111.47	103.39	68.14	63.48	68.93	61.32	59.87	60.85

Source: School Education Department, J&K

Year	PRIMARY			UPPER PRIMARY			SECONDARY		
	GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL	GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL	GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL
2019-20	5.96	5.76	5.86	5.44	4.87	5.14	18.62	18.35	18.48
2020-21	4.21	4.50	4.36	4.13	2.64	3.35	4.58	2.90	3.68
2021-22	4.13	3.94	4.03	3.17	2.83	2.99	6.34	5.63	5.96
2022-23	3.99	3.81	3.89	2.82	3.15	2.65	6.89	6.45	6.20

Source: School Education Department, J&K

Category	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Girls Toilet	86.35%	86.92%	86.98%	89.18%
Boys Toilet	84.06%	84.64%	84.76%	86.09%
Hand wash facilities	93.18%	95.27%	95.78%	87.25%
Library/Reading room/Reading corner	64.07%	67.15%	70.45%	70.53%
Electricity	64.23%	66.75%	69.65%	92.20%
Medical check up in a year	77.33%	81.24%	81.99%	72.24%
Computer	14.39%	18.30%	20.66%	21.85%
Internet	4.98%	5.12%	22.13%	23.70%

Source: School Education Department, J&K

Other educational indicators have also shown notable improvement in the recent past and the latest figures as per UDISE+ 2022-23 are as under:-

Table 6.2(iv) Achievements under School Education Indicators				
Indicators	Primary	Upper Primary	High	Higher Secondary
Educational Indicators				
Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER)	103.39	68.93	60.85	53.86
Net Enrolment Ratio	85.05	41.15	30.12	29.17
Avg. Drop Out Rate	3.89	2.65	6.20	NA
Retention Rate	82.70	96.41 (elementary)	58.73 (elementary)	88.42
Transition Rate	Ps to UPS=93.72	Elementary to secondary =92.71		Secondary to HSS=88.42
Gross Access Ratio(GAR)	98.65	99.06	98.59	98.79

The education sector in Jammu & Kashmir has embraced the National Education Policy 2020 and J&K Education Investment Policy 2020, leading to significant advancements and new initiatives. Under the effective implementation of programs like Samagra Shiksha, PM POSHAN (Mid Day Meal), and NIPUN BHARAT, several milestones have been achieved:

- a. A notable shift of 71,000 students from private to government schools in 2021-22.
- b. Impressive enrolment of 217,890 students in 2022-23, marking a 17.87% increase in total enrolment.
- c. Introduction of vocational education in 804 schools, expanded to 1,067 schools in 2023-24, benefiting 1.25 lakh students.
- d. Establishment of 3,000 ICT/CAL labs and plans for additional 834 ICT labs and 1,352 smart classrooms in 2023-24 to enhance experimental learning.
- e. Completion of 2,562 infrastructure projects in 2022-23, including civil works and facility enhancements under UT Capex and Samagra Shiksha.
- f. Implementation of Early Child Care Education with kindergartens in nearly 2,000 schools, alongside infrastructure improvements like child-friendly furniture and model kindergarten buildings.
- g. Operational SCERT conducting NEP 2020 webinars and teacher training programmes focusing on professional development.
- h. Creation of over 11,000 youth clubs.
- i. 40,522 teachers have been associated for mentoring 511,641 students under "STUDENTS MENTORSHIP" program (STEER) launched in 2022-23.
- j. A Uniform Academic Calendar aligned with NEP 2020 has streamlined admissions and facilitated timely preparations for exams like NEET, benefiting students across the UT.
- k. J&K stood first nationally in online teacher training under NISHTHA, underscoring its commitment to professional development.
- l. About 46000 Out of School children have been mainstreamed.

These initiatives underscore Jammu & Kashmir's commitment in transforming its education landscape, aligning with national policies and fostering holistic development among students.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Jammu & Kashmir has embarked on a transformative journey guided by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, aiming to enhance the quality and accessibility of higher education across the region.

J&K Government administers 145 Govt. Degree Colleges, Out of these colleges, 51 colleges were established in 2019. The NEP 2020 focused on institutional restructuring and Accreditation of Institution. Currently, 67 colleges in the UT are accredited by NAAC, with 21 more undergoing the accreditation process. Women Gandhi Nagar College for Jammu has secured A++ NAAC accreditation rank and process has been initiated for grant of Autonomy Status to this College. Research activities have been bolstered through the establishment of 30 research hubs, facilitating multidisciplinary research across institutions. Notably, Kashmir University secured the 33rd rank and Jammu University the 63rd rank in the NIRF rankings, underscoring their academic prowess and commitment to excellence.

Under the NEP 2020 framework, the department has introduced skill courses aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) in 56 government degree colleges, enhancing employability and career prospects for students. Autonomous status has been granted to three colleges, promoting academic autonomy and innovation in curriculum development. Initiatives like College on Wheels and Entrepreneurship Programs aim to foster entrepreneurial spirit among students, bridging the gap between academia and industry.

J&K has made following strides in the Higher Education Department:

- IIT & IIM Jammu made functional from their own campus. IIT Jammu was dedicated to the nation and IIM Jammu was inaugurated by Hon'ble PM of India during his visit to UT of J&K on 20.02.2024.
- 51 New Colleges added.
- 67 Degree Colleges NAAC Accredited (46%).
- Uniform Academic Session introduced in all Degree Colleges.
- 4 year under graduate programme started in all Degree Colleges.
- E-Content for 50 subjects uploaded.
- GDC Baramulla got Autonomous status (Total of 03 colleges are now Autonomous in the UT).
- Kashmir and Jammu Universities have been accredited with Grade A+ and A respectively. SMVDU, IUJST and BGJBU have been accredited with Grade B+, B and B respectively
- All the colleges have developed / designed multi-disciplinary course curriculum. Government has introduced skill-oriented courses at UG level in 12+18 format as per NEP-2020 Document.
- MoU signed between IIM Jammu, IIT Jammu and AIIMS Jammu to offer joint hospital administration / management degree , joint B.Tech and MBA degree
- The Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) will offer FYUG programme, the UG Programme will be of 4 years with Research /Honours with flexibility of courses and student mobility multiple entry and exit.
- The Department has initiated a new four-year undergraduate program as part of NEP 2020 "Design Your Degree". It is an innovative educational initiative that emphasizes creative pedagogy, project-based study, and continuous evaluation, fostering self-discovery, critical thinking, and interdisciplinary learning. The DYD encourages hands-on experiences and real-world applications. The program aims to cultivate responsible citizens and future leaders through a flexible curriculum that promotes academic excellence and societal impact.

- The faculty development programmes like encouraging students to participate in research and development activities, FDPs, refreshers courses, orientation courses, workshops etc. have also been initiated at large.
- Collaborations with premier institutions such as IITs, IIMs, and NIELIT have been instrumental in faculty capacity building and enhancing research capabilities.
- The establishment of 92 spokes to support the 30 research hubs further facilitates collaborative research endeavours, promoting a culture of innovation and knowledge dissemination. The department's emphasis on holistic education is evident through the introduction of multidisciplinary course curricula, aimed at nurturing well-rounded individuals capable of meeting global challenges.
- Samarth 'ERP e-Gov Suite' has been fully implemented in 2023-24 as part of NEP 2020 and all Government Colleges are registered on this portal. Admissions during academic session 2023-24 has been made through this portal. During current financial year 2024-25, 100% admission process through CUET has been carried out in 74 colleges across the UT J&K (35 college of Jammu Division and 39 colleges of Kashmir Division). The rest of the colleges shall also do admission through e-Samarth portal based on 10+2 Merit.
- 3-Tier Feedback Mechanism has been introduced as part of NEP 2020. It includes Student Feedback for Institute, Student Feedback for Teachers, Faculty Feedback for Institute, Faculty Evaluation and feedback.

The Government is addressing challenges of infrastructure gaps, market-driven/ practical-based courses through strategic policy interventions and investments, aiming to create a robust higher education ecosystem that not only meets the aspirations of students but also contributes significantly to regional development and national prosperity. By fostering a culture of academic excellence, inclusivity, and innovation, the Higher Education Department of Jammu & Kashmir aims to empower the youth to become future-ready leaders in a rapidly evolving global economy.

YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS

Government envisions a vibrant sports culture that empowers its citizens through physical activity, aiming to prevent social evils like anti-social behaviour and substance abuse. Emphasizing accessibility and inclusivity, the department is spearheading the development of world-class sports infrastructure across the Union Territory. This includes constructing playfields, stadiums, indoor sports halls, and various sports courts at every Panchayat level, ensuring that youth from all corners of Jammu and Kashmir can engage in sports activities.

In the fiscal year 2023-24, participation of youth in sports activities organized at Block, District, and UT levels under initiatives like "My Youth My Pride", "Har Din Khel Har Ek ke Liye Khel," and others crossed over 80 lakhs. This widespread engagement underscores the department's commitment to fostering a healthy and active lifestyle among the youth. The introduction of the Jammu and Kashmir Sports Policy 2022 aims to institutionalize sports across the UT, providing specific coaching to promising athletes and financial support to recognized sports associations. 100 Small Khelo India Centers have been sanctioned in UT of J&K (5 per District) out of which 92 are functional.

The efforts of the Government have yielded significant achievements, with athletes securing numerous medals at national and international competitions. In the financial year 2023-24 alone, athletes won 169 gold, 170 silver, and 210 bronze medals nationally, and 8

gold, 4 silver, and 4 bronze medals internationally. This success highlights Jammu and Kashmir's emergence as a powerhouse in sports, supported by initiatives like the establishment of Khelo India Centers of Excellence and Multisport synthetic turfs.

Cricket, Football, Volleyball & Wushu Academies have been established for institutionalization of Sports learning process. In addition sports academies in discipline of Hockey, Gymnastics, Water sports, Judo, TT have also been set up.

15 National events have been conducted in 13 discipline in 2023-24 i.e Handball, Arm Wrestling and Thang ta. Besides National coaching camp in the discipline of Wushu, Kayaking & Canoeing and Football have been organized. Similarly National events in the discipline of Handball, Deaf Cricket, Deaf Chess, Pencak silat, Rowing, Softball, Tennis Ball Cricket, Tenni-koit, Thang-ta Wrestling Wushu, Yogasana, Water skiing and Gymnastics are being organized by the sports associations in the current financial year. Senior handball championship was held at Srinagar from 1st to 5th Sept,2023 in which 700 participants from 32 states / UT have participated. In addition 4 School National Games in the discipline of Volleyball, Football, Judo & Fencing were held in the month of October & November.

Khelo India Winter Games were held successfully in Gulmarg continuously for four years wherein athletes from various states/ UTs participated in large number. 4th edition of Khelo India Winter Games were held successfully in Gulmarg from 21stFebruary to 25th February 2024 in which 800 sports persons participated from 20 states/UTs/ Board in which J&K secured 01 Gold,06 Silver & 04 Bronze medals.

Yoga centre at M A Stadium is established & functional. Yoga centre at Bakshi Stadium is in progress

Looking ahead, the department aims to expand its focus on inclusivity, with special initiatives for senior citizens, housewives, transgender individuals, and specially-abled athletes. Plans include further developing high-performance centers and promoting sports-related research to preserve traditional games. By leveraging sports as a tool for holistic youth development and societal well-being, the Government is paving the way for a healthier, more prosperous future.

Details of National Level Events hosted under the aegis of School Games Federation of India (2023-24) are given below:

S. No	DISCIPLINE	PARTICIPATION	VENUE
1	Football U-19 Boys	556	Srinagar
2	Volleyball U-17 Boys	382	Srinagar
3	Judo U-19 Boys/Girls	189 / 181	Jammu
4	Fencing U-19 Boys/Girls	164 / 160	Jammu
5	Arm Wrestling	650	Srinagar
6	Hand ball	700	Srinagar
7	Athletics	882	Jammu
8	Thang-ta	550	Srinagar
9	Softball	780	Srinagar
10	Legend League Cricket	88	Jammu
11	Tennis Ball Cricket	575	Jammu
12	Judo Women North Zone League	500	Jammu
13	Khelo India Winter Games	800	Gulmarg / Baramulla
14	Gymnastics	450	Jammu
15	Wushu	1100	Jammu

SOCIAL WELFARE

Government of Jammu and Kashmir aims to create a nurturing environment for the growth and protection of vulnerable groups such as children, women, elderly, persons with disabilities (PwDs), and marginalized communities. Their mission includes providing essential services like education, healthcare, and social security to ensure a dignified life for all citizens. They focus on empowering women through economic initiatives and supporting the educational needs of underprivileged groups. Inclusive development by offering financial assistance, residential facilities, and vocational training to enhance livelihood opportunities is being emphasised upon.

Over the years, Government has achieved significant milestones in implementing welfare schemes. They have leveraged technology to achieve almost 100% coverage in beneficiary-oriented programs, ensuring transparency and efficiency. For instance, under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), launched on January 1, 2017, eligible women receive ₹5000 in three instalments during pregnancy and post-delivery for their first child, aiming to improve maternal and child health outcomes. PMMVY 2.0, effective from April 1, 2022, enhances support by providing ₹5000 for the first live birth and additional ₹6000 for the second live birth of a girl child, encouraging better care and support for maternal health and the upbringing of girl children.

Through these initiatives, Government continues to strive towards comprehensive social inclusion and empowerment, ensuring that every citizen, regardless of background, has access to essential services and opportunities for a better quality of life.

68,759 beneficiaries have been benefitted under PMMVY during 2023-24. **Under the POSHAN Abhiyaan**, several schemes are operational to combat under nutrition comprehensively. 8,25,993 beneficiaries comprising pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children aged 0-6 years are connected with 28,195 registered Aanganwadi Centres (AWCs) through POSHAN Tracker. The initiative also enhances Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) through Teaching Learning Material Kits and training programs, aiming for holistic child development.

The Sakasham initiative in Jammu and Kashmir has upgraded 86 Aanganwadi Centres (AWCs) across aspirational districts such as Baramulla and Kupwara. These centres now boast improved infrastructure including internet connectivity, LED screens, RO machines, and rainwater harvesting systems, enhancing nutrition delivery. Additionally, a comprehensive Human Resource Policy has been implemented, renaming Aanganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers (AWHs) as Sanginis and Sahakiyas respectively, with 2,120 Sanginis and 2,832 Sahakiyas recruited so far. The Palna initiative has established 50 geo-tagged Aanganwadi cum Creche centres in urban districts, with plans for an additional 180 centres in fiscal year 2024-25, supporting working mothers by providing safe environments for children. Meanwhile, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Mission Vatsalya), efforts focus on child welfare, with 47 Child Care Institutions, 4 Shelter Homes, and 12 Specialized Adoption Agencies approved in Jammu and Kashmir. This initiative ensures the protection and well-being of vulnerable children through institutional and non-institutional care services, aligning with international child rights frameworks and promoting inclusive development.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS), covers 861,831 beneficiaries (NSAP: 126403, ISSS: 735092, Saksham: 336). Each

beneficiary receives ₹1000 per month, providing financial support to the elderly, widows, and disabled individuals.

Under **State Marriage Assistance**, an amount of Rs 130 Crore were disbursed benefitting 26000 beneficiaries during 2023-24.

Under **Ladli Beti Scheme**, an amount of Rs 245.00 Crore were distributed benefitting 52588 beneficiaries during 2023-24. Beti Bachao Beti Pado (BBBP) scheme, since its inception, has been instrumental in increasing the sex ratio, girl child enrolment, and linking women with healthcare institutions.

Jammu and Kashmir has pioneered the establishment of 20 Hubs for Empowerment of Women, marking the first initiative of its kind in the country, which serves as vital centers for supporting women's empowerment by offering comprehensive information on a wide range of women-centric schemes. As a result, 24,574 women have benefited from enhanced awareness and access to resources that promote their social, economic, and educational development.

One Stop Centers (OSCs) have been established in all districts of the Union Territory. They have provided counselling, police assistance, and legal aid to 9,557 women. Additionally, 722 women have been provided shelter in these OSCs until reconciliation with their families could be facilitated.

The women helpline (181), child-helpline (1098) and emergency response support system (112) are fully integrated and have been instrumental in addressing 29,189 calls, bringing each to a logical conclusion depending on the nature of the call.

The Women Development Corporation (WDC) empowers women through vocational training in various trades aimed at enhancing their employability and entrepreneurial skills. Training programs include diverse fields such as Jute file folder making with embroidery, Artificial flowers, Pottery, Cutting/Tailoring, Soft Toys, Knitting, Block Printing, and Miniature painting. Upon completion of training, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are formed among the beneficiaries, who then receive financial assistance in the form of low-interest loans from Apex Corporations like National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation/ National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NMDFC/NBCFDC). These loans enable women to establish independent units, fostering economic independence and augmenting family incomes effectively. The corporation was instrumental in generating employment of 8421 by establishing 2183 units with financial implication of 3550.61 Lacs.

Under EDP, 12 SHGs comprising 60 SHG members have been framed to whom an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was released for establishment of their own income generation units for their economic empowerment during the fiscal year 2023-24. Similarly, under MSY 137 SHGs comprising 685 SHG members have been framed and disbursed an amount of Rs.3.805 crores have been released in favour of these SHGs for their economic empowerment.

J&K SC/ST/BC Development Corporation focuses on uplifting marginalized communities such as SCs, STs, Backward Classes, Notified National Minorities, Safai Karamcharis/Scavengers, and handicapped categories by providing self-employment opportunities. Through schemes like Direct Financing and Bank Tie-up, the corporation facilitates financial support for starting small businesses or expanding existing ventures.

During the fiscal year 2023-24, significant progress was recorded: under the Direct Financing Scheme, 966 units were established against a target of 2,101, generating 2415 employments, by utilizing 2503.15 lakh in the Bank Tie-Up scheme (which focused on the OBC category due to subsidy constraints), 73 units were established, creating 180 employments. Additionally, the corporation mobilizes funds from national-level bodies to implement welfare initiatives effectively.

The corporation also supports the educational and socio-economic development of Pahari-speaking communities through specific schemes. Managed by the J&K State Advisory Board for the Development of Pahari Speaking People, these initiatives include the management of boys and girls hostels and the provision of Pre-Matric/Post-Matric scholarships. Presently, there are six boys and three girls Pahari hostels in operation across J&K, providing inmates with free boarding, lodging, educational materials, health check-ups, and other essential amenities.

For Social Welfare, a series of transformative initiatives aimed at enhancing social welfare and inclusivity across the region have been undertaken. This includes the establishment of 20 senior citizen homes and day care facilities in 19 districts, along with the setup of senior citizen clubs in every Panchayat during the Back to Village 4 program. Additionally, the department has launched a pioneering scheme to support inter-caste marriages, accompanied by the establishment of a 24x7 helpline for reporting atrocities against SCs & STs. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to promote community engagement and ensure the welfare of vulnerable population.

For empowering specially abled, significant strides have been made with the recognition of total visual impairment for job reservations, resulting in 384 persons with disabilities securing employment in 2022-23. The distribution of 3,282 motorized scooters to BPL families, 5439 Motorized Tricycles to the specially abled persons (from 2014-15 to 2023-24) and the provision of assistive devices totalling ₹1000 lakh over three years highlight the department's commitment in enhancing mobility and quality of life for specially abled persons. Moreover, initiatives such as the Abhinandan Home for visually impaired children and the expansion of Child Care Institutions across all 20 districts demonstrate a comprehensive approach to education and rehabilitation.

A groundbreaking event, VYOM, Purple Fest of the especially abled, for the especially abled by the especially able persons was held on December 28th and 29th, 2023, at the General Zorawar Singh Auditorium, University of Jammu. With over 5000 attendees, including 2000 students, and recognition from key government officials, the festival celebrated unity, courage, and acceptance within and outside the PwD community. The fest was not only appreciated in UT but also got recognition and acknowledgement at national and UT Government is Administration is planning to advice such fests a regular feature.

Through initiatives like the Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan, which has engaged over 9 million people through 6,410 activities across 5,929 villages and 15,883 educational institutions, and the establishment of streamlined adoption processes, including a UT-level Adoption Resource Agency and 12 specialized adoption agencies, the department continues to strengthen social support systems. These efforts, coupled with infrastructure development and transparent recruitment practices for Anganwadi workers, underscore the department's unwavering commitment in fostering an inclusive and equitable society in Jammu & Kashmir.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Development of rural areas plays a crucial role in enhancing the socio-economic landscape of these areas for which a comprehensive array of initiatives and programs have been undertaken by the Department. Government aims to address diverse development challenges effectively across the UT covering all districts, blocks and Panchayats. Employment opportunities are being generated through various schemes including MGNREGA. 374.89 lakh person days were generated during the financial year 2023-24. Around 8367 families were provided 100 days employment.

Infrastructure development remains a cornerstone, with projects spanning rural roads, schools, medical centers, and sanitation facilities, aimed at improving quality of life and enhancing accessibility across remote areas.

Efforts are also directed towards poverty alleviation through targeted programs that directly support marginalized communities, lifting economic conditions and fostering resilience against natural disasters through drought-proofing and flood management initiatives. Decentralized planning empowers Panchayats to manage local affairs autonomously, promoting grassroots-level decision-making tailored to community needs. Active community participation ensures that development projects are relevant and impactful, encouraging local ownership and sustainability.

Capacity building for elected representatives and departmental staff is prioritized to enhance governance effectiveness, while transparency and accountability are upheld through vigilant monitoring and oversight mechanisms. The department's commitment to digital integration through NICs facilitates better information flow and administrative efficiency, supporting initiatives like the Total Sanitation Campaign and environmental conservation efforts. By focusing on these strategic areas, the Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj aims to foster inclusive growth, empower rural communities, and achieve sustainable development goals across Jammu & Kashmir.

Government spearheads several pivotal schemes aimed at uplifting rural communities across the region. The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) ensures housing and sanitation for rural households, leveraging data from the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 to target 3.41 lakh eligible beneficiaries out of which 2.10 lakh have been constructed so far.

The Himayat-Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana focuses on skill training and job placement for rural youth, enhancing employability across sectors like healthcare, IT, and hospitality. 1380 youth have been provided skilled training and 1703 persons have been placed during 2023-24.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims for sustainable sanitation practices, maintaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status since September 2018 and focusing on waste management.

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) - Umeed empowers women and marginalized communities through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), supported by a special package of Rs. 520 crore for J&K and Ladakh until FY 2023-24. 12,741 SHGs have been formed during the last year.

The Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) promotes rural entrepreneurship, expanding into new blocks to foster economic growth and achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

These initiatives underscore the department's commitment to inclusive growth and sustainable development in rural Jammu & Kashmir, addressing housing, employment, sanitation, and skill development needs comprehensively. By enhancing rural infrastructure and empowering communities, the department aims to achieve equitable development and improve living standards across the region. Major achievements under social development are given below:

Table 6.4(i) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 and 2023-24				
S.No	Particulars	Unit	2022-23	2023-24
1	2	3	4	5
	MGNREGA			
1	Person days generated	Lac No.	308.95	374.89
2	Job cards issued	Lac Nos	13.61	13.28
	PMAY(G)			
3	Houses constructed (Spill over target)SBM(G)	No.	44834	67780
	SBM(G)			
4	New household	No.	52633	37399
5	CSCs	No.	1027	579
	HIMAYAT			
6	Youths trained	No.	5148	1380
7	Youth placed	No.	2981	1703
	NRLM (Umeed)			
8	No. of SHGs formed	No.	19063	12741
9	Village Organization	No.	1068	806
10	Revolving fund	No.	14398	7790
11	Community Investment fund	No.	9822	11423
12	Bank Linkage	No.	19240	17252

Source: Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, J&K

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (ST)

Government of J&K is committed to eliminating disparities in Human Development Indices (HDIs) between Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities and the general populace. Its vision focuses on empowering tribal groups socially and economically, ensuring they have equal opportunities for growth and development. The Government through Tribal Affairs Department aims to protect ST rights, implement the Forest Rights Act to secure land and resources for tribals, and enhance access to education and healthcare through Human Resource Development initiatives. It also oversees the implementation of various schemes tailored to the diverse needs of ST populations across the Union Territory.

With the constitutional changes & enactment of the Jammu & Kashmir Re-organisation Act 2019, seats have been reserved for the persons belongs to ST communities which has resulted in grant of reservation in Legislature to them at par with reservation available to such community in rest of the country. Under Forest Rights Act 2006, 5462 community forest rights & 352 individual forest rights certificates has been issued.

Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute approximately 10.39% of Jammu & Kashmir's population as per the 2011 census. To address the socio-economic gaps and empower tribal communities, significant efforts have been made through various initiatives. This includes the establishment of 06 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and the construction of new ST hostels aimed at expanding access to quality education within tribal areas.

Additionally, the department prioritizes capacity building among tribal communities, offering training programs to enhance livelihoods and entrepreneurial skills. Infrastructure development is another key focus, with efforts directed at providing essential amenities like safe drinking water, electricity, roads, sanitation, transportation, and irrigation facilities in tribal areas. By addressing these critical areas, the Tribal Affairs Department seeks to foster sustainable development, improve quality of life, and promote inclusive growth among tribal communities in Jammu & Kashmir.

Previously, under the Special Areas Programmes funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, several schemes were operational. These included the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which supported infrastructure development for education, health, and livelihood activities in tribal regions.

Following the reorganization of Jammu & Kashmir into a union territory, these schemes underwent restructuring. The SCA to TSS has now been restructured as the Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY). In the financial year 2022-23, 29, Rs. 932.39 lakh were allocated for the initial phase covering 119 villages. Action plans have been approved for an additional 183 villages, slated for implementation from 2023 to 2026. These efforts are designed to uplift ST communities by providing essential infrastructure and promoting socio-economic development across Jammu & Kashmir.

Government is committed in narrowing the socio-economic gaps faced by the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population through a series of strategic initiatives. Key employment programs include the establishment of Milk Villages, skill development initiatives, and the creation of mini Sheep/Goat Farms and Dairy Units, all aimed at boosting income opportunities and improving living standards among ST beneficiaries. Additionally, the establishment of Milk Villages and Milk Chilling Plants in Ganderbal and Shopian districts illustrates efforts to strengthen dairy-based livelihoods among tribal communities.

Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India has facilitated significant advancements in education infrastructure for ST communities. The initiative has also led to the establishment of 31 functional ST hostels accommodating 3,095 students, with plans to add 2 more hostels in FY 2024-25. Furthermore, the creation of the Tribal Research Institute in Khimber Harwan Srinagar serves as a hub for research, documentation, and awareness programs aimed at enhancing the socio-economic status of tribal populations.

Scholarship programs have played a crucial role in supporting ST students. During FY 2023-24, the department disbursed Rs. 1435.15 lacs for Pre-Matric scholarships benefiting 187,000 students from class 1st to 8th, and Rs. 73.67 lacs for Pre-Matric scholarships benefiting 2,434 students from class 9th to 10th. An additional Rs. 610.00 lacs was allocated under Post-Matric Scholarships to support 4,182 ST students during the same period.

Infrastructure development remains a priority with approvals secured for 26 new ST hostels to improve educational outcomes and reduce dropout rates. Moreover, investments amounting to Rs. 436.40 lacs have been earmarked for establishing smart classrooms in tribal areas, aimed at enhancing the quality of education. Initiatives such as mini Sheep/Goat farms, funded at Rs. 287.23 lacs, are also underway to provide alternative livelihood options for tribal communities.

Rs. 808.21 Lacs have been spent for establishment of infrastructure viz. connectivity, Power, Education etc. in various tribal areas in 2023-24. 08 No. of Transit Accommodation are being constructed for nomadic population in foothills of Pir Panjal Range

The Tribal Affairs Department of Jammu & Kashmir continues to make significant strides in addressing socio-economic disparities among ST communities. By focusing on education, infrastructure development, skill enhancement, and livelihood opportunities, the department aims to empower ST populations and foster greater social and economic equity in tribal areas.

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE



CHAPTER 7



INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

The industrial sector in the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) plays a pivotal role in its economic development, focusing significantly on generating employment opportunities for its youth. The Department envisions sustainable and balanced industrial growth, emphasizing environmental sustainability and equitable economic development across the region. This vision aims to elevate J&K from an agricultural to an industrialized territory, unlocking its untapped potential through enhanced collaboration between local and central governments, as well as industry stakeholders.

The government has formulated a strategic approach to harness the region's resources effectively. This strategy centres on several key aspects: promoting core sectors like agriculture, food processing, tourism, handicrafts, and education; embracing technological advancements in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, IT, and skill development; creating a conducive environment for industrial enterprises; and focusing on human resource development through skill enhancement initiatives.

The mission aims to position J&K as a sought-after investment destination within India over the next decade, promoting balanced economic and social development across all regions of the UT. Special attention has been given to develop industrially backward areas and encouraging cottage and micro-industrial sectors. The government also seeks to provide transparent and accessible infrastructure, financial resources, and last-mile connectivity for industrial units, as well as revive viable but struggling industrial units to maximize resource utilization.

Furthermore, the objectives include promoting export-oriented and high-tech industries, fostering a supportive environment for entrepreneurship, and aligning human resource development with industry needs. These initiatives collectively strive to realize J&K's industrial potential, fostering a prosperous and inclusive economic landscape that benefits its residents across all sectors of society.

Following the abrogation of Article 370, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir introduced the New J&K Industrial Policy 2021-30, followed by the New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of J&K (NCSS 2021) by the Union Government. These initiatives sparked unprecedented investor interest in establishing industrial units in the region. However, economic activities faced setbacks due to unforeseen circumstances and COVID-19 restrictions, delaying the commencement of operations and limiting investments between 2019 and 2021. Despite these challenges, industrial investments have started gaining momentum. To attract investment further in the Industrial Sector, J&K Government introduced fresh policies which include J&K Start-Up Policy 2024-27, J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy 2021-30 and J&K Private Industrial Estate Development Policy 2021-30, J&K Wool processing, Handloom and Handicraft policy 2020. These policies have attracted investment proposals of Rs 1.17 lakh crores, which will directly provide employment to more than 4.50 lakh people.

Currently, there are 4,147 operational industrial units across 64 Industrial Estates developed by SIDCO and SICOP, covering 31,185 kanals of land and employing 110,000 individuals. The department has initiated the development of 46 new Industrial Estates, including 15 estates entrusted to NBCC/IRCON with a total cost of Rs. 609.22 crore and 6 projects valued at Rs. 258.59 crore are under execution by JK SIDCO/SICOP.

Additionally, 6 new Industrial Estates estimated at Rs. 377.30 crore have been assigned to CPWD, while DPRs for 13 new estates requiring 3,434 kanals of land are under formulation. 6 Proposed industrial estates are under active consideration of development. Land allotments totaling 9,324 kanals have been made to 1,310 units, attracting investments amounting to INR 21,886 crore and generating employment for 91,075 individuals.

Efforts to acquire more land from the Revenue Department continue, with 21,786.60 kanals indented and 3,202 kanals and 4 marlas already transferred to the Industries & Commerce Department. A further 18,318 kanals and 14 marlas are planned for transfer, supplemented by 4,507 kanals and 25 marlas converted through Change in Land Use (CLU).

As of March 31, 2024, the department has received 6,650 new applications proposing investments totaling Rs. 104,024 crore and employment for 4.31 lakh individuals, requiring 63,795 kanals of land. Under the New Industrial Policy 2021, 889 units have been registered ground work, out of which 324 units expected to begin production in 2024-25, collectively investing Rs. 9,538 crore.

Rs. 2,153 crore Investment was realized in Jammu and Kashmir by way of establishing 629 Industrial and 12018 PMGEP Units generating employment of 1.12 lakh persons during 2022-23. The investment increased by 57% and reached to Rs. 3,389 crore with new 227 Industrial Units and 15037 PMEGP units employing 1.51 lakh persons in 2023-24. The government has granted recognition to 656 start-ups in the past year.

Government has rolled out the New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS) with an outlay of Rs. 28,400 crores for Industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir in 2021 which envisages incentives like Capital Investment Incentive, Capital Interest subvention, GST Linked Incentive, Working Capital Interest Incentive. The status of NCSS for 2023-24 is as under:

Total Application Received on NCSS Portal for registration	1209
Applications Approved by SLC for registration (87%)	787
Total no.of approved incentives under NCSS	713
Claims disbursed by JKIDFC	149.02 cr
Unit registered having investment more than Rs. 200.00 Cr.	11
Unit registered having investment more than 500 cr	07

HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFTS

Handicrafts and handloom activities are integral to Jammu and Kashmir's economic landscape, known for their environmentally friendly, labor-intensive nature, and significant employment potential. This sector, contributing substantially to the UT's GDP, showcases products such as Basohli Paintings, Pashmina Shawls, Carpets, and various types of embroidery and woodcraft, highlighting the skills of around 3.80 lakh craftsmen. Despite being largely unorganized, these artisans play a crucial role in the local economy.

Currently, the sector provides direct and indirect employment to nearly 3.80 lakh individuals, primarily from economically weaker sections. The government focuses on skill development through 634 training centers, offering one-year and two-year programs. Annually, 6,000-7,000 individuals complete these courses, fostering entrepreneurship and enhancing livelihood opportunities.

Key initiatives include the world's first QR code mechanism for Certification & Labelling of Artisanal crafts, with 26,096 shawls and 12,000 carpets GI labelled. The UT boasts 5,682 registered cooperative societies supporting 3.8 lakh artisans.

The Handicrafts & Handloom Department supports cooperatives under the J&K Self-Reliant Cooperative Act, 1999, providing Rs. 1.00 lakh financial assistance, benefitting 2,198 cooperatives in 2022-23 and 1,239 in 2023-24. The Credit Card Scheme disbursed Rs. 8233.67 lakh to artisans over the period of three years. Meanwhile, the Weavers Mudra Scheme also provided Rs. 2049.09 lakh credit to weavers.

Efforts to promote bamboo crafts include setting up Common Facility Centers (CFCs) with an approved cost of Rs. 9.68 crore, in collaboration with the North East Cane and Bamboo Development Centre (NECBDC), Assam, slated for completion by March 2025.

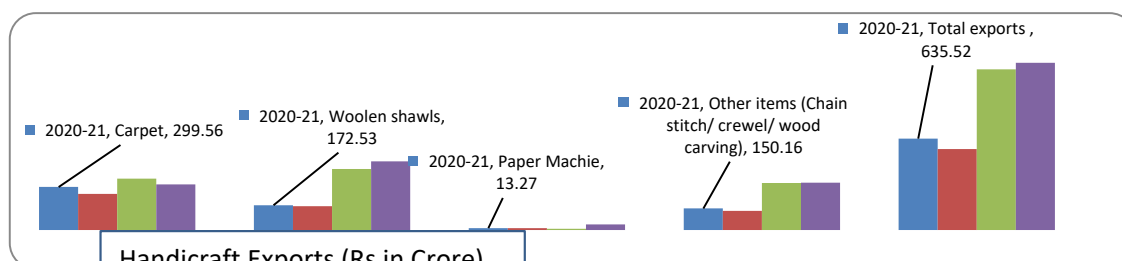
To ensure authenticity, ten crafts have received GI tags, with twelve more in the pipeline. The government's partnership with Flipkart Group via the SAMARTH portal enhances online market access for GI-tagged products. These measures underscore the UT's commitment in leveraging its rich heritage of handicrafts and handlooms for sustainable economic growth and empowerment of local artisans.

Export performance reflects resilience, with handicraft exports rebounding post-COVID-19. In 2023-24, exports included carpets (Rs. 317.33 crore), woollen shawls (Rs. 477.24 crore), paper machine (Rs. 38.44 crore), and other items (Rs. 329.28 crore), totalling Rs. 1162.29 crore which has doubled from Rs. 563 Cr in 2021-22. The UT improved its ranking from 35 in 2020 to 17 in Export Production Index (EPI)- 2022 ranking.

Table :-7.2(i): Export figures of various crafts (Rs. In Crore)

Year	Carpet	Woolen shawls	Paper Machie	Other items (Chain stitch/ crewel/ wood carving)	Total exports
2020-21	299.56	172.53	13.27	150.16	635.52 *
2021-22	251.06	165.98	13.25	132.84	563.13
2022-23	357.21	424.2	8.51	326.45	1116.37
2023-24	317.33	477.24	38.44	329.28	1162.29

* Export of Kashmiri handicrafts dipped during the COVID-19 pandemic but has picked up in the current financial year



A special web portal SAMARTH has been created by the Flipkart Group to promote handicraft and handloom Products. The authorized users of GI products are as under: -

Table :-7.2(ii): Status of GI Registration on SAMARTH Portal

S.No	GI Products	Authorized Users	Year of Registration
Kashmir Division			
1	Kani Shawl	741	FY08-09
2	Sozni Craft	901	FY08-09
3	Kashmiri Pashmina	1071	FY08-09
4	Paper Machie	167	FY11-12
5	Khatam band	15	FY11-12
6	Walnut Wood Craft	97	FY11-12
7	Hand Knotted Carpet	87	FY16-17
Total		3079	
Jammu Division			
1	Basohli Painting	120	FY23-24
2	Basohli Pashmina	170	FY23-24
3	Chikri Wood	95	FY23-24
Total		385	

PMEGP/JKREGP:

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), and Credit Card Scheme for Artisans are pivotal in fostering employment opportunities in Jammu and Kashmir. PMEGP, executed through KVIC, KVIB, and DICs, supports rural and urban self-employment ventures with margin money. Since 2020-21, PMEGP has facilitated 57,244 enterprises, generating employment for 4.58 lakh individuals, with Rs. 1,169.34 crore disbursed in margin money. In FY 2023-24, J&K led India with 15,037 units established under PMEGP and ranked third in margin money released (₹281.06 crores).

REGP, implemented by J&K Khadi and Village Industries Board, focuses on rural self-employment ventures. Since 2020-21, REGP has supported 3,481 enterprises, providing employment to 20,886 individuals, with Rs. 92.00 crore disbursed in margin money. Each year, these initiatives underscore Jammu and Kashmir's commitment to enhancing economic opportunities and fostering entrepreneurial growth.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (EODB)

In Jammu and Kashmir, significant strides have been made towards enhancing both the "Ease of Living" and "Ease of Doing Business" through comprehensive reforms and initiatives. The Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) has been pivotal in this effort, with J&K becoming the first Union Territory to integrate its National Single Window Portal with the national platform. This integration includes various digital services such as RAS, e-Unnat, Digilocker, and Umang, ensuring streamlined processes for applicants and enhancing transparency through real-time tracking of NOCs. Notably, the JK-SW Incentive Calculator was recognized as a Best Practice by DPIIT in 2023-24.

Under BRAP, Jammu and Kashmir achieved remarkable compliance, scoring 352 out of 352 final points, with 341 reform points approved by DPIIT, making it the first UT to achieve 97% reform implementation. The Online Single Window System now encompasses 185 services, fully integrated and operationalized, ensuring efficiency and adherence to the Public Service Guarantee Act. Moreover, efforts under the Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB) have seen 2,652 compliances identified, with a reduction of 3,226 regulatory burdens, further easing business operations.

Looking ahead, the introduction of BRAP 2024 brings new guidelines aimed at enhancing ease of doing business across ministries and UTs. This includes 287 reform points, with significant progress already made in their implementation. Additionally, proposals like GIS mapping of Industrial Estates integrated with the India Industrial Land Bank portal demonstrate a forward-looking approach to industrial development.

The **Vishwakarma** Scheme, aimed at supporting artisans and crafts people, has also made substantial strides. As of March 2024, Jammu and Kashmir ranked prominently in registrations and training under the scheme, reflecting its commitment to empower traditional trades and enhancing skills across the UT. The scheme provides credit support, training stipends, and toolkit incentives, ensuring holistic support for artisans.

In the realm of **Geology and Mining**, the department plays a crucial role in the economic landscape of Jammu and Kashmir. It is responsible for sustainable exploration and regulation of mineral resources, crucial for industrial growth and infrastructure development. The department's initiatives include pioneering e-auction initiatives,

establishment of a Geo Science Museum, and stringent measures to curb illegal mining, ensuring transparency and environmental sustainability in mineral resource management.

In addition to these initiatives, Jammu and Kashmir's efforts in streamlining business operations and promoting ease of doing business are complemented by recent amendments and digital innovations. Amendments to SRO-105 have significantly reduced regulatory hurdles for national priority projects, facilitating timely completion of critical infrastructure like highways, railways, and healthcare facilities. Relief measures for stone crusher units, hot wet mixing units, and brick kiln operators further underscore the administration's commitment in simplifying business processes and supporting local entrepreneurs.

The launch of the E-Marketplace and E-Challan web portal by the Department of Geology and Mining represents a leap forward in enhancing transparency and efficiency in the sale and purchase of minor minerals. This platform enables seamless online transactions, issuance of e-Challans for legal mineral transportation, and real-time monitoring through advanced surveillance systems. Such technological advancements not only streamline operations but also ensure accountability and compliance with environmental regulations.

By implementing sound policies and investing wisely, the mining sector can become a cornerstone of the UT's economy, fostering growth and job creation. The department's focus on new technologies and sustainable practices aims to maximize mineral resource value while preserving the environment. Geology and Mining is integral to the UT's economic landscape. Through exploration, development, and regulation of minerals, it supports industrial growth and infrastructure projects, driving overall economic progress.

Overall, these comprehensive efforts across sectors demonstrate Jammu and Kashmir's proactive approach towards economic development, governance reform, and sustainable resource management. By leveraging technology, supporting traditional industries, and improving regulatory frameworks, the UT is poised for continued growth and prosperity in the years ahead.

COOPERATIVES

The Government envision to promote the Cooperative Movement by supporting the formation and democratic functioning of cooperatives and societies, focusing on self-reliance and mutual aid for economic betterment and financial autonomy. Cooperatives aim to meet consumer, farmer, and entrepreneur needs, maintain transparency, and strive for high performance standards. They foster growth through best practices, professionalism, and technology, aiming for better market penetration while prioritizing consumer interests.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the Cooperative Movement has been significant since 1913, contributing to social and economic change. Governed by the J&K Cooperative Societies Act of 1989 and the J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act of 1999, the region supports a robust cooperative sector. As of March 31, 2024, there are 1,632 cooperative societies under the 1989 Act and 2,531 functional cooperatives under the 1999 Act across various districts, with 1,521 in the Kashmir Division and 1,010 in the Jammu Division.

The Cooperative Credit Structure in Jammu and Kashmir is divided into short-term, long-term, and non-farm (urban cooperative banks) sectors. The short-term credit structure includes Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) at the grassroots level, Central Cooperative Banks at the district level, and the Apex Bank at the UT level. The long-term credit structure operates through a network of 51 branches, while urban cooperative banks primarily have individual shareholders. Significant institutions within this structure include the J&K State Cooperative Bank, Jammu Central Cooperative Bank, Anantnag Central Cooperative

Bank, Baramulla Central Cooperative Bank, J&K SCARDB, and various urban cooperative banks.

In the 2023-24 period, the Cooperative Department achieved several milestones. It registered 894 new cooperative societies across various fields like dairy, poultry, agriculture, and education. The department completed elections for 944 out of 963 eligible cooperative societies and conducted audits for 913 out of 934 societies. Additionally, the government released Rs. 255.71 Crores to three District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) for their revival. Infrastructure development included the establishment of two new Cooperative Super Bazars and 15 Mini-Super Bazars at Rs. 1565.49 lakhs, alongside the creation of Smart Class Rooms and Science Labs in 3 cooperative schools with an investment of Rs. 73.01 lakhs.

To facilitate ease of operations, the department launched an online portal for cooperative registration and organized 20,058 awareness camps. Youth-focused initiatives, such as the "Yuva Sahakar" scheme, were adopted to support young entrepreneurs in the cooperative sector. The department also embraced the "Ayushman Sahakar" scheme to bolster health infrastructure and undertook the upgradation of Cooperative Training Institutes in Jammu and Srinagar. A significant step was the computerization of 537 PACS at a cost of Rs. 846 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme, ensuring modernized operations and better service delivery.

The cooperative sector played a crucial role in employment and economic development, with the registration of new cooperatives potentially creating jobs for over 3,000 individuals. Efforts were made to diversify PACS into various business activities, including sand mining and grain storage. The introduction of hassle-free online services aimed at simplifying the registration and operation processes, while training programs for youth sought to reduce unemployment.

Looking ahead, the Cooperative Department's roadmap includes reorganization and diversification of cooperative activities, strengthening of infrastructure, necessary legislative amendments, and digital transformation of offices and institutions. By adopting national schemes like "Sahakar Se Samridhi," the department aims to make cooperatives strong and vibrant, contributing significantly to economic development and employment generation in J&K.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 8



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

ENERGY

Power plays a crucial role in economic development of J&K. With a vision to provide reliable and safe power supply 24x7 at affordable rates, the Government focuses on optimizing power generation and enhancing transmission and distribution infrastructure. This aims not only to meet local demand but also to export excess power to earn revenue. The major focus areas include expanding hydel power plants, promoting rooftop solar panels for household energy generation, encouraging solar energy use in agriculture, and upgrading transmission networks to ensure uninterrupted power supply and export surplus to other states. An increase in demand for power implies growth of the economy leading to modernization, industrialization and improvement in basic amenities culminating into better quality of life of people.

100 per cent electrification of households (saturation) has been achieved under SAUBHAGYA. Per capita electricity purchased/ consumption in J&K has shown an annual increase of 4.10 % during last 7 years.

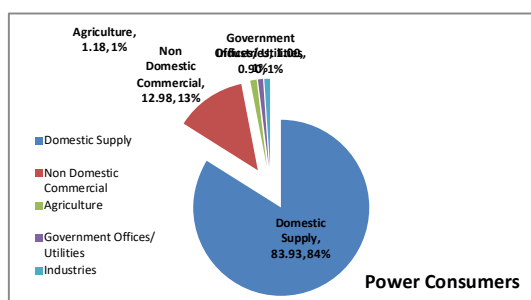
S.No.	Year	Population (Million)	Units Purchased/ Consumed (Million Units)	Per Capita Electricity Purchased/ Consumption (KWhr)	Average Annual growth in the last 7 years (%age)	
					Units Purchased/ Consumed	Per Capita Electricity Purchased/ Consumption
1	2016-17	13.00	15225.69	1171	5.08%	4.10%
2	2017-18	13.10	15729.25	1201		
3	2018-19	13.20	16745.71	1269		
4	2019-20	13.31	16619.73	1249		
5	2020-21	13.41	17721.76	1322		
6	2021-22	13.51	19471.22	1441		
7	2022-23	13.60	20206.57	1486		
8	2023-24	13.70	20644.47	1507		

Source: Power Development Department, J&K

There are 23.45 lakh electric connections/ consumers of different categories in J&K who are being catered electric power supply

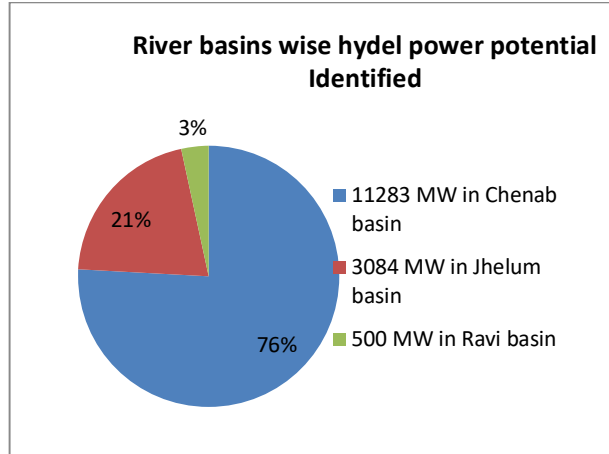
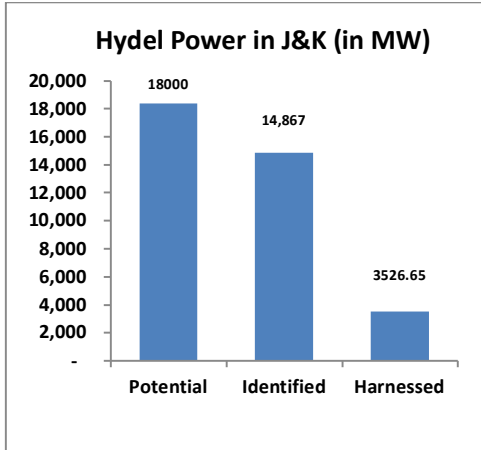
S.No.	Category	March-23	March-24	Increase
1	Domestic Supply	1945773	1968220	22447
2	Non Domestic Commercial	300238	304359	4121
4	Agriculture	26941	27781	840
5	Government Offices/ Utilities	19921	21149	1228
6	Industries	22656	23491	835
	Total	2315529	2345000	29471

Source: Power Development Department, J&K



Infrastructure of power generation, transmission and distribution is required for supplying reliable and quality power to these consumers. J&K is bestowed with significant hydel potential which, when exploited fully, will provide a strong impetus for the growth of its economy. The estimated hydro power potential of the UT of J&K is 18000 MW, of which about 14867 MW has been identified. This comprises 11283 MW in Chenab basin, 3084 MW in Jhelum basin and 500 MW in Ravi basin.

Out of the identified potential, only 3526.65 MW, i.e. 23.72% (of identified potential) has been harnessed so far which consists of 1197.4 MW in State Sector, 2250 MW in Central Sector and 79.2 MW in IPP mode (Independent Power Producers).



Proportionate share of hydro power developed by the said organizations is as under

Table 8.1(iii) Hydro Power Installed Capacity			Share of Hydro Power Installed Capacity	
Organization/ Agency	Number of Projects	Aggregate Installed Capacity (in MW)		
NHPC	06	2250		
JKPDC	13	1197.21		
IPP(10-25 MW)	10	79.25		
Total	29	3526.46		

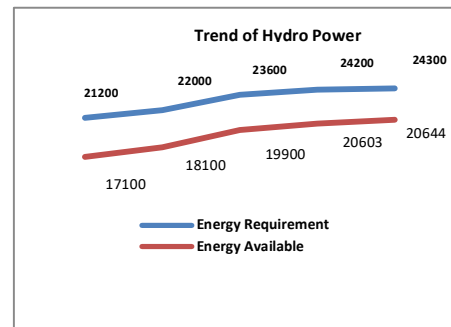
Source: Power Development Department, J&K

Till March 2024, transmission and distribution capacity of 31,743.5 MVA with electric line length of 1,66,376 Ckm has been established by the J&K Power Development Department. Transmission and distribution capacity has increased by more than 31% during the last four years.

The power supply scenario in J&K is evident from the following table:-

Table 8.1(iv) Energy Requirement and Availability						
Parameter	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Energy Requirement	MU	21200	22000	23600	24200	24300
Energy Available	MU	17100	18100	19900	20603	20644.47
Energy Surplus/ Deficit	MU	4100	3900	3700	3597	3655.53
Peak Demand	MW	3140	3210	3330	3500	3550
Peak Availability	MW	2574	2680	2826	3015	3133
Peak Surplus/ Deficit	MW	566	530	504	485	417

Source: Power Development Department, J&K

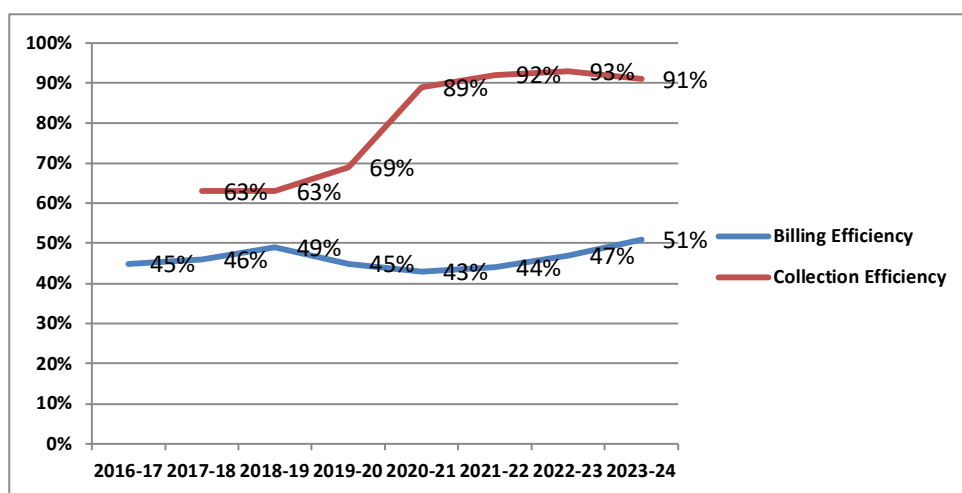


J&K is on a path of becoming self sufficient in power generation as many new projects are under execution. However there remains certain gaps especially during winters due to reduction in flow of water in the snow fed rivers of J&K. The gap in the power availability is being bridged year on year basis and has reduced from 19% in 2019-20 to 14% in 2023-24. Further, to mitigate the present 14% shortfall in power requirement during the

winter months, bilateral arrangements are executed with other states which have surplus power during winters and need power from J&K during summers. Besides, unallocated power is also obtained from the Ministry of Power from the quota of power allocated to NE/ Western States.

Efforts to improve efficiency in power billing and collection have yielded positive results, with billing efficiency improving to 52.25% and revenue collection consistently exceeding 90%. Despite these gains, challenges persist, particularly in reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses that have reduced from 55% in 2016-17 to 48% in 2023-24. 14 lakh smart meters targeted to be installed by March 2025. 7.27 lakh smart meters are targeted to be installed out of which 5.78 lakhs stand installed. Loss reduction infrastructure projects to be completed by March 2025.

Year	Power purchased (MUs)	Power billed (MUs)	AT&C Losses	Amount Billed (Rs in Cr)	Billing Efficiency	Revenue realized (Rs in Crore)	Collection Efficiency
2016-17	15225.69	6879.31	55%	2552.14	45%		
2017-18	15729.25	7236.86	54%	3379.25	46%	2122.40	63%
2018-19	16745.71	8126.14	51%	3501.71	49%	2222.56	63%
2019-20	16619.73	7502.15	55%	3334.66	45%	2298.99	69%
2020-21	17721.76	7703.67	57%	2955.68	43%	2632.32	89%
2021-22	19471.22	8638.30	56%	3349.60	44%	3081.27	92%
2022-23	20206.57	9507.29	53%	3868.29	47%	3616.63	93%
2023-24	20644.47	10785.96	48%	4610.45	52%	4207.61	91%



The consumer landscape in J&K is predominantly residential, comprising 84% of the consumer base, followed by commercial users at 13%. The remainder includes agricultural, industrial, and governmental sectors, each contributing to the diverse energy consumption patterns and infrastructure needs across the region.

Focus Area

A self-sustainable, robust and modernized power sector with sufficient generation, efficient transmission and distribution network providing high quality consumer services and promoting economic growth of J&K.

To ensure affordable, clean and reliable energy to all the citizens of J&K and bringing about efficiency in operations by integration of new technologies and trends, thereby facilitating exceptional service delivery to the consumers.

Roadmap

Hydel Power Generation to be doubled by 2026

UT of J&K is in the process of doubling the power generation capacity by 2026 by heading 4 power projects having power generation capacity of 3014 MWs.

Further, power generation capacity is proposed to be augmented by 3284 MWs through 4 power projects.

Table No. 8.1(vi) Power Generation Capacity Addition		
Present Power Generation	Power Generation Addition up to 2026	Power Generation Addition up to 2030
3633.21 MWs	3014.00 MW	3284.00 MW
	1. 1000 MW PakalDul 2. 850 MW Rattle 3. 540 MW Kwar 4. 624 MW Kiru	1. 1856MW Sawalkote 2. 930 MW Kirthai- II 3. 240 MW Uri (stage-II) 4. 258 MW Dulhasti (stage-II)
3633.21 MWs	6647.21 MWs	9931.21 MWs
Single	Double	Triple

Source: Power Development Department, J&K

JKSPDC, an undertaking of UT of J&K, is working at different stages for execution of 14 projects (including 10 small hydro-electric projects under PMDP-2015), with aggregate installed capacity of 744.1 MW, which includes:

- 08 projects under PMDP with cumulative capacity of 153.1MW for which DPR and TEC cleared.
- Two projects viz. 37.5MW Parnai HEP & 12MW Karnah SHP are under construction.
- Three projects (93MW New Ganderbal, 10.5MW Mohura & 48MW Lower Kalnai HEPs) are at advanced tendering stage.
- One project namely 390MW Kirthai-I is at appraisal with Central Electricity Authority

Revamped Distribution Sector (strengthening) Scheme – a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Power in 2022-23 for J&K.

Government of Jammu and Kashmir made substantial investments of approximately Rs 2000 crore in enhancing its transmission and distribution (T&D) infrastructure to 31,743.5 MVA in 2024. Similarly, the length of T&D lines has been extended to 166,376.05 CKm. This infrastructure development was aimed to bolster the region's power transmission capabilities. This infrastructure supports reliable electricity distribution across various voltage levels, ensuring adequate power supply to meet the growing demands of residents, businesses, and public services.

Moreover, strategic IT interventions and enforcement measures contributed to a significant boost in revenue realization for the power sector, achieving an increase of 16.34% from Rs 3,616 crore in 2022-23 to Rs 4,207 crore in 2023-24. Additionally, the implementation of the 'Amnesty' scheme in October 2022 facilitated the settlement of legacy dues for domestic power consumers, benefiting around 2.51 lakh consumers and recovering Rs 2.51 crore in outstanding amounts through a structured installment plan without late payment surcharges.

Looking ahead to the year 2024-25, several new initiatives have been outlined to further enhance operational efficiency and meet future energy demands. These include reducing power input and Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in areas equipped with Smart Meters and Aerial Bunch Cables (ABCs), constructing new grid substations, expanding transmission lines, and augmenting existing grid infrastructure.

T&D Capacity (In MVA)

Category	Mar-20	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23	March 24
220/132/33 KV level	4090	4250	5045	5365	5685
132/33 Kv level	4903	5153	5731	6345	6724.5
Receiving Stations 33KV/ 11 KV level	6750	7231	8384	8585	9119
11 KV/ .433 DTs & 6.6 KV/ .433 DTs	8491	8910	9401	9987	10215
Total (No.)	24233	25544	28560	30282	31743.5
Percentage Increase		5.41	11.81	6.03	4.83

T&D Line Length (In CKM)

Category	Mar-20	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23	March 2024
220 KV TL	911	1002	1027	1038	1055
132 KV TL	2172	2249	2323	2388	2430
33/66 KV Feeder Line	5053	5184	5354	5517	5869.38
11 & 6.6 KV Feeder Line	37661	39836	40482	44167	44314.37
LT Line	93506	96018	102003	109042	112707.3
Total	139303	144290	151189	162152	166376.05
Percentage Increase		3.58	4.78	7.25	2.60

SOLAR ENERGY

Renewable energy plays a pivotal role in fulfilling the energy demand through Solar energy and small hydro power projects. State Government through JaKEDA has allocated 35 Mini Hydel Projects (MHPs) with a total capacity of 103.05 MW to be developed under the Independent Power Producer (IPP) mode. Notably, several projects have already been commissioned, including the 5 MW SHP Bultikulan, 3.75 MW SHP Khari, and others in districts like Ganderbal, Anantnag, and Ramban.

Furthermore, additional 37 small hydro projects with a cumulative capacity of 107 MW are to be developed under IPP mode. Currently, 4 projects with a total capacity of 15.75 MW have been commissioned, with plans to develop more projects. Additionally, 13 small hydro projects totalling 112.50 MW are earmarked for development in Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) mode under the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP).

In the solar sector, significant strides with a total solar power capacity of 27.85 MW developed so far through various schemes like Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plant and PM-KUSUM. These efforts include initiatives under the Jammu Smart City Mission a Solar power capacity developed by JAKEDA so far is as under:-

S.No.	Scheme	Capacity Targeted	Capacity Developed
1	Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plant Scheme		
a	Rooftop Solar Scheme under Jammu Smart City Mission	12 MW	8.50 MW (300 Beneficiaries)
b	Rooftop Solar Scheme under 20 MW sanctioned by MNRE	20MW	8.351 MW (1622 Beneficiaries)
c	Rooftop Solar Scheme under Jammu Solar Mission	200 MW (50000 HHs)	11 MW (1400 Beneficiaries)
e	Biomass portable cookstore eco-friendly smokeless fuelwood	3500 Beneficiaries	N.A
f	Solar home light system	1400 Beneficiaries	N.A
	Total		27.85 MW
2	PM KUSUM		
a	PM KUSUM B	5000 No.	1425 solar pumps installed
c	PM KUSUM C	Tender finalized allotment under process.	

Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plant Schemes:

Government is actively promoting solar energy adoption through various initiatives:

1. **Grid Tied Rooftop Solar Power Plants:** Rooftop Solar Scheme is being implemented under the Jammu Smart City Mission, aimed at installing Grid Tied

Rooftop Solar Power Plants on government buildings within Jammu city's Municipal limits. With a sanctioned project cost of Rs. 53.12 Crores and a cumulative capacity target of 12 MW, significant progress by installing 8.50 MW across 300 buildings, with completion scheduled by August 2024.

2. **Rooftop Solar Scheme under Jammu Solar City Mission:** Another major endeavor is the Rooftop Solar Scheme sanctioned by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for 20 MW, focusing on residential sectors. This scheme includes substantial Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and additional subsidies proposed by JAKEDA to ensure viability. Currently, the agency has successfully installed 8.351 MW, benefiting 1622 residential consumers.
3. **Socio-Economic Initiatives:** Includes programs like biomass cookstoves and solar home lighting systems under the Tribal Sub-Plan, benefiting rural communities.
4. **PM-KUSUM Scheme:** Focuses on Solarizing Agriculture pumps, with 1428 pumps installed out of 5000 sanctioned, providing substantial financial incentives to farmers.
5. **PM Surya Ghar-Muft Bijli Yojana:** Aims to install rooftop solar systems on 01 crore households nationwide, with significant registrations and inspections already conducted in Jammu and Kashmir.
6. **Future Targets:** Government has ambitious plans to achieve 500 MW of grid-connected solar power, install 15,000 solar pumps, and develop hydro projects to meet renewable energy goals by 2026.

CONNECTIVITY

For building connectivity of UT of J&K with the rest of the country, with adjoining states/UTs and within the State, the UT contemplates to use all the three modes Air , Railways and Road transport. To strengthen the connectivity, UT shall be connected to Baramulla with rail link, airport shall be made modern and National highways and expressways shall be made of National/ International standards.

Presently UT is mainly dependent on road network to cover all corners of the UT, connecting every village with the district headquarters and capital cities. Extensive network of quality roads is essential not only for its economic development, but equally for its social and cultural development.

ROADS

J&K has difficult terrain, challenging geological conditions and uncertain weather conditions for a significant part of the year. In view of these factors, which also limit scope for alternate means of communication, road sector assumes greater significance in the UT.

Public Works (R&B) Department is entrusted to develop a robust and dependable road network to all corners of the UT, connecting every village with the district headquarters and capital cities, which is essential for economic as well as social and cultural development of the UT. Roads are also important and critical for exploiting rich natural wealth, exploring new markets for farm products, development of indigenous industries and to promote tourism.

Department is energized for construction of new roads, maintenance and up-gradation of existing roads, construction of bridges and culverts and connecting villages/ habitations with the network of roads. Major thrust is being given to the schemes providing

connectivity in difficult and inaccessible areas for equitable development of all regions of the UT.

Attention is paid towards the quality of roads for which various checks and balances and monitoring mechanism has been put in place. Efforts are being made for improved service delivery and augmentation of infrastructure with a long-term vision. The Department is making every available endeavour for efficient handling of existing volume of vehicular traffic, ensuring road safety and augmenting its infrastructure with an eye on ever increasing number of new vehicles hitting roads every year along with other requirements of economic and social development.

- Over the years, UT has developed a road network of about 41,141 Kms, out of which 1,735 Kms are National Highways, 696 Kms are State Highways, 1359 Kms are Major District Roads and 37,351 Kms are Other District Roads and Village Roads.
- Out of Total road network of 41141 Kms, 30326.48 Km is Black topped, 6264.41 Kms is Metalled, 4524.42 is Fair-weathered, and others is 25.27 Kms.
- About 8.75 Km ropeways have been constructed in J&K.
- Average distance travelled by a freight vehicle is 250 Km/day.
- Deployment of technology for road engineering and corrective measures is about 15% (for technology-based road quality audits of PMGSY roads only).
- Under PMGSY, 2131 Habitations (99%) have been connected and 17839 Kms of road completed under three phases and remaining 09 habitations are targeted to be connected in near future.
- J&K has been ranked 3rd at the National level during 2020-21 and 2021-22 in terms of road length constructed under PMGSY programme. J&K has made exceptional progress in achieving goals under PMGSY during past two years and is almost nearing saturation.
- For strengthening road infrastructure in rural areas in J&K, the Ministry under PMGSY-III has sanctioned upgradation of 1750 Kms out of which 536 km have been upgraded.
- NABARD has sanctioned 1467 road and bridge projects since 2014-15, which include 194 projects sanctioned during 2023-24 at cost of Rs 1023 Cr under RIDF tranches XX-XXIX.
- 294 major road and bridge projects have been sanctioned by the MoRTH, GoI, under the CRIF scheme since 2000 at an estimated cost of Rs 4315 crore and 173 projects have been completed till date.
- 338 bridges are under construction at an estimated cost of Rs 1,785 crore. Over the past seven years (2017-24), 410 bridges have been completed, with a cumulative cost of Rs 1,180 crore. This initiative not only improves connectivity but also supports socio-economic development by enhancing transport links across the region.
- Cities & Towns Programme and Pothole Free Road Programme are pivotal which is being allocated Rs 500 crore annually for 2023-24 and 2024-25, focusing on urban and major district roads. Meanwhile, the Pothole Free Road Programme targets key routes to eliminate road hazards, with an approved allocation reaching Rs 180 crore for 2023-24. Over recent years, substantial achievements in macadamization have been noted under both programmes, underscoring the government's commitment to improving road quality. Macadamized 1,681 km of road in 2023-24 under Cities and Towns. 896 km of road has been made Pothole free during 2023-24.

FOCUS AREA

To create and maintain a sustainable and inclusive built network of roads within the available resources while ensuring engineering design and quality control.

To execute, maintain and standardize infrastructural requirements of the UT;

To provide connectivity through safe roads, bridges and tunnels for sustainable and inclusive socio-economic growth;

To facilitate implementation of policies, laws and acts for maintaining transparency in governance.

CONSTRUCTION AND UPGRADATION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Upgradation of National Highways was taken up in J&K as part of Prime Ministers Development Package (PMDP) announced in 2015. MoRTH has also announced more projects on National Highways since then. Details of NH projects under execution in J&K are as under:

- Work on 4-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway is in progress and work on 4 sections have been completed whileas work on Udhampur-Ramban section is 99.90% complete and Ramban-Banihal Section is also nearing completion.
- Value addition/ realignment works for about 13.60 Kms in Ramban-Banihal Section and 2.39 Km viaduct/tunnel in Nashri-Ramban section have been sanctioned and work is in progress.
- 4 laning of Jammu-Akhnoor section is in progress and 5 Km flyover (4-lane) from Bhagwatinagar to Muthi has been completed. Other works are targeted to be completed by March 2025.
- Double laning of Akhnoor-Poonch section, Double lanning of Chenani-Sudhmahadev-Goha-Khellani-Kishtwar-Chatroo-Khanabal Road, Jammu Ring Road, Srinagar Ring Road, 4-lanning of Srinagar-Baramulla, 2-lanning of Baramulla-Uri ,6-lane Delhi-Amritsar-Katra (135 km) Expressway falling in the UT of J&K are also under execution.

CONSTRUCTION OF TUNNELS

Government is actively involved in several infrastructure development initiatives, primarily focusing on tunnels, ropeway projects, road safety measures, snow clearance operations, and major departmental reforms. Here are the key highlights:

1. Tunnel Projects:

- Chenani-Nashri tunnel and the Qazigund Banihal tunnel have been completed thereby enhancing connectivity and reducing travel time on NH-44.
- Zojila tunnel and Z-Morh tunnel are under progress.

2. Ropeway Projects:

- Under the Parvatmala initiative, 18 ropeway projects are planned across Jammu and Kashmir to improve connectivity and boost tourism. Projects are at various stages from planning to execution.

3. Road Safety Measures:

- Significant efforts in road safety include conducting road safety audits of 382 bridges, installing crash barriers, parapets, protection walls, and signage to enhance safety on highways.
- Regular audits of bridges are conducted, identifying unsafe structures and undertaking necessary repairs or reconstruction.

4. **Snow Clearance Operations:**

- With annual snowfall being a challenge, extensive mechanized snow clearance operations cover thousands of kilometers of roads across Jammu and Kashmir.
- The department has developed guidelines and SOPs to minimize road damage during snow clearance, utilizing specialized equipment and materials.

5. **Major Departmental Initiatives:**

- Implementation of Online Management, Monitoring & Accounting System for real-time project oversight and efficient resource management.
- Launch of mobile apps like "Tameer Taraqqi" for project supervision and "Hamari Sadak" for citizen grievance redressal.
- Updates to the J&K PWD Manual, 2021, and introduction of a Road Maintenance Policy 2021 to standardize procedures and enhance transparency.
- Introduction of a two-tier quality control mechanism to ensure adherence to technical standards and quality in construction projects.
- Issuance of updated manuals for macadamization, bridge construction, and building construction to align with contemporary engineering practices.
- Development of a comprehensive J&K Road Gazette 2022 for systematic documentation and management of road infrastructure.

Railway Connectivity has been extended upto Kashmir this year and Existing train services from Baramulla to Banihal have been extended up to Sangaldan through which Villages and towns in vicinity of Sangaldan, Sumber, Khari etc connected. Also, Baramulla-Srinagar-Banihal- Sangaldan section has been electrified. Rail connection of the valley to the rest of the country is expected any time.

Air traffic has doubled during last few years (2 million to 4.4 million per year at Srinagar Airport). For expansion of Jammu Airport, 908 Kanals land transferred and Night operation are in place till 8 PM and likely to be expanded. International flights during Hajj are being operated and Night operation till 10 PM is also in place at Srinagar Airport.

The Government is focussing on comprehensive connectivity through Road, Rail and Air by modernizing infrastructure, improving connectivity, enhancing road safety, and implementing robust management systems to ensure efficient project delivery and public service.

DRINKING WATER & IRRIGATION

Government is committed to provide potable drinking water to every household besides conservation of water resource. Providing water facilities is essential for improved quality of life besides improves hygiene and livelihood conditions of the public. Strenuous efforts for covering every household with functional tap connection are being made by taking-up new water supply schemes, maintenance and upgradation/augmentation of existing water supply schemes.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, J&K has planned 3256 Schemes at an approximate estimated cost of Rs 13000 crore. Out of 18.69 lakh Rural Households, 15.08 lakh (80.64%) Rural Households have been provided functional households tap connection against the National level of 77.53% as on date. The UT has saturated/provided 100% households tap connections in two districts (Srinagar & Ganderbal), 12 Blocks, 438 Panchayats and 1009 Villages.

During 2023-24, 2098 works have been completed providing 3.47 lakh Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) benefitting 19.45 lakh people. 2.51 lakh water quality tests were undertaken to ensure safe drinking water.

In the Irrigation & Flood Control sector, 199 projects were completed during 2023-24 which resulted in the stabilization of irrigation potential covering 0.14 lakh hectares of land. Furthermore, 7500 hectares of land have been protected from flood threats, enhancing resilience in vulnerable areas.

Under NABARD, 177 projects at an estimated cost of Rs 782.75 crore have been sanctioned since 2018-19, focusing on water supply, irrigation, and flood protection. Of these, 65 projects have already been completed, with an additional 112 projects targeted during the current year, contributing significantly to sustainable water management and socio-economic development across the region.

396 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes have been sanctioned under PMKSY (HKKP) at an estimated cost of ₹ 1184.41 crore, out of which 199 schemes stands completed by ending 03/2024 thereby creating/stabilizing irrigation potential of 84,720Ha.

Out of the remaining schemes, 75 schemes under AIBP-PMKSY targeted for completion during 2024-25, which will create/ stabilize 12817 ha Irrigation potential.

19 schemes (FMBAP old) at an estimated cost of ₹ 215.87 have been sanctioned under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme crore, out of which 03 schemes stands completed by ending 03/2024. 16 schemes are likely to be completed during 2024-25.

Physical Achievement

S.No	Particulars	Unit	Target 2023-24	Achievements during 2023-24
1	2	3	4	5
A. PHE Sector, Jammu/Kashmir				
1	Schemes/works to be completed	Nos.	4804	1295
2	Population to be benefitted	Nos.	4328285	1945580
3	House Hold Connections to be given	Nos.	772908	347425
B. RTIC/I&FC Sector, Jammu/Kashmir				
1	Schemes/works to be completed	Nos.	587	241
2	Potential to be created/stabilized	Hectare	30248	17777
3	Area to be protected	Hectare	10581	4967

MAJOR INITIATIVES:

Several major initiatives aimed at enhancing water management and infrastructure development across the region are:

1. Work on Shahpur Kandi Dam Project was restarted only after a fresh agreement was signed on 08.09.2018 between Governments of J&K and Punjab, at an estimated cost of ₹ 2715.70 crore. The Project is being executed by Govt. of Punjab and on completion would provide assured irrigation to 53927 Ha of land and 20% of the total electricity generated per annum on low cost to Jammu & Kashmir after its completion. Work on the project is in progress from Punjab side and work for construction of balance portion of Ravi Canal has also been started on J&K side. The Project is targeted to be completed by August, 2024.
2. Tawi Barrage project aims to create an artificial lake, enhancing tourism potential in Jammu. With an estimated cost of Rs. 64.80 crore, it includes SCADA-operated segments for automatic operation and integrates with an early flood warning system, expected to be completed very soon.

3. Reconstruction of Balole Syphon at RD 34400 Mtr of Main Ranbir Canal near Village-Dharap for an amount of Rs 952.69 lakhs . Water released through newly constructed Balole Syphon of Main Ranbir Canal beyond RD 34400m, without any interruption in the irrigation supplies and to provide assured irrigation facilities to the farmers of R.S.Pura, Suchetgarh, Bishnah and surrounding areas.
4. 95% of the work on Protection Bund for AIIMS Vijaypur has been completed. The project aims to safeguard AIIMS Vijaypur's boundary along the River Devak, District Samba, with an investment of Rs. 27.91 crore.
5. under NABARD Loan Assistance various projects have been approved during current financial year which include Modernization of New Partap canal Akhnoor Jammu (Rs 75.00 crore), construction of Protection Works on critical spots downstream of Akhnoor Steel Bridge at Hamirpur on banks of river Chenab (Rs 55.55 crore), Training of river Tawi from Manwal to exit of Indo-Pakistan border at spots(Rs 51.38 crore), improvement/up-gradation of Lar Irrigation Canal, Ganderbal (Rs 25.00 crore), Revamping/modernization of Marval Lift Irrigation Scheme, Pampore-Pulwama (Rs 47.36 crore) & Flood Protection works on Ningli Nallaha, Baramulla (Rs 22.37 crore).

In addition to infrastructure development, the department has implemented several online services and water quality monitoring initiatives to enhance consumer convenience and ensure water safety:

- **Online Services:** Facilities include obtaining water connections for domestic and commercial use, obtaining NoC for water extraction, and online billing systems operational in Srinagar and Jammu Urban areas.
- **Water Quality Monitoring:** With 98 laboratories in place (including 2 UT-level and 20 district-level laboratories accredited by NABL), the department conducted over 2.51 lakh water tests during 2023-24. Additionally, more than 33,000 women were trained in using Field Testing Kits (FTKs) to ensure water quality standards are maintained.

These initiatives underscore the department's commitment to improving water infrastructure, ensuring water quality, and fostering sustainable development across Jammu & Kashmir.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Government of Jammu and Kashmir is driving significant urban transformation amidst ongoing socio-political changes. It aims to enhance urban infrastructure and housing through sustainable development practices, modern urban planning, and inclusive growth strategies. Key initiatives include implementing advanced urban projects, promoting affordable housing schemes, and integrating smart city technologies to create resilient urban centers that cater to diverse resident needs.

Since its inception in 1970, the department has focused on framing policies, preparing plans, and executing schemes for economically viable, socially equitable, and environmentally sustainable urbanization. It empowers Urban Local Self-Governments (ULBs) to deliver efficient municipal services and facilitates private sector participation in urban development. The department also prioritizes poverty alleviation programs for urban poor and develops housing policies to address deficits with affordable options.

Strategically, the department is implementing the 74th Amendment Act to empower ULBs, supporting infrastructure development through annual budget allocations, and enhancing

service delivery with online urban services. It regulates the real estate sector, promotes sustainable transport with e-vehicles and comprehensive mobility plans, and manages waste effectively. Additionally, it focuses on water supply, green space development, and initiatives to support urban youth and street vendors through skill training and financial inclusion schemes.

These efforts underline the department's commitment to fostering sustainable urban growth, improving public amenities, and ensuring inclusive development across Jammu and Kashmir.

Under the ambit of various programmes being implemented, J&K has achieved significant milestones in urban governance and infrastructure development. Key initiatives include empowering Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for efficient project management, capacity building through training programs, and engaging a State Program Management Unit for policy formulation. The 'My Town My Pride 2.0' initiative saw extensive public participation, offering essential services and benefits to over 94,000 beneficiaries across the UT.

To address the rapid urbanization and promote planned infrastructure development in and around major Cities/ Towns of UT J&K, land has been identified for establishment of Mass housing Colony/New townships at Kot-Bhalwal, Jammu, Chattarhama, and Gund Aksha Srinagar. The Satellite Township at Rakh Gund aksha colony and Shahjar Heights at Bemina have been allotted which will address the shortage of Mass Housing in Srinagar City and nearly 30 thousand people will be accommodated in these two projects. Besides, 968 DUs/flats at Bhalwal & lower Roopnagar Jammu are being constructed under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Component.

Under Atal Mission Rejuvenation for Urban Transformation (AMRUT-I), 82 projects completed including sewer lines, parking spaces, pedestrian walkways, storm water drains, and green spaces. Improved water supply to areas benefiting 3 lakh people.

Under AMRUT 2.0, 153 projects worth Rs. 1665.10 Crore approved for universal water supply, sewerage management, and rejuvenation of water bodies, include coverage for 224,490 new households and augmentation of 401,607 water tap connections.

The UT of J&K has achieved 100% saturation in the implementation of the PMAY (U) Mission. 47060 beneficiaries have been identified & approved under BLC component, out of which 44456 dwelling units have been grounded. 21569 houses have been completed.

336 reconstructed/ retrofitted houses/ flats under Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) at Sunjwan, Jammu for providing affordable rental housing avenues for urban migrants/ poor by 'aggregation of their demand at a given site' have been allotted.

Smart Cities are also envisages e-mobility to reduce the carbon footprint and last mile connectivity for the citizen of Jammu and Srinagar cities and the projects like Public Bicycle Sharing providing peddle and e-Cycle, e-3 Wheelers (eAutos & Rickshaws) are being promoted. Under Smart City Mission, Out of 265 projects, 213 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 4635.61 Cr. completed with a focus on projects like development of green spaces, installation of LED Street Lights, Construction of health centres, auditorium, power sub-stations, Girls hostel, walkways/footpaths, cycle tracks, parking spaces, installation of vending machines, providing facilities like smart classrooms, anganwadi centres wi-fi facilities. Besides, 50 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2580.37 crore are under execution.

Significant strides have been made in enhancing public transport sustainability and urban cleanliness, 200 Electric Buses (e-Buses) in Jammu and Srinagar (100 each) have been

introduced aimed at improving operational efficiency and user experience. Jammu Smart City awarded India Smart Cities Award for promoting environmentally friendly public transport options like Public Bicycle Sharing and e-3 Wheelers.

To support the Digital India Campaign of GoI, several e-governance initiatives and Digital Door number are in execution under the aegis of Jammu/ Srinagar smart City Projects. Integrated Command and Control Centre - ICCC and Intelligent Traffic Management System - ITMS project were also established to provide several civic services to the citizens and to make cities safer.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission/Solid Waste Management, 100% Door to Door collection of Municipal Solid Waste in all the 78 ULBs of UT has been achieved, 51232 Individual Household Latrines and 2685 seats of Community/Public Toilets have been constructed, All 78 ULBs declared/certified as ODF and 16 ULBs have been certified as ODF+, 24% of total Municipal Solid Waste generated is being processed and 95.50% of Municipal Solid Waste is being segregated at source. Bio-remediation of 1,20,000 MT legacy waste at Bhagwati Nagar completed. 350 TPD capacity is being set-up at Kot Bhalwal for which 250 kanals of land has been acquired. Besides an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) facility is being set-up at Bandurakh on PPP mode with a capacity of 125 TPD. For Municipal Solid Waste processing in Srinagar city, land measuring 902 Kanals at Achan has been acquired for setting up of Waste processing plants. The site shall include W2E Plant having the capability to deal 500 + 125 MTPD of waste and energy generation capacity of 5 MW and Bio-mining/Bio-remediation of legacy waste dumped at the earmarked landfill (Cell No. 4).

Under PMSVANidhi, 25607 street vendors have been provided financial assistance of Rs. 40.46 Cr. with interest subvention of Rs. 1.12 Crore for earning a dignified livelihood. 23467 letters of recommendations (LORs) have been issued under the scheme. 9839 Street vendors and their 17369 family members have been profiled to avail various benefits under seven individual beneficiary oriented schemes.

1984 Urban youths have been covered under Self Employment Programme. Besides, 706 Self Help Groups were formed during the Financial Year 2023-2024.

The Pollution Abatement of River Devika and Tawi at Udhampur town is being completed by the end of November 2024 at an estimated cost of Rs. 186.74 crore under National River Conservation Plan. Pollution abatement of River Jehlum at Chuntkul and Gowkadal has been approved under National River Conservation Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. Rs.63.81 Cr. Ministry has accorded Administrative Approval for one more Project "Pollution abatement of River Banganga at katra in Jammu" at a cost of Rs.88.99 Cr.

For maintenance and beautification of Dal lake various Development initiatives are under progress which includes Houseboat sanitation, Waste and Sewerage management (STP), weed Grab dredgers, dumpers, aerators, biomethanisation of weed, lake side beautification, Monitoring of Lake Quality Parameters, Installation of CCTV cameras, Desilting and Dredging, Development of Dole Demb and Beautification and Rejuvenation of Brari Numbal Lagoon. 1/3rd of the Dal lake rejuvenated and 6.5 sq. kms cleared of Lilies during last 2 years. Dal lake beautified. 4.35 sq km of wular lake has been restored.

Under Mubarak Mandi Jammu Heritage Society (MMJHS), restoration work of various heritage buildings in the complex has been taken to beautify and protect the ancient monuments for tourist attraction

28,200 urban youths have been provided financial assistance/skill development training in various trades through Skill Training Providers for making them employable in different sectors.

SERVICE STRENGTHENING



CHAPTER 9



SERVICE STRENGTHENING

TOURISM

Jammu & Kashmir is an important tourist destination and has been a place of attraction for tourists since centuries. The lush green forests, sweet springs, perennial rivers, picturesque alpine scenery and pleasant climate of Kashmir valley, has remained an internationally acclaimed tourist destination, whereas Jammu region- the land of temples is attracting a large number of pilgrim tourists and the important destination has been Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine. The diversity of its habitats is equalled by the remarkable variety of flora and fauna. Its unique tourism places like Dal Lake, Pancheri, Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sanasar, Mansar, Doodhpathri, Yousmarg, Achabal, Bagh-e-Bahu, Mantalai, etc. has attained international recognition and these natural assets make J&K a paradise on the earth. The climate favours all seasons, therefore well known as "A destination for all seasons" which has placed UT of J&K in the limelight at the national level as well as at the international level.

Tourism sector is the main driver of the economy of UT of Jammu & Kashmir. This sector has given jobs to a large number of people and generated economic activities especially in the tertiary sectors. Its impact is visible in services and industry sectors such as transport, hospitality, horticulture and small-scale industry. The more the arrival, the more economic activities get generated and make impact on the related sectors accordingly. Tourist expenditure generates multiple effects on the sectors like agriculture, horticulture, poultry and handicrafts. The positive economic effects of tourism can be understood through generation of national income, generation of foreign exchange, raising of tax revenue, expansion of employment opportunities and transformation of regional economy.

Government of J&K has constructed/developed various tourism related infrastructures at different tourist spots / destinations to boost tourism sector and to provide better facilities to intending tourists/ visitors. The infrastructure created will increase the tourist inflow and has potential to increase per visitor spending and length of stay in the UT. The developments of destinations have prompted significant tourist inflow in J&K. Continuous efforts are being made through print & electronic media to promote J&K as an ideal tourist destination.

J&K Tourism Policy has been formulated in the year 2020 which is a holistic framework for sustainable and responsible growth of tourism sector and aims at improving the conditions for tourism development, supporting tourism industries, strengthening tourism-support functions and developing tourism sub-sectors. The policy has been prepared with the objective of positioning tourism as a major engine of economic growth and to harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in an environmentally sustainable manner.

The Policy aims to generate employment for approximately 50 thousand people per year. Moreover, as per tourism policy 2020 there is an expectation to attract average investment target of Rs. 2000 Crore per year for next 5 years. The Department lays sharp focus to develop / explore potential for emerging markets through targeted marketing strategies and ensure simplification of procedure for registration and renewal of tourist units by adopting single window clearance mechanism for ease of doing business. In addition to this, a strong and sustainable private sector participation is encouraged in creation of Tourism Infrastructure especially through Public-Private Partnership (PPP mode).

Tourist Footfall

The J&K Tourism Department's extensive promotional campaigns, both within and beyond the Union Territory, have produced impressive results. Participation in various national and international events and active digital and social media promotion has significantly increased tourist visits. Notably, the number of foreign tourists has risen by 300%. The 3rd Tourism Working Meeting of the G20, held in Srinagar from May 22nd to 24th 2023, brought J&K into the global spotlight, marking a crucial moment for its tourism sector. Landmark events such as the first-ever Sunburn Musical Festival in Jammu and the inaugural F4 car show in Srinagar further highlight the region's growing appeal and vibrant cultural landscape.

Year	Jammu			Kashmir			Tourists visited
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
2021	1,06,50,721	36	1,06,50,757	6,64,163	1,614	6,65,777	1,13,16,534
2022	1,62,10,837	38	1,62,10,875	26,53,495	19,947	26,73,442	1,88,84,317
2023	1,80,06,517 *	17649	1,80,24,176	31,18,157 *	37,678	31,55,835	2,11,80,011
* Amaranth yatries who visited Kashmir during 2023.						4,45,338	

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

All time high tourist visits (2.11 cr) were recorded during 2023. Foreign tourist increased by 3.0 times. During 2023, Sh. Amarnath Ji (4.45 lakhs) and Shri Mata Vaishno Devi (97.29 lakhs) recorded all time high Yatries during last decade.

The major milestones undertaken in the Tourism Sector during 2023-24 are 3rd Tourism working group meeting of G20 was organized in Srinagar in May 2023, Mega J&K theme park being developed in the heart of Srinagar city under PPP, Ropeway at "Jammu" & "Patnitop" completed and operationalized, Gulmarg Gondola used by more than 10 lakh people during 2023 and ₹100 crore revenue realized, Jambu Zoo opened to the general public from May 29, 2023, 102 films/web series etc shot in J&K in 2023 under J&K Film Policy, Basoli tourist destination is being developed as a major adventure tourism destination under Swadesh Darshan 2.0, Vista Dome Service on the Baramulla-Banihal stretch started in collaboration with Indian Railways, Eco Mobility Carts introduced in Sonamarg to allow tourists to visit Thajiwas Glacier in an environmentally friendly manner, Rs. 25.07 crore vertical lift project from Peerkho to Mubarak Mandi Complex is being installed to enhance the appeal of the Mubarak Mandi Heritage complex, Drag lifts installed at Sonamarg & Gulmarg to promote skiing and other winter sports, with Sonamarg operational and Gulmarg ready for inauguration. Homestays are being encouraged and tented accommodations are being developed to add the person capacity. 1942 units have been registered with a total bed capacity of 14180 under Homestay.

J&K is developing 75 new tourist destinations, 75 heritage/cultural sites, 75 Sufism/religious sites & 75 adventure treks/sites attracting potential for all the four seasons in the areas of nature, adventure, pilgrimage, heritage, sports etc. More areas of tourism like amusement, water parks, adventure (water sports, Rafting, Rock climbing, Snow parks) etc. and entertainment are being explored to attract more tourists.

FOCUS AREA

Tourism Department endeavours to make tourism in UT of J&K an enriching experience for the tourists, increase livelihood opportunities of the people of J&K and also to position itself as a leading global destination by the year 2025 by making it a destination that is natural in its environs, global in standards, modern in outlook, traditional in hospitality, mystical in sensibilities and entertaining in experience. Among other things, the Department aims at achieving the following main objectives;

Enhancing J&K's brand image by using sustained and effective marketing with special focus on information technology intervention and to standardize the establishment of tourism products and services by way of establishment and installation of eco-friendly infrastructure. Developing potential emerging markets through targeted marketing strategies and to enhance economic prosperity of Jammu and Kashmir.

Simplification of procedure of registration and renewal of tourist units through Single Window Clearance mechanism for Ease of Doing Business besides encouraging a strong and sustainable private sector participation in creation of tourism infrastructure especially Public Private Partnership (PPP).

To harness the opportunities available in the sectors like Adventure Tourism, Caravan Tourism, Helicopter Tourism, Eco Tourism, Pilgrimage Tourism, Rural Tourism, Wellness Tourism, Agro Tourism, MICE Tourism, Heritage Tourism and Golf Tourism.

Promote effective inter-Departmental cooperation to streamline processes and increase sector performance in areas like Horticulture Agriculture, Apiculture, Sericulture, Handicrafts etc.

Promote sustainable tourism and encourage conservation and preservation of unique nature and cultural heritage of J&K and to upgrade highways and wayside amenities and facilities leading to tourist destinations including development and promotion of off-beat destinations.

The roadmap drawn to achieve the objectives/vision in tourism sector includes- Development of Tourism infrastructure- Development of Lakes and Wetlands- New Tourist Circuits and Seasonal Tourism- Development/promotion of off-beat destinations- Improved accessibility to the destinations and Marketing/ promotional tools- Human Resources Development and Capacity Enhancement- Sustainable Tourism and Carrying Capacity- Public Private Partnership for development of tourism infrastructure and Safety and Security Management etc. 551 works have been completed by the Tourism Department during 2023-24.

The Department of Tourism has successfully completed several major infrastructure development projects in the Union Territory (UT (MOT), Government of India (GOI).

Wellness Centre at Mantalai at the cost of Rs. 80.00 crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme 1.0, offers a range of facilities, including huts, a spa, a yoga centre, a meditation centre, and a helipad. It significantly boosts the appeal for tourists and encourages longer stays.

Development of Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar, under PRASAD Scheme: Completed for Rs. 40.46 crore, this project has enhanced facilities for the growing number of pilgrims and generated employment opportunities for the local community.

WAY AHEAD

The department aims to achieve the desired results by focusing on various aspects such as high-class tented accommodation, five-star hotels, skiing products, adventure activities, eco-tourism parks, golf tourism, wellness tourism, and the development of international institutes with private sector participation. Furthermore, promoting leisure sports and establishing health and wellness centres at various tourist spots are also on the agenda. Infrastructure facilities are being developed to bring new destinations and areas onto the Union Territory's tourism map. Moreover, under the PRASAD scheme, the development of Utterbehni and Purmandal religious sites is prioritised to promote spiritual tourism. Other notable developments include the upcoming Jammu water park, a vertical lift from Peerkho

to Mubarak Mandi Complex, and the prioritisation of 20 off-beat tourist destinations for development under the State Capex Budget during current year. In addition, the Tourism Department aims to ensure the optimum utilisation of assets and provide employment to unemployed youths by outsourcing the newly created assets for operations and maintenance to private players. New trekking routes and pilgrim/sufi circuits are also being identified and promoted to connect famous shrines with lesser-known pilgrimage places. These measures collectively aim to enhance the appeal of Jammu and Kashmir as a burgeoning tourist destination.

TRANSPORT

The Transport Department is charged with the responsibility of looking after the functioning of J&K Motor Vehicle Department, J&K Motor Garages and J&K Road Transport Corporation. The Department of Transport has a clear mandate of providing quality services in the area of transport to the citizens of all the geographical locations at a reasonable and affordable cost and for this the department has adopted policies / programmes which commensurate with the needs in various sectors of the economy.

The department is making all effort to improve the road safety and ensure that only trained drivers and mechanically fit vehicles ply on the roads thus minimizing any chance of road accidents and pollution. The Department is also keeping an eye on the increasing fare at which the private transporters tend to run commercial vehicles and for this State Transport Authority is saddled with the responsibility of fare fixation periodically in consultation with public representatives and private vehicle owners and thereby exercise control on otherwise demands for exorbitant increase in the bus fares.

Public and private transport has increased manifolds over the years. As against 13,65,552 vehicles (both public and private) registered in 2016, the number of vehicles has enhanced to 25,67,000 ending March, 2024.

Cumulative vehicles (Public & Private) in the UT of J&K

Total vehicles (in Lakh No.)	Mar-16	Mar-17	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-20	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23	Mar-24
	13.66	14.88	16.57	18.36	19.85	21.02	22.44	24.02	25.67

Fleet includes Leh & Ladakh Source: Transport Department, J&K

The Motor Vehicles Department realized revenue of Rs. 925.12 Crores against a target of Rs. 915.00 Crores during the financial year 2023-24.

During the financial year 2023-24, department have registered 1.65 lakh vehicles, 11196 fresh route permits and 40595 route permits have also been renewed, 99191 fresh Driving licenses, whereas 65501 licenses have been renewed, 14963 fresh Fitness Certificates to different Commercial vehicles and 93292 Fitness Certificate have been renewed.

Year	Revised targets (in crores)	Achievements (in crores)
2020-21	300.00	501.15
2021-22	625.00	629.65
2022-23	800.00	762.63
2023-24	915.00	925.00

Source: Transport Department, J&K

Year	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Total
2020-21	9196	112448	121644
2021-22	19491	117686	137177
2022-23	22867	134928	157795
2023-24	36282	128996	165278

Source: Transport Department, J&K

Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
2020-21	3697	36364	40061
2021-22	4681	39311	43992
2022-23	5407	46496	51903
2023-24	11196	40595	51791

Source: Transport Department, J&K

Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
2020-21	86947	77496	164443
2021-22	86303	102301	188604
2022-23	97725	103214	200939
2023-24	99191	65501	164692

Source: Transport Department, J&K

Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
2020-21	7694	35695	43389
2021-22	11179	68347	79526
2022-23	10687	59610	70297
2023-24	14963	93292	108255

Source: Transport Department, J&K

Learner's Licenses, Driving Licenses, Registration of Vehicles, Fitness of Vehicles, Renewal of D/Licenses have been brought under the ambit of Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011.

All the services being provided by the Department are available online through VAHAN & SARATHI software. The left over services are also in pipeline to be available online.

Institute of Drivers Training and Research (IDTR) at Jammu is under execution to impart high quality training to the drivers and to conduct driving skill test and is likely to be completed during the financial year 2023-24. Land for IDTR in Kashmir has been identified.

Inspection and Certification Centre (ICC) in Jammu has been approved and stands constructed and Machinery/equipments for the project is being procured through MORTH, GoI. Land for ICC in Kashmir is being identified. 08 numbers of Licenses have been issued under Motor Vehicle Aggregator Policy for operating Cab service in UT of J&K on the pattern of OLA and UBER.

The focus of the Government under Transport sector is to provide adequate, efficient, economic and co-ordinated transport services to the travelling public /commuters both within the State and on Inter-State routes, so that exploitation of the public by private transporters is avoided. Besides, making Transport system advantageous and convenient to the public, Tourism Trade, Industry and various other agencies. Further, providing integrated Transport system for carriage of essentials and public distribution system.

S.No	Particulars	Targets 2023-24	Targets Achieved (as on March 2024)	Unit in Nos.
1	Fresh License issued	100000	99191	
2	License Renewed	120000	65501	
3	Registration of vehicles	160000	165278	
4	Fresh/renewal Route Permits	55500	51791	
5	Fitness of vehicles fresh/ renewal	75000	108255	
6	Meters installed in Auto Rikshas	1500	1600	

SOURCE: Transport Department, J&K

WAY AHEAD

- Expansion of Transport Subsidy Scheme to other segments of passenger vehicles
- Integrated Road Accident Database (IRAD).
- Establishment of IDTR/RDTC/DTC across UT of J&K as per guidelines of MoRTH, GoI.
- Establishment of ICC across the UT of J&K for certification of fitness of vehicles.
- Developing Infrastructure of RTO/ARTO offices on modern lines.
- Development of Transport Sector to cater to the specific requirements of Tourism & Horticulture.
- J&K Govt is exploring possibilities for up gradation of transportation on modern pattern through PPP mode/implementation of ITMS and is contemplating to establish retail fuel outlets as a part of commercial utilization for non-operational revenue generation and has received offer from M/S Indian Oil Corporation Ltd in this regard.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Banks being the major financial institutions are licensed to accept deposits and issue loans. Banks also provide related services such as Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), certificates of deposit (CDs), currency exchange, and safe deposit boxes. There are several types of banks including retail banks, commercial or corporate banks, and investment banks. Banks are regulated by the national government or central bank. A well-structured and efficient network of financial institutions helps to boost the economic growth. These financial institutions provide credit to all sections of the society and for infrastructure projects at reasonable rates. After liberalization the international financial institutions transformed the conservative financial sector into dynamic ones.

The financial market encompasses a number of financial entities like banking institutions, Joint stock companies, insurance companies, mutual funds, venture capital funds, pension funds etc. that perform a significant role in providing finances. These institutions supplement the role of banking sector in meeting the increasing financial needs of the corporate sector and delivering credit to the unorganized sector. But the financial sector of J&K is dominated by banks. Banks are meeting the financial requirements particularly of the un-organized sector and the self-employed in the micro and small business sectors. Infrastructure development which is regarded as a crucial source of economic competitiveness has heavy dependence on bank financing. Many ambitious flagship infrastructure development projects for achieving the long-cherished objectives of equitable and inclusive growth are routed through banks.

To meet the objective of financial inclusion, banks are deepening and broadening their network apart from diversifying domain of their activities and jurisdiction. The institutional structure of banking in J&K consists of several institutions, namely, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Co-operative Banks and Payment Banks. The aim of these credit agencies is to provide financial services including dispensing adequate credit for generating employment and consumption purpose. State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBC) are formed in all the States / UTs in the country for inter-institutional coordination and joint implementation of programmes and policies by all the banks and financial institutions operating in the State. Responsibility for convening State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) meetings has been assigned by Reserve Bank of India to various commercial banks in conformity with the Lead Bank Scheme. The J&K Bank has been assigned the responsibility of convenor of SLBC in the UT. SLBC meetings, held quarterly, provide for interaction amongst the various banks operating in the UT on the one hand and between the banks and the State Government authorities / implementing agencies and concerned regulators like RBI, NABARD, etc on the other. The forum takes review of the performance of the banks/ developmental agencies under the Annual Credit Plan and also sorts out issues and facilitates removal of difficulties being faced in the implementation of various employments generating/ poverty alleviation schemes of the Government.

J&K Bank is Lead Bank for 12 Districts (All 10 districts of Kashmir division viz. Srinagar, Ganderbal, Budgam, Baramulla, Bandipora, Kupwara, Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian and 2 districts of Jammu Division viz. Rajouri and Poonch). Similarly State Bank of India is Lead Bank of 8 districts of Jammu division viz. Jammu, Samba, Udhampur, Reasi, Kathua, Doda, Ramban & Kishtwar.

BANKING NETWORK IN UT OF J&K

As on 31.03.2024, 37 banks/financial institutions are operating in UT of J&K through a network of 2158 brick and mortar branches, 4010 Banking Correspondents and 2682 ATMs. Out of total 8850 banking touch points the share of PSBs, PVT Banks, RRBs, Central/ State Cooperative banks and Other Financial Institutions is 23.91%, 47.85%, 6.67% , 3.16% and 18.41% respectively.

Table 9.3 (i) Banking Touch Points (Branches/BCs/ATMs/IPPB) of various categories of Banks operating in J&K										
Bank Group	No. of Banking Touch points					Type of Banking Touch Point(March-2024)				
	March-2022	March-2023	March-2024	%age	Growth % age share (CFY)	Banks	Branches	Banking Correspondents	ATMs	Total outlets
A(i) Public Sector Banks	1805	2093	2116	23.91%	1.10%	12	452	705	959	2116
A(ii) Private Sector Banks	3680	4020	4235	47.85%	5.35%	11	1108	1422	1705	4235
A(iii) Regional Rural Banks	570	559	590	6.67%	5.55%	2	323	267	0	590
A: Total Scheduled Commercial Banks	6055	6672	6941	78.43%	4.03%	25	1883	2394	2664	6941
B: Central/ State Co-Operative Banks	274	281	280	3.16%	-0.36%	10	262	0	18	280
C: Other Financial Institutions (JKLFC/IPPB)	1082	1189	1629	18.41%	37.01%	2	13	1616	0	1629
Total (A+B+C)	7411	8142	8850		8.70%	37	2158	4010	2682	8850

Banking Network in J&K- Position as On 31.03.2024

There has been substantial improvement in the banking services with the increase in the banking touch points over the years. On an average, 1 bank branch is available per 5684 people as on March-2024 and the coverage of area per bank branch as of March, 2024 is 19.57 Sq. KM. The tier-wise classification of bank branches is depicted in the table below:

Table 9.3 (ii) Tier-wise Classification of Bank Branches						
S.No.	BANK TYPE	NO OF BRANCHES AS ON 31.03.2024				TOTAL
		METRO	URBAN	SEMI URBAN	RURAL	
1	Public Sector Banks	55	131	132	134	452
2	Private Sector Banks	141	138	237	592	1108
3	Regional Rural Banks	0	19	40	264	323
4	Central/State Cooperative Bank	3	57	45	157	262
5	Other Financial Institutions	0	6	0	0	6
6	Payment Banks	1	1	5	0	7
TOTAL		200	352	459	1147	2158

BANKING BUSINESS

As on ending, March, 2024, an amount of Rs. 1,81,240 cr. is the total deposits against which total advances made is Rs.1,16,699 cr., thus Credit-Deposit Ratio is of the order of 64.39%. The UT and district-wise Credit-Deposit Ratio alongwith other information is available in the following table:

Table 9.3(iii) DEVELOPMENT IN BANKING SECTOR						
Year	Bank Branches	Average (Coverage Per Branch)		Deposits	Advances	Credit-Deposit Ratio
		Per Branch Coverage (Sq. KM)	Per Branch Coverage (Population)			
		(Amount in Crore)				
Mar, 2022	2025	20.86	6058	1,57,744	89,972	57.04%
Mar, 2023	2108	20.04	5819	1,67,984	1,03,515	61.62%
Mar, 2024	2158	19.57	5684	1,81,240	1,16,699	64.39%

Table 9.3(iv) DISTRICT-WISE CD RATIO							
S. No	DISTRICT	31.03.2023	31.03.2024	S. No	DISTRICT	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
1	SRINAGAR	69.84%	71.23%	11	POONCH	51.91%	53.93%
2	GANDEBAL	90.34%	93.87%	12	RAJOURI	52.73%	56.83%
3	BARAMULLA	100.90%	103.56%	13	SAMBA	59.76%	59.25%
4	BANDIPORA	92.15%	96.05%	14	KATHUA	50.11%	53.23%
5	ANANTNAG	76.28%	78.29%	15	DODA	72.42%	77.18%
6	KULGAM	85.27%	87.48%	16	RAMBAN	79.28%	69.21%
7	PULWAMA	102.47%	108.44%	17	REASI	44.03%	50.38%
8	SHOPIAN	122.35%	132.89%	18	KISHTWAR	54.69%	55.44%
9	BUDGAM	105.18%	107.29%	19	UDHAMPUR	49.18%	52.31%
10	KUPWARA	124.58%	131.44%	20	JAMMU	37.49%	40.31%

ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN 2023-24

The size of annual credit plan for the year 2023-24 was Rs. 51,708.81 crore for 16.52 lakh beneficiaries. Out of total ACP Rs. 41,261.10 crore constituting 79.80% is targeted for Priority Sector and remaining 20.20% for non-priority sector. So far as group-wise breakup of ACP achievement is concerned Private Sector Banks emerge as front line group contributing maximum amount of credit dispensation of 75.31% followed by Public Sector Banks with 19.52% share and Regional Rural Bank is the 3rd bank group on this account with 4.69% share. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SBCs) have a collective share of 99.52% in the ACP Achievement for 2023-24.

PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING (PSL)

37 banks/ financial institutions with a network of 2158 branches in J&K as on 31.03.2024 have extended total credit of Rs. 66,052.25 Crore in favour of 18.15 lakh beneficiaries (both under Priority and Non priority Sectors) against annual target of Rs. 51,708.81 crore for 16.52 lakh beneficiaries under Annual Credit Plan 2023-24, thereby registering an achievement of 128% in financial terms and 110% in physical terms. This includes Priority Sector credit of Rs. 33,750.16 Crore disbursed in favour of 10.41 lakh beneficiaries against annual target of Rs. 41,261.10 Crore for 13.39 lakh beneficiaries (reflecting 82% achievement in financial terms and 78% in physical terms during FY 2023-24) and Non Priority Sector credit of Rs. 32,302.09 Crore disbursed in favour of 7.74 lakh beneficiaries against annual target of Rs. 10447.71 Crore for 3.13 lakh beneficiaries (showing a whopping achievement of 309% in financial terms and 247% in physical terms during FY 2023-24).

Annual Credit Plan

Name of Bank	Agency-Wise Annual Credit Plan 2022-23 & 2023-24 (Priority + Non-Priority Sectors)					
	FY 2022-23			FY 2023-24		
	Target (Annual)	Ach. (31.03.2023)	%age of Ach.	Target (Annual)	Ach. (31.03.2024)	%age of Ach.
J&K BANK	25,324.42	39,270.12	155%	25,789.45	41,452.93	161%
SBI	5,603.37	8,809.63	157%	5,707.64	8,614.19	151%
PNB	3,464.98	1,004.71	29%	3,527.71	2,019.68	57%
HDFC BANK	2,466.33	3,818.03	155%	2,514.15	4,676.02	186%
ICICI BANK	764.92	1,670.03	218%	807	2,202.39	273%
JKGB	3,716.22	2,014.19	54%	3,716.22	2,252.44	61%
EDB	1,484.57	532.15	36%	1,484.57	847.1	57%
OTHERS	7,965.28	2,929.41	37%	8,162.07	3,987.50	49%
TOTAL	50,790.09	60,048.27	118%	51,708.81	66,052.25	128%

CREDIT BY SECTORS- PRIORITY SECTOR

SUB-SECTOR	ACP TARGET		ACH. AS ON		ACH (%)	ADVANCES OUTSTANDING	
	FY 2023-24		31.03.2024			31.03.2024	
	A/Cs	AMT	A/Cs	AMT		A/Cs	AMT
AGRICULTURE	10,00,434	23,103.22	6,69,241	7,728.82	33%	12,22,356	11,095.55
MSMES	1,41,481	11,785.60	3,22,393	22,083.92	187%	5,64,301	25,569.61
EXPORT CREDIT*	646	170.05	0	0	0%	2	0.97
EDUCATION	18,045	719.91	5,242	136.79	19%	16,558	566.5
HOUSING	42,462	3,486.33	14,545	893.47	26%	80,015	5,088.64
SOCIAL INFRA.	12,980	333.47	11	0.94	0.28%	34	9.2
RENEW. ENERGY	14,170	75.16	1571	10.13	13%	6,685	19.9
OTHERS	1,08,676	1,587.35	28,475	2,896.09	182%	86,979	2,933.86
TOTAL	13,38,894	41,261.10	10,41,478	33,750.16	82%	19,76,930	45,284.23

* As per the extant RBI guidelines contained in the Master Directions – Priority Sector Lending (PSL) – Targets and Classification the Export credit under agriculture and MSME sectors are allowed to be classified as PSL in the respective categories viz. Agriculture and MSME.

CREDIT BY SECTORS - NON-PRIORITY SECTOR

Table 9.3 (vii) CREDIT BY SECTORS - NON-PRIORITY SECTOR AMOUNT IN CRORE							
SUB-SECTOR	ACP TARGET		ACH. AS ON		ACH. (%)	ADVANCE OUTSTANDING	
	FY 2023-24		31.03.2024			31.03.2024	
	A/Cs	AMT	A/Cs	AMT	AMT	A/Cs	AMT
AGRICULTURE	0	0.00	126	295.55	-	273	311.54
EDUCATION	1,957	419.98	775	72.00	17%	1,121	152.83
HOUSING	4,338	1,150.52	13,279	2,313.02	201%	60,356	8,492.77
PERSONAL LOANS	1,15,024	4,611.12	4,77,284	13,215.18	287%	11,53,626	24,973.30
OTHERS	1,91,664	4,266.10	2,82,261	16,406.34	385%	8,54,034	34,515.17
TOTAL	3,12,983	10,447.72	7,73,725	32,302.09	309%	20,69,410	68,445.61

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

PROVIDING BANKING SERVICES IN VILLAGES

Reserve Bank of India initiated the concept of Financial Inclusion by setting up the Khan Commission in 2004 and later on mooted a campaign under Financial Inclusion Plan to make efforts to provide financial services to the financially excluded segment of the society.

Swabhiman Scheme launched in India is associated with "Rural Banking". The tag line of the scheme "Mera Khata Mera Swabhimaan" campaign is to cover 74,000 identified villages in India with population more than 2000 (as per census 2001), was launched by Government of India in February 10, 2011.

Consequently, a total of 795 villages in J&K State having population of over 2000 (FIP-I) but without banking facilities were identified by the concerned Lead District Managers/ Lead Bank Officers, and accordingly allocated to 5 major banks for providing banking services by March 2012. After providing coverage of banking services in all the identified 795 villages, RBI advised SLBCs to prepare a roadmap covering all unbanked villages of population less than 2000 (FIP-II) and notionally allot these villages to banks for providing banking services in a time-bound manner. Accordingly, a total of 5582 villages having population less than 2000 were identified in J&K State, and allocated to 5 major banks operating in J&K. All the allocated villages in this segment and covered by providing Banking service outlets in the form of Bank Branch/ Banking Correspondents or Other Modes of coverage.

Subsequently, FIDD RBI issued direction to all SLBC Convenor Banks to identify the villages, with population more than 5000 (FIP-III), which do not have a Brick & Mortar Branch of any Scheduled Commercial Bank and allocate the same among the Scheduled Commercial Banks operating in the state for opening of branches. All the identified 104 villages' stands covered by Brick & Mortar branches or CBS-enabled Banking outlets.

Reserve Bank of India in consonance to Government of India Sub-Service Area (SSA) plan envisaged to provide Banking Touch Point (Bank Branch/BC/IPPB) within a radius of 5 KMs of every village across the country. In this connection, National Informatics Centre (NIC) in the year 2019 conducted a GPS (Latitude/ Longitude) based verification of Banking Touch Points across the country on the basis of the details uploaded by banks on Jan Dhan Darshak App – (GIS App) and a list of 11,278 uncovered villages across the country was arrived at and shared with respective SLBCs/ UTLBCs in the month of October 2019 for opening Banking Touch Points. For UT of J&K 147 villages were identified as Uncovered (Phase IV). All the 147 village stands covered by banking touch points.

Department of Financial Services, MoF, GoI identified 363 unbanked villages with

population more than 3000 across the Country for opening of Brick and Mortar branches and in the matter SLBCs/ UTLBCs were requested to allocate the locations among the member banks for opening of branches and monitoring the progress thereof. Out of the total 363 locations, 10 locations (Phase V) have been identified in seven districts of UT of J&K of which 9 villages stand covered.

PHASE	COMMENCED	DESCRIPTION	TARGET	ACH.	ACH
					(%)
Phase 1	Nov-09	Unbanked villages (having population over 2000) to be covered through BC model	795	795	100%
Phase 2	Jun-12	Unbanked villages (having population less than 2000) to be covered through BC model	5582	5582	100%
Phase 3	Dec-15	"Brick & Mortar" branches or CBS-enabled Banking outlets in villages having population over 5000 in UT of J&K	104	104	100%
Phase 4	Oct-19	Providing Banking Services by banking Touch Points within a radius of 5 KMs of every village	147	147	100%
Phase 5	Jul-22	Setting Up of Brick and Mortar branches in unbanked villages with population more than 3000.	10	9	90%

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana' (PMJDY) a comprehensive Financial Inclusion Package was launched across the country on 28th of August 2014. The objective of the scheme is to ensure access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections & low income groups.

Benefits under PMJDY

1. One basic savings bank account is opened for unbanked person.
2. There is no requirement to maintain any minimum balance in PMJDY accounts.
3. Interest is earned on the deposit in PMJDY accounts.
4. Rupay Debit card is provided to PMJDY account holder.
5. Accident Insurance Cover of Rs.1 lakh (enhanced to Rs. 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018) is available with RuPay card issued to the PMJDY account holders.
6. An overdraft (OD) facility up to Rs. 10,000 to eligible account holders is available.
7. PMJDY accounts are eligible for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Micro-Units Development & Refinance Agency Bank (MUDRA) scheme.

Progress under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) – Issuance of Rupay Debit Cards to PMJDY Account Holders-

An amount of Rs. 1915.81 crores is deposited in 28.05 lakh (22.14 lakh rural and 5.91 lakh in urban) account holders under the scheme and 66% of RuPay Debit Cards issued to PMJDY Account-holders in UT of J&K upto 31.03.2024.

Cumulative Progress of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) & position of RuPay Debit Cards issued to PMJDY Account-holders in UT of J&K upto **31.03.2024** is tabulated below:

SR L	BANK	TOTAL PMJDY A/Cs			DEPOSIT AMOUNT	NO. OF RUPAY DEBIT CARDS ISSUED	%AGE OF RUPAY CARDS ISSUED VIZ- A-VIZ TOTAL PMJDY ACCOUNTS
		RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL A/c holder			
1	J&K BANK	16.08	1.9	17.98	1409.27	11.65	65%
2	SBI	0.87	0.8	1.67	76.39	1.67	100%
3	PNB	0.33	0.96	1.29	79.07	1.2	93%
4	JKGB	2.43	0.45	2.87	167.37	1.96	68%
5	EDB	1.3	0.22	1.52	55.17	0.63	41%
6	HDFC BANK	0.01	0.09	0.11	7.6	0.11	100%
7	CANARA	0.31	0.31	0.62	33.39	0.52	85%
8	OTHERS	0.8	1.19	1.99	87.55	0.9	45%
TOTAL		22.14	5.91	28.05	1915.81	18.64	66%

PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY)

Loans given to non-farm income generating enterprises in manufacturing, trading and services whose credit needs are below Rs.10 lakh is known as MUDRA loans under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY). All such loans can be covered under refinance and / or credit enhancement products of MUDRA.

An amount of Rs 8063.19 crore has been disbursed to 3,63,817 beneficiaries (Account holders) against the annual target of Rs 5392.59 crore registering an achievement of 150 % as on 31.03.2024.

Table 9.3 (x) PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY) - PROGRESS AS ON 31.03.2024 Progress of Major Banks is given hereunder										
AMOUNT IN CRORE										
BANK	DISBURSEMENT (SHISHU)		DISBURSEMENT (KISHORE)		DISBURSEMENT (TARUN)		TOTAL DISBURSEMENT		ANNUAL TARGET(2023-24)	%AGE ACH.
	A/Cs	AMT.	A/Cs	AMT.	A/Cs	AMT.	A/Cs	AMT.	AMT.	
JK BANK	55533	188.91	171690	3537.1	30390	2172.74	257613	5898.75	4315.47	137%
SBI	715	2.38	8750	209.17	1785	140.38	11250	351.93	283	124%
PNB	1303	4.4	5480	130.43	1738	136.78	8521	271.61	Target not allotted	-
CANARA	3090	1.88	1891	50.14	606	51.68	5587	103.7	150	69%
HDFC	0	0	93	2.84	103	8.14	196	10.98	6.9	159%
JKGB	6967	21.57	38636	517.69	5229	275.75	50832	815.01	479.78	170%
EDB	207	0.99	3364	79.03	361	26.21	3932	106.23	49	217%
OTHERS	12858	41.52	10115	247.9	2913	215.56	25886	504.98	108.44	466%
TOTAL	80673	261.65	240019	4774.3	43125	3027.24	363817	8063.19	5392.59	150%

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

The three Social Security Schemes namely 1) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), 2) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and 3) Atal Pension Yojana (APY) are being implemented by the banks. The consolidated progress on number of enrolments under these 3 Social Security Schemes up to 31.03.2024 in J&K is presented in the table below:

Table 9.3(xi) Consolidated progress on number of enrolments- As of 31.12.2024		
S.No	Name of the Scheme	No. of enrolments
1	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	17,52,633
2	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	7,19,148
3	Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	2,01,995
Total Enrolment		26,73,776

The progress on number of enrolments under PMSBY and PMJJBY up to 31.03.2024 is presented separately in the table below:

Table 9.3 (xii) NO OF BENEFICIARIES 'IN ACTUALS'								
Consolidated progress on number of enrolments under PMSBY and PMJJBY up to 31.03.2024								
S. No	BANK NAME	PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA (PMSBY)			PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA (PMJJBY)			
		TARGET (POLICY YEAR)	JUNE 2024	GROSS ENROLMENTS UPTO 31.03.2024	%AGE ACH.	TARGETJUNE2024 (POLICY YEAR)	GROSS ENROLMENTS UPTO 31.03.2024	%AGE ACH.
1	J&K BANK		22,25,754	7,44,592	33%	8,59,936	3,54,418	41%
2	SBI		5,79,127	2,70,472	47%	1,97,467	1,04,989	53%
3	PNB		3,47,443	1,36,489	39%	1,15,035	32,610	28%
4	JKGB		6,72,750	2,66,094	40%	2,54,727	1,09,738	43%
5	EDB		3,29,868	1,30,595	40%	1,11,888	37,053	33%
6	CANARA		1,29,592	81,706	63%	50,353	39,751	79%
7	HDFC		2,21,220	21,424	10%	77,661	7,888	10%
8	UCO		51,819	13,681	26%	17,977	5,457	30%
9	ICICI		1,13,238	1,134	1%	40047	1,771	4%
10	P&S BANK		48,729	15,693	32%	13324	2,611	20%
11	CBI		97,340	18,074	19%	30066	3,807	13%
12	UBI		47,613	16,900	35%	15667	6,503	42%
13	OTHERS		3,65,491	35,779	10%	1,36,434	12,552	9%

PROGRESS UNDER ATAL PENSION YOJANA (APY)

The consolidated report of registered active subscribers enrolled by APY Service Providers under Atal Pension Yojana up to **31.03.2024** in J&K received from PFRDA is given as under:

CATEGORY	ANNUAL TARGET PER BRANCH (REGD. NLCCs)*	NO. OF BRANCHES (REGD. NLCCs)	ANNUAL TARGET	NO. OF A/Cs SOURCED DURING FY 2023-24 (01.04.2023 TO 31.03.2024)	ACH. (%)	TOTAL A/Cs SOURCED SINCE INCEPTION upto 31.03.2024
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	100	435	43,500	23,483	54%	1,03,633
SELECT PVT. BANKS- ICICI, HDFC, IDBI & AXIS BANK	70	163	11,410	579	5%	10,722
OTHER PVT. BANKS	30	806	24,180	2,985	12%	27,834
REGIONAL RURAL BANKS	100	326	32,600	16,205	50%	59,803
COOPERATIVE BANKS	20	34	680	0	0%	3
TOTAL	-	1,764	1,12,370	43,252@	38%	2,01,995#

#No. of active subscribers enrolled from the inception of the scheme upto March 31, 2024
@No. of active subscribers enrolled from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

● (*) NLCCs: NPS Lite Collection Centers (Authorized for APY enrolments)

STAND-UP INDIA PROGRAMME (SUPI)

Stand-Up India Programme envisages that each branch of a Scheduled Commercial Bank shall provide loan of Rs. 10.00 lac to Rs. 1.00 Crore to at least one SC/ST individuals and one Women borrower for setting up Greenfield Enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sectors. In case of non-individual enterprises, at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST individuals or Woman Entrepreneur.

An amount of Rs. 400.28 Crores disbursed to 2,109 beneficiaries' upto 31.03.2024 against the target of 4,216 thereby registering an achievement of 50% as per the following detail:

SRL	BANK	Number of Branches as on 1.4.2023	TARGET	Loan to SC/ST		Loan to Women		CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT		
			(2 CASES PER BRANCH)	No.	AMT	NO.	AMT	TOTAL A/Cs	AMOUNT DISBURSED	%AGE ACH.
1	J&K BANK	824	1,648	199	33.33	630	125.74	829	159.08	50%
2	SBI	180	360	176	28.12	381	79.74	557	107.85	155%
3	PNB	114	228	28	5.15	61	21.98	89	27.13	39%
4	HDFC	110	220	0	0	9	3.8	9	3.8	4%
5	JKGB	213	426	173	23.02	249	39.61	422	62.63	99%
6	EDB	110	220	11	1.43	17	3.42	28	4.85	13%
7	OTHER BANKS	557	1114	63	10.88	112	24.06	175	34.94	16%
TOTAL		2108	4,216	650	101.92	1,459	298.35	2,109	400.28	53.71%

STATUS OF BUSINESS CORRESPONDENTS (BCS) / BANK MITRAS (BMS) IN UT OF J&K:

The Business Correspondents / Bank Mitras are playing a major role in spread of financial literacy by educating the people about banking services and meeting their banking needs. They are mobilizing people for enrolment in three Social Security Schemes, viz. PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY, in far-flung / difficult areas in order to fulfil the National Mission of Financial Inclusion under PMJDY.

A total of 4,010 Banking Correspondents have been deployed by eleven (11) banks operating in UT of J&K for providing basic banking services, mostly in rural areas.

Name of the Bank	JKB	SBI	PNB	JKGB	EDB	HDFC	BOB	IPPB	UCO	UBI	CBI	TOTAL	
BCs	Engaged	1213	365	237	203	64	209	80	1616	9	1	13	4,010
	Active	935	365	201	186	44	160	36	1585	0	1	10	3,523
	Inactive	278	0	36	17	20	49	44	31	9	0	3	487
Micro ATMs with BCs	Total	1007	331	174	96	0	2	80	1460	0	0	0	3,150
	Working	814	198	0	96	0	1	36	1404	0	0	0	2,549
	Non-working	193	133	174	0	0	1	44	56	0	0	0	601
AEPS Devices provided	1007	365	237	96	64	156	0	1460	0	1	10	3,396	

SELF HELP GROUP – BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME-POSITION

Under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme banks in J&K have credit-linked 53,016 SHGs since inception of the scheme in whose favour an amount of Rs.1,942.90 Crore was disbursed upto March 31, 2024. Credit to Women SHG constitutes 98.94% of the total credit extended to the SHG category. The major bank-wise details in this regard are presented in the following table:

AMOUNT IN CRORE								
SRL	BANK	TOTAL SHGs			WOMEN SHGs OUT OF TOTAL			%AGE SHARE OF CREDIT TO WOMEN SHGs OUT OF TOTAL CREDIT TO SHGs
		TOTAL SHGs	SHGs CREDIT LINKED	CREDIT DISBURSED TO SHGs	WOMEN SHGs OUT OF (A)	WOMEN SHGs CREDIT LINKED OUT OF (B)	CREDIT DISBURSED TO WOMEN SHGs OUT OF (C)	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	J&K BANK	95493	40639	1533.24	53116	40027	1525.2	99.48%
2	JKGB	14766	8585	338.07	14558	8096	331.05	97.92%
3	PNB	2028	976	13.74	1950	893	12.39	90.17%
4	SBI	1685	1685	34.91	1685	1685	34.91	100.00%
5	JK SCB	1052	575	10.34	757	395	7.11	68.76%
6	OTHERS	1005	556	12.6	839	467	11.72	93.02%
	TOTAL	116029	53016	1942.9	72905	51563	1922.38	98.94%

FINANCE TO JOINT LIABILITY FARMING GROUPS (JLGs) OF "BHOOMI HEEN KISSAN"

2001 JLGs have been formed up to 31.03 2024 against the target of 4540 (@ 4 JLGs per Rural Branch) during 2023-24. Out of these formed JLGs, 1982 JLGs have provided credit linked facilities with an amount of Rs. 3822.58 lakh. The picture is presented in the table below:

AMOUNT IN LAC						
S.No	BANK	NO. OF RURAL BRANCHES	TARGET (2023-24) @ 4 JLGs PER RURAL BRANCH	NO. OF JLGs FORMED	JLGs CREDIT-LINKED	
					A/Cs	AMOUNT
1	J&K BANK	514	2056	326	316	389.57
2	JKGB	172	688	1207	1207	2414
3	EDB	90	360	99	99	196.5
4	SBI	75	300	192	183	719.04
5	PNB	33	132	25	24	49.5
6	OTHERS	251	1004	152	153	53.97
	TOTAL	1135	4540	2001	1982	3822.58

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED SCHEMES

PERFORMANCE OF BANKS UNDER MAJOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES-POSITION AS ON MARCH 31, 2024

50,418 cases have been sanctioned against target of 45,382 ending March 31, 2024 (111.1%) for an amount of Rs. 2,233.76 cr. against target of Rs. 1142.68 cr.(195.48%) under major employment generation schemes as detailed below:

AMOUNT IN CRORE									
S.No	SCHEME	ANNUAL TARGET		CASES SPONSORED	CASES SANCTIONED 31.03.2024		CASES PENDING	CASES RETURNED	%AGE RETURN TO SPONSORSHIP
		A/Cs	AMT.		A/Cs	AMT.			
1	PMEGP	3,434	322.6	43,434	26,503	1,519.24	2543	14,388	33%
2	NRLM	32,593	606.96	19,834	18,818	574.49	366	650	3%
3	NULM	1,078	20.78	2214	1363	24.76	120	731	33%
4	PMWY	1,800	18	752	554	7.9	3	195	26%
5	CCS FOR ARTISANS & WEAVERS	5,000	90	2976	2111	34.07	39	826	28%
6	JKREGP	1,477	84.34	1,852	1069	73.31	65	718	39%
	TOTAL	45,382	1142.68	71,062	50,418	2,233.76	3,136	17,508	25%

KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC) SCHEME

Kissan Credit Cards to the tune of 10,83,775 lakh (KCC-Crop 8,83,262 & 2,00,513 KCC-AH&F) are active in the UT of J&K as on 31.03.2024 having sanctioned limit of Rs. 9,245.93 crore (average limit of Rs. 0.85 lacs).

KCC MOVEMENT DURING FY 2023-24		
Quarter ended	Total KCCs	Credit Limit Sanctioned in Crores
Jun-23	9,17,922	8,879.34
Sep-23	9,18,322	8,928.35
Dec-23	9,21,743	9,006.04
Mar-24	10,83,775	9,245.93

The details of **KCC crops** and **KCC (AH&F)** are presented separately in the tables below:

SRL	BANK	AMOUNT IN CRORE								
		ACTIVE KCCS (CROP) AS ON 31/03/2024				KCCs ISSUED DURING FY 2023-24 (1.4.2023 TO 31.03.2024)		NUMBER OF PENDING APPL	AMT. OF NPA	NPA (%)
		A/Cs	LIMIT SANCTIONED	AVG. LIMIT PER KCC A/C (AMT. IN LACs)	AMT O/S	A/Cs	AMT.			
1	JK BANK	7,30,157	6,091.04	0.83	4,389.93	1,56,029	345.14	20471	68.26	2%
2	SBI	18,153	171.25	0.94	159.06	608	5.71	0	21.79	14%
3	PNB	20,799	174.04	0.84	161.15	2,597	34.64	0	13.82	9%
4	HDFC	7,765	117.75	1.52	117.75	2,913	59.34	0	61.03	52%
5	JKGB	80,516	768.61	0.95	654.73	6,383	44.51	163	55.44	8%
6	EDB	16,933	242.52	1.43	214.25	594	3.95	2824	31.07	15%
7	CANARA	877	8.45	0.96	8.45	34	0.24	0	1.03	12%
8	OTHERS	8,062	112.95	1.4	86.41	1249	31.67	7	17.82	21%
TOTAL		8,83,262	7,686.61	0.87	5,791.73	1,70,407	525.2	23,465	270.26	5%

SRL	BANK	AMOUNT IN CRORE								
		ACTIVE KCC-AH&F AS ON 31-03-2024				KCC-AH&F ISSUED DURING FY 2023-24 (FROM 1.4.2023 TO 31.03.2024)		NUMBER OF PENDING APPL.	AMT. OF NPA	NPA (%)
		A/Cs	LIMIT SANCTIONED	AVERAGE LIMIT PER KCC A/C (AMT. IN LACs)	AMT. OUTSTANDING	A/Cs	AMT.			
1	JK BANK	1,51,534	1,120.62	0.74	847.98	38,154	346.72	2,698	9.58	1%
2	SBI	7,703	63.19	0.82	55.98	2256	18.84	0	7.76	14%
3	PNB	3,705	24.45	0.66	24.08	1008	18.21	0	1.3	5%
4	HDFC	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0%
5	JKGB	30,505	280.56	0.92	242.68	6,262	71.75	340	3.34	1%
6	EDB	5375	40.13	0.75	34.98	1232	10.11	343	1.43	4%
7	CANARA	592	5.43	0.92	5.43	53	0.68	0	0.02	0%
8	OTHERS	1099	24.94	2.27	23.42	521	7.41	0	2.36	10%
TOTAL		2,00,513	1,559.32	0.78	1234.54	49,486	473.72	3,381	25.79	2%
GRAND TOTAL KCC (CROP+AHF)		10,83,775	9,245.93	0.85	7,026.28	2,19,893	998.92	26,846	296.04	4%

SPECIAL CREDIT FACILITY FOR STREET VENDORS

(WITH AN INITIAL WORKING CAPITAL UPTO RS.10,000, Rs.20,000 and Rs. 50,000)

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Govt of India vide notification dated June 01, 2022 has extended the validity of the scheme till December 2024 and Credit Guarantee and Interest Subsidy claims on all loans will be paid till March 2028. As per the revised guidelines the 3rd loan of upto Rs 50,000 with repayment period of upto 36 months has been allowed on repayment of the 2nd loan of upto Rs 20,000.

Progress Achieved by banks operating in UT of J&K under Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi-PM SVANidhi as on 31.03.2024 is as under:

Table 9.3 (xxii) AGGREGATE ACHIEVEMENT IN ALL THE THREE TRANCHE-POSITION AS ON 31.03.2024									
SR. NO.	TRANCHE	APPLICATIONS UPLOADED TO WEBPORTAL	OUT OF (C)			OUT OF (D)		OUT OF (G)	
			APPLICATIONS PICKED UP	APPLICATIONS YET TO BE PICKED UP BY CONCERNED BANK	APPLICATIONS RETURNED	CASES SANCTIONED	CASES UNDER PROCESS	CASES DISBURSED	SANCTIONED CASES PENDING DISBURSEMENT
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	1 ST	19593	17473	6	2114	17059	414	16565	494
2	2 ND	12291	8125	0	4166	7729	396	7041	688
3	3 RD	2507	2312	0	195	2221	91	1981	240
TOTAL		34391	27910	6	6475	27009	901	25587	1422

Table 9.3(xxiii) FIRST TRANCHE LOAN AMOUNT OF Rs.10,000 -Progress as on 31.03.2024									
SRL	BANK	APPLICATIONS UPLOADED TO WEBPORTAL	OUT OF (C)			OUT OF (D)		OUT OF (G)	
			APPLICATIONS PICKED UP	APPLICATIONS YET TO BE PICKED UP BY CONCERNED BANK	APPLICATIONS RETURNED	CASES SANCTIONED	CASES UNDER PROCESS	CASES DISBURSED	SANCTIONED CASES PENDING DISBURSEMENT
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	J&K BANK	15719	13957	3	1759	13750	207	13351	399
2	SBI	1324	1245	1	78	1151	94	1097	54
3	PNB	797	726	0	71	705	21	699	6
4	CANARA	395	374	0	21	367	7	367	0
5	CBI	256	243	0	13	241	2	241	0
6	JK GB	252	218	2	32	195	23	194	1
7	UCO	186	166	0	20	162	4	160	2
8	INDIAN BANK	154	142	0	12	138	4	121	17
9	HDFC BANK	102	39	0	63	33	6	26	7
10	UBI	99	87	0	12	78	9	76	2
11	BOI	80	70	0	10	64	6	64	0
12	BOB	71	63	0	8	61	2	61	0
13	P&S BANK	59	54	0	5	45	9	45	0
14	OTHERS	99	89	0	10	69	20	63	6
TOTAL		19593	17473	6	2114	17059	414	16565	494

Table 9.3 (xxiv) SECOND TRANCHE LOAN AMOUNT OF Rs.20,000- Progress as on 31-03-2024									
SRL	BANK	APPLICATIONS UPLOADED TO WEBPORTAL	OUT OF (C)			OUT OF (D)		OUT OF (G)	
			APPLICATIONS PICKED UP	APPLICATIONS YET TO BE PICKED UP BY CONCERNED BANK	APPLICATIONS RETURNED	CASES SANCTIONED	CASES UNDER PROCESS	CASES DISBURSED	SANCTIONED CASES PENDING DISBURSEMENT
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	J&K BANK	10384	6531	0	3853	6396	135	5788	608
2	SBI	581	496	0	85	387	109	338	49
3	PNB	436	314	0	122	275	39	268	7
4	CANARA	306	274	0	32	272	2	261	11
5	JK GB	126	112	0	14	99	13	95	4
6	CBI	112	106	0	6	105	1	105	0
7	INDIAN BANK	79	78	0	1	24	54	20	4
8	UBI	53	46	0	7	37	9	36	1
9	UCO BANK	45	40	0	5	31	9	31	0
10	BOI	43	32	0	11	16	16	16	0
11	P&S BANK	38	38	0	0	36	2	36	0
12	BOM	34	25	0	9	24	1	20	4
13	BOB	24	19	0	5	17	2	17	0
14	OTHERS	30	14	0	16	10	4	10	0
TOTAL		12291	8125	0	4166	7729	396	7041	688

Table 9.3(xxv) THIRD TRANCHE LOAN AMOUNT OF Rs.50,000- Progress as on 31-03-2024									
SRL	BANK	TOTAL APPLICATIONS UPLOADED TO WEBPORTAL	OUT OF (C)			OUT OF (D)		OUT OF (G)	
			APPLICATIONS PICKED UP	APPLICATIONS YET TO BE PICKED UP BY CONCERNED BANK	APPLICATIONS RETURNED	CASES SANCTIONED	CASES UNDER PROCESS	CASES DISBURSED	SANCTIONED CASES PENDING DISBURSEMENT
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	J&K BANK	2190	2007	0	183	1947	60	1716	231
2	SBI	87	87	0	0	80	7	77	3
3	PNB	82	79	0	3	76	3	75	1
4	CANARA BANK	53	48	0	5	33	15	33	0
5	JK GB	31	29	0	2	27	2	26	1
6	CBI	23	23	0	0	20	3	19	1
7	P&S BANK	9	8	0	1	8	0	8	0
8	BOM	8	8	0	0	8	0	8	0
9	UBI	7	7	0	0	7	0	6	1
10	BOB	5	4	0	1	4	0	3	1
11	UCO BANK	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	0
12	OTHERS	7	7	0	0	6	1	5	1
	TOTAL	2507	2312	0	195	2221	91	1981	240

NON- PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs)

An amount of Rs. 1,13,729.84 crores have been advanced by the banks/ Financial institutions to the account holders out of which gross Non-performing assets (NPA) amounts to Rs. 4,694.44 crore (4.13%)

Table 9.3 (xxvi) Agency-Wise Position of Gross NPAs in UT of J&K as on 31.03.2024 (Rs in Crore)			
Name of The Bank	Advances	Gross NPA	Gross NPA %age
Public Sector Banks	30,881.30	725.18	2.35%
Private Sector Banks	76,775.30	3,082.57	4.02%
Regional Rural Banks	4,442.74	279.94	6.30%
Cooperative Banks	1,388.87	469.38	33.80%
J&K SFC	241.63	137.37	56.85%
Total All Banks/FIs	1,13,729.84	4,694.44	4.13%

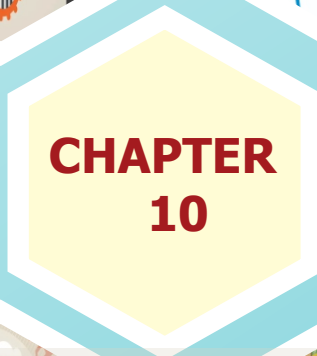
NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs) UNDER AGRICULTURE SECTOR, MSMEs SECTOR, PMMY (MUDRA) AND MAJOR CSS

Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Agriculture sector, MSME sector and Mudra (PMMY) are 7.39%, 5.56% and 4.17% respectively and under Major centrally sponsored scheme viz. NRLM (0.66%), PMEGP (3.12%) and NULM (11.82%). The details are presented in the following table:

Table 9.3(xxvii) NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs) UNDER AGRICULTURE SECTOR, MSMEs SECTOR AND PMMY (MUDRA) AS ON 31.03.2024:				
AMOUNT IN CRORE				
S.NO.	SECTOR	OUTSTANDING CREDIT	NPA	NPA (%)
1	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11095.55	819.97	7.39%
2	MSME SECTOR	25,569.61	1421.46	5.56%
3	MUDRA (PMMY)	12,305.51	513.43	4.17%

Table 9.3 (xxviii) NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs) UNDER MAJOR GSS AS ON 31.03.2024				
AMOUNT IN CRORE				
SRL	SCHEME	AMT. OUTSTANDING	GROSS NPA	NPA (%)
1	NRLM	739.09	4.88	0.66%
2	PMEGP	3828.64	119.75	3.12%
3	NULM	113.13	13.38	11.82%

EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The priority of the Government is to formulate and implement Policies/ Programmes/ Schemes/ Projects for providing Social Security and Welfare, generating employment opportunities and promoting Employment Services.

Unemployment rate on usual status has declined to 4.4% in 2022-23 from 6.7% in 2019-20 showing significant progress in Employment Status. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in J&K is 63.5% in 2022-23 as against 56.3% in 2019-20, while as Worker Population Ratio (WPR) has increased to 60.7% in 2022-23 from 52.5% in 2019-20. Both parameters have shown significant progress over the years.

At the All-India level, LFPR and WPR has increased to 57.9% and 56.0% in 2022-23 respectively from 53.5% and 50.9% in 2019-20. LFPR and WPR have also improved in both rural and urban areas in 2021-22 as compared to 2019-20 for J&K as well as for All India.

Year	J&K			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
2019-20	57.7	50.9	56.3	55.5	49.3	53.5
2020-21	61.2	50.9	59.0	57.4	49.1	54.9
2021-22	63.9	52.0	61.5	57.5	49.7	55.2
2022-23	66.4	50.5	63.5	60.8	50.4	57.9

Source: PLFS Report, MOSPI

Year	J&K			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
2019-20	54.7	44.2	52.5	53.3	45.8	50.9
2020-21	58.6	44.1	55.5	55.5	45.8	52.6
2021-22	61.6	45.3	58.3	55.6	46.6	52.9
2022-23	64.2	45.4	60.7	59.4	47.7	56.0

Source: PLFS Report, MOSPI

Quarterly urban Unemployment Rate of J&K has declined to 11.0% in January-March, 2024 from 12.4% in January-March, 2023 as per Quarterly urban employment data report.

The Government is responsible for development and coordination of the programmes relating to employment services like online registration/updation/modification of job seekers to provide a database of job seekers which can be used for formulation of schemes and services undertaken by the department. To further facilitate these services and schemes, counselling, holding of job fairs, developing employment portal and skill development is also done as per needs of the job seekers.

The commercial activities undertaken in the UT of J&K are being registered through various acts and labour laws. These enterprises are creating avenues of direct/ indirect employment in the UT. The status of these enterprises is given below:

S.No	Name of Act	No. of registrations/ licenses during 2023-24
1	Shops and Establishment Act	31685
2	Contract Labour Act	433
3	Motor Transport Act	249
4	Inter State Migrant Workers Act	22
5	Building and other Construction Workers Act	34
6	Factory Act	34
7	Form D- Notice of Change	2640
8	Boilers under the Boilers Act	16
9	Registration of un-organized workers on E-Shram (as on March, 2024)	34,48,751
10	Revenue collected during 2023-24	5.72 Cr
11	Registration and Renewal under various Acts during 2023-24	35113- Fresh Registration18698-Renewals

Source: Employment Department, J&K

J&K has secured 1st Position under the category "Best Performing UT in terms of registration coverage" in e-Shram. 1,15,313 unorganized workers have been registered

under PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan pension scheme (old age protection for Unorganised Workers).

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR – present status of services

Table 10(iv) Present status of Service under Employment Sector		
S. No.	Service	Present Status
1	Counselling	1871 Counselling Sessions held and 1.14 lakh Total Candidates counselled during 2023-24
2	Holistic monitoring of self-employment schemes	As on 31.03.2024 out of communicated target of 1.06 lakh units to be established under Self-Employment schemes (SEs) 65,206 units have been established by the departments and provided Employment Generation to 2.39 lakh youth.
3	Conduct regular Job fairs to streamline Employment Generation	106 job fairs have been conducted in which 1902 on spot placement have been made and 2807 has been recommended for skilling.

Source: Employment Department, J&K

MISSION YOUTH

The Youth embody the potential of a society and play a crucial role as key architects of the future of the nation. Jammu & Kashmir is, thus, fortunate enough to have largest generation of young people ever seen with about 69 % of the population below the age of 35 years. To bring the interests and empowerment of youth to the centre of policy making, the government of Jammu & Kashmir has conceived a pioneering initiative- Mission Youth, aimed to adopt a novel approach to take optimal advantage of this demographic dividend.

Mission Youth is a specially conceived program of Government of Jammu & Kashmir, aimed to facilitate youth engagement and empowerment through customized systematic interventions in livelihood generation, skill development, education, psycho-social support, recreation and sports. Following is the brief about the achievements of Mission Youth under its various customized programs during FY 2023-24.

Mumkin is a customized livelihood generation program under which youth of J&K are being facilitated to procure Small Commercial Vehicles for establishing a sustainable line of livelihood. The response of youth towards the initiative remained very buoyant which enabled the department to surpass the set target in record shortest possible time. As many as 2388 vehicles were provided to youth for self-employment and, thereby, not only ensuring 100% expenditure of earmarked budget but also facilitated employment avenues for 3000 young boys and girls in transport sector alone.

Tajeswani is a specially tailored self-employment scheme for empowerment of young women of Jammu & Kashmir under which young girls are provided with systematic assistance to establish independent livelihood means. The young girls of both regions, Jammu as well as Kashmir, responded quite positively and during 2023-24, about 500 young women of J&K not only started their own livelihood line but also facilitated employment of another 1500 fellow beings.

Endeavour to Empower

Under this initiative, customized Market-Driven Skill Development Programs in about 100 different trades are being implemented in targeted manner in collaboration with reputed organizations/ institutions/ corporate houses of the country;

During FY 2023-24, more than 8700 young boys and girls were provided with market-driven trainings in high employability potential sectors including Banking & Financial Services, Fashion Designing and Information Technology.

A special capsule was also organized, on pilot basis, in Jammu district to motivate, encourage and prepare the youth for joining armed services of the country. The program shall be extended to all 20 districts in a phased manner.

PARVAAZ- A novel initiative of Government of Jammu & Kashmir for sponsoring coaching for various professional competitive examinations including those conducted by UPSC/ JKPSC/ SSC/ JKSSB. In first phase more than 1500 aspirants are being provided free coaching for UPSC/ JKPSC (IAS/ JKAS) examinations and professional and recruitment competitive examinations through reputed institutes.

Super 75 & Super B75 scheme is aimed to provide financial support to meritorious students belonging to marginalized sections of society for pursuing their academic aspirations. The scheme is provisioned to provide financial support to the extent of Rs. 1.00 Lakh to eligible students (75 Male and 75 Female students) pursuing Post-Graduate studies/ Research programs to cover all major expenses.

Youth Volunteer Program for positive youth engagement at gross root level under which special youth groups "Youth Clubs" are constituted in every Panchayat / Urban Wards of J&K. As of now about 5000 Clubs have already been constituted with a strong active membership base of more than 1 Lakh youth of J&K. The members of these youth clubs are being engaged for various community oriented programs of the Government.

Developing Reliable Youth Data Bank is an initiative to develop a repository of consistent and reliable youth statistics required for short and long-term planning and implementation of youth engagement and empowerment programs. The endeavor is to develop a target-specific database of young population, capturing all critical contours ranging from demographics to psychometrics so as to design target specific programs for engagement and empowerment of youth of J&K.

Holistic youth index of 3 Million youth shall be prepared for subsequent strategization of efforts & resources for better youth engagement & outreach.

Besides, Mission Youth also augmented government's youth engagement programs in the domains of Sports and Recreation. Mission Youth, in collaboration with Youth Services & Sports Department, organized Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor's Rolling trophy under which more than 50,000 youth were directly engaged.

Physical progress

S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mumkin	No	3000	2338
2	Tejaswini	No	3000	518
3	SEI	No	3500	547
4	Rise Together	No	2420	2
5	Sector Specific	No	600	1
6	AVSAR	No	25000	NA
7	Endeavour to Empower	No	40000	8707
	TOTAL		77520	12113

Source: Employment Department, J&K

WAY AHEAD

Mission Youth have succeeded to align the resource allocation with the policy objectives during FY 2023-24 in such a way that the maximum impact in terms of desired outcomes

was achieved. Nevertheless, the trajectory was full of challenges and it was learnt that it is not sufficient to allocate financial resources to various initiatives but there is a genuine need to devise a strategy to determine the best use of the resources and regularly monitor progress against strategic objectives. The proposed shift is to base Plan of Action on Strategic Objectives rather than a Budget Oriented Plan.

Mission Youth, with its clear vision & strategy, envisions reaching and engaging over 3 Million young souls of Jammu & Kashmir within next five years and making possible for them to be actually a propelling force for socio-economic transformation of Jammu & Kashmir.

Employment Generation through PMEGP/JKREGP:

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), and Credit Card Scheme for Artisans are pivotal in fostering employment opportunities in Jammu and Kashmir. PMEGP, executed through KVIC, KVIB, and DICs, supports rural and urban self-employment ventures with margin money. Since 2020-21, PMEGP has facilitated 57,244 enterprises, generating employment for 4.58 lakh individuals, with Rs. 1,169.34 crore disbursed in margin money. In FY 2023-24, J&K led India with 15,037 units established under PMEGP and ranked third in margin money released (₹281.06 crores).

Year	Number of Units	Margin Money released (Rs. In Lakh)	Employment Generation (Nos.)
2020-21	8552	18207	68416
2021-22	21637	46671.86	173096
2022-23	12018	23948.65	96114
2023-24	15037	28106.16	120296
Total	57244	116933.67	457922

REGP, implemented by J&K Khadi and Village Industries Board, focuses on rural self-employment ventures. Since 2020-21, REGP has supported 3,481 enterprises, providing employment to 20,886 individuals, with Rs. 92.00 crore disbursed in margin money. Each year, these initiatives underscore Jammu and Kashmir's commitment to enhancing economic opportunities and fostering entrepreneurial growth.

Year	Number of Units	Margin Money released (Rs. In Lakh)	Employment Generation (Nos.)
2020-21	865	2210.83	5190
2021-22	892	2462.31	5352
2022-23	808	2195.23	4848
2023-24	916	2331.14	5496
Total	3481	9199.51	20886

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Providing gainful employment has always remained one of the top priority areas of the Government. Present scenario has increasingly emphasised the need for skilled and job-ready graduates, which is obligatory on the part of the Government to create enabling environment to equip the youth with market-driven skills and value the learning that can expand employability opportunities for youth.

Skilling of the youth has to be done in sectors which are traditional as well as aspirational. Under traditional skilling, focus would be on revival of such skills which are intrinsic to the skill ecosystem of J&K, consolidation and up-gradation of existing skills to ensure the sustainability of such skills in the ecosystem and recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for such skills that are recognized by competent authority and only certified individuals are able to execute such traditional skill sets. In terms of skills which are aspirational,

the focus would be on futuristic, non-traditional skills that will be in demand for the coming times such as block chain, Internet of Things (IOT), security, IT, beauty and wellness, healthcare, green jobs, food manufacturing and processing, automation, automobile, electronic hardware, retail, apparel and home furnishing, photography and media, laundry service, aviation, data assistant, refrigeration and air conditioning, fashion, marketing/branding and packaging, logistics etc.

Government strives to enhance meaningful skill development ecosystem in J&K through Skill Development Department which plays a pivotal role in implementation, monitoring, coordination, facilitating and providing overall policy direction for skill development activities in J&K.

There are 26 Polytechnics (22 Government and 4 Private) functioning in the UT of J&K offering three years Diploma Programmes in 21 Engineering, Non-Engineering, Para Medical & Tourism related courses. Out of 22 Govt. Polytechnic, 18 Polytechnics were started during the year 2012-13 with two streams in each polytechnic. The total intake capacity in Government Polytechnics is 3310 in 20 offered courses. Two (02) Government Polytechnics (01 each at Srinagar and Jammu) have been established exclusively for women. Three year Diploma courses are offered in various Engineering/Technology and Non-Engineering Courses under formal Training Programme.

At present the Directorate of Skill Development has 54 Govt. ITIs and 32 Private ITIs having 62 designated trades (28 Engineering trades, 34 Non-Engineering Trades including 08 Heritage Craft Courses and 05 Regular Short Term Courses with 686 Trade units) with intake capacity of 15555 seats, out of which 14,250 students stand enrolled.

- Revamping of Admission Process has been carried out and entrusted to JKBOTE in place of BOPEE.
- Agreement signed with PwC for review of courses/trades offered in Government Polytechnics & ITI's and suggesting comprehensive reforms in this regard.
- Two Centres for Innovation, Invention, Incubation, and Training (CIIIT) established at Govt. Polytechnic Jammu and Baramulla in collaboration with Tata Technologies with 09 labs and 18 courses at each center.
- Two Regional Centres of Excellence (COE) in automotive technology are being established in collaboration with Ashok Leyland Ltd at Govt ITI Kathua linking it with 12 ITIs of Jammu Division and Govt ITI Budgam linking it with 13 ITIs of Kashmir Division.
- 08 Polytechnics - Samba, Kathua, Reasi, Budgam, Baramulla, Anantnag, Kulgam & Ganderbal have been completed under the MHRD scheme "Sub-Mission on Polytechnic under coordinated action for Skill Development" sanctioned in 2009-2010, and are functional in the new buildings.
- 25 IMC workshops completed under PPP Scheme in Government ITIs.
- District Skill Plan for each district has been prepared with the purpose to improve skill eco-system.
- 7 ITIs of J&K selected for assistance under the scheme Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) with the objective to enhance reforms in Institutional training system & apprenticeship and improve quality & market relevance of VT & apprenticeship. The 07 ITIs are Udhampur, Samba, Kishtwar, Mendhar, Anantnag, Baramulla, Ganderbal. Under this scheme Rs. 9.47 crores were sanctioned till date for the upgradation of infrastructure in these ITIs, out of which Rs. 8.60 crores have been spent so far.
- 2 New Private ITI's were established.

Focus Area

Drawn on the lessons learnt from the implementation of skill development efforts over the past decade, it is envisioned to enhance employability and sustainable growth by means of measurable and meaningful skilling initiatives across the economic sectors.

The Government seeks to create an end-to-end implementation framework for demand-driven skill development initiatives, build capacity for skill development in critical un-organized sectors and provide pathways for re-skilling and up-skilling workers in these sectors, to enable them to transition into formal sector employment, ensure sufficient, high quality options for long-term skilling, benchmarked to internationally acceptable quality standards, establishing high quality teacher training institutions, leverage existing public infrastructure and industry facilities for scaling up skill training and capacity building efforts, offering a passage for overseas employment through specific programmes mapped to global job requirements, enabling pathways for transitioning between the vocational training system and the formal education system and support weaker and disadvantaged sections of society through targeted skill development activities.

Table 10(viii) Notable achievements (2020-21 and 2022-23)	
•	Production Centre for manufacturing Mixed Jam and Pickle established at ITI Kulgam and ITI Pulwama to promote make in india
•	78 new job-oriented Trade units introduced on self-financing basis
•	Seating capacity ITI sector increased by 1800 seats
•	Intake capacity increased in ITI Jammu by way of introducing Stenography, COPA, Fitter, Mechanic Motor Vehicle and Draftsman Civil
•	442 placements
•	Forty Six (46) Self Help Groups (SHG) were established
•	1239 Self Help Group have been trained
•	Addition of one new branch in each of the 20 Govt. Polytechnics from the Academic Session 2023-24 thereby creating additional capacity of 600 Seats in these Polytechnics
•	Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) based attendance system
•	Cafeteria facility provided to 13 Polytechnics
•	Farm ITIs have been approved to be established at ITI KhuriBatpora (Kulgam) and R.S. Pora (Jammu).
•	Two Centres for Innovation, Invention, Incubation, and Training (CIIIT) established at a cost of Rs.361.00 crore at Govt. Polytechnic Jammu and Baramulla as a joint venture between Govt. of J&K and Tata Technologies
•	526 trade units affiliated/aligned to NSQF framework (Conversion from SCVT to NCVT)
•	Mega Job Fairs organised a cross the UT where in more than 35 Multi-National Companies participated to hire the Diploma Polytechnic and ITI students
•	35 female students with Three Year Diploma in Mechanical/Electrical Engineering/ Electronics and Communication branch were shortlisted by Cycle Industry Ludhiana for placements
•	State-of-Art CAD lab has been established at Govt. Polytechnic Baramulla
•	Two Regional Centres of Excellence (COE) in Automotive technology being established in collaboration with Ashok Leyland Ltd at Govt ITI Kathua (to be linked with 12ITIs of Jammu Division) and Govt ITI Budgam (to be linked with 13 ITIs of Kashmir Division). 456 trainees and 29 trainers have so far been trained in the new facility.
•	07 ITIs of J&K selected for assistance under the scheme Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)
•	397 Officers/Faculty/staff participated in capacity building programme organized Under STRIVE project
•	ICT Infrastructure, up gradation of machinery equipment, facilities for trainees, OJT and Social and environmental systems were carried out/created under strive project with 93% fund utilization
•	13 new buildings constructed for 13 polytechnic colleges
•	UT CEC (Cluster Evaluation Committee) approved 01 Industry Cluster namely Bari Brahmana Industry Association for IAI (Industry Apprenticeship Initiative) of STRIVE project

Source: Youth Services & Sports, J&K

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), 49 NCVT Government ITIs are covered. 1775 candidates have been registered on Skill India Portal (SIP) of 49 Government ITIs under PMKVY 4.0, out of which 1383 candidates have been trained so far.

Physical progress

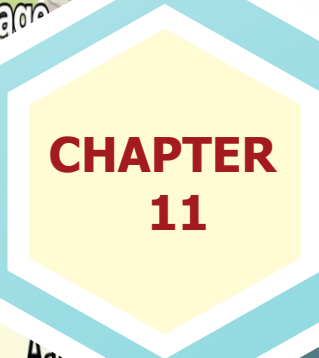
Table 10(xi) Physical Achievements during FY 2023-24				
S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets	Achievements
1	Sanction intake (Govt. Polytechnics)	No's	3900	3316
2	Sanction intake (Govt. + Pvt. ITIs)	No's	15668	13282
3	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0	No's	1775	1383

Source: Skill Development, J&K

WAY AHEAD

- Proposals for opening of 28 new private ITIs which are in the process of scrutiny.
- Conversion of existing ITIs at Srinagar and Jammu into Model ITIs with Polytechnics at Poonch and Kishtwar are likely to operate from their own campus.
- Introduction of new age courses with placement avenues.
- Enhancing quality of skill training.
- Active industry participation in all activities.
- Creation of vibrant and conducive Skill eco-system in the UT.
- Development of Incubation centres on the pattern of CIIT.
- New age course viz Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester Trade shall be started in Govt. ITI Baramulla, Anantnag, Jammu and Samba.
- Creation of market for generating sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- Developing close linkages and collaborations with the corporates and academic institutions.
- Actively engaging with the youth and making them aware about different programs being implemented by the Mission and other government agencies for their overall development.
- Identifying the local needs and steer skill development efforts in the region for development of Skill roadmap and skill policies.
- Support to entrepreneurs especially early-stage ones on innovative business models

GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF
JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

Jammu & Kashmir State was reorganized on 31st October, 2019, after which all the Central laws have been applied to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. As many as 890 Central Laws applied, 205 State laws repealed and 130 State laws were modified.

Following major constitutional changes on August 5, 2019, the legal architecture and systems prevailing in rest of the country were made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. A number of people friendly and progressive laws such as Right to Education, Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act-2001, National Commission for Minority Act and Acts for benefit of Women, Children, Disabled, Right to fair compensation for land acquired besides the 73rd and 74th amendments have now become fully applicable to J&K.

The rights of women marrying outside the Union Territory now stand fully protected and gender discrimination has ended. Over 20,000 West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs) have got not just domicile rights but also financial assistance of Rs. 5.50 lakh per family. Nearly 10,000 Safai Karamcharis are now legitimate domiciles with access to all rights and privileges.

The Govt. amended the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004 to extend the reservation to the persons residing in the areas adjoining actual line of control and adjoining International Border for education and employment as also to bring "Other Backward Castes" of Jammu and Kashmir at par with other parts of the country.

As part of affirmative action, reservation has been extended to Pahari Speaking People and the economically weaker sections for their upliftment. The Reorganization Act, 2019 was amended to provide representation in the Legislative Assembly by way of nomination to Kashmiri migrants and displaced persons from areas of Jammu and Kashmir under occupation of Pakistan.

The refugees of POK (33,566), Chamb (8278) and West Pakistan have been rehabilitated. Gorkhas, Balmikis and WPRS now eligible for Domicile certificates

In tune with the One nation, One market, Toll Tax in J&K at the entry point Lakhapur and all other posts including posts at Railway Stations and Airports was abolished from January 1, 2020.

Transformations in the functioning of the government in terms of transparency and accountability have been the central theme of all government initiatives. Significant progress has been achieved from last three years on most development fronts.

Structural and institutional reforms are necessary to attain the dream of Amrit Kaal as guided by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. UT Government has launched massive reformative programmes through IT enabled tools, futuristic strategies, new initiatives of deepening democracy, investment opportunities and socio economic development for creating a conducive environment for securing the all round development and bringing prosperity for the people.

UT of J&K is the first in introducing the District Good Governance Index (DGGI) to bring about healthy competition amongst districts for further improvement in the delivery of services. This is now being replicated by many other states and UTs.

J&K Panchayati Raj Act amended by the Central Government in October, 2020. Provisions for creating the third and final tier of Panchayati Raj i.e. District Development Councils were inserted. Consequently, elections to the District Development Councils along with bye-elections for vacant seats of Panches and sarpanches held in the UT. Newly constituted Panchayats have been strengthened and 27 functions transferred.

Historic District level Planning Process accomplished in accordance with constitutional mandate. Preparation of plan via bottom up approach used in preparing District plans- first at Panchayat level, then at block level, then at district level.

With the motto of Antyodaya and "Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas Aur Sabka Vishwas", Central government has accelerated the pace of development in Jammu & Kashmir, which had been neglected for decades. It is for the first time that under an industrial promotion scheme of Government of India, industrial development will be taken to the block level in Jammu & Kashmir.

The J&K Single Window (Industrial Investment and Business Facilitation) Act 2018 has been made operational. Single Window Portal is the single point of contact for an investor for end to end facilitation of business establishment. 185 services have been made online and available on the Single Window Portal.

In order to shift the fulcrum of developmental policy towards youth, a super ambitious program 'Youth Volunteer Program' has been launched across all the districts of Jammu & Kashmir. Under the initiative, more than 5000 youth clubs stand constituted with more than 1 Lakh active youth members. These youth clubs are primarily aimed to provide a vibrant platform to youth to participate in the expedition of New J&K.

Financial transformation through BEAMS, 100% Physical Verifications, mandatory AA, TS, e-tendering etc has enabled to complete the projects at much faster speed which has led to larger public satisfaction. The 360 degree transparency in the implementation of financial reforms has ensured larger number of project/works completion.

Financial discipline and rigorous monitoring has resulted in manifold increase in the rate of project completion, as is evident from the following comparison:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. Crore)	Projects/works completed (No.)
2018-19	8482	9229
2019-20	9998	12,637
2020-21	10532	21,943
2021-22	10224	50,627
2022-23	14897	66,189
2023-24 (Exp tentative)	15147	71,858

Source : Finance Department, J&K

150 year old Darbar Move practice abolished. Zero Tolerance for Corruption: Compulsory e-filing of Annual Property Returns on PRS-Portal: Number of returns go up from merely 1000 earlier to nearly 3.60 lakh this year. Employees are being evaluated on quarterly basis. More than 3 lakh employees are filing monthly work done details on the EPM.

To curb red tapism and enhance transparency, power of Information Technology harnessed. J&K ranked 1st amongst UTs in NeSDA ranking issued by DARPG for the year 2021 in both State and Service portal. Initiatives like e-UNNAT-(Unified Integrated Accessible Transparent, e-Office application with highest %age disposal of 97%, e-

Kitabkosh the first multi-lingual digital library, Aapka Mobile-Hamara Daftar –UMANG have been introduced.

As a good governance tool, number of reforms introduced in Revenue administration to empower the poorest:

- Land Registration Process: Moved from the judiciary and entrusted to newly created Department of Registration.
- Aapki Zameen Aapki Nigrani: Scanned data of Jamabandi, Girdawari, Mutation and Mussavi of all the 20 districts of UT has been made available in public domain for free access to the citizens.
- Issuance of Property Cards under SWAMITVA: J&K became the first UT to issue SWAMITVA Cards.
- Land Pass Book: Trilingual Land passbooks (Urdu, Hindi, English) are being issued to landholders.
- RCCMS: Implemented for filing, disposal and monitoring of Revenue Court matters.

22.40 lakh Kanal lands (20% of Government land) was under encroachment in J&K, out of which 15.83 lakhs kanals (71%) have been retrieved from the encroachers. Most of the Government land was retrieved from influential persons without disturbing ordinary/common people who have appreciated this initiative of the Government.

A Unique Initiative of JK UT under which 44 Aspirational Blocks selected, from 285 Blocks of UT of J&K, based on their backwardness on 21 indicators covering four major aspects of human development i.e., Poverty (3 indicators), Health & Nutrition (6 indicators), Education (7 indicators) & Basic Infrastructure (5 indicators).

ABDP Dashboard developed for monitoring the progress of these 44 Aspirational Blocks on 61 Data Points - 49 Key Performance Indicators.

100% recruitment based on Merit. Totally fair, transparent and fast recruitment process has been put in place eliminating interviews upto Pay Level-5.

BACK TO VILLAGE PROGRAMME

Back to Village-I: After the constitution of Panchayats in the UT and with a view to strengthen them, the first-of-its-kind week-long interface programme 'Back to Village' was conducted by the J&K Government from 20th June, 2019 to 27th June, 2019.

The unprecedented programme focused on four quintessential themes viz. energising the Panchayats, collecting feedback on delivery of government programmes, capturing specific economic potential and undertaking assessment of needs of the villages.

During the programme, one gazetted officer spent two days and one night in each of the Panchayat of the State with the following objectives:

- Public contact for Government officers.
- Identification of main economic activities, potential areas, major problems, urgent public requirements and major complaints of the Panchayat.
- Sensitisation of PRIs and people about government schemes and programmes.
- Emphasis on quality of services.
- Assessment of functioning of PRIs.

The programme won plaudits across the country and was even acknowledged by Hon'ble Prime Minister in his radio programme 'Mann Ki Baat' calling it a "festival of development, public participation and public awareness."

Back to Village-II: The second phase of the Back to Village programme (B2V2) took place in the UT from November 25th to November 30th 2020 and the massive exercise of sending one gazetted officer to every Panchayat for two days and one night was repeated again with the these objectives;

- Follow up on B2V1
- Focus on 100% implementation of individual beneficiary oriented schemes
- Focus on schemes and activities that can be undertaken to double farmers' income
- Assessment of the implementation of all measures/ schemes aimed at empowerment of Panchayats and ensuring awareness about them.

Again, the programme got a mention by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in his Independence Day speech on 15th August, 2020.

Back to Village-III: Back to Village Phase-3(B2V3) was organized throughout J&K from 2nd to 10th October, 2021 in which all 4291 Panchayats were visited by the officers of the Government who participated in the Gram Sabha, inspected the development activities and observed the functioning of the various Government functionaries and PRIs in the panchayats for 03 days.

Back to Village-IV: B2V4 programme was held in October, 2022. The objective was that the top levels of administration and people at grass root levels may work in a spirit of togetherness and help in true empowerment of people. The officers stayed in villages thus bringing administration to the door steps of people.

Back to Village-V: After success of the four phases of Back to Village Programme, 5th Phase of Back to Village Programme was conducted in 2023.

Core Objectives of B2V were face-to-face interaction between government officials and the local population, allowing for the identification of specific needs and grievances. It offers officials the opportunity to assess existing infrastructure, services, and living conditions in rural areas, which forms the basis for planning development projects. B2V fosters transparency and accountability in governance by engaging citizens in decision-making and implementation. Panchayats play a central role in the program, acting as intermediaries between government policies and the rural population.

As part of this programme, 4291 Gazetted Officers were deputed to Panchayats, where they stayed for two days to interact and obtain feedback from the grassroots level so as to tailor government efforts in improving delivery of village- specific services with special focus on raising awareness on 134 deliverables points that are prioritized during B2V5 and ensure follow-up actions on the raised demands, besides capturing achievements made so far.

One of the core objectives of B2V programme was energizing Panchayati Raj Institutions and the efficiency of delivery mechanisms related to various government schemes. It also helped in collecting feedback on government welfare schemes/developmental programmes.

13818 Soil Health Cards issued, 71 Cooperative Societies registered, 950 volunteers trained under SDRF, 10529 Golden cards have been issued, 15600 land Passbooks have

been issued by Revenue Department, 2135 Out of School children identified and brought back to school, 10316 sports events organised, 11527 left out households tap connection provided, 3974 CSC camps were organized in each panchayat, 90 Nos. of homestays identified & registered under Tourism Department, 2746 beneficiaries registered under Vishwakarma Scheme, 12050 works completed and verified, 4657 campaigns conducted under "Aap ki Zameen Aap Ki Nigrani", 2723 pending inheritance mutations were completed, 1226 awareness programmes of Bee colonies/Mushroom farms during (B2V5), 4979 youths identified during B2V4/MTMP-2 were trained under different trades and 1239 SHGs registered with NRLM/Tribal affairs were trained, 297 events (Kavi Sammelan painting competition) for promotion of local artists were organised, 1679 persons were self-employed, 6174 parent teacher meeting were organised and 280 cases under MUMKIN scheme were finalized, 62 camps regarding Nasha Mukht Camps, Eco clubs sports and games were organized under My College My Pride. 4200 hoardings, wall paintings about Digital J&K and services were installed by the IT department. 2816 cases of Self Employment sanctioned and 2349 cases were disbursed.

ASPIRATIONAL BLOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ABDP)

Aspirational Blocks Development Programme (ABDP) was conceived with an idea to identify the most backward blocks of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir which required special focus and bring them at par with other blocks. Therefore, a unique area specific initiative was required with the aim of achieving holistic development of these most backward blocks in the UT of J&K. Innovative ways were needed to be explored, with regard to the unique challenges/constraints in their areas, for improving the socio-economic status of these backward blocks under the programme.

The Programme was aimed to improve access of population of these blocks, to various schemes available for development of poor. This was expected to bring improvement in Educational level, Health & well-being, living conditions of the people. The programme was a move forward towards inclusive development which is long overdue. The programme was expected to usher in a new era of development in these blocks.

Planning Development & Monitoring Department, J&K, undertook the exercise of identification of the most backward blocks in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir on the directions of the Chief Secretary, J&K, for their socio-economic development. This exercise was taken on the analogy of Aspirational Districts Programme being implemented by NITI Aayog, GoI.

44 Most backward blocks were selected (2 Blocks from each District with inclusion of at least 10 most backward blocks of the UT), based on 21 parameters / indicators finalized for selection of Aspirational Blocks. These 21 indicators cover four major aspects of human development i.e., Poverty (3 indicators), Health & Nutrition (6 indicators), Education (7 indicators) & Basic Infrastructure (5 indicators) aiming for expeditious improvement in the socio-economic status of the selected blocks (most backward blocks). A Composite Index was developed in which Poverty was given 20% weightage, Health 30%, Education 20% and Basic Infrastructure 30% and equal weightage was given to all the parameters within the sector. The aforesaid sets of parameters were finalized in consultation with NITI Aayog, GoI.

The Programme is aimed to benefit Population of the 44 Backward Blocks of J&K, i.e. 12.64 lakh souls (census 2011), spread over 6359.73 square Kilometers in the UT of J&K. The population is mainly spread in remote and far flung areas besides areas falling along

LoC/IB. Special focus is being laid on saturation of the schemes in the Aspirational Blocks and their development as Model Blocks at par with other Blocks of the UT. Projects/works/activities have been undertaken during 2022-23 in these Blocks based on identified gaps for special intervention and ensuring optimum utilisation of resources/funds were earmarked under the programme.

An amount of Rs. 44 Crores were earmarked. During 2022-23, out of which Rs 29.15 crore was spent and 491 works were/activities were completed.

During the Financial year 2023-24, the scheme was shifted to district sector and is now being implemented by the concerned District Development Commissioner. An amount of Rs. 44 Crores were allocated during 2023-24, out of which Rs 20.21 crore was spent and 443 works /activities were completed.

Overall performance of the blocks on the 61 data points-49 key performance indicators have improved remarkably. Aspirational Block Harwan of District Srinagar has topped the Composite Score 80.1 while as Aspirational Block Gund of District Ganderbal has topped the Delta Change (Incremental Change over One year) Score by recording 16.70 Points improvement for the Financial year 2022-23. For the Financial year 2023-24, Aspirational Block Keller of District Shopian has topped the Composite Score 83.4 while as Aspirational Block Mounгри of District Udhampur has topped the Delta Change (Incremental Change over One year) Score by recording 20.60 Points improvement. This clearly highlights that ABDP has made tangible impact on the KPIs, as such, is beneficial for the population of these blocks.

With the success recorded in the first two years, the program has been extended and continued. An amount of Rs. 44.00 Crore is allocated for the financial year 2024-25 for these Aspirational Blocks.

ASPIRATIONAL PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (APDP)

Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme" (APDP) has been conceived with an aim to rate the various Panchayats of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir on socio-economic indicators concerning the lives of the people residing in the rural areas through convergence and additional financial support. This exercise has been taken-up on the analogy of Aspirational Block Development Programme being implemented by the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

285 Most Backward Panchayats (One Most Backward Panchayat per Block) were selected from 4291 Panchayats of UT of J&K, on the basis of least aggregate score obtained on the selected 100 parameters/ indicators in the Panchayat Development Index (PDI) in the concerned Block. The data was analyzed in PD&MD and most backward Panchayat in each Block were identified, the details of which were shared with all respective District Development Commissioners for their authentication.

Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme (APDP) Dashboard has been developed by IT Deptt, J&K, for uploading the data of all Panchayats on the selected indicators/parameters. Data of Panchayats is being uploaded by the Panchayat Secretaries from the concerned Panchayat on the dashboard under the overall supervision of Block Development Officer which is used to monitor the progress of these Aspirational Panchayats on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

100 Measurable indicators (KPIs) have been identified across 9 Sectors namely Agriculture & allied Activities (6 indicators), Health & Nutrition (11 indicators), Education (13 indicators), Rural Development & Sanitation (7 indicators), Individual Beneficiary Oriented Schemes (4 indicators), Skill Development (4 indicators), Basic Infrastructure (17 indicators), Environment (5 indicators), & Good Governance (33 indicators), which shall give insight of existing status and incremental progress over a period of time. On the basis of importance of these sectors, weights shall be assigned to each sector and sub-indicators as per relevance in the life of rural population.

These Aspirational Panchayats are to be developed through convergence of various ongoing District / UT Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Programmes. Additional financial assistance of Rs. 10 Lakh was provided to the selected Panchayats under the scheme for its further development after achieving saturation in the following parameters duly certified by the concerned Block Development Officer (BDO) and countersigned by the Assistant Commissioner Panchayat (ACP) i.e. Soil Health Cards, Land Pass Books, Kissan Credit Cards, Shram Cards issued to eligible Laborers, 100 percent Institutional Births, 100 percent vaccination of children in the age group of 9-11 months, Zero Percent Out of School Children, 100 percent Solid Waste Collection & Treatment, Aadhar Seeding with MGNREGA Cards, Issuance of Golden Cards under PMJAY SEHAT.

Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme is being implemented under the overall supervision of the District Development Commissioner (DDC). For smooth implementation of the programme, a Nodal Officer is being designated by the DDC at district level from the Rural Development Department. District Development Commissioners prepare Aspirational Panchayat Development Plans (APDP) in convergence with other schemes for the speedy development of the Aspirational Panchayats. The resources are clearly delineated across various sectors of development at the District level for funding the Aspirational Panchayat Developmental Plan.

Panchayat Development Index will be introduced to develop and replicate best practices that drive improvement across the socio-economic themes of Panchayats. The identified Panchayats will be given special focus to saturate the inclusive development schemes and serve as model Panchayats.

APDP is helping to push the government schemes/programmes and saturate them over a period of time, like, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) focusing on ODF Sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management for keeping our villages clean and open defecation free. This will help to improve the visual cleanliness of Villages/Panchayats – minimal litter and minimal stagnant water. Intensive efforts in this direction can ensure household continue to have basic amenities and the last man in the queue is also included. It will transform the lives of people, bringing significant improvements in terms of economic, environment, health and social benefits and enhances the safety and dignity of female population.

Financial Assistance of Rs 28.50 Crore (Rs. 10 lacs per panchayat) was earmarked under District Capex Budget in Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme for the financial year 2023-24, against which Rs 13.64 crore were spent and 479 works /activities were completed.

During 2024-25, Rs 28.50 Crores have been allocated to 285 panchayats under the district plan for preparation of plan.

DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX(DGGI)

Good governance is important factor in promoting a holistic development. The districts being a basic unit of governance implementing various programmes/schemes for the welfare of its citizens, measuring their performance is vital for assessment and future planning based on the gaps identified during performance assessment.

The Government of J&K with the aim to judge the performance of each district in different areas, programmes and schemes being implemented for the well-being of the people, initiated the process of developing its first edition of District Good Governance Index under the guidance of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) GoI and its first edition 2020-21 was released in January 2022.

The methodology developed by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), GoI in collaboration with CGG (Centre for Good Governance), Hyderabad at national level was adopted for the UT of J&K.

Based on the inputs received during consultations and detailed deliberations through an interactive process with various stakeholders, 58 indicators with 116 data points clubbed as part of 10 sectors were finalized for inclusion as part of DGGI.

The index enabled ranking of the districts based on their performance in the selected indicators with an idea to bring about healthy competition amongst the Districts for further improvement in delivery of services which would ultimately benefit the public at large.

The third edition of District Good Governance Index for the year 2022-23 was released in June, 2023.

DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE PORTAL (DGGP)

DGGI is an annual exercise for ranking of the districts based on the yearly progress. Based on this model, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir decided to design and develop a District Good Governance Portal to capture the monthly performance of all the 20 districts in selected indicators under the same 10 sectors which have been used in the DGGI.

Accordingly, District Good Governance Portal has been developed in collaboration with DARPG, National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), IMPARD and Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

The basic idea of this Portal is to provide an opportunity to the district administration to assess the performance of its district, analyze the data gaps and make further improvement as compared to the other districts of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

The DGG Portal covers 10 governance sectors and 45 indicators with 118 data points. The indicators have been identified in consultation with the District authorities based on the data availability on monthly basis. It has also been ensured that effecting the performance/status change should be under the control/authority of the District Administration. These indicators were then finalized in consultation with NCGG, GoI.

NCGG provided technical support while as the Portal/Dashboard has been designed and developed by the NIC, GoI. The Portal shows the district wise/ sector wise delta change and the overall performance in the selected indicators on monthly basis, both in tabular and graphic form. Now monthly reports are being generated from the Portal.

The UT Government in its efforts to further improvise the portal and also to incorporate Annual DGGI indicators in the portal and make it more result oriented, has sought

technical interventions from Bhaskracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG).

GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir has in place a structured IT enabled mechanism for redressal of Public Grievances under the aegis of Jammu and Kashmir Lt. Governor's Grievance Cell (JKLGCC). JKLGCC uses IT as a communication and process enabler that receives Grievances from the Citizens using a Web Interface / Portal called JKIGRAMS i.e. Jammu and Kashmir Integrated Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System.

JKIGRAMS is an Integrated Grievance Redressal and Monitoring Portal where in any citizen can register his / her 'Grievance' online and 24x7. The Portal has quite a wide Network / Connectivity with approximately 2,300+ users at the Secretariat, HoD, District and Sub-District levels onboard for Redressal of Public Grievances. Besides, JKIGRAMS is also connected with the CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) of the DARPG, GoI. JKIGRAMS holds the distinction of being among the first States & UTs to have been integrated with the CPGRAMS with all the Districts of the UT of J&K.

JKLGCC also conducts the monthly Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor's Mulaqaat Program a face-to-face virtual interaction of the complainant with the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor for redressal of his / her grievance registered on JKIGRAMS as a Good Governance Initiative. The complainants are heard by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor and on spot directions are passed by him to the concerned Officers of the Union Territory to redress their grievances. More than Three Lakh Forty Four Thousand (3,44,574) grievances have been registered at JKIGRAMS so far. Grievances are forwarded to more than 2,300 Government Users / Sub-Users. 3,34,612 grievances have been disposed off by the Sectoral Departments. Efforts shall be made to ensure qualitative and expeditious disposal of each grievance registered on JKIGRAMS.

Focus Area

- JKIGRAMS provides the largest electronic platform to the General Public irrespective of geographical location within the country to file grievances of any nature in a faceless mode to the Government.
- Cost Efficient System for citizens to get the issues redressed.
- JKIGRAMS also addresses the issue of digital divide by way of providing support to non-tech / internet savvy people to file grievances through its Call Centres at Jammu & Srinagar.

WAY AHEAD

- Upgrading of the portal in line with the advanced IT Tools, use Artificial Intelligence etc.
- Incorporating Appeal process and Grievance Redressal Index Evaluation System to make it more vibrant as per with CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) for which additional support shall be sought from DARPG, GoI.
- Organising "Capacity Building Program" for the "Grievance Nodal Officers" of the Sectoral Department under the "Sevottam Scheme" of GoI, in collaboration with the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) in order to

inculcate a behavioural change towards redressal of public grievances. A proposal in this regard stands submitted to the DARPG through the J&K IMPARD.

- Formulating a "Citizens Charter" with a view to inform the citizens about their rights viz a viz the Grievance Redressal Mechanism of the UT on JKIGRAMS to ensure Citizen Empowerment.
- Extending the SCP of JKIGRAMS by including more departments and district level offices.
- To conduct third party study of JKLGGC for which a proposal stands shared with the DARPG, GoI.
- Rationalizing the Grievance Redressal System to enhance the quality of disposal of grievances, Standard Operating Procedures.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

UT of Jammu & Kashmir is focusing on enhancing the capacity of all stakeholders to respond to disasters in a planned way to minimize the loss of lives and economic loss in different forms including critical infrastructure, basic services including health and educational facilities along with social, cultural & environmental loss. Besides this, the Disaster Management Department is entrusted with the responsibility to take care of Socio – Economic needs of the internally displaced people by way of providing economic assistance, shelter, opportunities for employment etc.

To strengthen Disaster Management Authority of Hazard Prone Districts, 02 districts namely Kupwara & Baramulla have been covered under the Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening of Disaster Management Authority of Hazard Prone Districts" with the aim to strengthen the infrastructure, capacity & framing of District Disaster Management Plan to face any eventuality arising out of disaster. In consonance with National Disaster Management Plan 2019, the UT Disaster Management Plan has been prepared/ updated. The Government has also signed the MoU with NDMA, GoI for implementation of Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) to integrate the disaster calls in Dial-112.

Through Common Alert Protocol (CAP) the dissemination of targeted alerts and advisories are provided to people living in disaster-prone areas in vernacular languages over all available communication media including SMS, Cell Broadcast, Radio, TV, Siren, Social Media, Web Portals and Mobile Applications. CAP has been successfully implemented during Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra.

2720 Kashmiri migrant appointments made against 3000 posts. Construction of 4264 flats for Kashmiri migrants in progress. 1248 flats completed (of which 795 flats allotted) and 3016 are at various stages of completion up to ending March 2024. Rs. 1452.33 Cr disbursed to 33,636 displaced persons of PoJK (1947) and Chhamb (1965 & 1971) and Rs. 82.62 Cr disbursed to 3237 West Pakistani Refugees and all are now eligible for Domicile Certificate of J&K. To date, 2924 Kanals and 19.55 Marlas of migrant land have been retrieved from encroachments and illegal occupation.

The Department of DMRRR has taken up the task of providing various certificates to Kashmiri Migrants in a Mission Mode. Presently, 1,61,822 Domicile Certificates, 32942 Migrant certificates for Job and Education Purposes, 2052 RBA Certificates and 1052 EWS Certificates have been issued and 1049 Income Certificates have been issued besides, 13443 Registration Certificates issued to Kashmiri Migrants and displaced person from POJK upto ending March 2024."

To enhance the capacity of UT in managing disaster risks, enhance preparedness and achieve resilient recovery, the construction of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) is under execution in District Budgam.

FOCUS AREA

Building Disaster Risk Management Capacities and Climate Change Adaptation capabilities with our partners and coordinating response and recovery operations to protect people, the environment and the economy and ensure a disaster-resilient Union Territory. In order to achieve this, the department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction is working on the identification of various hazards to which UT of J&K is vulnerable. Department is working on measures and guidelines for prevention and mitigation, building the capacity of all stakeholders in the UT of J&K to cope with the disasters and promote community-based Disaster Management and defining with clarity the roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with various phases of Disaster Management etc. Hazard mapping, vulnerability assessment, and impact assessment for various sectors and different regions spatially to be standardized, forecasts, early warning/alerts regarding various meteorological events and hazards.

The existing dissemination systems to be further strengthened to reach the last mile. Prevention and preparedness measures for disasters directly oriented at reducing the impact on human health, agriculture and food security, livestock & livelihood, etc. Building capacity at all levels (local people, local administration, community-level organizations like NGOs, CBOs, etc.). Alignment of State Plans (SDMP) and District Plans (DDMP) to be done in accordance with the Sendai Framework. Coordinating Mock Drills, compiling reports, compiling data during disasters etc. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Compiling and timely furnishing of data and information to NDMA on disaster aspects, implementation of NDMA Schemes, and Sendai Framework Monitoring indicators. Collection of reports about the lessons learnt and best practices from other States/UTs and exchange/sharing of these among the States/UTs and NDMA.

WAY AHEAD

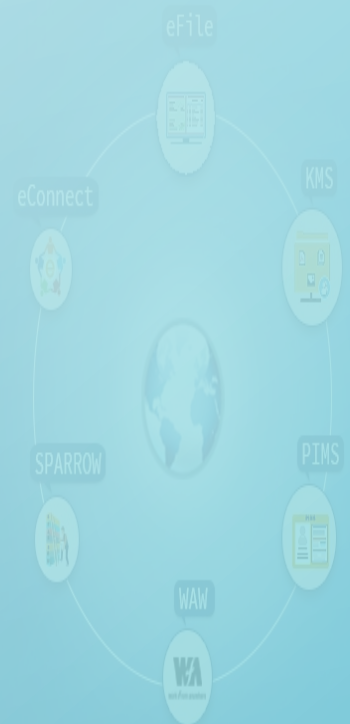
Construction of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in Jammu Division. State of Art District Emergency Operation Centre would be set up in all 20 Districts of UT of Jammu and Kashmir in order to help the UT/District Administration in enhancing the capacity of the UT/District in managing disaster risks, enhancing preparedness and achieving resilient recovery. As per the National Disaster Management Plan, 2019, all the States/UTs have to prepare their Disaster Management Plan as per the NDMP, 2019, similarly the UT of J&K has prepared its Disaster Management Plan as per the NDMP, 2019. Capacity building of 1,50,000 Community Volunteers in three phases i.e. in 1st Phase 15000 Volunteers; 2nd Phase 35000 Volunteers and 3rd Phase 100000 Volunteers. Construction and Operationalization of the Institute of Disaster Management (IDM). Creation of Hazard Maps and Micro-Zonation Maps. Conducting Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Analysis. Adoption and implementation of integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters.

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE



ACCOUNTABLE
TRANSPARENT
GOVERNANCE

BECOME A PART OF IT
START USING **eOFFICE**



DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

GATI SHAKTI UT MASTER PLAN

PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP), launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on August 15, 2021, bears the significance for Multi-modal Connectivity, essentially a digital platform to bring all Ministries, Departments and other Government agencies nationwide together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects. The multi-modal connectivity will provide integrated and seamless connectivity for movement of people, goods and services from one mode of transport to another. It will also facilitate the last mile connectivity of infrastructure and also reduce travel time for people.

PM Gati Shakti will incorporate the infrastructure schemes of various Ministries and State Governments like, Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, UDAN etc. Economic Zones like textile clusters, pharmaceutical clusters, defence corridors, electronic parks, industrial corridors, fishing clusters, agri-zones will be covered to improve connectivity & make Indian businesses more competitive. It will also leverage technology extensively including spatial planning tools and imagery developed by BISAG-N.

In order to provide single platform with respect to infrastructure which is spread across various Agencies/ Departments/ States, PM Gati-Shakti shall provide coordination between various Central Ministries/ Departments with various UT/ State Governments/ Departments, co-ordination between various Departments within a UT/ State, coordination between various Departments of a State/ UT with various Departments of another State/ UT for effective infrastructure creation and future planning.

For the preparation of UT Master Plan under PM Gati Shakti, uploading of data of 30 mandatory layers including the land revenue map is to be ensured on priority; besides putting in place a mechanism to use PM Gati Shakti - NMP for evaluation of proposed projects, project planning, formulation of DPRs and monitoring of UT Projects & formulation of UT Logistic Policy.

Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, J&K; Network Planning Group (NPG) under chairmanship of Administrative Secretary to the Govt, Industries & Commerce Department, and Technical Support Units (TSU) under chairmanship of respective Director Industries & Commerce Jammu/ Kashmir Division.

A preparatory meeting in this regard was held on the subject on 23rd August, 2022, steps were initiated to share all the available data layers to BISAG-N, Ahmadabad, for its uploading on J&K UT Master Plan. For integration and authentication of 30 essential infrastructure layers including land records on the National Master Plan Portal, Representatives/ Nodal Officers along with Trainees from different departments of J&K UT had undergone 04 days training at BISAG-N, Ahmedabad, Gujarat in two different groups in the month of September 2022.

10 TSU meetings have been conducted, till June 2024, for implementation of the initiative in the J&K, with the last TSU meeting conducted on 21st May 2024. Out of 30 mandatory layers, 22 data layers have been fully uploaded, 6 layers partially uploaded, and 2 layers are non-applicable to Jammu & Kashmir.

In addition to the mandatory layers, 550+ additional layers/ sub-layers have also been identified and subsequently mapped on the UT Master Portal.

In terms of portal functionality, 20+ planning tools are available on the J&K UT portal interface (for e.g., NOC, Gap Analyzer, DPR, Query Builder, KML Route, OD Tool).

S.No	Mandatory Layers	Status
1	Land Records	Partial
2	Forest	Yes
3	Wild Life	Yes
4	Eco Sensitive Zones	Not Applicable
5	CRZ	Not Applicable
6	Reserve Forest	Yes
7	Water Resources	Yes
8	Rivers	Yes
9	Embankments	Yes
10	Canals	Yes
11	Reservoirs Dams	Yes
12	Soil Type	Yes
13	Seismicity / Earthquake	Yes
14	Flood Maps	Partial
15	Power Transmission & Distribution	Partial
16	Mining Areas	Partial
17	ASI Sites	Yes
18	Tourism Sites	Yes
19	Roads	Yes
20	Water Supply Pipelines	Yes
21	Sewer Lines	Yes
22	Drainage	Yes
23	Economic Zones	NA
24	Industrial Parks	Yes
25	Electric Poles	Partial
26	Traffic Light Poles	Yes
27	Bus Terminal & Bus Shelters	Yes
28	Govt. Buildings (State Govt. / Central Govt. / PSU)	Partial
29	Petrol/ Diesel Outlets	Yes
30	Village Habitations	Yes

S. No	Department/ Agency	No. of Layers
1	ARI and Trainings Dept.	1
2	Forest Dept.	10
3	Railway	1
4	PWD	8
5	Wetlands	1
6	ASI	2
7	Seismicity	9
8	Tourism Dept.	15
9	Power Development Dept.	25
10	Health Dept.	13
11	Industries & Commerce Dept.	10
12	Geology and Mining Dept.	3
13	Jal Shakti Dept.	28
14	Information & PR Dept.	1
15	Social Welfare Dept.	1
16	IOCL Fuel Stations	1
17	Agriculture Production and Farmers Welfare Department	57
18	Floriculture, Parks and Gardens Dept.	2
19	Planning Development & Monitoring Dept.	3
20	Government Building	1
21	Civil Aviation Dept.	2
22	Finance Dept.	2
23	Revenue Dept.	5
24	Food and Civil Supplies Dept.	6
25	Sports & Youth Department	1
26	Rural and Panchayat Raj Dept.	15
27	DAM and Reservoir	1
28	Election Commission	15
29	Excise and Taxation Department	2
30	Administrative Boundary	9
31	Information Technology Department	4
32	Education	12
33	Cooperative Dept.	22
34	Home Department	10
35	Tribal Affairs Department	3
36	Other Data	6
37	Housing and Urban Dept.	179
38	Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme	19
39	Holistic Agriculture Development Program	15
40	Hospitality & Protocol Dept.	6
41	Science & Technology Dept.	2
42	Labour & Employment Dept.	2
43	NPG Projects (Proposed Projects)	29
44	Misc. Data	6
Total Sub Layers Identified/ Uploaded		562

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, J&K

DIGITAL DELIVERY SYSTEM / ONLINE SERVICES

Jammu and Kashmir is driving a comprehensive digital transformation with a clear vision and mission. IT Department of Jammu and Kashmir stands at the forefront of the region's digital revolution, dedicated to enhancing governance efficiency, transparency, and citizen empowerment through cutting-edge digital technologies.

With a mission to deliver inclusive and hassle-free government services, the department leverages robust IT infrastructure and innovative policies to improve the quality of life for citizens. Emphasizing cybersecurity and digital literacy, initiatives like the e-UNNAT portal and the Mobile Dost application underscore their commitment to seamless service delivery and public engagement. Through strategic partnerships and proactive measures, the department aims to build a resilient digital ecosystem, ensuring equitable access and safeguarding digital assets for all residents of the Union Territory.

The UT has adopted the layered & focused approach in the digital journey, where underlying base assumption is reliable, robust and high available connectivity infrastructure in the larger interest of connected community, government and bringing Government closer to the people in equitable manner for inclusive growth. Over the past two years, the number of online services have increased from around 70 to 1140 e-services being provided to citizens along with provision for capturing citizen feedback through the Rapid Assessment System and integrations with Mobile Dost, Digilocker, Payment Gateway etc. J&K stands first amongst UT/States in number of online services.

Over the past three years, the UT of J&K has made big strides towards digital transformation and has launched "Digital Jammu and Kashmir" Programme in mission mode aiming at improvement in service delivery to citizens. In consonance with the commitment of experience to the citizens with 'Zero Tolerance to Corruption' by means of providing all G2C online services at the doorstep without visiting Government offices and to facilitate accessibility at a single place, "e-UNNAT" portal with url <http://eunnat.jk.gov.in> has been developed. Beginning with 33 services at the time of launch in July, 2022, at present 1140 services have been integrated. All the online services are being brought under the ambit of Auto Appeal /Auto escalation mechanism as per the provisions of Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011.

As on date, around 1140+ services are being provided through online mode, of which 498 services have been integrated with Rapid Assessment System to access feedback submitted by citizens on RAS Platform. 387 covered under PSGA and 96 services integrated with Digi-locker.

J&K as on date ranks first among the UTs in its e-office uptake in almost 480+ offices and disposal rate of 97 % files, ending the age old Darbar Move and saving Rs 400 cr. of revenue per annum.

The National e-Governance Delivery Assessment Report (NeSDA) of DARPG, GoI for the year 2021 has ranked Jammu and Kashmir first amongst UTs in e-Governance both in State Portal and in the Online services portal with highest compliance on NeSDA parameters.

The UT of J&K has emerged as one of the leaders in country in introducing Employees Performance Portal (EPM), which captures Quaterly performance of over 3 lakh employees.

All the services available to e-UNNAT portal are also available to Mobile Dost application which enables users to accessed e-Government services and facilitate a one stop solution to avail Government services.

The UT of J&K has been boarded on the Gati Shakti Sanchar Portal (www.sugamsanchar.gov.in) of DoT, integration for timely online processing of Right of Way applications.

To deal with the cyber crimes, UT of J&K has launched the J&K 'Cyber Security Policy-2022' with the aim to create and sustain a safe and resilient cyber space to promote well being of its citizens, protection and sustainability of its infrastructure in cyber security sector.

Targets/Roadmap/Strategies

The vision is to be translated to reality by pursuing a set of SMART objectives along six dimensions, namely policy framework, Architecture, Infrastructure Development, Process

Transformation, Capacity Building and Service Delivery as specified below. All the departments of the government shall endure to design, develop and implement these programmes by mainstreaming Digital J&K in their functions.

An outcome-based approach shall be adopted to realize the new paradigms of 'Line to Online', 'Queue to QR', 'Ask Only Once', 'Cashless, Presence-less Services' and 'My Data', guided by the underlying goal of citizen empowerment. Digital J&K shall be realized in a phased manner, following the principle of 'Think Big, Start Small, Scale Fast'.

Policy Framework

A sound and robust policy framework is pivotal to any large-scale effort of digital transformation. Policies form the foundation of credible, accountable, and sustainable actions. To this end, Digital J&K envisages notification of a set of policies specified below.

- Rules under Public Services Guarantee Act
- Data Governance Framework and Data Management Policy
- Data Governance Framework
- Data Management Policy
- Information Security and Privacy Policies
- Information Security Policy
- Privacy Policy
- Policy on Procurement for Digital Transformation

Digital J&K Enterprise Architecture

Adoption of the principles of Enterprise Architecture ensures the alignment of IT initiatives with the goals of good governance as envisioned in Digital J&K. To this end, the IndEA (India Enterprise Architecture) framework notified by the Ministry of IT, Government of India will be leveraged, and customized to the requirements of the State. As a corollary, the Agile IndEA Framework will be adopted to ensure that the development and implementation of the Architecture shall proceed in speedy and iterative cycles.

The technology standards contained in the IndEA framework shall be updated, customized and published for reference and adoption by the departments in all major projects of digital transformation. This would enable interoperability and vendor independence, while ensuring that the access to data is controlled and regulated as required by the domain departments.

Adoption of Ecosystem Architectures

The ecosystem architecture frameworks published by the Ministries of Government of India shall be adopted by the respective departments of the Government of J&K. The National Digital Health Blueprint (as being implemented by the Aayushman Bharat Digital Mission), NDEAR (National Digital Education Architecture), and the AgriStack (currently being designed by GoI) are examples in point.

Establishing sectoral digital platforms at ecosystem level would considerably accelerate the development of digital services and would give a fillip to the innovation ecosystem.

State Data Centre (SDC)

- The architecture and size of the existing SDC would be reviewed and streamlined to act as the single source of computing infrastructure for all Departments of the UT with utmost professionalism.

- Government cloud environment would be established in the existing SDC to host all Government applications and data securely and cost-effectively. The guidelines of Meghraj issued by Govt of India would be followed in this regard.
- The compute and storage (low/high) would be provided by the SDC on demand to all the Departments.
- A near disaster recovery centre (N-DRC) will be established within 10 KM of the existing SDC to protect from downtime and to maintain business continuity of notified critical applications.
- A remote disaster recovery centre (R-DRC) will be established in a different seismic zone to protect from data loss in real disaster situation with full business continuity.
- The Departments would be discouraged from building parallel data centres/servers/storage/security.

Digital Connectivity

The success of Digital J&K is dependent upon robust connectivity within and across the government departments and agencies as also across the society. While the connectivity across the society is to be partly fulfilled by the optical fibre network of BharatNet, the internal connectivity within the government is fulfilled by JKSWAN. The combined power of these two is foundational to the evolution of a connected community and a connected government. These plans for establishing/ enhancing these two components are outlined below.

Bharat Net

Strategically it is important to lay digital super-highway to traverse through districts, tehsils and connected up to Gram Panchayats for mainstreaming Digital J&K rapidly. The progress of BharatNet is critical in this regard.

JKSWAN

- JKSWAN would be extended horizontally at District, Tehsil and Block HQ. More Point of Presence (PoPs) would be established to cover the major public-facing departments like Revenue, Police, Urban local bodies, Registration, Agriculture, Industry, Health, Education.
- Secretariat LAN would be established at Jammu and Srinagar
- District LAN would be established at District HQ
- The Government Wi-fi/Intranet would be made seamless at all Government offices including J & K House at Delhi.

JK Portal

JK Portal will be designed, developed and established as a one-stop-shop for accessing all the digital services by the citizens and businesses. The following principles will be adopted in designing the portal.

- An established portal architecture would be adopted.
- The portal would be developed using open-source components.
- The services will be organized as per stakeholder categories, like citizen, business, student, farmer.
- The services would also be organized along the relevant life-cycle events within each stakeholder category.
- A single-sign-on (SSO) facility would be provided to the users.
- The portal would be designed to deliver services on a self-service mode or through the network of Citizen Service Centres.
- The architecture would support API-based integration for ease of on-boarding of the digital services provided by multiple departments.

- Very high levels of SLAs will be prescribed for the on-boarding of services, uptime, response time, security, and privacy.
- GIGW guidelines notified by the Government of India shall be followed in the design of the portal and its services to ensure/ enhance accessibility and usability.
- Digital Service Standards (DSS) notified by the Government of India shall be adopted for assessing existing and new services to conform to the highest level of maturity of the digital services.

Government of Jammu and Kashmir has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Haryana, IIT Jammu, NIELET J&K and SMVDU for knowledge and collaborative engagement in the field of Information Technology including AI/ML and IOT. Further, JKSAMADHAAN portal is under development through BISAG- N, Application for predictive Analysis of weather conditions etc. for farmer's help (Kissan Khidmat Ghar) and Mobile application for employment survey is also being developed through BISAG-N.

4G mobile services in uncovered villages in remote and difficult areas is being executed by BSNL and funded through Universal Obligation Fund (USOF). This project shall cover 1451 villages in J&K. upto March, 2024, 906 sites proposed by BSNL, indent submitted for 762 and land allotted for 741 sites.

1140+ online services are on-boarded on Mobile Dost App as on date. This is a remarkable Government to citizen Service (G2C) which can be accessed directly from their mobile devices.

WAY AHEAD

- Processes for Digital Transformation
- Government Process Transformation
- Streamlining certificates by using Digi-Locker
- Effective Grievance Redressal Systems
- Institutional Structure for Digital Transformation
- Establishing Digital JK Authority
- Empowered Committees in Departments
- Emerging Technologies wing
- HR and Capacity Building for Digital Transformation
- HR for Digital Transformation
- Knowledge Portal
- Digital J&K Awards
- Delivery of Digital Services
- Strengthening the system of assisted delivery of services
- Mobile First approach
- Unified Call Centre for support
- Interactive Chat bots
- Digital Literacy and Awareness
- All services will be available on e-UNNAT
- Establishment of Local Area Network at Civil Secretariat Jammu and Srinagar
- Establishment of Cyber Security Cell
- Capacity Building programme of employees of JK UT in the field of IT
- Use of AI/ML/DT/Big Data and other emerging Technologies.

PMDP



CHAPTER 13



PRIME MINISTERS DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE (PMDP- 2015)

On November 07, 2015, the Prime Minister announced Rs 80,064 crore worth development package for Jammu and Kashmir, essentially based on five pillars - Humanitarian Relief, Crisis Management, Social Infrastructure, Development Projects and Economic Infrastructure. The reconstruction plan aimed at expanding economic infrastructure, expanding provision of basic services, providing thrust to employment and income generation and providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims of September, 2014 floods and to strengthen Disaster Management Framework of the State. The Reconstruction Plan also sought to strengthen the economic and social infrastructure and provide for the balanced development of all regions of J&K. One of the important constituents of the package was massive relief package in the form of construction of accommodation for the displaced Pandits in the valley.

The package initially consisted of 63 projects. However, after reorganization of J&K, the J&K UT was left with 53 PMDP projects. Out of these 53 Projects of J&K UT, 23 projects (GoI-6, GoJK- 17) stands completed. 12 projects (GoI- 6, GoJK- 6) stands substantially completed upto March 2024, which collectively constitutes 66.03% of total projects. Out of the remaining 18 project, 07 projects are expected to be completed / substantially completed during the financial year 2024-25 and the remaining 11 projects are expected to spillover beyond the financial year 2024-25.

The momentum of these projects has significantly increased due to holistic and concerted efforts to identify and mitigate potential bottlenecks. Key issues addressed include land acquisition, obtaining forest clearances, shifting utilities, and resolving court cases.

Financially, the total funds released for the 53 projects amount to ₹48,554.32 crores, out of which ₹47,047.06 crores has been expended by March 2024. This substantial financial commitment underscores the dedication for development and addressing the critical needs of Jammu and Kashmir.

The progress achieved thus far reflects a robust and strategic approach, ensuring that the development package not only addresses immediate needs but also lays the groundwork for sustainable growth and stability in the region.

Table: 13(i): Financial progress of PMDP projects of J&K UT is summarized as under:

Component	Rs. in crore		
	Central projects	State projects	Total
PMDP Outlay	26,971.00	31,798.03	58,769.03
	-18	-35	-53
Sanctioned cost	40,967.97*	33,180.45	74,148.42
Funds released	29,180.41	19,373.91	48,554.32
Funds utilized	28,984.27	18,062.79	47,047.06
% age expd. against sanctioned cost	70.75%	54.44%	63.45%
% age expd. against funds released	99.33%	93.23%	96.90%

* Sanctioned cost of some projects (mainly of MORTH-BOT Projects) is higher than the allocations given in the PMDP as approved in 2015.

Table: 13(ii): Physical progress of PMDP projects as under:

Project status	Central projects	UT projects	Total
Completed	6	17	23
Substantially Completed	6	6	12
Likely completed by 2024-25	1	6	7
Beyond 2024-25	5	6	11
Total	18	35	53
%age of Completed+Substantially Completed projects to the total projects.	66.66%	65.71%	66.03%

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was launched in the country during the year 1986-87 as part of a comprehensive approach to the border management. The programme aims at to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure through convergence of the Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population.

The focus of the programme is on convergence with schemes of line Ministries and State/UT Governments and other available resources to ensure holistic development of the strategically important villages/ towns in the border areas. Department of Border Management in the Ministry of Home Affairs oversee the implementation of the programme in the country.

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and funded in the ratio of 90:10 (Centre Share: State /UT Share) for eight North Eastern States, 2 Himalayan States and UT of Jammu and Kashmir since 2016-17.

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir has a long border running through 08 districts viz. Jammu, Samba, Kathua, Poonch, Rajouri, Bandipora, Baramulla and Kupwara. As per the guidelines BADP covers all the census villages/towns, semi-urban and urban areas located within 0-10 kms distance (aerial distance) from the first habitation from international border/line of control (IB/LoC). This way BADP is operational in the UT of J&K in 83 blocks and 1779 villages having an area of 5439.55 sq. kms and 25.97 lakh population (Census 2011).

An expenditure of Rs. 48.26 crore has been incurred during this financial year 2023-24 completing 96 works out of 187 ongoing works under BADP.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is implemented in all the aforesaid 08 border districts through respective District Development Commissioners. As per old BADP guidelines, about 10% of the allocation was required to be earmarked for Border Guarding Forces (BGFs). Therefore, funds were earmarked / released to 9 Corps, 14 Corps, 15 Corps, 16 Corps, ITBP Leh, BSF Jammu, BSF Kashmir, Project Beacon and Project Sampark under Annual Action Plans of BADP upto 2019-20.

Under revised BADP guidelines of 2020, no separate allocation is made for BGFs. Instead, the priority works as identified by the BGFs are required to be discussed in the District Level Committees of the concerned border districts and decision taken in light of the overall fund position.

SAMRIDH SEEMA YOJNA (SSY)

The Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir Government has introduced a new Scheme "**Samridh Seema Yojna**" (SSY) under the CAPEX Budget during the Financial Year 2022-23 with an allocation of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs for filling the developmental gaps in the border areas i.e Insufficient basic infrastructure in the border areas. The selection of the works was made on the basis of gap analysis i.e. "Left out border areas/insufficient basic infrastructure in the border areas". The following Sectors/Works are implemented in this programme:

Roads & Bridges.

- Construction and upgradation of Roads.
- Construction of Bridges & Culverts.
- Construction of Foot Suspension Bridges.
- Construction of Retaining Walls to protect the roads in hilly areas.

Health Infrastructure.

- Construction of houses for Govt. Doctors, Paramedics and other Govt. Officials engaged in health sector in border census villages/habitations.
- Building infrastructure (SHC/PHC/CHC) including their upgradation.

Education Infrastructure.

- Construction of Primary/Middle/Secondary/Higher Secondary School buildings & their upgradation/addition such as construction of additional classrooms, computer rooms & laboratories.
- Construction of hostels/dormitories in Secondary /Higher Secondary School.

Agriculture Infrastructure.

- Construction of minor irrigation works.
- Water conservation programmes.

Sports infrastructure.

- Construction/development of play fields.
- Construction of indoor courts for table tennis/badminton/basketball/handball.

Drinking water supply projects which are not covered under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

- Drinking water supply projects in Govt. Schools/Census villages/Census Towns.

Social Sector Infrastructure

- Construction of Anganwadi Centres.
- Construction of Community Centres

An amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been allocated under SSY during 2023-24, against which an amount of Rs. 3993.86 lakhs (79.88%) has been released to the concerned border districts.

An expenditure of Rs. 2347.05 Lakhs has been incurred during the year upto March, 2024 by completing 528 works.

PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an ambitious commitment by world leaders which set out a universal and an unprecedented agenda embracing economic, environmental and social aspects of the well-being of societies. With the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, in its 70th Session held on 25th September 2015, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016. 193 Member States including India were signatories to the agenda.

SDG Framework Adoption By Jammu & Kashmir

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI, prepared a basic document on Sustainable Development Goals in 2019 which covered list of targets and 306 indicators and Data on some selected basic indicators, meta sheets, etc selected by MoSPI. During 2020 march, MoSPI, GoI, came up with a refined version 2.0 Progress Report, 2020, version 3.0 Progress Report in 2021 and version 4.0 Progress Report in 2022. The 2022 version contains 286 Indicators.

SDGs: Progress in Jammu & Kashmir

First Report - "SDG Progress Report - 2020"

Government of Jammu & Kashmir followed a rigorous and logical step-by-step process of adopting SDGs – including goal setting, target prioritization, indicator selection, scheme analysis, and developing a monitoring system.

On the instructions of MoSPI & NITI Aayog, GoI, PD&MD, J&K initiated framing of Union Territory Indicator Framework (UTIF) on Sustainable Development Goals on the analogy of National Indicator Framework (NIF). Government of Jammu & Kashmir constituted a State Level Committee for SDGs under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, J&K with Administrative Secretaries of Major Departments as members.

The UT Indicator Framework of Jammu & Kashmir on SDGs was prepared in consultation with NITI Aayog and MoSPI, GoI. Based on the availability of data, 206 indicators covering 81 targets have been shortlisted for Jammu & Kashmir SDG Indicator Framework in the first instance. These 206 indicators include 23 UT specific/localized indicators. The majority of the data was taken from national publications and portals and for UT/state specific indicators from UT/state sources.

The progress achieved by the UT of Jammu & Kashmir on these 206 indicators was compiled into a booklet "SDG PROGRESS REPORT - 2020" which was published and released. This was the first report of UT on the SDGs.

Second Report - "SDG Progress Report - 2022"

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI, upgraded the SDG National Indicator Framework and came up with NIF Version- 4.0 (2022) and released it on 29th June 2022. This NIF 2022 contains 286 indicators.

Jammu & Kashmir redrafted UT Indicator Framework in light of changes made by MoSPI and finalized fresh UT Indicator Framework of Jammu & Kashmir on SDGs for 2022. Based

on the availability of data, 219 indicators covering 90 targets were finalized which includes 41 UT specific/localized indicators. The majority of the data was taken from national publications and portals and for UT/state specific indicators from UT/state sources.

The progress achieved by the UT of Jammu & Kashmir on these 219 indicators has been compiled into a booklet "SDG PROGRESS REPORT-2022" which has data for 2015-16 as base line data and timeline data from 2018-19 onwards depicting the progress made. For most of the indicator's data is upto financial year 2021-22. This is the Second report of UT on the SDGs.

JK UT SDG Progress Report 2020 & 2022 are available on J&K Planning Development and Monitoring Department Website (www.jkplanning.gov.in).

SDG Framework Way Ahead

Jammu and Kashmir is contemplating to establish a SDG Coordination Center in PD&MD J&K and prepare SDG Dashboard for ranking of Districts. In this connection, a MoU was signed with NITI/ UNDP on 17th November 2022 which shall have SDG Index and Ranking of Districts also.

SDG Index Scores

SDG India Index, 3.0, released in 2022, has ranked States/ UTs on 16 Goals, 79 Targets and 110 indicators. The States/UTs have been categorised into four groups (Achievers-100, Front Runners- 65 to 99, Performers-50 to 64 & Aspirants – 0 to 49) based on the composite score achieved by them.

Table 14(i) SDG India Index					
	SDG Index Composite Score 1.0	SDG Index Composite Score 2.0	Sdg Index Composite Score 3.0	Increase/ Decrease (Between SDG Index Composite Score 3.0 And 2.0)	Change
	2018	2019	2020		
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL INDIA	57	60	66	6 Points ↑	Improvement of Six Points in the All-India Composite Score
JAMMU & KASHMIR	53	59	66	7 Points ↑	Improvement of Seven Points in the J&K Composite Score
HIGHEST INDEX SCORE	69	70	100		(Goal-7)
LOWEST INDEX SCORE	42	53	42		(Goal-9)
J&K has moved from Performer to Front Runner Category.					

Union Territory of J&K has shown 7 points improvements in composite SDG Index Score and has moved to 66 score Points in SDG 3.0 Index (2022) and is one of the 7 State/UTs who has achieved 4th position in progress (Delta Change) of SDG Score. J&K UT has progressed from Performer to Front Runner.

Jammu and Kashmir has been ranked 6th among the 8 Union Territories and 20th among the overall 36 (28 States and 8 UTs). 14 States & 5 UTs are ahead of Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu & Kashmir has shown positive push/ improvement in 11 Goals (SDG-1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16) while as slight decline has been recorded in 4 Goals.

SDG-1 score has increased by 11 Points i.e., from 58 to 69, SDG-2 score increased by 16 Points i.e., from 55 to 71, SDG-3 score increased by 08 points i.e., from 62 to 70, SDG-6 score increased by 3 Points i.e., from 85 to 88, SDG-7 score increased by 24 Points i.e., from 76 to 100, SDG-8 score increased by 1 Point i.e., from 46 to 47, SDG-10 score increased by 18 Points from 47 to 65, SDG-11 score increased by 24 Points i.e., from 33 to

57, SDG-12 score increased by 34 Points i.e., from 61 to 95, SDG-13 score increased by 4 Points i.e., from 59 to 63, SDG-16 score increased by 5 Points i.e., from 69 to 74).

Though good progress has been achieved in the SDG Goals - 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 16 still UT has to reach to saturation of targets. The progress on SDG Goals – 4, 5, 9 and 15 is not up to the mark and a lot of efforts are required to be taken to saturate / achieve the targets set under these goals.

J&K is committed to achieve the targets set under Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Necessary steps in this regard are being taken by the UT of J&K. Back to Village Programme, Aspirational Development Programmes, Universal Health Insurance scheme, Social Security schemes, Digitization and Good Governance, Building access, is helping to cover gaps identified and provide service delivery mechanism to the unreached segments of the society.

SDG Dashboard and Coordination Centre is being established in J&K which will help to evaluate and identify the area specific gaps in the development. Districts will be ranked on the performance on SDG District Indicator Framework. In future, budgeting will be based on Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) showing the actual achievement of KPIs and identify the gaps which are required to be bridged with the development planning in the concerned area. Effective interventions are being developed to address the underperforming targets so that tangible progress can be achieved within the time frame.

Goal wise Strategies Adopted by J&K to Achieve SDGs By 2030

SDG Goal 1 aims to End Poverty in all forms. Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. It not only indicates the lack of income or access to resources but also manifests in the form of diminished opportunities for education, hunger and malnutrition, social decimation and the inability to participate in decision making processes. The first goal of the SDG framework discusses the target of eradicating the strongest barrier against human progress – poverty; not just in monetary terms but in all its forms by 2030.

Strategy adopted to achieve this goal is to provide employment guarantee to the unemployed manual workers, increase social protection coverage besides increasing access/coverage to basic amenities. In J&K various schemes like: MGNREGA, National Social Assistance Programme, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Rural & Urban, NFSA, Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), Umeed Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojna (PMMVY), Universal Health Coverage PMJAY-SEHAT, are being implemented to achieve this goal.

SDG Goal 2 aims to achieve Food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Malnutrition remains a great barrier to human and economic development and it has its own hidden impacts and costs. This goal aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people especially children has access to sufficient and nutritious food all year around. Realization of this goal means taking substantial efforts in formulating resilient agricultural practices in order to augment food production as well as productivity, substantial means of food distribution, access to technology and well-functioning markets. The Goal targets to measure the availability of food, improvement in nourishment and promotion of sustainable agriculture.

Strategy adopted to achieve this goal is to augment the food production and productivity, increase coverage under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) besides encouraging

high yielding varieties and adoption of cash crops. In J&K various schemes like Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), Poshan Abhyian, ICDS, National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Mid-Day Meal Scheme are being implemented to achieve this goal.

SDG Goal 3 aims at enhancing health and well-being related outcomes for all by focusing on a range of issues which affect human life. The focus areas under the goal are maternal and child health, reducing communicable and non-communicable diseases, universal access to medicines and vaccines, and minimizing substance addiction, road traffic injuries and deaths, and environmental/pollution related illnesses.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to enhance basic health infrastructure at all levels including technical manpower and medical equipment to provide improved health care delivery with special focus on Maternal & Child Health, communicable & non-communicable diseases and face upcoming challenging diseases. In J&K, various schemes like Ayushman Bharat, National Health Mission, Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadi Kendras, Jananni Shisu Suraksha Karakram (JSSK), Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN), National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), and National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) are being implemented besides Opening of New Medical Colleges, AIIMS and strengthening of Health Infrastructure in District Health Hospitals is being established to achieve SDG Goal 3. Around 350 Health Infrastructure Projects/works worth more than Rs. 7000 Crores are coming up in Jammu & Kashmir which includes 02 AIIMS, 02 State Cancer Institutes, 02 Bone and Joint Hospitals, 07 New GMCs, 15 Nursing Colleges besides 140 PMDP projects for strengthening of district and sub-district level institutions.

Goal 4 aims to Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Obtaining quality education is the foundation for human development and creating sustainable development. This goal targets to ensure the completion of Primary & Secondary Education by all Boys and Girls and guaranteeing opportunities for equal access to quality technical & Vocational Education for everyone. The scope of this goal extends beyond access to education to parity, quality, infrastructure, and lifelong learning.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to enhance quality and coverage of education and ensuring access to improved means of learning, equal opportunities and improved learning outcomes. In J&K various schemes like: Implementation of NEP, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal (MDM), Beti Anmol, Pre/Post Matric Scholarship Schemes, Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), are being implemented besides Opening of New Universities, Upgradation of Present Universities, IIMs, IITs, Medical Colleges, AIIMS to strengthening of Educational Infrastructure is being established to achieve SDG Goal 4. UT of J&K has 7 universities with substantive autonomy, the overall higher education in UT of J&K is highly centralized with 02 colleges being autonomous along with 140 colleges constituent/affiliated to different universities under the ambit of department. 59 colleges have been already granted NAAC accreditation.

Goal 5 aims to eliminate discrimination against women and girls everywhere. Empowering women and girls has a multiplier effect, and helps drive up economic growth and development across the board. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public office, all remain huge barriers that deny women equal access to labour markets. Affording women equal rights

to economic resources such as land and property, and universal access to sexual and reproductive health are vital targets for realizing this goal.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to ensure participation of women in all walks of life including education, workforce, jobs, governance, etc to bring equality and to stop /eliminate discrimination of every type including physical & psychological. In J&K various schemes like NIRBHAYA, Dowry Act, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Beti Anmol, Implementation of PNDT Act POCSO Act are being implemented to achieve this goal.

Goal 6 aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and Sanitation for all. A sum of 16 indicators has been identified at national level to measure & monitor the progress of these targets. The data for 10 indicators is available out of 16 indicators. Jammu & Kashmir has identified 10 indicators covering 5 targets to measure & monitor the progress of these targets.

The strategy to address this goal is universalization of households with safe & adequate drinking water connection and sanitation in the UT. In J&K, various schemes like Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) are being implemented to achieve this goal.

Goal 7 aims to eliminate inefficient energy sources and instead promote universal access to safe cooking fuel, and electricity generated from non-polluting and renewable sources which are affordable.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to focus on promoting green/renewable sources of energy, mainly hydal& Solar. The government is promoting harnessing of vast potential of green energy available and reducing carbon footprints. In J&K various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Saubhagya, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Roof Top Solar Photo Voltic, Solar Parks, Small Hydro Power are being implemented to achieve this goal.

Concrete steps have been taken to tap hydel power generation potential which has largely remained unexploited despite being available in abundance. In this direction, the UT has fast tracked development of 4 Mega Hydel Projects which collectively will increase the UT's generation capacity by nearly two folds upon their completion in the year 2026. J&K has also identified land for development of Solar projects which will effectively generate power to the extent of 750 MW.

Goal 8 focuses on growth which is sustainable and inclusive in nature and seeks to address a host of concerns pertaining to productivity, full employment, unemployment, decent work and labour rights, formalization of sectors, sustainable tourism, and domestic financial institutions.

The strategy to address this goal is to increase economic growth through inculcating industrial culture for productive employment, reduce disguised/underemployment in agriculture through shift to cash crops and high yielding varieties and increase tourism activities for increase in tourist footfall besides utilization of natural resources to the optimum. In J&K various schemes like Stand-Up India, Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, J&K Rural Employment Generation Programme (J&K REGP), Seed Capital Fund Scheme (SCFS), Youth Start-up Loan Scheme (YSLs), NRLM- Himayat (DDU-GKY), Shayma Prasad Mukherjee R-Urban Mission, Self-Employment to Individual Artisans, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) are being implemented to achieve this goal.

Goal 9 focuses on Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and building resilient infrastructure while stressing the importance of an ecosystem which can foster innovation. These drivers can create jobs and put in place facilities which can spur more efficient functioning of business and society. Government and corporate sector will have to contribute to create a hospitable policy environment for innovation, encourage scientific research, and improve access to information technology universally.

The strategy to address this goal is to build connectivity, ensure availability of energy and credit facilities to build basic infrastructure for production and creation of employment. In J&K various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Improvement/ up gradation/ construction of Roads under State Sector/ NABARD,

Central Road Fund (CRF) , Providing of Local Area Network (LAN) & Wi-Fi, Up-gradation of Bandwidth, Providing of Hardware and Software, Digital Village Program, e-District, State Wide Area Network (SWAN), Bharat Net are being implemented to achieve this goal. 5115 proposals have been received by I&C Department for proposed investment of Rs. 64058.77 Crores involving a quantum of land measuring 47092.85 Kanals for a employment generation of 2,93,689 persons.

Goal 10 seeks to lessen inequalities among various socio-economic groups in terms of access to services, economic opportunities and overall quality of life.

The strategy to address this goal is to create social coverage nets for providing special assistance to the disadvantaged groups for improving their life standards and participation in the economic activities. In J&K various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme, SCA to TSP, Border Area Development Programme are being implemented to achieve this goal.

Goal 11 aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment and public health. Rapid urbanization has led to congestion, lack of basic services, shortage of adequate housing, and declining infrastructure. Sustainable and resilient cities have become the backbone in the economic development of any state

The strategy to address this goal is to plan cities as per the standard specifications of urban requirement thereby reducing ill effects of urbanization. In J&K various schemes like Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (PMAY-HFA-U), Road Safety Fund, SDRF, Swachh Bharat Mission Urban are being implemented to achieve this goal.

The Government of UT of J&K has undertaken key initiatives to establish an environmentally, socially, and financially sustainable network of public transport through e-buses, 100 e-buses each would be operationalized by the two Smart City SPVs respectively in the two Capital Cities. J&K is targeting 100% saturation in the implementation of the PMAY Mission. With a vision of achieving "Garbage Free" status for all cities/urban areas, under SBM(U), 100% Door to Door collection of municipal solid waste has been achieved, 51232 IHHLs and 2685 CT/PTs have been constructed. 1.50 Lac LED street lights have been installed in two Jammu and Srinagar Municipal corporations through M/s EESL. Roll out of "Aspirational Towns Development Programme" (ATDP), the Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF) to incentivize undertaking of reforms by the Municipalities.

Goal 12 of the Sustainable Development Goals ensures Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. Sustainable Consumption and Production is about the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants. Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires an urgent reduction of humanity's ecological footprint by changing the way goods and resources are produced and consumed.

In Jammu & Kashmir, farmers are shifting towards more cash crops like Horticulture, Floriculture, Vegetable Production, etc. The State produces some world renowned agriculture products like Saffron, Basmati, Mushkbadgi, Rajmash, Cocoon production, Honey flowers, besides dry & fresh fruits and Medicinal & Aromatic plants. The Government is also laying effort to increase the area under irrigation and high yielding varieties. In J&K various schemes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U), Capital City Development Programme (CCDP), Integrated Development of Medium Towns (IDMT), Special Infrastructure Dev. of District HQ/ Major Towns (SIDMT), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart City Mission (SCM) are being implemented to achieve this goal.

Goal 13 aims to reduce the effects of climate change on the planet and its life. It focuses on building resilience to disasters, spreading awareness, and improving institutional capacity and funding mechanisms for efficient action. UT of Jammu & Kashmir, which is in the fragile Himalayan Eco-system, Climate Change bears particular relevance as has been witnessed in the past (cloud bursts, floods, thunder storms, snow avalanches, earthquakes, Forest Fires etc). Climate change poses a serious threat to the agriculture, horticulture, water restoration, tourism, species, forest habitat, wildlife and basic livelihood in the region

The strategy to address this goal is to follow National Action Disaster Plan for which State Disaster Management Authority has been created for handling and managing disasters. In J&K various compliances mentioned in the Sendai Frame are being implemented which includes, various disaster reduction actions. Capacity of all stakeholders is being enhanced to respond to disasters in a planned way to minimize loss of lives, livelihoods and economic loss. Further, UT Govt. also takes care of Socio-economic needs of the internally displaced people by way of providing economic assistance, shelter, opportunities for employment etc. More focus is laid on Green energy, Solar Power, Solar Parks, etc.

Goal 15 aims at sustainable management of forests and combating desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss.

Conservation and expansion of forests is crucial from ecological and economic standpoints.

The strategy to address this goal is to promote policies that will protect and restore natural resources including forests and wildlife resources. In J&K various schemes like National Mission for Green India, Conservation of Natural resources and Ecosystems, National Afforestation Programme, Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats Conservation of Natural resources and Ecosystems and enforcement of Forest Act are being implemented to achieve this goal.

Rejuvenation of 905 wetlands in forest and wild life areas with focus on assessing/ preparing health cards for wet lands, setting of monitoring stations and taking up major

restoration activities. Focus on Soil and moisture conservation under "Van se Jal: Jal se Jeevan" for augmentation of water resources. Raising of plants on village common lands, Gram Panchayat/ Revenue/ Government lands, proprietary lands and raising of Strip Plantations in Urban areas including plantation in Government Institutions 32800-hectare area to be covered.

Goal 16 aims at promoting peaceful and inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions.

The strategy to address this goal is to provide access to justice through good governance, decreasing the crimes and ensuring safety and security of the citizens. Some of the immediate actionables of the Police Department are:- The Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice Rules, 2021 became applicable to the UT of J&K in 2019, The Jammu and Kashmir Women Commission stands constituted on 08.02.2022, Maintenance Tribunal and Appellate Tribunal for Senior Citizen Act, 2007 stand constituted, A Helpline for Senior Citizens in the name of "Elderline" launched, Transgender Welfare Board has been constituted.

Moreover, in order to reduce the time lost in exchange of information between the various pillars of criminal justice system both during the investigation and trial of the case Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) has been commissioned by GOI for two way exchange of data between Police (CCTNS), e-Forensic (FSL), e-Prosecution (Prosecution), e-Courts (Courts) and e-Prison (Prisons). System Integrator CCTNS Project J&K has integrated all the APIs provided by NCRB GOI and completed integration of CCTNS with e-Courts and other pillars of ICJS. This has enabled Police to fetch information from other pillars within the quickest possible time without waiting for the routine transfer of records from other pillars, which in turn will helps in quick disposal of cases. Similarly District Courts (through) e-Courts have been provided facility to access Police data (CCTNS) through ICJS. e-Courts which is one of the pillar of ICJS fetches information from CCTNS thereby reducing time lost in manual transfer of data from Police to Courts. Other pillars can also transfer data to and fro.

Recently user accounts in e-Forensics have been created for all Police Stations, through which Police Stations are able to access/download FSL reports in a quickest possible time, thereby helping in speedy investigation of cases.

To culminate that J&K is committed and marching ahead to achieve the targets set under Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

SDG Framework Way Ahead

SDG Dashboard is being developed to evaluate and identify specific gaps in development across the region. Districts will be ranked based on their performance using the SDG District Indicator Framework.

The SDG Dashboard is built with multiple functions in the pursuit of sustainable development goals. It provides a comprehensive and accessible platform for monitoring and evaluating progress on various SDG indicators at local, regional, and national levels. By aggregating and visualizing data, the dashboard identifies specific areas where development efforts are succeeding and highlights gaps needing attention. It facilitates data-driven decision-making and planning, allowing policymakers to allocate resources more effectively and design targeted interventions. Additionally, the dashboard enhances

transparency and accountability by making progress data available to the public, fostering community engagement, and encouraging collective efforts towards achieving the SDGs.

Future budgeting will utilize the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF), which tracks actual achievements of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and identifies gaps needing attention in development planning.

The Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) plays a pivotal role in the implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It provides a structured approach to track the progress and effectiveness of development initiatives by linking budget allocations to specific outcomes and outputs. This framework helps in assessing the actual achievements against predefined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), thereby identifying gaps and areas that require further intervention. By ensuring that resources are used efficiently and effectively, OOMF enables evidence-based decision-making and planning. It also enhances accountability and transparency, as it clearly demonstrates how financial inputs translate into tangible development outcomes, thereby fostering better governance and more targeted efforts towards achieving the SDGs.

The work aimed to integrate SDGs with budgeting processes have been initiated. Effective interventions are being formulated to align the different departmental activities with SDG Goals, Targets, and indicators for the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The motive is to address the underperforming targets, ensuring substantial progress is made within the designated timeframe so that the SDG 2030 targets can be achieved.

Analysis

Jammu & Kashmir's adoption of the SDG framework represents a significant milestone in its journey towards sustainable development. The incremental progress from Performer to Front Runner on the composite SDG Index reflects a commendable commitment to achieving the SDGs by 2030. The comprehensive approach, including the establishment of the SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) and the development of an SDG Dashboard, underscores the region's focus on data-driven decision-making and targeted interventions. This aligns with the broader national framework set by MoSPI, highlighting the importance of a coordinated and systematic approach to development. The substantial improvements in key areas such as poverty alleviation, hunger reduction, and clean energy access indicate effective policy implementation and governance. However, the progress in certain goals like Quality Education (SDG-4), Gender Equality (SDG-5), and Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG-9) remains suboptimal, necessitating intensified efforts and strategic planning to meet the targets. The alignment of future budgeting with the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) ensures that resources are allocated efficiently to bridge development gaps, emphasizing accountability and transparency in governance.

Policy Recommendations

Enhance Education Infrastructure and Quality (SDG 4)

Investing in education infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote areas, can significantly improve access to quality education. The policy should focus on modernizing schools with adequate facilities, including laboratories, libraries, and digital classrooms. Enhancing teacher training programs and ensuring that teaching staff are well-qualified and supported is crucial. Furthermore, integrating vocational training into the education system can provide students with practical skills that align with market demands, promoting lifelong learning and employability.

Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (SDG 5)

Implementing targeted initiatives to promote gender equality and empower women is essential for balanced socio-economic development. Policies should focus on increasing female participation in the workforce through skill development programs and creating supportive workplace environments. Legal reforms to protect women's rights, including strict enforcement of laws against gender-based violence and discrimination, are critical. Additionally, programs aimed at increasing women's representation in leadership roles across various sectors should be prioritized to ensure gender equality in decision-making processes.

Strengthen Healthcare Systems and Access to Services (SDG 3)

Improving healthcare infrastructure and expanding access to essential medical services is vital for enhancing public health outcomes. This can be achieved by building more healthcare facilities in underserved areas, ensuring a robust supply of medical equipment, and enhancing the capacity of healthcare workers through continuous training. Policies should promote universal health coverage and expand the reach of health insurance schemes to cover a broader population, particularly vulnerable groups. Additionally, increasing public health awareness and preventive care measures can help reduce the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Accelerate Clean Energy Initiatives (SDG 7)

Promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources is crucial for reducing the region's carbon footprint and ensuring sustainable energy access. Policies should incentivize the development of solar and wind energy projects, particularly in rural and off-grid areas. Expanding the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to provide clean cooking solutions and implementing energy efficiency measures in industries and households can significantly contribute to achieving clean energy goals. Additionally, supporting research and development in renewable energy technologies can foster innovation and sustainability in the energy sector.

Enhance Agricultural Productivity and Food Security (SDG 2)

Strengthening agricultural practices and ensuring food security requires a multi-faceted approach that includes modernizing farming techniques and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Policies should support farmers through access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and modern equipment. Enhancing agricultural research and extension services can provide farmers with the knowledge and tools needed to improve productivity. Implementing programs to reduce post-harvest losses and improving food distribution networks can ensure that nutritious food is available to all segments of the population. Additionally, promoting the diversification of crops and encouraging organic farming practices can contribute to sustainable agricultural development.

Foster Inclusive Economic Growth and Employment (SDG 8)

Promoting inclusive economic growth and creating job opportunities requires a focus on enhancing the region's economic infrastructure and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Policies should facilitate access to credit and financial services for entrepreneurs and small business owners, particularly in rural areas. Implementing skill development programs tailored to market needs can equip individuals with the skills required for various industries, boosting employment rates. Additionally, promoting

sustainable tourism and developing sectors such as handicrafts and agro-based industries can provide alternative livelihoods and contribute to economic diversification.

Implement Sustainable Urban Planning and Infrastructure Development(SDG 11)

Addressing the challenges of urbanization through sustainable urban planning and infrastructure development is crucial for creating resilient and livable cities. Policies should promote the development of affordable housing, efficient public transportation systems, and sustainable waste management practices. Integrating green spaces and promoting the use of renewable energy in urban planning can enhance the quality of life and reduce environmental impacts. Encouraging community participation in urban planning processes can ensure that development initiatives meet the needs of all residents and promote social inclusion.

Strengthen Climate Action and Environmental Protection (SDG 13)

Enhancing climate resilience and promoting environmental protection requires comprehensive policies that address both mitigation and adaptation strategies. Policies should support the implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices and the conservation of natural resources. Developing disaster risk reduction frameworks and enhancing early warning systems can help communities prepare for and respond to climate-related hazards. Promoting afforestation and reforestation initiatives, as well as the conservation of biodiversity, can contribute to environmental sustainability. Additionally, raising public awareness about climate change and encouraging community involvement.

Conclusion

Jammu & Kashmir's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals demonstrates a robust commitment to fostering sustainable and inclusive development. The strategic integration of SDG targets into regional planning and the establishment of comprehensive monitoring mechanisms have facilitated significant improvements across various socio-economic indicators. While the achievements in key SDGs underscore the efficacy of ongoing initiatives, addressing the underperforming areas will be crucial to meeting the 2030 targets. The proactive approach in aligning departmental activities with SDG objectives and the focus on data-driven policymaking promise a resilient path towards sustainable development. Moving forward, J&K's continued emphasis on targeted interventions and effective governance will be essential to realizing the full potential of the SDG framework and ensuring a prosperous future for all its citizens.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT



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PART-I
COMPARATIVE INDICATORS
OF
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
BY
STATE/DISTRICTS

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India							
S.No	State	Population 2001 (in '000)	Population 2011 (in '000)	Percentage decadal growth rate of population (1991-2001)	Percentage decadal growth rate of population (2001- 2011)	Sex-ratio 2001 (Females per 1000 males)	Sex-ratio 2011 (Females per 1000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	76210	84581	14.60	11.00	978	993
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1098	1384	27.00	26.30	893	938
3	Assam	26656	31206	18.90	17.10	935	958
4	Bihar	82999	104099	28.60	25.40	919	918
5	Chhattisgarh	20834	25545	18.30	22.60	989	991
6	Goa	1348	1459	15.21	8.23	961	973
7	Gujarat	50671	60439	22.70	19.30	920	919
8	Haryana	21145	25351	28.40	19.90	861	879
9	Himachal Pradesh	6078	6865	17.50	12.90	968	972
10	Jammu & Kashmir UT	9907	12267	29.38	23.82	894	892
11	Ladakh UT	236	274	31.84	15.96	830	750
12	Jharkhand	26946	32988	23.40	22.40	941	948
13	Karnataka	52851	61095	17.50	15.60	965	973
14	Kerala	31841	33406	9.40	4.90	1058	1084
15	Madhya Pradesh	60348	72627	24.30	20.30	919	931
16	Maharashtra	96879	112374	22.70	16.00	922	929
17	Manipur	2294	2856	24.86	24.50	974	985
18	Meghalaya	2319	2967	30.65	27.95	972	989
19	Mizoram	889	1097	28.82	23.48	935	976
20	Nagaland	1990	1979	64.53	-0.58	900	931
21	Odisha	36805	41974	16.30	14.00	972	979
22	Punjab	24359	27743	20.10	13.90	876	895
23	Rajasthan	56507	68548	28.40	21.30	921	928
24	Sikkim	541	611	33.06	12.89	875	890
25	Tamil Nadu	62406	72147	11.70	15.60	987	996
26	Tripura	3199	3674	16.03	14.84	948	960
27	Uttar Pradesh	166198	199812	25.90	20.20	898	912
28	Uttara- khand	8489	10086	20.40	18.80	962	963
29	West Bengal	80176	91276	17.80	13.80	934	950
30	A. and N. Islands	356	381	26.90	6.86	846	876
31	Lakshadweep	61	64	17.30	6.30	948	946
32	Chandigarh	901	1055	40.28	17.19	777	818
33	Daman and Diu	158	243	55.73	53.76	710	618
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220	344	59.22	55.88	812	774
35	Delhi	13851	16788	47.02	21.21	821	868
36	Puducherry	974	128	20.62	28.08	1001	1037
	All India	1028737	1210855	21.50	17.70	933	943

SOURCE: CENSUS

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India				
S.No	State	Sex ratio at birth 2016-18 (Females per 1000 males)	Sex ratio at birth 2017-19 (Females per 1000 males)	Sex ratio at birth 2018-20 (Females per 1000 males)
1	2	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	920	931	926
2	Assam	925	928	923
3	Bihar	895	894	895
4	Chhattisgarh	958	956	958
5	Gujarat	866	870	877
6	Haryana	843	865	870
7	Himachal Pradesh	930	949	950
8	Jammu & Kashmir *	927	918	921
9	Jharkhand	923	916	914
10	Karnataka	924	915	916
11	Kerala	957	968	974
12	Madhya Pradesh	925	927	919
13	Maharashtra	880	881	876
14	Odisha	933	931	925
15	Punjab	890	891	897
16	Rajasthan	871	879	911
17	Tamil Nadu	908	915	917
18	Telangana	NA	899	892
19	Uttar Pradesh	880	894	905
20	Uttara- khand	840	848	844
21	West Bengal	941	944	936
22	Delhi	NA	NA	860
23	All India	899	904	907

*Includes Ladakh

SOURCE: Office of Registrar General, India

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India					
S.No.	State	Maternal Mortality Ratio (2018-19)	Male Under-Five Mortality Rates (2020)	Female Under-Five Mortality Rates (2020)	Total Under-Five Mortality Rates (2020)
1	2	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	45	26	27	27
2	Assam	195	38	43	40
3	Bihar	118	28	33	30
4	Chhattisgarh	137	37	45	41
5	Delhi	77	13	14	13
6	Gujarat	57	25	23	24
7	Haryana	110	33	33	33
8	Himachal Pradesh	NA	28	19	24
9	Jammu & Kashmir	77	16	19	17
10	Jharkhand	56	26	28	27
11	Karnataka	69	21	22	21
12	Kerala	19	12	4	8
13	Madhya Pradesh	173	51	50	51
14	Maharashtra	33	18	19	18
15	Odisha	119	38	40	39
16	Punjab	105	20	24	22
17	Rajasthan	113	37	43	40
18	Tamil Nadu	54	13	13	13
19	Telangana	43	26	26	26
20	Uttar Pradesh	167	43	44	43
21	Uttara- khand	103	25	26	26
22	West Bengal	103	22	22	22
23	All India	97	31	33	32

*Includes Ladakh

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India				
S. No	State	Life expectancy at birth (In years) 2016-20		
		M	F	T
1	2	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	69.1	72.2	70.6
2	Assam	67.3	68.6	67.9
3	Bihar	69.7	69.2	69.5
4	Chhattisgarh	63.5	66.8	65.1
5	Delhi	74.1	77.7	75.8
6	Gujarat	68.1	73.2	70.5
7	Haryana	67.3	73	69.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	70.3	77.5	73.5
9	Jammu & Kashmir *	72.6	76.3	74.3
10	Jharkhand	70.5	68.9	69.6
11	Karnataka	67.9	71.9	69.8
12	Kerala	71.9	78	75
13	Madhya Pradesh	65.5	69.5	67.4
14	Maharashtra	71.6	74.3	72.9
15	Odisha	69.1	71.4	70.3
16	Punjab	70.8	74.5	72.5
17	Rajasthan	67.1	71.7	69.4
18	Tamil Nadu	71	75.5	73.2
19	Telangana	68.7	71.4	70
20	Uttar Pradesh	65.3	66.7	66
21	Uttara- khand	67.5	73.9	70.6
22	West Bengal	71.1	73.6	72.3
	All India	68.6	71.4	70

*Includes Ladakh

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India							
Sno	State/UT	Infant Mortality Rate (2020)			Birth rate (per 1000) 2020	Death rate (per 1000) 2020	TFR (per cent) 2020
		M	F	T			
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Andhra Pradesh	24	24	24	15.7	6.3	1.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19	22	21	17.3	5.7	-
3	Assam	35	37	36	20.8	6.2	2.1
4	Bihar	26	29	27	25.5	5.4	3
5	Chhattisgarh	35	41	38	22	7.9	2.2
6	Goa	7	3	5	12.1	5.9	-
7	Delhi	12	12	12	14.2	3.6	1.4
8	Gujarat	24	21	23	19.3	5.6	2
9	Haryana	29	27	28	19.9	6.1	2
10	Himachal Pradesh	23	12	17	15.3	6.8	1.5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	16	18	17	14.6	4.6	1.5
12	Ladakh UT	16	16	16	14.3	5	-
13	Jharkhand	24	26	25	22	5.2	2.4
14	Karnataka	18	20	19	16.5	6.2	1.6
15	Kerala	10	3	6	13.2	7	1.5
16	Madhya Pradesh	44	43	43	24.1	6.5	2.6
17	Maharashtra	15	15	16	15	5.5	1.5
18	Manipur	5	6	6	13.3	4.3	-
19	Meghalaya	27	30	29	22.9	5.3	-
20	Mizoram	1	4	3	14.4	4.2	-
21	Nagaland	3	5	4	12.5	3.7	-
22	Odisha	35	36	36	17.7	7.3	1.8
23	Punjab	18	19	18	14.3	7.2	1.5
24	Rajasthan	31	33	32	23.5	5.6	2.4
25	Sikkim	5	5	5	15.6	4.1	-
26	Tamil Nadu	13	13	13	13.8	6.1	1.4
27	Telangana	21	22	21	16.4	6	1.5
28	Tripura	18	17	18	12.6	5.7	-
29	Uttar Pradesh	37	38	38	25.1	6.5	2.7
30	Uttara- khand	24	24	24	16.6	6.3	1.8
31	West Bengal	20	18	19	14.6	5.5	1.4
32	A. & N. Islands	3	10	7	10.8	5.8	-
33	Laksawdeep	7	11	9	14.5	5.4	-
34	Puducherry	8	4	6	13.1	6.5	-
	All India	28	28	28	19.5	6	2

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India							
S.No.	India/State/UT	Total number of			Indicators		
		Schools	Enrolments	Teachers	PTR	Teachers Per Schools	Enrolments Per School
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	416	73861	5281	14	13	178
2	Andhra Pradesh	61948	8244647	320724	26	5	133
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3603	354382	23707	15	7	98
4	Assam	60859	7544960	352944	21	6	124
5	Bihar	93165	27472692	582876	47	6	295
6	Chandigarh	233	268627	9345	29	40	1153
7	Chhattisgarh	56512	5992197	260782	23	5	106
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	460	133358	4489	30	10	290
9	Delhi	5619	4572107	151600	30	27	814
10	Goa	1510	304982	13836	22	9	202
11	Gujarat	53851	11542276	378118	31	7	214
12	Haryana	23726	6035679	237594	25	10	254
13	Himachal Pradesh	18028	1437022	100137	14	6	80
14	Jammu and Kashmir UT	28805	2718644	167106	16	6	94
15	Jharkhand	44855	7970750	210418	38	5	178
16	Karnataka	76450	12092381	431386	28	6	158
17	Kerala	16240	6423120	268473	24	17	396
18	Ladakh UT	978	59788	6155	10	6	61
19	Lakshadweep	38	13586	806	17	21	358
20	Madhya Pradesh	125582	16169265	601208	27	5	129
21	Maharashtra	109605	22586695	748589	30	7	206
22	Manipur	4617	693194	42684	16	9	150
23	Meghalaya	14600	1169720	55160	21	4	80
24	Mizoram	3911	309904	23366	13	6	79
25	Nagaland	2718	443796	31402	14	12	163
26	Odisha	62291	7576893	331336	23	5	122
27	Puducherry	736	255546	12355	21	17	347
28	Punjab	27701	6147500	257134	24	9	222
29	Rajasthan	106373	17667510	724525	24	7	166
30	Sikkim	1259	135963	13613	10	11	108
31	Tamil Nadu	58801	12830951	569920	23	10	218
32	Telangana	43083	6915241	320894	22	7	161
33	Tripura	4929	713862	36433	20	7	145
34	Uttar Pradesh	258054	47181438	1507828	31	6	183
35	Uttarakhand	22815	2449926	123212	20	5	107
36	West Bengal	94744	18733367	581687	32	6	198
	India	1489115	265235830	9507123	28	6	178

SOURCE: UDISE 2021-22 REPORT

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India										
Sno.	State	School Dropout Rate								
		Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6-8)			Secondary (9-10)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	1	1	6	3.9	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	17.5	15.0	16.3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9.3	9.2	9.3	4.8	8.4	6.7	11.2	12.3	11.7
4	Assam	6.8	5.2	6.0	10.1	7.6	8.8	19.8	20.7	20.3
5	Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	5.2	4.6	19.5	21.4	20.5
6	Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Chhattisgarh	1.0	0.6	0.8	4.8	3.3	4.1	11.5	8.1	9.7
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	8.4	9.5
9	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.7	4.8
10	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	5.5	9.0
11	Gujarat	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.8	5.0	19.4	15.9	17.9
12	Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.7	4.9	5.9
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.5
14	Jammu and Kashmir UT	3.9	4.1	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	5.6	6.3	6.0
15	Jharkhand	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	9.7	8.9	9.3
16	Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	16.2	13	14.7
17	Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.1	5.5
18	Ladakh UT	7.5	5.5	6.5	2.2	0.0	1.1	4.0	5.7	4.9
19	Lakshadweep	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.9	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
20	Madhya Pradesh	3.2	2.9	3.1	8.6	9	8.8	10.6	9.7	10.1
21	Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	10.8	10.6	10.7
22	Manipur	13.5	13	13.3	6	5.2	5.6	1.4	1.2	1.3
23	Meghalaya	11.1	8.6	9.8	12	9.4	10.6	23.3	20.4	21.7
24	Mizoram	7.1	5.6	6.4	3.8	1.6	2.7	13.1	10.8	11.9
25	Nagaland	5.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.4	4.0	18.9	16.2	17.5
26	Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	6.5	7.3	29.2	25.2	27.3
27	Puducherry	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	8.4	4.1	6.3
28	Punjab	1.6	1.0	1.3	8.7	7.1	8.0	18.3	16.0	17.2
29	Rajasthan	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	7.8	7.5	7.7
30	Sikkim	2.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	9.5	11.9
31	Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.5	4.5
32	Telangana	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	14.5	12.9	13.7
33	Tripura	1.2	1.0	1.1	4.8	4.3	4.5	8.5	8.2	8.3
34	Uttar Pradesh	2.4	3.0	2.7	1.3	4.7	2.9	9.5	10.0	9.7
35	Uttarakhand	1.0	0.5	0.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	5.4	4.6	5.0
36	West Bengal	9.1	8.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	17.7	18.0
	All India	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.3	3.0	13	12.3	12.6

SOURCE: UDISE 2021-22 REPORT

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India

S.No	State	Transition Rate								
		Primary to Upper Primary (5 to 6)			Upper Primary to Secondary (8 to 9)			Secondary to Higher Secondary (10 to 11)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	102	100.3	101.2	99.6	99.8	99.7	92.6	95.8	94.1
2	Andhra Pradesh	96.8	100.3	98.4	96.9	96.9	96.9	69.2	74.3	71.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	95.0	101.1	98.1	90	85.5	87.7	83.2	82.8	83
4	Assam	89.7	95.7	92.7	81.5	85.4	83.5	73	68.6	70.6
5	Bihar	87.5	87.6	87.5	77.5	76.2	76.9	59.2	56.4	57.8
6	Chandigarh	106.6	107	106.8	100.7	99.7	100.2	117.7	114	116
7	Chhattisgarh	96.6	97.6	97.1	86	90.4	88.2	85.9	88.9	87.4
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	102.6	102.4	102.5	100.3	97.6	99	88.9	91	89.9
9	Delhi	99.6	100.9	100.2	96.2	97.4	96.8	96.3	101.1	98.5
10	Goa	101.2	100.9	101.1	102.2	100.9	101.6	83.1	92.9	87.6
11	Gujarat	98.8	98.8	98.8	88.7	84.1	86.5	68.9	75.7	71.8
12	Haryana	100.1	100.9	100.5	97.1	96.6	96.9	90.2	94.4	92
13	Himachal Pradesh	98.1	98.9	98.5	97.7	97.9	97.8	96.6	98.5	97.5
14	Jammu and Kashmir UT	93.1	92.4	92.8	93.6	91.8	92.8	91	88.7	90
15	Jharkhand	92.1	95	93.5	85.6	85.9	85.7	83.6	84	83.8
16	Karnataka	97.6	98	97.8	96.7	96.6	96.6	67.2	72.3	69.6
17	Kerala	100.8	100.6	100.7	100.2	99.7	100	86.1	91.7	88.8
18	Ladakh UT	93.2	94.9	94	97.6	97.8	97.7	94.9	88.4	91.5
19	Lakshadweep	101	98.2	99.6	96.3	98.6	97.4	97.6	101.9	99.8
20	Madhya Pradesh	94.5	94.9	94.7	78.3	76.8	77.6	88.9	89.5	89.2
21	Maharashtra	98.8	98.9	98.9	97.7	97.4	97.6	78.5	80	79.2
22	Manipur	83.6	87.1	85.3	88.2	89	88.6	100.9	101.2	101.1
23	Meghalaya	97	101.8	99.5	77.9	81.4	79.8	59.9	64.3	62.3
24	Mizoram	103.9	105.3	104.6	92.7	97.7	95.2	75.5	77	76.3
25	Nagaland	95.6	98.3	96.9	92.7	95.1	93.9	73.3	75.7	74.6
26	Odisha	96.9	98.1	97.5	81.4	83.6	82.5	47.6	52.4	49.9
27	Puducherry	95.4	96.4	95.9	97.2	98.4	97.8	85.6	93.2	89.3
28	Punjab	95.6	96.5	96	84.9	87.3	86	77.5	81.4	79.2
29	Rajasthan	93.6	93.3	93.5	91.3	90.6	90.9	86.4	86.9	86.7
30	Sikkim	90.3	100.5	95.1	101.3	104	102.6	87.3	92.1	89.9
31	Tamil Nadu	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	86.8	94.5	90.5
32	Telangana	96.7	97.3	97	96	96.6	96.3	71.2	74.1	72.6
33	Tripura	93.5	94.5	94	89.8	90.8	90.3	96	95.1	95.5
34	Uttar Pradesh	88.8	88.3	88.5	89.4	80.3	85	81	79.7	80.4
35	Uttarakhand	96	96.9	96.4	91.3	91.6	91.5	89.7	91.2	90.4
36	West Bengal	81.1	81	81	94.6	94.6	94.6	77.1	82.4	80
	All India	93.0	93.4	93.2	89.7	87.8	88.8	77.6	79.3	78.4

SOURCE: UDISE 2021-22 REPORT

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India					
S. No	State	Index Values and Rank			
		School Education Quality Index		Health Index	
		2016-17	Rank	2019-20	Rank
1	2	49	50	51	52
1	Andhra Pradesh	56.1	(11)	69.95	(4)
2	Assam	56.1	(10)	47.74	(12)
3	Bihar	37.3	(19)	31	(18)
4	Chhattisgarh	54.9	(12)	50.7	(10)
5	Gujarat	63	(4)	63.59	(6)
6	Haryana	69.5	(3)	49.26	(11)
7	Himachal Pradesh	62.8	(5)	63.17	(7)
8	Jammu & Kashmir*	47.1	(16)	46.99	(6)
9	Ladakh UT	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Jharkhand	30.6	(20)	47.55	(13)
11	Karnataka	52.9	(13)	57.93	(9)
12	Kerala	82.2	(1)	82.2	(1)
13	Madhya Pradesh	47.2	(15)	36.72	(17)
14	Maharashtra	62.5	(6)	69.14	(5)
15	Odisha	60.2	(7)	44.31	(14)
16	Punjab	59.1	(9)	58.08	(8)
17	Rajasthan	59.4	(8)	41.33	(16)
18	Tamil Nadu	73.4	(2)	72.42	(2)
19	Uttar Pradesh	46.5	(17)	30.57	(19)
20	Uttara- khand	48.1	(14)	44.21	(15)
21	West Bengal	NA	-	-	-
22	All India	-	-	-	-

Source: NITI AAYOG

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India										
Growth in GSDP and Per capita Income (Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices)										
S. No.	State \ UT	GSDP (Current Prices)			GSDP (Constant 2011-12 Prices)			Per Capita Income		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
		53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.36	13.50	10.44	9.56	5.81	7.35	17.35	11.49	10.28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.92	13.96	NA	6.90	6.99	NA	12.39	12.07	NA
3	Assam	21.09	19.86	14.65	12.52	7.88	5.90	19.57	15.75	12.84
4	Bihar	14.64	15.55	NA	8.46	10.64	NA	12.87	13.92	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	16.52	13.12	8.93	11.71	7.67	6.56	15.85	11.71	7.31
6	Goa	13.63	11.16	NA	5.35	8.18	NA	12.38	12.09	NA
7	Gujarat	19.34	15.65	NA	10.06	8.03	NA	16.69	13.07	NA
8	Haryana	19.18	13.25	11.33	9.72	7.88	7.97	17.87	12.04	9.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	13.56	11.36	8.19	7.60	6.89	7.07	13.08	11.74	7.50
10	Jharkhand	20.97	9.71	NA	10.87	6.76	NA	20.15	9.30	NA
11	Karnataka	20.51	14.76	10.16	9.82	8.07	6.60	20.33	14.09	9.34
12	Kerala	21.10	11.95	NA	12.97	6.60	NA	20.57	12.59	NA
13	Madhya Pradesh	15.46	14.05	9.37	8.03	6.58	6.01	14.39	13.13	8.00
14	Maharashtra	18.29	NA	NA	9.13	NA	NA	17.16	NA	NA
15	Manipur	22.90	NA	NA	13.51	NA	NA	20.82	NA	NA
16	Meghalaya	14.83	10.09	10.97	5.66	3.88	5.22	13.87	9.10	10.33
17	Mizoram	16.30	NA	NA	12.58	NA	NA	14.66	NA	NA
18	Nagaland	4.05	16.31	NA	-1.49	10.59	NA	1.57	15.63	NA
19	Odisha	22.72	13.62	10.57	10.64	7.90	8.46	22.51	14.84	11.18
20	Punjab	14.11	9.55	8.91	6.63	6.40	6.76	12.62	7.59	7.18
21	Rajasthan	17.32	14.44	11.58	9.36	7.81	7.39	16.64	13.14	10.59
22	Sikkim	13.75	13.84	NA	5.99	6.83	NA	11.68	12.18	NA
23	Tamil Nadu	15.84	14.16	14.19	7.92	8.19	8.21	15.56	13.76	13.92
24	Telangana	19.21	16.35	11.92	11.09	6.86	7.38	19.24	15.79	11.44
25	Tripura	16.91	16.12	NA	8.47	8.89	NA	16.11	15.96	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	20.10	14.30	12.84	9.82	9.83	7.99	19.47	13.27	11.81
27	Uttarakhand	18.41	13.71	13.97	10.49	7.63	7.58	17.60	12.54	12.64
28	West Bengal	16.42	15.24	11.04	11.85	6.65	7.65	15.98	14.39	10.53
29	Chandigarh	16.95	17.77	NA	6.96	10.76	NA	16.21	16.62	NA
30	Delhi	18.41	15.13	9.17	8.76	7.85	7.39	16.72	14.33	7.39
31	Jammu & Kashmir-U.T.	15.23	15.97	9.92	6.03	8.73	7.41	14.64	14.77	9.50
32	Puducherry	21.09	13.31	NA	12.41	6.33	NA	19.58	10.06	NA
33	All India	18.4	14.2	9.6	9.1	7.0	8.2	16.9	12.3	8.7

Source: MOSPI, GoI

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India							
Sno	State	Poverty Headcount Ratio (HCR)					
		2011-12 (Rural)	2011-12 (Urban)	2011-12 (Total)	2009-10 (Rural)	2009-10 (Urban)	2009-10 (Total)
1	2	62	63	64	65	66	67
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.9	5.8	9.2	22.8	17.7	21.1
2	Assam	33.9	20.5	31.9	39.9	26.1	37.9
3	Bihar	34.1	31.2	33.7	55.3	39.4	53.5
4	Chhattisgarh	44.6	24.8	39.9	56.1	23.8	48.7
5	Gujarat	21.5	10.1	16.6	26.7	17.9	23
6	Haryana	11.6	10.3	11.2	18.6	23	20.1
7	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	4.3	8.1	9.1	12.6	9.5
8	Jammu & Kashmir UT	11.5	7.2	10.4	8.1	12.8	9.4
9	Ladakh UT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Jharkhand	40.8	24.8	36.9	41.6	31.1	39.1
11	Karnataka	24.5	15.3	20.9	26.1	19.6	23.6
12	Kerala	9.1	4.9	7.1	12	12.1	12
13	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	21	31.7	42	22.9	36.7
14	Maharashtra	24.2	9.1	17.4	29.5	18.3	24.5
15	Odisha	35.7	17.3	32.6	39.2	25.9	37
16	Punjab	7.7	9.2	8.3	14.6	18.1	15.9
17	Rajasthan	16.1	10.7	14.7	26.4	19.9	24.8
18	Tamil Nadu	15.8	6.5	11.3	21.2	12.8	17.1
19	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.1	29.4	39.4	31.7	37.7
20	Uttara- khand	11.6	10.5	11.3	14.9	25.2	18
21	West Bengal	22.5	14.7	19.9	28.8	22	26.7
22	All India	25.7	13.7	21.9	33.8	20.9	29.8

Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India (2013)

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India									
Sno	State	Rural Urban Disparity							
		Rural Average MPCE 2009-10 (in Rs)	Rural share of food expenditure 2009-10 (%)	Urban Average MPCE 2009-10 (in Rs)	Urban share of food expenditure 2009-10 (%)	Rural Average MPCE 2011-12 (in Rs)	Rural share of food expenditure 2011-12 (%)	Urban Average MPCE 2011-12 (in Rs)	Urban share of food expenditure 2011-12 (%)
1	2	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
1	Andhra Pradesh	1234	58	2238	44.8	1754	51.4	2685	42.3
2	Assam	1003	64.4	1755	52.9	1219	61.3	2189	47.7
3	Bihar	780	64.7	1238	52.9	1127	59.3	1507	50.5
4	Chhattisgarh	784	58.2	1647	43.7	1027	52.7	1868	42.2
5	Gujarat	1110	57.7	1909	46.2	1536	54.9	2581	45.2
6	Haryana	1510	54	2321	43.1	2176	52.1	3817	39.2
7	Himachal Pradesh	1536	51.6	2654	41.5	2034	47.3	3259	42.4
8	Jammu & Kashmir UT	1344	57.8	1759	51.3	1743	55.3	2485	47.8
9	Ladakh UT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Jharkhand	825	60.9	1584	51.5	1006	58.4	2018	46.5
11	Karnataka	1020	56.5	2053	42.3	1561	51.4	3026	40.1
12	Kerala	1835	45.9	2413	40.2	2669	43	3408	37
13	Madhya Pradesh	903	55.8	1666	41.7	1152	52.9	2058	42.2
14	Maharashtra	1153	54	2437	41	1619	52.4	3189	41.6
15	Odisha	818	61.9	1548	48.4	1003	57.2	1941	45.4
16	Punjab	1649	48.2	2109	44.3	2345	44.1	2794	41
17	Rajasthan	1179	54.8	1663	48	1598	50.5	2442	44.8
18	Tamil Nadu	1160	54.7	1948	45	1693	51.5	2622	42.7
19	Uttar Pradesh	899	57.9	1574	46.3	1156	53	2051	44
20	Uttara- khand	1747	45.1	1745	48.5	1726	49.6	2339	46.3
21	West Bengal	952	63.4	1965	46.2	1291	58.2	2591	44.2
22	All India	1054	57	1984	44.4	1430	52.9	2630	42.6

Source: National Statistical Office (NSO), Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) is based on mixed modified recall period

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India							
Sno	State	Employment- Unemployment Survey					
		Unemployment Rate 2022-23 (15 Years & above)			WPR 2022-23 (15 Years & above) @		
		RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
1	2	76	77	78	79	80	81
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.6	14.0	9.7	64.0	55.0	60.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3.3	6.5	4.1	62.8	48.9	58.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	10.9	4.8	67.9	49.1	64.9
4	Assam	1.5	6.1	1.7	54.7	49.2	54.5
5	Bihar	3.6	7.7	3.9	47.8	38.7	47.0
6	Chandigarh	3.2	4.0	4.0	57.1	45.0	45.6
7	Chhattisgarh	1.4	7.8	2.4	74.7	51.6	70.1
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4.1	1.4	2.5	70.1	62.0	65.0
9	Delhi	10.2	1.7	1.9	35.7	46.1	45.8
10	Goa	11.3	8.7	9.7	42.4	47.0	45.1
11	Gujarat	1.4	2.2	1.7	68.9	52.1	61.5
12	Haryana	5.8	6.5	6.1	44.7	45.3	44.9
13	Himachal Pradesh	3.5	14.1	4.3	76.5	49.8	73.8
14	Jammu and Kashmir UT	3.4	10.2	4.4	64.2	45.4	60.7
15	Jharkhand	0.9	6.3	1.7	65.6	40.9	60.9
16	Karnataka	1.5	4.2	2.4	59.0	49.8	55.6
17	Kerala	6.5	7.6	7.0	53.4	47.2	50.5
18	Ladakh UT	5.7	10.8	6.1	57.5	52.0	57.0
19	Lakshadweep	5.6	12.8	11.1	40.3	34.1	35.5
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.8	4.8	1.6	69.0	47.6	63.4
21	Maharashtra	2.2	4.6	3.1	63.2	50.0	57.6
22	Manipur	4.5	5.3	4.7	49.1	47.7	48.7
23	Meghalaya	5.0	12.3	6.0	69.9	47.5	65.8
24	Mizoram	1.2	3.5	2.2	58.2	51.8	55.2
25	Nagaland	2.9	8.6	4.3	74.7	56.0	69.4
26	Odisha	3.6	6.2	3.9	60.7	48.3	58.9
27	Puducherry	5.9	5.4	5.6	60.1	43.6	49.6
28	Punjab	6.2	6.0	6.1	50.8	49.2	50.2
29	Rajasthan	3.4	8.5	4.4	63.6	44.6	58.8
30	Sikkim	2.2	2.2	2.2	77.9	58.8	74.0
31	Tamil Nadu	3.8	5.1	4.3	59.6	48.3	54.7
32	Telangana	2.8	7.8	4.4	64.1	46.8	57.7
33	Tripura	1.1	3.0	1.4	55.6	48.5	54.3
34	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	6.5	2.4	57.0	42.0	53.9
35	Uttarakhand	3.9	6.6	4.5	57.1	43.2	53.5
36	West Bengal	1.5	3.8	2.2	58.6	50.2	56.1
	All India	2.4	5.4	3.2	59.4	47.7	56.0

Source: Annual PLFS 2022-23

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India						
State-wise Estimates (Provisional) of Annual Production (2022-23)						
S.No.	State/UT	Milk (^{'000} Tns.)	Egg (Lakh Nos.)	Meat (^{'000} Tns)	Wool (^{'000} Kg)	Fish Production (Inland + Marine) in Lakh Tns (2022-23)
1	2	82	83	84	85	86
1	Andhra Pradesh	15448.42	278498.00	1094.26	0	51.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45.54	658.13	23.55	20.32	0.09
3	Assam	1006.42	5590.00	58.24	-	4.43
4	Bihar	12502.70	32743.47	396.29	175.26	8.46
5	Chhattisgarh	1955.51	22101.52	54.55	78.23	6.52
6	Goa	64.18	423.70	7.29	-	1.40
7	Gujarat	17280.57	18789.54	34.99	2018.94	8.97
8	Haryana	11965.79	81806.37	665.24	687.58	2.12
9	Himachal Pradesh	1617.41	914.06	5.43	1434.90	0.17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2817.31	1787.13	89.51	7580.12	0.27
11	Jharkhand	2774.09	9190.51	83.52	236.97	2.80
12	Karnataka	12829.29	90087.04	433.31	732.67	12.25
13	Kerala	2579.76	22475.11	472.90	-	9.21
14	Madhya Pradesh	20122.43	31850.38	138.95	425.61	3.42
15	Maharashtra	15041.86	73843.89	1123.85	1591.63	5.90
16	Manipur	71.87	1215.64	29.37	-	0.34
17	Meghalaya	93.51	1128.15	51.60	-	0.19
18	Mizoram	24.48	397.10	15.53	-	0.05
19	Nagaland	49.57	355.27	23.31	-	0.09
20	Orissa	2476.42	34108.18	226.87	-	10.52
21	Punjab	14301.45	62603.29	252.24	459.22	1.85
22	Rajasthan	33306.80	27606.49	240.28	16128.87	0.79
23	Sikkim	86.53	98.06	4.99	0	0.01
24	Tamil Nadu	10316.75	215606.61	704.38	1.67	8.29
25	Telangana	5854.96	176706.42	1080.62	-	4.38
26	Tripura	230.12	3280.16	56.45	-	0.83
27	Uttar Pradesh	36241.74*	45585.48	1191.77	819.08	9.15**
28	Uttarakhand	1858.55	5413.02	21.24	451.72	0.07
29	West Bengal	6969.40	137541.42	1165.71	769.27	20.45
30	A&N Islands	17.20	1096.63	5.55	-	0.47
31	Chandigarh	56.19	46.46	0.60	-	0.00
32	Ladakh	30.60	20.21	1.44	2.41	0.00
33	D. & N. Haveli Daman & Diu	1.80	8.96	0.05	-	0.29
34	Delhi	487.74	0.00	0	-	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.41	72.42	0.12	-	0.11
36	Puducherry	49.65	113.96	14.64	-	0.46
	All India	230577.03	1383762.78	9768.64	33614.48	175.45

*: Revised figure 2021-22,

** : Fish Production data is Provisional for FY 2022-23

Source: - 1. BASIC ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS 2023, 2. Handbook on Fisheries Statistics 2023

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India				
S.No	State / UT	Geographic area (as per census) in (Sq Km)	Recorded Forest Area as per the State's records (Sq Km)	% age Forest Area as Percentage of Geographic Area
		87	88	89
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	37,258	22.86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	51,540	61.55
3	Assam	78,438	26,836	34.21
4	Bihar*	94,163	7,442	7.90
5	Chhattisgarh	1,35,192	59,816	44.25
6	Delhi	1,483	103	6.95
7	Goa	3,702	1,271	34.33
8	Gujarat	1,96,244	21,870	11.14
9	Haryana	44,212	1,559	3.53
10	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	37,948	68.16
11	Jharkhand	79,716	25,118	31.51
12	Karnataka	1,91,791	38,284	19.96
13	Kerala	38,852	11,522	29.66
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	94,689	30.72
15	Maharashtra	3,07,713	61,952	20.13
16	Manipur	22,327	17,418	78.01
17	Meghalaya	22,429	9,496	42.34
18	Mizoram	21,081	7,479	35.48
19	Nagaland	16,579	8,623	52.01
20	Odisha	1,55,707	61,204	39.31
21	Punjab	50,362	3,084	6.12
22	Rajasthan	3,42,239	32,863	9.60
23	Sikkim	7,096	5,841	82.31
24	Tamil Nadu	1,30,060	23,188	17.83
25	Telangana	1,12,077	27,688	24.70
26	Tripura	10,486	6,294	60.02
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	17384	7.22
28	Uttarakhand	53,483	38,000	71.05
29	West Bengal	88,752	11,879	13.38
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	7,171	86.93
31	Chandigarh	114	35	30.70
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Div	602	214	35.55
33	Jammu Kashmir	42241	20,194	47.80
34	Ladakh	59146	7	0.01
35	Lakshadweep	30	-	0.00
36	Puducherry	490	13	2.65

Source : India State of Forest Report 2021

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India				
S. No.	State/UT	Total Livestock (In No.s)	Total Poultry (In. No.s)	Total Registered Vehicles (in thousands)
1	2	90	91	92
1	A & N Islands	145394	1289160	150
2	Andhra Pradesh	34067616	107863152	13108
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1161428	1599575	230
4	Assam	18092201	46712341	4359
5	Bihar	36540820	16525349	9904
6	Chandigarh	26990	48883	1059
7	Chhattisgarh	15872302	18711824	6986
8	D&N Haveli	48404	89671	269
9	Daman And Diu	3284	18264	**
10	Delhi	360397	43831	11893
11	Goa	132406	349543	1458
12	Gujarat	26893274	21773392	26837
13	Haryana	7046091	46294965	8600
14	Himachal Pradesh	4412846	1341951	1712
15	Jammu & Kashmir	770650	7299552	1968*
	Ladakh	554674	66756	
16	Jharkhand	23614545	24832906	5065
17	Karnataka	29013412	59494481	26118
18	Kerala	2908657	29771905	14184
19	L a k s h a d weep	45697	226025	23
20	M a d h y a Pradesh	40637375	16659898	17923
21	Maharashtra	33079818	74297765	37786
22	Manipur	550719	5897637	362
23	Meghalaya	2039103	5379532	366
24	Mizoram	359704	2047810	267
25	Nagaland	553803	2838944	520
26	Odisha	18170309	27439257	9116
27	Puducherry	151368	235999	1119
28	Punjab	7050355	17649984	11336
29	Rajasthan	56800945	14622975	19236
30	Sikkim	274332	580864	54
31	Tamil Nadu	24500621	120781100	32095
32	Telangana	32640639	79999404	12906
33	Tripura	1317892	4168246	551
34	Uttar Pradesh	68012945	12515704	34925
35	Uttarakhand	4427089	5018684	2899
36	West Bengal	37483238	77322602	10916
	Total	536761343	851809931	326299

*-includes Ladakh, **- merged in D&D Haveli
Source :1. 20th Live Stock Census
2. Road Transport Book 2019-20

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India

State-Wise and Bank Group-wise Number of Functioning Offices of Commercial Banks (including Bank Branches) at end of the Quarter

S. No.	States	As on 30-06-2023								
		SBI and its Associates	Nationalised Banks	Foreign Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Local Area Banks	Private Sector Banks	Small Finance Bank	Payments Bank	Total
1	2	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30	30	-	-	-	12	-	-	72
2	Andhra Pradesh	1591	3134	54	1341	53	1681	115	1	7970
3	Arunachal Pradesh	68	49	-	35	-	36	5	-	193
4	Assam	440	1148	1	478	-	899	202	1	3169
5	Bihar	1095	3118	1	2134	-	1264	363	24	7999
6	Chandigarh	68	227	5	0	-	155	16	1	472
7	Chhattisgarh	469	1058	3	627	-	784	172	-	3113
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	14	45	-	-	-	45	0	-	104
9	Goa	103	362	-	-	-	202	14	-	681
10	Gujarat	1437	3768	27	761	-	2762	455	3	9213
11	Haryana	664	2185	20	693	-	1661	222	6	5451
12	Himachal Pradesh	380	862	0	277	-	242	23	2	1786
13	Jammu & Kashmir	203	282	0	338	-	1094	3	1	1921
14	Jharkhand	638	1604	2	455	-	538	144	2	3383
15	Karnataka	1709	4193	71	1786	13	3037	475	4	11288
16	Kerala	1300	2187	19	645	-	2610	346	2	7109
17	Ladakh	28	10	-	2	-	51	-	-	91
18	Lakshadweep	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
19	Madhya Pradesh	1311	3049	7	1343	-	1677	432	3	7822
20	Maharashtra	1994	6009	137	757	-	4706	907	20	14530
21	Manipur	60	104	0	27	-	49	6	-	246
22	Meghalaya	118	87	0	94	-	72	15	-	386
23	Mizoram	50	32	0	105	-	39	4	-	230
24	Nagaland	75	55	0	12	-	52	3	-	197
25	Nct of Delhi	430	1798	49	0	-	1473	148	5	3903
26	Odisha	1007	2273	7	1002	-	1146	301	3	5739
27	Puducherry	30	120	4	47	-	63	17	-	281
28	Punjab	966	3206	6	444	-	1876	272	1	6771
29	Rajasthan	1532	2921	8	1627	-	1947	532	4	8571
30	Sikkim	40	66	-	-	-	59	8	-	173
31	Tamil Nadu	1414	5257	327	670	-	4312	838	2	12820
32	Telangana	1329	1973	48	947	15	1647	98	4	6061
33	Tripura	79	187	0	154	-	181	22	-	623
34	Uttarakhand	485	997	1	298	-	459	38	1	2279
35	Uttar Pradesh	2527	8679	17	4376	-	2806	449	36	18890
36	West Bengal	1419	4252	25	981	-	3132	184	2	9995
	All - India	25105	65346	839	22456	81	42769	6829	128	163553

Source: Bank Branch Statistics, RBI (Database on Indian Economy)

Comparable Socio-Economic Indicator of J&k State by Districts								
S.No	District	Area in Sq.Kms as per 2011 cesus	Population as per 2011 census	Density (Persons per sq.Kms of area) 2011	Decadal Growth (2001-11)	Sex ratio (female per 000 of males) 2011	Population as %age of Total Population 2011	Litracy rate 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anantnag	3574	1078692	302	+38.58	927	0.09	62.69
2	Kulgam	410	424483	1035	+7.73	951	0.03	59.23
3	Pulwama	1086	560440	516	+27	912	0.05	63.48
4	Shopian	312	266215	853	+25.97	951	0.02	60.76
5	Srinagar	1979	1236829	625	+20.35	900	0.10	69.41
6	Ganderbal	259	297446	1148	+36.5	874	0.02	58.04
7	Budgam	1361	753745	554	+24.14	894	0.06	56.08
8	Baramulla	4243	1008039	238	+19.45	885	0.08	64.63
9	Bandipora	345	392232	1137	+28.65	889	0.03	56.28
10	Kupwara	2379	870354	366	+33.82	835	0.07	64.51
11	Jammu	2342	1529958	653	+12.74	880	0.12	83.45
12	Samba	904	318898	353	+15.46	886	0.03	81.41
13	Udhampur	2637	554985	210	+20.78	870	0.05	68.49
14	Reasi	1719	314667	183	+28.75	890	0.03	58.15
15	Kathua	1329	616435	246	+20.53	919	0.05	73.09
16	Doda	2502	409936	46	+28	902	0.03	64.68
17	Kishtwar	8912	230696	140	+20.88	920	0.02	56.2
18	Ramban	1644	283713	213	+31.99	890	0.02	54.27
19	Rajouri	2630	642415	244	+32.93	860	0.05	68.17
20	Poonch	1674	476835	285	+27.97	892	0.04	66.74
	Total	42241	12267013	290	+23.82	889	100	67.00

SOURCE: CENSUS 2011

Comparable Socio-Economic Indicator of J&k State by Districts								
S.No	District	Bank brances (No.s) Scheduled only 2023-24	(CDR) Credit Deposit Ratio 2023-24	No. of enterprises (6th Economic census)	Employment in Enterprises (6th Economic census)	MSME Units ending 2023-24 (No)	Road length maintained by PWD (Kms.) 2022-23	PWD Roads per 100 Sq.kms Area 2022-23
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Anantnag	110	78.65	7237	85943	37547	2411.19	67.46
2	Kulgam	53	84.68	10709	34701	13219	1088.54	265.50
3	Pulwama	85	105.41	11429	51814	25930	1649.99	151.93
4	Shopian	38	135.61	43835	16115	9607	1082.08	346.82
5	Srinagar	221	51.54	21865	157771	59461	682.3	34.48
6	Ganderbal	44	98.60	7945	21318	18478	1006.95	388.78
7	Budgam	93	109.62	45425	92530	34379	2445.34	179.67
8	Baramulla	149	107.42	5619	86462	34499	3498.35	82.45
9	Bandipora	39	97.44	8237	21627	12323	1145.17	331.93
10	Kupwara	75	140.61	22483	44119	18499	2517.97	105.84
11	Jammu	417	38.74	17195	165870	49387	5325.26	227.38
12	Samba	87	60.85	15223	57453	10382	1051.77	116.35
13	Udhampur	80	48.78	10090	39395	13816	2402.1	91.09
14	Reasi	54	48.81	9197	25294	8329	1280.21	74.47
15	Doda	52	76.53	12734	17232	8934	1598.42	17.94
16	Kishtwar	31	55.81	44739	15281	7276	964.64	58.63
17	Ramban	32	66.88	66728	11622	9054	917.41	69.03
18	Kathua	106	52.19	22680	59419	12897	2566.4	102.57
19	Rajouri	86	56.58	25759	36089	10198	3422.85	130.15
20	Poonch	50	55.11	9300	24884	2221	1619.51	96.74
	Total	1902	58.22	418429	1064939	396436	38676.45	91.56

Source: 1. Lead bank
2. Labour and Employment Department.
3. Industries and Commerce Department.
4. PWD (R&B) Department

Comparable Socio-Economic Indicator of J&K State by Districts										
S.No	District	Reporting Area (ha) 2022-23	Land holdings (000Nos) 2015-16	Avg.holdings size (ha) 2015-16	Net area irrigated (000 ha) 2022-23	Net area sown (ha) 2022-23	Foerst area (ha) sq.Km 2023-24	Livestock 20 th Live Stock Census	Average livestock per household (No) on 2011 households	Total No. of primary /Middle/High /Higher secondary Schools Govt/Private 2023-24
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Anantnag	75199	122078	0.38	28.524	45251	2068.00	390779	2.73	1532
2	Kulgam	52631	48837	0.43	15.467	24780	0.00	221741	3.20	770
3	Pulwama	66681	91021	0.45	22.611	35224	810.00	237667	2.93	889
4	Shopian	36521	35940	0.54	12.405	19371	0.00	190420	4.54	515
5	Srinagar	11703	24414	0.3	5.449	7081	380.00	75703	0.45	770
6	Ganderbal	39304	44072	0.32	10.156	12745	0.00	129661	3.00	583
7	Budgam	78685	118345	0.41	33.876	47226	477.00	343272	3.46	1211
8	Baramulla	111462	129659	0.52	32.394	69158	2690.0	387346	2.65	1735
9	Bandipora	36499	44687	0.42	14.977	25923	0.00	204523	3.60	638
10	Kupwara	66532	97945	0.46	22.041	46000	1703.0	394260	3.69	1693
11	Jammu	239987	130270	0.74	59.724	93648	959.00	492705	1.63	2012
12	Samba	84892	34495	0.94	10.160	32785	0.00	193152	3.07	556
13	Udhampur	279310	63880	0.9	5.691	42305	2343.0	749963	8.02	1682
14	Reasi	153569	40424	0.71	1.491	24497	0.00	499699	9.12	1193
15	Doda	187797	60481	0.63	2.287	29324	5555.0	558182	7.10	1408
16	Kishtwar	112332	41822	0.48	2.821	16199	0.00	371455	8.34	867
17	Ramban	116051	39036	0.66	1.334	20157	991.00	271246	5.00	1007
18	Kathua	267295	79959	0.87	21.751	59655	0.00	786839	6.68	1534
19	Rajouri	253506	78191	0.95	4.889	53727	1267.0	850083	6.86	1978
20	Poonch	115547	52483	0.84	3.390	28186	951.00	421954	4.75	1668
	Total	2385503	1378039	0.59	311.438	733242	20194.0	7770650	3.93	24241

Source: 1. Financial Commissioner Revenue, J&K
2. Forest Department, J&K
3. 20th Livestock Census
4. UDISE Report 2021-22

Comparable Socio-Economic Indicator of J&K State by Districts							
S.No	District	Houseless Population 2011 (Nos)	Avg.Household size 2011 Census	No. of Post offices as on 2023-24	No. of Health institution 2023-24	Avg. Population (Projected as on 1 st March, 2024- Census) covered per health institution	Number of live Birth registered by district 2022-23
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Anantnag	750	8.9	153	254	4743	7561
2	Kulgam	163	7.6	37	193	2457	4368
3	Pulwama	851	7.5	59	174	3597	7172
4	Shopian	52	6.9	16	90	3304	1062
5	Srinagar	8646	7.8	62	167	8272	28047
6	Ganderbal	959	7.2	29	119	2792	5817
7	Budgam	1080	8.5	73	257	3276	9641
8	Baramulla	424	7.5	139	339	3321	11842
9	Bandipora	137	7.1	55	123	3562	2149
10	Kupwara	495	8.8	79	336	2893	3492
11	Jammu	1741	5.1	192	396	4315	33305
12	Samba	418	5.1	53	122	2919	5247
13	Udhampur	181	5.9	113	248	2499	9138
14	Reasi	132	5.9	69	159	2210	8623
15	Doda	53	5.3	49	255	1795	10270
16	Kishtwar	53	6.5	49	153	1684	6267
17	Ramban	157	4.4	54	145	2185	11527
18	Kathua	1290	5.3	131	313	2200	9745
19	Rajouri	1076	5.2	141	312	2300	12168
20	Poonch	319	5.4	64	213	2500	5386
	Total	18977	6.4	1617	4368	3137	192827

Source: 1.Census 2011
2. Chief Post master Genera, J&K
3. Health and Medical Education Department, J&K.
4. Office of Registrar general of India.

PART-II
SECTORAL STATISTICAL
TABLES

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age
2011-12	13392.78	17.91	20667.42	27.64	40700.53	54.44	74760.73	100
2012-13	12896.42	16.75	21153.67	27.47	42947.17	55.78	76997.26	100
2013-14	13350.87	16.54	22238.49	27.55	45132.43	55.91	80721.79	100
2014-15	11862.06	15.25	19762.57	25.4	46177.15	59.35	77801.77	100
2015-16	15483.86	16.94	24810.73	27.15	51095.58	55.91	91390.17	100
2016-17	15566.51	16.44	26396.28	27.88	52709.02	55.68	94671.81	100
2017-18	15678.69	15.93	27760.68	28.2	55012.06	55.88	98451.43	100
2018-19	16979.84	15.89	28375.09	26.55	61508.86	57.56	106863.79	100
2019-20	16427.68	15.5	28049.16	26.47	61501.99	58.03	105978.83	100
2020-21	16059.67	15.73	28981.7	28.39	57047.53	55.88	102088.91	100
2021-22 (2RE)	16586.46	14.99	32196.28	29.09	61899.91	55.93	110682.65	100
2022-23 (1RE)	17812.74	14.77	34501.96	28.61	68293.4	56.62	120608.09	100
2023-24(AE)	18576.81	14.54	36886.57	28.88	72263.08	56.58	127726.46	100

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age
2011-12	13392.78	17.91	20667.42	27.64	40700.53	54.44	74760.73	100
2012-13	16450.15	19.80	20720.81	24.94	45918.88	55.26	83089.83	100
2013-14	17608.73	19.43	21712.42	23.96	51302.58	56.61	90623.73	100
2014-15	15502.43	16.65	23107.62	24.82	54509.02	58.54	93119.07	100
2015-16	22222.32	20.09	25456.62	23.01	62934.91	56.90	110613.85	100
2016-17	23937.36	20.25	26516.42	22.43	67746.63	57.32	118200.42	100
2017-18	25131.36	19.40	29253.02	22.58	75171.31	58.02	129555.69	100
2018-19	27094.89	18.13	31516.85	21.09	90843.26	60.78	149455.00	100
2019-20	28342.25	18.42	30872.12	20.07	94612.96	61.51	153827.33	100
2020-21	28318.13	18.31	33332.19	21.55	93002.29	60.14	154652.61	100
2021-22 (2RE)	34075.01	18.82	38982.48	21.53	107989.20	59.65	181046.68	100
2022-23 (1RE)	37212.90	18.00	42887.72	20.74	126660.95	61.26	206761.57	100
2023-24(AE)	41077.96	18.24	46608.64	20.70	137473.12	61.06	225159.72	100

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age
2011-12	11514.94	18.63	16778.88	27.14	33530.49	54.24	61824.31	100.00
2012-13	14235.39	20.65	16914.18	24.53	37798.61	54.82	68948.18	100.00
2013-14	15067.58	20.17	17613.12	23.58	42015.82	56.25	74696.52	100.00
2014-15	12639.93	16.68	18605.17	24.55	44544.17	58.77	75789.26	100.00
2015-16	19031.80	20.72	21064.28	22.93	51758.67	56.35	91854.75	100.00
2016-17	20597.78	21.03	21899.87	22.36	55429.47	56.60	97927.12	100.00
2017-18	21558.00	20.16	24516.61	22.93	60847.43	56.91	106922.04	100.00
2018-19	23216.62	18.96	25716.62	21.01	73494.06	60.03	122427.30	100.00
2019-20	24154.61	19.35	25145.02	20.14	75531.41	60.51	124831.04	100.00
2020-21	23701.90	19.32	27046.47	22.04	71960.24	58.64	122708.61	100.00
2021-22 (2RE)	28808.12	19.92	32294.28	22.33	83499.21	57.74	144601.62	100.00
2022-23 (1RE)	31407.76	19.16	35006.58	21.36	97504.01	59.48	163918.34	100.00
2023-24(AE)	34691.47	19.41	37981.10	21.25	106068.37	59.34	178740.94	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age
2011-12	11514.94	18.63	16778.88	27.14	33530.49	54.24	61824.31	100
2012-13	10838.80	17.06	17488.49	27.52	35218.96	55.42	63546.25	100
2013-14	11166.41	16.88	18423.56	27.85	36552.15	55.26	66142.12	100
2014-15	9514.73	15.20	15721.18	25.12	37347.52	59.68	62583.42	100
2015-16	12962.99	17.29	20846.47	27.80	41181.68	54.92	74991.14	100
2016-17	13022.56	16.89	22221.53	28.82	41864.78	54.29	77108.86	100
2017-18	13022.78	16.40	23577.20	29.69	42817.99	53.91	79417.97	100
2018-19	14180.48	16.71	23433.79	27.61	47259.39	55.68	84873.65	100
2019-20	13508.06	16.31	23195.58	28.00	46123.59	55.69	82827.22	100
2020-21	12967.50	16.78	23750.38	30.73	40563.34	52.49	77281.22	100
2021-22 (2RE)	13235.83	15.72	26970.86	32.03	43991.92	52.25	84198.61	100
2022-23 (1RE)	14185.50	15.44	28944.99	31.50	48754.41	53.06	91884.89	100
2023-24(AE)	14800.26	15.20	30911.39	31.74	51673.90	53.06	97385.55	100

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Years	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices	
	NSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate	NSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate
2011-12	65319.13	-	65319.13	-
2012-13	72996.08	11.75	67315.56	3.06
2013-14	79693.40	9.17	70522.12	4.76
2014-15	81036.94	1.69	67153.76	-4.78
2015-16	98408.85	21.44	80602.31	20.03
2016-17	104574.70	6.27	82639.92	2.53
2017-18	117075.21	11.95	87590.68	5.99
2018-19	132831.75	13.46	93071.82	6.26
2019-20	135106.93	1.71	90767.47	-2.48
2020-21	135848.69	0.55	87592.47	-3.50
2021-22 (2RE)	156907.22	15.50	92690.15	5.82
2022-23 (1RE)	181382.75	15.60	100849.37	8.80
2023-24(AE)	200046.05	10.29	108830.37	7.91

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Years	GSDP (Rs in Crore)		Per Capita GSDP (in Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
	2011-12	78255.55	78255.55	62029
2012-13	87137.73	80766.57	68375	63376
2013-14	95620.61	85101.79	74280	66109
2014-15	98366.75	82372.11	75655	63353
2015-16	117167.95	97001.34	89237	73878
2016-17	124848.00	100202.87	94268	75659
2017-18	139708.86	106624.14	104667	79880
2018-19	159859.45	115061.96	118828	85529
2019-20	164103.22	113919.08	123730	85892
2020-21	167792.69	112400.16	125546	84100
2021-22 (2RE)	193352.29	119174.19	143596	88507
2022-23 (1RE)	224225.98	129572.57	165334	95541
2023-24(AE)	246464.82	139171.28	180428	101882

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Years	NSDP (Rs in Crore)		Per Capita NSDP (in Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
	2011-12	65319.13	65319.13	51775
2012-13	72996.08	67315.56	57279	52821
2013-14	79693.40	70522.12	61907	54783
2014-15	81036.94	67153.76	62327	51649
2015-16	98408.85	80602.31	74950	61388
2016-17	104574.70	82639.92	78960	62398
2017-18	117075.21	87590.68	87710	65621
2018-19	132831.75	93071.82	98738	69183
2019-20	135106.93	90767.47	101868	68437
2020-21	135848.69	87592.47	101645	65539
2021-22 (2RE)	156907.22	92690.15	116530	68838
2022-23 (1RE)	181382.75	100849.37	133743	74362
2023-24(AE)	200046.05	108830.37	146447	80241

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.8 Per Capita GSDP/NSDP and its Growth Rate at Current/ Constant Prices

Years	Per Capita GSDP (in Rs.)		Per Capita NSDP (in Rs.)		Growth Rate Per Capita GSDP		Growth Rate Per Capita NSDP	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
2011-12	62029	62029	51775	51775	-	-	-	-
2012-13	68375	63376	57279	52821	10.23	2.17	10.63	2.02
2013-14	74280	66109	61907	54783	8.64	4.31	8.08	3.71
2014-15	75655	63353	62327	51649	1.85	-4.17	0.68	-5.72
2015-16	89237	73878	74950	61388	17.95	16.61	20.25	18.86
2016-17	94268	75659	78960	62398	5.64	2.41	5.35	1.65
2017-18	104667	79880	87710	65621	11.03	5.58	11.08	5.16
2018-19	118828	85529	98738	69183	13.53	7.07	12.57	5.43
2019-20	123730	85892	101868	68437	4.13	0.43	3.17	-1.08
2020-21	125546	84100	101645	65539	1.47	-2.09	-0.22	-4.23
2021-22 (2RE)	143596	88507	116530	68838	14.38	5.24	14.64	5.03
2022-23 (1RE)	165334	95541	133743	74362	15.14	7.95	14.77	8.02
2023-24(AE)	180428	101882	146447	80241	9.13	6.64	9.50	7.91

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.9.1: Sectoral composition of GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. In crore) (contd.)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Primary							
Actual Contribution	13392.78	12896.42	13350.87	11862.06	15483.86	15566.51	15678.69
%age Contribution	17.91	16.75	16.54	15.25	16.94	16.44	15.93
Annual Growth rate	-	-3.71	3.52	-11.15	30.53	0.53	0.72
Secondary							
Actual Contribution	20667.42	21153.67	22238.49	19762.57	24810.73	26396.28	27760.68
%age Contribution	27.64	27.47	27.55	25.4	27.15	27.88	28.2
Annual Growth rate	-	2.35	5.13	-11.13	25.54	6.39	5.17
Tertiary							
Actual Contribution	40700.53	42947.17	45132.43	46177.15	51095.58	52707.97	55012.06
%age Contribution	54.44	55.78	55.9	59.35	55.91	55.68	55.88
Annual Growth rate	-	5.52	5.08	2.32	10.65	3.16	4.37
Total							
Actual Contribution	74760.73	76997.26	80721.79	77801.78	91390.17	94670.76	98451.43
%age Contribution	99.99	100	99.99	100	100	100	100.01
Annual Growth rate	-	2.99	4.86	-3.63	17.47	3.59	4.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K Contd.--1

Table 1.9.2: Sectoral composition of GDP at Constant Prices (Rs. In crore) (Concl.)

Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24(AE)
Primary						
Actual Contribution	16979.84	16427.68	16059.67	16586.46	17812.74	18576.81
%age Contribution	15.89	15.5	15.73	14.99	14.77	14.54
Annual Growth rate	8.30	-3.25	-2.24	3.28	7.39	4.29
Secondary						
Actual Contribution	28375.09	28049.16	28981.7	32196.28	34501.96	36886.57
%age Contribution	26.55	26.47	28.39	29.09	28.61	28.88
Annual Growth rate	2.21	-1.15	3.32	11.09	7.16	6.91
Tertiary						
Actual Contribution	61508.86	61501.99	57047.53	61899.91	68293.4	72263.08
%age Contribution	57.56	58.03	55.88	55.93	56.62	56.58
Annual Growth rate	11.81	-0.01	-7.24	8.51	10.33	5.81
Total						
Actual Contribution	106863.79	105978.83	102088.9	110682.65	120608.1	127726.46
%age Contribution	100	100	100	100	100	100
Annual Growth rate	8.54	-0.83	-3.67	8.42	8.97	5.90

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.10.1: Sectoral composition of GDP at Current Prices (Rs. In crore)						
Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Primary						
Actual Contribution	13392.78	16450.15	17608.73	15502.43	22222.32	23937.36
%age Contribution	17.91	19.80	19.43	16.65	20.09	20.25
Annual Growth rate	-	22.83	7.04	-11.96	43.35	7.72
Secondary						
Actual Contribution	20667.42	20720.81	21712.42	23107.62	25456.62	26516.42
%age Contribution	27.64	24.94	23.96	24.82	23.01	22.43
Annual Growth rate	-	0.26	4.79	6.43	10.17	4.16
Tertiary						
Actual Contribution	40700.53	45918.88	51302.58	54509.02	62934.91	67746.63
%age Contribution	54.44	55.26	56.61	58.54	56.90	57.32
Annual Growth rate	-	12.82	11.72	6.25	15.46	7.65
Total						
Actual Contribution	74760.73	83089.83	90623.73	93119.07	110613.85	118200.42
%age Contribution	100	100	100	100	100	100
Annual Growth rate	-	11.14	9.06	2.76	18.79	6.86

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K Contd.---

Table 1.10.2: Sectoral composition of GDP at Current Prices (Rs. In crore)							
Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24(AE)
Primary							
Actual Contribution	25131.36	27094.89	28342.25	28318.13	34075.01	37212.90	41077.96
%age Contribution	19.40	18.13	18.42	18.31	18.82	18.00	18.24
Annual Growth rate	4.99	7.81	4.60	-0.09	20.33	9.21	10.39
Secondary							
Actual Contribution	29253.02	31516.85	30872.12	33332.19	38982.48	42887.72	46608.64
%age Contribution	22.58	21.09	20.07	21.55	21.53	20.74	20.70
Annual Growth rate	10.32	7.74	-2.05	7.97	16.95	10.02	8.68
Tertiary							
Actual Contribution	75171.31	90843.26	94612.96	93002.29	107989.20	126660.95	137473.12
%age Contribution	58.02	60.78	61.51	60.14	59.65	61.26	61.06
Annual Growth rate	10.96	20.85	4.15	-1.70	16.11	17.29	8.54
Total							
Actual Contribution	129555.69	149455.00	153827.33	154652.61	181046.68	206761.57	225159.72
%age Contribution	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Annual Growth rate	9.61	15.36	2.93	0.54	17.07	14.20	8.90

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K Concl.

Table 1.11.1: Sectoral composition of NSDP at Current Prices (Rs. In crore) (contd..)						
Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Primary						
Actual Contribution	11514.94	14235.39	15067.58	12639.93	19031.80	20597.78
%age Contribution	18.63	20.65	20.17	16.68	20.72	21.03
Annual Growth rate	-	23.63	5.85	-16.11	50.57	8.23
Secondary						
Actual Contribution	16778.88	16914.18	17613.12	18605.17	21064.28	21899.87
%age Contribution	27.14	24.53	23.58	24.55	22.93	22.36
Annual Growth rate	-	0.81	4.13	5.63	13.22	3.97
Tertiary						
Actual Contribution	33530.49	37798.61	42015.82	44544.17	51758.67	55429.47
%age Contribution	54.24	54.82	56.25	58.77	56.35	56.6
Annual Growth rate	-	12.73	11.15	6.03	16.2	7.09
Total						
Actual Contribution	61824.31	68948.18	74696.52	75789.26	91854.75	97927.12
%age Contribution	100	100	100	100	100	100
Annual Growth rate	-	11.52	8.33	1.47	21.2	6.61

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.11.2: Sectoral composition of NSDP at Current Prices (Rs. In crore)

Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23(1RE)	2023-24 (AE)
Primary							
Actual Contribution	21558.00	23216.62	24154.61	23701.90	28808.12	31407.76	34691.47
%age Contribution	20.16	18.96	19.35	19.32	19.92	19.16	19.41
Annual Growth rate	4.66	7.69	4.04	-1.87	21.54	9.02	10.46
Secondary							
Actual Contribution	24516.61	25716.62	25145.02	27046.47	32294.28	35006.58	37981.10
%age Contribution	22.93	21.01	20.14	22.04	22.33	21.36	21.25
Annual Growth rate	11.95	4.89	-2.22	7.56	19.40	8.40	8.50
Tertiary							
Actual Contribution	60847.43	73494.06	75531.41	71960.24	83499.21	97504.01	106068.37
%age Contribution	56.91	60.03	60.51	58.64	57.74	59.48	59.34
Annual Growth rate	9.77	20.78	2.77	-4.73	16.04	16.77	8.78
Total							
Actual Contribution	106922.04	122427.30	124831.04	122708.61	144601.62	163918.34	178740.94
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	9.1853194	14.50	1.96	-1.70	17.84	13.36	9.04

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.12.1: Sectoral composition of NSDP at Constant prices (Rs. In crore)(Contd..)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Primary						
Actual Contribution	11514.94	10838.80	11166.41	9514.73	12962.99	13022.56
%age Contribution	18.63	17.06	16.88	15.20	17.29	16.40
Annual Growth rate	-	-5.87	3.02	-14.79	36.24	0.46
Secondary						
Actual Contribution	16778.88	17488.49	18423.56	15721.18	20846.47	22221.53
%age Contribution	27.14	27.52	27.85	25.12	27.80	29.69
Annual Growth rate	-	4.23	5.35	-14.67	32.60	6.60
Tertiary						
Actual Contribution	33530.49	35218.96	36552.15	37347.52	41181.68	41864.78
%age Contribution	54.24	55.42	55.26	59.68	54.92	54.29
Annual Growth rate	-	5.04	3.78	2.18	10.27	1.66
Total						
Actual Contribution	61824.31	63546.25	66142.12	62583.42	74991.14	77108.86
%age Contribution	100	100	100	100	100	100
Annual Growth rate	-	2.79	4.11	-5.4	19.83	2.82

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.12.2: Sectoral composition of NSDP at Constant Prices (Rs. In crore)

Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (2RE)	2022-23 (1RE)	2023-24(AE)
Primary							
Actual Contribution	13022.78	14180.48	13508.06	12967.50	13235.83	14185.50	14800.26
%age Contribution	16.40	16.71	16.31	16.78	15.72	15.44	15.20
Annual Growth rate	0.00	8.89	-4.74	-4.00	2.07	7.17	4.33
Secondary							
Actual Contribution	23577.20	23433.79	23195.58	23750.38	26970.86	28944.99	30911.39
%age Contribution	29.69	27.61	28.00	30.73	32.03	31.50	31.74
Annual Growth rate	6.10	-0.61	-1.02	2.39	13.56	7.32	6.79
Tertiary							
Actual Contribution	42817.99	47259.39	46123.59	40563.34	43991.92	48754.41	51673.90
%age Contribution	53.91	55.68	55.69	52.49	52.25	53.06	53.06
Annual Growth rate	2.28	10.37	-2.40	-12.06	8.45	10.83	5.99
Total							
Actual Contribution	79417.97	84873.65	82827.22	77281.22	84198.61	91884.89	97385.55
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	2.99	6.87	-2.41	-6.70	8.95	9.13	5.99

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.13: GSDP/GDP Growth at Current/ Constant Prices

Years	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices			
	J&K		All India		J&K		All India	
	GSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate	GDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate	GSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate	GDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate
2011-12	78255.55	-	8736328.7	-	78255.55	-	8736328.8	-
2012-13	87137.73	11.35	9944013.1	13.82	80766.57	3.21	9213016.8	5.46
2013-14	95620.61	9.74	11233522	12.97	85101.79	5.37	9801369.8	6.39
2014-15	98366.75	2.87	12467959	10.99	82372.11	-3.21	10527674	7.41
2015-16	117167.95	19.11	13771874	10.46	97001.34	17.76	11369493	8.00
2016-17	124848	6.55	15391669	11.76	100202.87	3.30	12308193	8.26
2017-18	139708.86	11.90	17090042	11.03	106624.14	6.41	13144582	6.80
2018-19	159859.45	14.42	18899668	10.59	115061.96	7.91	13992914	6.45
2019-20	164103.22	2.65	20103593	6.37	113919.08	-0.99	14534641	3.87
2020-21	167792.69	2.25	19854096	-1.24	112400.16	-1.33	13694869	-5.78
2021-22 (2RE)	193352.29	15.23	23597399	18.85	119174.19	6.03	15021846	9.69
2022-23 (1RE)	224225.98	15.97	26949646	14.21	129572.57	8.73	16071429	6.99
2023-24(AE)	246464.82	9.92	29535667	9.60	139171.28	7.41	17381722	8.15

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics

Table 1.14: GDP of India and GSDP of Northern States at Constant prices.

Year	All India	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
2011-12	8736328.81	78255.55	266628.27	343797.5	72719.83	297538.52	724050.4	18768.16
2012-13	9213016.77	80766.57	280822.85	366628.37	77384.28	320911.91	758205	20285.13
	5.46	3.21	5.32	6.64	6.41	7.86	4.7	8.08
2013-14	9801369.82	85115.5	299449.73	392908.38	82846.69	347506.61	802069.7	22104.7
	6.39	5.38	6.63	7.17	7.06	8.29	5.8	8.97
2014-15	10527673.63	82372.11	312125.33	428355.15	89060.19	370534.51	834432.4	22870.13
	7.41	-3.22	4.23	9.02	7.5	6.63	4	3.46
2015-16	11369493.14	97001.34	330051.93	475622.5	96274.06	413404.79	908241.3	24932.24
	8	17.76	5.74	11.03	8.1	11.57	8.8	9.02
2016-17	12308193.22	100198.68	352720.56	511765.24	103054.99	456709.11	1011500	26917.21
	8.26	3.3	6.87	7.6	7.04	10.48	11.4	7.96
2017-18	13144582.14	106624.14	375405.61	542015.02	109406.27	482036.15	1056399	28479.68
	6.80	6.41	6.43	5.91	6.16	5.55	4.44	5.80
2018-19	13992913.94	115061.96	397018.89	565326.92	116410.88	532996	1097353	29865.79
	6.45	7.91	5.76	4.30	6.40	10.57	3.88	4.87
2019-20	14534641	113919.08	413294.63	586168	121227	545124	1141630	31679
	3.87	-0.99	4.10	3.69	4.14	2.28	4.03	6.07
2020-21	13694869	112400.16	407264	533634	115958	496087	1092787	28596
	-5.78	-1.33	-1.46	-8.96	-4.35	-9.00	-4.28	-9.73
2021-22(2RE)	15021846	119174.19	434261	580396	124770	544317	1200093	30587
	9.69	6.03	6.63	8.76	7.60	9.72	9.82	6.96
2022-23 (1RE)	16071429	129572.57	462053	625981	133372	587198	1318027	33879
	6.99	8.73	6.40	7.85	6.89	7.88	9.83	10.76
2023-24 (AE)	17381722	139171.28	493283	672247	142800	634027	1423358	-
	8.15	7.41	6.76	7.39	7.07	7.97	7.99	-

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics

Table 1.15: GDP of India and GSDP of Northern States at Current prices.

Year	All India	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
2011-12	8736328.7	78255.55	266628.27	343797.5	72719.83	297538.52	724050.44	18768.16
2012-13	9944013.1	87137.73	297733.82	391387.64	82819.79	347032.01	822392.92	21608.56
	13.82	11.35	11.67	13.84	13.89	16.63	13.58	15.13
2013-14	11233522	95618.74	332146.94	443959.89	94764.15	399268.12	940356.43	24821.73
	12.97	9.73	11.56	13.43	14.42	15.05	14.34	14.87
2014-15	12467959	98366.75	355101.82	494803.02	103772.32	437144.71	1011789.7	26548.57
	10.99	2.87	6.91	11.45	9.51	9.49	7.60	6.96
2015-16	13771874	117167.95	390087.44	550803.7	114239.41	495504.11	1137807.9	29275.08
	10.46	19.11	9.85	11.32	10.09	13.35	12.45	10.27
2016-17	15391669	124848	426988.1	616085.06	125633.64	561424.17	1288700.2	32426.66
	11.76	6.55	9.46	11.85	9.97	13.30	13.26	10.77
2017-18	17090042	139708.86	471013.61	677900.04	138551.09	638832.08	1439925.5	36344.35
	11.03	11.90	10.31	10.03	10.28	13.79	11.73	12.08
2018-19	18899668	159859.45	512509.69	738389.43	148383.27	698940	1582180.1	40138.87
	10.59	14.42	8.81	8.92	7.10	9.41	9.88	10.44
2019-20	20103593	164103	537031.05	792911	159164	738052	1700062	43421
	6.37	2.65	4.78	7.38	7.27	5.60	7.45	8.18
2020-21	19854096	167793	540853	744277	151601	729079	1644946	39416
	-1.24	2.25	0.71	-6.13	-4.75	-1.22	-3.24	-9.22
2021-22 (2RE)	23597399	193352	617192	881336	172162	868905	1975595	46096
	18.85	15.23	14.11	18.42	13.56	19.18	20.10	16.95
2022-23 (1RE)	26949646	224226	676164	1014688	191728	984055	2258040	54285
	14.21	15.97	9.55	15.13	11.36	13.25	14.30	17.77
2023-24 (AE)	29535667	246465	736423	1107746	207430	1095535	2547861	-
	9.60	9.92	8.91	9.17	8.19	11.33	12.84	-
CAGR	10.68	10.03	8.83	10.24	9.13	11.47	11.05	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics

Table 1.16: Percentage Contribution of GSDP of Northern States towards All India GDP at Current prices

Year	All India	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
2011-12	100	0.90	3.05	3.94	0.83	3.41	8.29	0.21
2012-13	100	0.88	2.99	3.94	0.83	3.49	8.27	0.22
2013-14	100	0.85	2.96	3.95	0.84	3.55	8.37	0.22
2014-15	100	0.79	2.85	3.97	0.83	3.51	8.12	0.21
2015-16	100	0.85	2.83	4.00	0.83	3.60	8.26	0.21
2016-17	100	0.81	2.77	4.00	0.82	3.65	8.37	0.21
2017-18	100	0.82	2.76	3.97	0.81	3.74	8.43	0.21
2018-19	100	0.85	2.71	3.91	0.79	3.70	8.37	0.21
2019-20	100	0.82	2.67	3.94	0.79	3.67	8.46	0.22
2020-21	100	0.85	2.72	3.75	0.76	3.67	8.29	0.20
2021-22 (2RE)	100	0.82	2.62	3.73	0.73	3.68	8.37	0.20
2022-23 (1RE)	100	0.83	2.51	3.77	0.71	3.65	8.38	0.20
2023-24(AE)	100	0.83	2.49	3.75	0.70	3.71	8.63	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics

Table 1.17: Per Capita GDP and Per Capita GSDP of Northern States at Current prices

Year	All India	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
2011-12	71609	62029	95379	202139	105376	116408	35917	176227
2012-13	80518	68375	105129	225117	118960	133875	40180	199894
2013-14	89796	74279	115765	249921	134934	151871	45250	226269
2014-15	98405	75655	122165	272739	146488	163958	47953	238532
2015-16	107341	89237	132467	297410	159842	183249	53113	259071
2016-17	118489	94268	143124	326005	174249	204727	59249	283202
2017-18	130061	104667	155840	351663	191554	229705	65203	313584
2018-19	142424	118828	167378	375656	203823	247798	70565	342190
2019-20	149915	123730	173119	395763	217229	258006	74679	365808
2020-21	146480	125546	172098	364592	205589	251311	71622	327919
2021-22 (2RE)	172422	143596	193850	423699	232180	295325	85045	379389
2022-23 (1RE)	194879	165334	209627	478739	257249	329777	96213	442779
2023-24(AE)	211725	180428	225356	513131	276943	361993	107468	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics

Year	All India	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
2011-12	63462	51775	85577	185001	87721	106085	32002	158967
2012-13	70983	57279	94318	205568	99730	121269	35812	180457
2013-14	79118	61907	103831	227900	114095	137770	40124	203356
2014-15	86647	62327	108970	247209	123299	147382	42267	212594
2015-16	94797	74950	118858	270261	135512	164963	47118	230009
2016-17	104880	78960	128780	295558	150290	184982	52671	252236
2017-18	115224	87710	139835	318323	165497	208437	57944	280512
2018-19	125946	98738	149974	338730	174804	223022	62350	307812
2019-20	132341	101868	154385	355798	186559	232530	65660	330703
2020-21	127244	101645	150620	322311	173152	224587	61809	290454
2021-22 (2RE)	150906	116530	169636	376217	195795	264729	73841	337538
2022-23 (1RE)	169496	133743	182515	430120	218788	296592	83636	393649
2023-24(AE)	184205	146447	195621	461910	235199	325759	93514	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics

S.No	Source of Revenue	2008-09*	2014-15*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 Pre-actuals
1	Tax Revenue	2683	6334	7819	9536	9826	9467	10977	16445	12753	13903
2	Non Tax Revenue	837	1978	4072	4362	4188	4260	4076	4841	5148	6459
	Total	3520	8312	11891	13898	14014	13727	15053	21286	17901	20362
	%age growth				16.88	0.83	-2.05	9.66	41.41	-15.90	13.75

*10 Year Growth # 6 Year Growth

Source: Finance Department

Category	Raised during the Fiscal Year		Repayment/Redemption during the Fiscal Year		Outstanding Amount (End March)	
	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Pre-Actuals)	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Pre-Actuals)	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Pre-Actuals)
Market Borrowings	8562	8473	2975	2150	49313	55636
Loans from Centre	0	0	119	120	951	831
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	5000	0	349	849	7456	6607
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks	535	681	531	559	3451	3573
WMA from RBI (Net)	-1285	-1075	0	0	1192	116
Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (Net)	-595	853	0	0	28753	29606
Reserve Funds / Deposits (Net)	480	1142	0	0	12315	13458
Other Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
UDAY Power Bonds*	0	0	214	354	3324	2970
Total	12697	10074	4188	4032	106755	112797
Off-Budget						
JKPCL	4310	11292	0	0	10232	21614
JKIDFC	850	250	75	75	2123	2298
Total (JKPCL + JKIDFC)	5160	11542	75	75	12355	23912
Grand Total	17857	21616	4263	4107	119200	136709

*Borrowings under UDAY Power Bonds not to be reckoned for calculation of Fiscal indicators

Source: Finance Department

Year	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	Total Public Debt	Insurance and Pension Funds	Provident Funds	Other Obligations*	Total Liabilities	GSDP at current prices	% of total liability to GSDP
2010-11	*16535	2032	18567	358	6291	4756	29972	58073	52
								Base Year 2011-12	
2011-12	20789	1903	22692	384	8335	4845	36256	77945	47
2012-13	22796	1839	24635	454	9954	5205	40248	86537	47
2013-14	24715	1775	26490	505	11893	5758	44646	97400	46
2014-15	26525	1675	28200	602	14028	5484	48314	102681	47
2015-16	30452	1579	32031	671	16846	5798	55346	116102	48
2016-17	34018	1489	35507	775	18588	5803	60673	126230	48
2017-18	37418	1405	38823	909	20010	8462	68204	142292	48
2018-19	42222	1292	43514	974	25233	9340	79061	158688	50
2019-20	45465	1237	46702	1006	26156	9709	83573	179866	46
2020-21	52469	1302	53771	1085	27222	10875	92953	167652	55
2021-22	61212	1183	62395	1191	26521	11355	101462	199917	51
2022-23	68786	831	69617	1331	28275	13574	112797	227927	49

*Excluding debt of Rs. 1300 crore for reduction of overdraft.

Source: Finance Department

J&K CENTRE	Average Retail Prices				Average Wholesale Prices			
	UNITS	2022	2023	%age variation over 2022	UNITS	2022	2023	%age variation over 2022
Rice	Rs./kg	36.13	39.07	8.14	Rs./Qtl.	3078.76	3388.31	10.05
Wheat	Rs./kg	28.89	31.16	7.86	Rs./Qtl.	2468.78	2668.58	8.09
Wheat Atta	Rs./kg	36.02	40.62	12.77	Rs./Qtl.	2894.46	3345.94	15.60
Gram dal	Rs./kg	83.5	86.82	3.98	Rs./Qtl.	6763.17	6921.94	2.35
Tur/Arhar dal	Rs./kg	119.06	126.13	5.94	Rs./Qtl.	10051.1	10884.30	8.29
Urad dal	Rs./kg	117.96	119.21	1.06	Rs./Qtl.	9850.51	10272.65	4.29
Moong dal	Rs./kg	109.85	116.55	6.10	Rs./Qtl.	9248.48	9670.99	4.57
Masoor dal	Rs./kg	103.92	101.50	-2.33	Rs./Qtl.	9035.65	8803.70	-2.57
Groundnut Oil(Packed)	Rs./kg	249.95	247.93	-0.81	Rs./Qtl.	23098.01	20083.94	-13.05
Mustard Oil(Packed)	Rs./kg	196.59	164.64	-16.25	Rs./Qtl.	18054.63	14932.38	-17.29
Vanaspati(Packed)	Rs./kg	151.24	148.89	-1.55	Rs./Qtl.	15455.86	13104.52	-15.21
Soya oil(packaged)	Rs./kg	168.23	149.32	-11.24	Rs./Qtl.	15275.74	13191.45	-13.64
Sunflower Oil	Rs./kg	183.41	170.86	-6.84	Rs./Qtl.	17183.62	15312.78	-10.89
Palm Oil	Rs./kg	151.06	134.45	-11.00	Rs./Qtl.	13862.9	11969.00	-13.66
Potato	Rs./kg	28.01	25.95	-7.35	Rs./Qtl.	1998.51	1701.33	-14.87
Onion	Rs./kg	33.59	36.83	9.65	Rs./Qtl.	2499.72	2573.36	2.95
Tomato	Rs./kg	46.23	47.88	3.57	Rs./Qtl.	3230.98	3409.79	5.53
Sugar	Rs./kg	48.82	51.02	4.51	Rs./Qtl.	4107.71	4224.72	2.85
Gur	Rs./kg	46.84	48.31	3.14	Rs./Qtl.	3979.37	4157.29	4.47
Milk	Rs./litre	50.86	50.78	-0.16	Rs./litre	4522.48	4547.14	0.55
Tea(loose)	Rs./kg	333.05	318.22	-4.45	Rs./Qtl.	29145.81	28149.33	-3.42
Salt lacked(Iodised)	Rs./kg	22.64	25.86	14.22	Rs./Qtl.	2017.53	2350.53	16.51

Source:DES,J&K,Ministry of Consumer Affairs,GOI.

When compared with the average retail prices of previous year (2022) , the average retail prices of Wheat Atta and Salt increased by 12.77% and 14.22% respectively, where as a downward trend of 16.25% and 11.24 % was observed in the average prices of Mustard Oil and Soya Oil respectively.

When compared with the average wholesale prices of previous year (2022) , the average wholesale prices of wheat Atta ,Salt and Rice increased by 15.60%, 16.51% & 10.05% respectively, whereas a downward trend of 17.29% and 15.21% was observed in the average prices of Mustard Oil, and Vanaspati respectively.

	J&K			All India		
	CPI-R	CPI-U	CPI-C	CPI-R	CPI-U	CPI-C
	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points
2023	4.17	4.40	4.25	5.77	5.49	5.65
2022	6.82	7.02	6.88	6.95	6.41	6.69
2021	6.47	6.71	6.55	4.76	5.57	5.14
2020	5.33	7.07	5.94	6.66	6.57	6.61
2019	1.93	7.58	3.83	2.95	4.62	3.71

Source: MOSPI, GOI

Months	J&K		All India	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Jan	136.4	132.3	132.8	125.1
Feb	136.2	132.8	132.7	125
Mar	137.5	132	133.3	126
Apr	138.2	133.5	134.2	127.7
May	137.7	133.5	134.7	129
June	137.8	134.1	136.4	129.2
July	141.6	135.6	139.7	129.9
Aug	142.1	136.3	139.2	130.2
Sep	143.2	136.8	137.5	131.3
Oct	143.9	137.3	138.4	132.5
Nov	144.2	136.5	139.1	132.5
Dec	142.9	136	138.8	132.3
Average	140.14	134.73	136.4	129.23

Source:J&K, Labour Bureau,GOI.

CPI-Inflation (2023)	J&K			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Jan	4.93	5.56	5.18	6.85	6.00	6.52
Feb	4.74	4.71	4.75	6.72	6.10	6.44
Mar	4.52	5.09	4.71	5.51	5.89	5.66
Apr	4.04	4.68	4.27	4.68	4.85	4.70
May	3.64	4.37	3.92	4.17	4.27	4.25
June	2.40	3.74	2.84	4.72	4.96	4.81
July	4.98	4.98	4.98	7.63	7.20	7.44
Aug	5.34	5.61	5.45	7.02	6.59	6.83
Sep	3.57	3.30	3.46	5.33	4.65	5.02
Oct	3.66	3.17	3.49	5.12	4.62	4.87
Nov	3.86	3.76	3.80	5.85	5.26	5.55
Dec	4.36	3.79	4.15	5.93	5.46	5.69

Source: MOSPI, GOI

Agri. Year (July-June)	Agricultural Labourers				Rural Labourers			
	J&K		All India		J&K		All India	
	Index points	Percentage change (%)	Index points	Percentage change (%)	Index points	Percentage change (%)	Index points	Percentage change (%)
2018-19	879	4.27	920	3.02	880	4.26	927	3
2019-20	938	6.71	999	8.58	945	7.38	1005	8.41
2020-21	986	5.12	1042	4.3	992	4.97	1049	4.38
2021-22	1042	5.68	1092	4.79	1051	5.95	1102	5.05
2022-23	1116	7.10	1166	6.77	1132	7.70	1177	6.80

Source: MOSPI, GOI

S. No	Use	Area							
		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Area	%age	Area	%age	Area	%age	Area	%age
1	Area under Forest	644	27.40	644	27.39	646	27.48	646	27.09
2	Area not available for cultivation								
	a) Area put of non-agricultural uses	215	9.15	214	9.10	213	9.06	214	8.97
	b) Barren and Uncultivable land	298	12.68	295	12.54	295	12.55	302	12.66
	c) Marshy & Water logged land	0.75	0.03	0.56	0.02	0.41	0.02	0.42	0.02
	d) Land under Still water	8	0.34	8	0.34	7	0.30	7	0.29
	Total (2)	521.75	22.20	517.56	22.01	515.41	21.93	523	21.94
3	Social forestry	8	0.34	8	0.34	8	0.34	14	0.59
4	Other Un-cultivable land excluding fallows								
	a) Permanent pastures and other grazing land	107	4.55	107	4.55	106	4.51	108	4.53
	b) Land under misc. tree crops not included in area sown	60	2.55	64	2.72	63	2.68	66	2.77
	c) Culturable waste land	156	6.64	155	6.59	154	6.55	159	6.67
	Total (3)	323	13.74	326	13.86	323	13.74	347	14.55
6	Fallow lands								
	a) Fallow lands other than current fallows	37	1.57	38	1.62	37	1.57	37	1.55
	b) Current fallows	97	4.13	82	3.49	88	3.74	98	4.11
	Total (4)	134	5.70	120	5.10	125	5.32	135	5.68
6	Net Area sown	720	30.63	736	31.30	733	31.19	733	30.74
6	Reporting Area (1 to 5)	2350.75	100.00	2351.56	100.00	2350.41	100.00	2385.50	100.00

Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K

Table.4.1.2 Land Utilization (Area in 000 hectares)										
Year	Reporting area		Net area sown		Gross area sown		Area Irrigated			
	Total	Per Capita (Ha)	Total	Per Capita (Ha)	Total	Per Capita (Ha)	Gross		Net	
							Total	Per Capita (Ha)	Total	Per Capita (Ha)
2019-20	2351	0.19	720	0.059	1089.71	0.089	-	-	307.55	0.025
2020-21	2351	0.19	736	0.060	1111.72	0.091	-	-	318.89	0.026
2021-22	2351	0.19	733	0.060	1134.35	0.092	482.74	0.039	315.19	0.026
2022-23	2386	0.19	733	0.059	1133.48	0.092	478.81	0.039	311.44	0.025

Source: Financial Commissioner(Rev), J&K

Table.4.1.3 Operational Holdings-2015-16				
District wise number and area of holdings				
S. No.	District	2015-16		
		Number of holdings (000 Nos.)	Area (000 ha.)	Average holding size (ha.)
1	Srinagar	24.41	7.43	0.30
2	Ganderbal	44.07	14.00	0.32
3	Budgam	118.35	48.84	0.41
4	Anantnag	122.08	46.54	0.38
5	Kulgam	48.84	20.89	0.43
6	Pulwama	91.02	41.26	0.45
7	Shopian	35.94	19.29	0.54
8	Baramulla	129.66	67.15	0.52
9	Bandipora	44.69	18.61	0.42
10	Kupwara	97.95	45.36	0.46
11	Jammu	130.27	97.04	0.74
12	Samba	34.50	32.31	0.94
13	Kathua	79.96	69.89	0.87
14	Udhampur	63.88	57.67	0.90
15	Reasi	40.42	28.81	0.71
16	Rajouri	78.19	73.97	0.95
17	Poonch	52.48	44.17	0.84
18	Doda	60.48	38.00	0.63
19	Kishtwar	41.82	19.90	0.48
20	Ramban	39.04	25.61	0.66
	J&K State	1378.05	816.74	0.62

Source: Agriculture Census 2015-16

Table 4.1.4 Area under High Yielding Varieties of Seeds- 2023-24										
(In 000 Hectares)										
S.No.	District	Area under High Yielding Varieties of Seeds								
		Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Bajra/ others	Pulses	Oilseeds	Fodder	Vege- tables	Total
1	Anantnag	21.53	13.07	0.000	1.61	1.76	25.98	22.30	11.08	97.33
2	Kulgam	9.42	2.83	0.000	0.00	0.51	10.65	6.43	4.38	34.22
3	Pulwama	14.35	3.41	0.150	3.23	1.86	17.62	21.20	18.03	79.85
4	Shopian	0.44	0.86	0.000	0.16	0.72	0.71	0.52	2.49	5.90
5	Srinagar	2.51	0.36	0.005	0.33	0.10	0.36	0.78	2.66	7.11
6	Ganderbal	7.48	3.54	0.060	0.08	0.21	8.78	8.62	3.26	32.03
7	Budgam	13.26	4.83	0.130	3.11	2.20	8.70	10.63	11.42	54.28
8	Baramulla	17.99	14.11	2.820	0.97	1.36	24.31	6.43	11.74	79.73
9	Bandipora	8.69	4.51	0.430	0.33	0.73	12.82	4.29	1.61	33.41
10	Kupwara	14.79	14.42	0.550	0.00	1.86	14.09	12.37	9.00	67.08
11	Jammu	46.80	18.71	69.900	1.70	7.91	9.71	16.70	10.33	181.76
12	Samba	14.22	6.67	30.440	2.37	4.21	5.39	6.34	2.46	72.10
13	Kathua	28.10	19.10	45.890	0.40	6.93	7.75	11.60	3.54	123.31
14	Udhampur	8.34	26.00	26.000	0.61	3.35	4.13	7.17	3.93	79.53
15	Reasi	2.11	18.31	15.080	0.99	2.68	3.38	2.45	1.76	46.76
16	Ramban	1.12	14.03	2.950	0.14	0.85	2.43	10.49	1.39	33.40
17	Doda	1.48	19.79	5.660	0.14	4.23	4.61	7.09	2.67	45.67
18	Kishtwar	1.00	9.00	3.380	3.89	1.48	2.85	2.49	1.57	25.66
19	Rajouri	4.97	36.65	40.000	0.69	4.83	7.53	11.07	3.22	108.96
20	Poonch	2.73	23.34	15.000	0.02	3.03	4.64	2.30	1.93	52.99
	UT of J&K	221.33	253.54	258.445	20.77	50.81	176.44	171.27	108.47	1261.08

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

S.No	District	Distribution of High Yielding Varieties of Seeds								
		Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Bajra/ others	Pulses	Oilseeds	Fodder	Vege- tables	Total
1	Anantnag	12.92	2.61	0.000	0.80	0.88	2.60	22.30	0.05	42.16
2	Kulgam	5.65	0.56	0.000	0.00	0.26	1.06	6.43	0.02	13.98
3	Pulwama	8.61	0.68	0.150	0.013	0.93	1.76	21.20	0.09	33.43
4	Shopian	0.26	0.17	0.000	0.041	0.36	0.07	0.52	0.01	1.43
5	Srinagar	1.51	0.07	0.005	0.083	0.05	0.04	0.78	0.01	2.54
6	Ganderbal	4.49	0.71	0.060	0.02	0.11	0.88	8.62	0.02	14.91
7	Budgam	7.95	0.97	0.130	0.85	1.10	0.87	10.63	0.06	22.56
8	Baramulla	10.79	2.82	2.820	0.484	0.68	2.43	6.43	0.06	26.51
9	Bandipora	5.22	0.90	0.430	0.432	0.37	1.28	4.29	0.01	12.93
10	Kupwara	8.87	2.88	0.550	0.00	0.93	1.41	12.37	0.05	27.06
11	Jammu	1.50	1.26	18.85	0.001	0.07	0.08	0.93	0.32	23.01
12	Samba	0.290	0.40	4.91	0.004	0.08	0.05	0.20	0.01	5.94
13	Kathua	0.80	1.41	9.40	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.56	0.00	12.35
14	Udhampur	0.33	1.60	7.77	0.002	0.12	0.08	0.70	0.03	10.63
15	Reasi	0.050	1.59	4.56	0.293	0.05	0.08	0.79	0.01	7.42
16	Ramban	0.03	0.91	0.29	0.013	0.04	0.03	0.46	0.12	1.89
17	Doda	0.05	0.95	0.73	0.001	0.03	0.04	0.63	0.004	2.43
18	Kishtwar	0.02	0.23	0.73	0.000	0.03	0.02	0.26	0.003	1.29
19	Rajouri	0.290	5.32	12.12	0.043	0.07	0.08	1.23	0.006	19.16
20	Poonch	0.11	2.55	3.73	0.000	0.05	0.05	0.95	0.03	7.47
	Total UT of J&K	69.74	28.59	67.24	3.09	6.26	13.03	100.28	0.91	289.14

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

S.No	District	Total cropped area sown	Area Irrigated under major crops			Total gross Area Irrigated (under all crops)
			Paddy	Maize	Wheat	
1	Anantnag	0.68	0.22	0.007	0.00	0.49
2	Kulgam	0.31	0.075	0.007	0.00	0.22
3	Pulwama	0.56	0.11	0.002	0.00	0.38
4	Shopian	0.20	0.002	0.001	0.00	0.13
5	Srinagar	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.07
6	Ganderbal	0.18	0.075	0.011	0.00	0.14
7	Budgam	0.65	0.28	0.021	0.003	0.46
8	Baramulla	0.70	0.205	0.047	0.00	0.33
9	Bandipora	0.29	0.13	0.009	0.00	0.17
10	Kupwara	0.46	0.175	0.029	0.00	0.22
12	Jammu	1.83	0.546	0.002	0.554	1.21
13	Samba	0.64	0.10	0.00	0.106	0.22
14	Udhampur	0.82	0.027	0.027	0.017	0.08
15	Reasi	0.40	0.01	0.002	0.008	0.02
16	Doda	0.38	0.01	0.007	0.006	0.03
17	Kishtwar	0.20	0.02	0.004	0.00	0.03
18	Ramban	0.25	0.01	0.004	0.002	0.02
19	Kathua	1.16	0.20	0.007	0.165	0.41
20	Rajouri	1.06	0.045	0.002	0.037	0.09
21	Poonch	0.47	0.03	0.004	0.021	0.06
23	Total UT of J&K	11.33	2.31	0.193	0.919	4.78

Source: -Financial Commissioner (Rev)

S. No.	District	No. of Bee Hives Functional			Production in Qtls		
		Govt	Private	Total	Govt	Private	Total
1	Anatnag	125	24283	24408	1.63	4027.43	4029.06
2	Kulgam	50	7344	7394	1.21	1524.47	1525.68
3	Pulwama	60	16750	16810	1.91	1429.09	1431.00
4	Shopian	30	3275	3305	1.83	129.62	131.45
5	Srinagar	60	15243	15303	1.56	1065.44	1067.00
6	Ganderbal	45	10306	10351	1.23	298.77	300.00
7	Budgam	35	9291	9326	1.56	193.91	195.47
8	Baramullah	92	13277	13369	4.23	790.41	794.64
9	Bandipora	60	5570	5630	1.21	148.79	150.00
10	Kupwara	220	16000	16220	4.32	1135.68	1140.00
11	Jammu	227	7284	7511	4.05	1096.30	1100.35
12	Samba	10	4912	4922	0.42	410.90	411.32
13	Kathua	74	5453	5527	1.34	204.00	205.34
14	Udhampur	135	6110	6245	2.85	670.50	673.35
15	Ramban	83	38709	38792	0.80	3654.00	3654.80
16	Doda	100	13946	14046	1.89	369.00	370.89
17	Kishtwar	35	9240	9275	0.546	390.00	390.55
18	Poonch	0	240	240	1.42	24.20	25.62
19	Reasi	80	1390	1470	0.65	14.30	14.95
20	Rajouri	146	4214	4360	5.10	85.00	90.10
	UT of J&K	1667	212837	214504	39.756	17661.81	17701.57

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

S.No	District	No. of Mushroom growers	Production in Qtls		
			Govt	Private	Total
1	Anantnag	420	2.50	560.00	562.50
2	Kulgam	264	3.00	357.00	360.00
3	Pulwama	377	1.80	431.70	433.50
4	Shopian	197	1.02	283.98	285.00
5	Srinagar	331	3.15	368.85	372.00
6	Ganderbal	184	1.75	241.25	243.00
7	Budgam	516	3.15	665.85	669.00
8	Baramulla	781	3.81	837.69	841.50
9	Bandipora	336	1.75	437.75	439.50
10	Kupwara	440	1.62	667.38	669.00
11	Jammu	517	8.88	11700.00	11708.88
12	Samba	502	0.37	6963.70	6964.07
13	Udhampur	650	0.00	1632.50	1632.50
14	Reasi	79	1.74	261.00	262.74
15	Doda	280	1.51	33.10	34.61
16	Kishtwar	450	0.00	72.00	72.00
17	Ramban	45	0.00	50.22	50.22
18	Kathua	1170	2.28	8167.70	8169.98
19	Rajouri	43	0.00	15.46	15.46
20	Poonch	262	2.00	61.40	63.40
	UT of J&K	7844	40.33	33808.53	33848.86

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

S.No.	Districts	Number of Soil Health Cards issued
1	Anantnag	4153
2	Kulgam	3168
3	Pulwama	3167
4	Shopian	2773
5	Srinagar	1262
6	Ganderbal	1880
7	Budgam	3850
8	Baramulla	6624
9	Bandipora	3365
10	Kupwara	5730
11	Jammu	4100
12	Samba	1400
13	Kathua	3000
14	Udhampur	3000
15	Ramban	1015
16	Doda	2613
17	Kishtwar	741
18	Poonch	1800
19	Reasi	1839
20	Rajouri	2600
	Total UT of J&K	58080

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

Table 4.1.10 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued		
S.No.	Districts	Ending 2023-24
1	Anantnag	140075
2	Kulgam	80951
3	Pulwama	70565
4	Shopian	49099
5	Srinagar	19643
6	Ganderbal	46828
7	Budgam	98648
8	Baramulla	105728
9	Bandipora	55489
10	Kupwara	109968
11	Jammu	120490
12	Samba	46992
13	Kathua	92172
14	Udhampur	73446
15	Ramban	41836
16	Doda	74917
17	Kishtwar	49914
18	Poonch	51844
19	Reasi	42253
20	Rajouri	84630
	Total UT of J&K	1455488

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

Table 4.1.11 Distribution of Fertilizer-2023-24					
S. No.	District	Quantity distributed			Total
		(000 tonnes)	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	
1	Anantnag	2.00	0.78	0.35	3.13
2	Kulgam	0.81	0.39	0.123	1.33
3	Pulwama	2.21	0.41	0.131	2.75
4	Shopian	0.89	0.82	0.68	2.39
5	Srinagar	0.24	0.19	0.097	0.53
6	Ganderbal	1.59	0.33	0.018	1.94
7	Budgam	1.32	0.56	0.17	2.05
8	Baramulla	33.89	4.92	10.04	48.85
9	Bandipora	0.22	0.009	0.003	0.23
10	Kupwara	0.84	0.21	0.168	1.22
11	Jammu	0.32	0.05	0.00	0.37
12	Samba	2.15	1.27	0.02	3.44
13	Udhampur	1.11	0.37	0.02	1.50
14	Reasi	1.09	0.18	0.00	1.27
15	Doda	0.35	0.04	0.01	0.40
16	Kishtwar	0.22	0	0.01	0.23
17	Ramban	1.54	0.02	0.01	1.57
18	Kathua	1.51	0.74	0.01	2.26
19	Rajouri	3.78	0.85	0.02	4.65
20	Poonch	2.28	0.36	0.01	2.65
	Total UT of J&K	58.36	12.499	11.89	82.76

Source: Cooperative Department, J&K

Table.4.1.12 Area under Crops (Area in 000 hectares)							
S. No.	Year	Area under Food Crops					Gross area under all crops
		Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Pulses	Fruits & Vegetables	
1	2019-20	280.51	268.67	243.93	16.44	127.76	1089.71
2	2020-21	267.58	289.18	243.75	16.14	132.12	1111.72
3	2021-22	268.78	292.60	282.78	14.91	130.62	1134.35
4	2022-23	274.47	276.37	284.47	18.17	121.52	1133.44

Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K

Table. 4.1.13 Cropping pattern in Jammu and Kashmir by District (Major Crops)

S. No	District	Area sown under important crops (ha)											
		Rice		Maize		Wheat		Fruits & Vegetables		Total Oilseeds		Gross area sown	
		2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
1	Anantnag	21860	23890	9576	7430	0	0	14153	14527	12764	14413	67926	67915
2	Kulgam	8151	7507	2327	3066	5	0	10631	14351	2737	2867	27636	31332
3	Pulwama	11038	11051	2917	2854	295	295	19709	20018	8766	8766	55555	55849
4	Shopian	246	246	337	337	0	0	18896	18896	260	260	20009	20008
5	Srinagar	4099	4099	117	117	0	0	3412	3371	124	124	9411	9373
6	Ganderbal	7747	7466	2155	2444	0	0	4464	4408	1740	1741	18023	17927
7	Budgam	28301	27886	7754	7780	1195	1071	14463	12812	8312	5230	73487	65315
8	Baramulla	20593	20513	20036	19942	0	0	23100	23333	129	128	73757	70337
9	Bandipora	12811	12811	6655	6655	0	0	4242	4245	1518	1518	29464	29467
10	Kupwara	17450	17450	18691	18691	0	0	9775	9767	0	0	46006	46000
11	Jammu	51330	59056	27281	13097	81622	81659	1692	1633	810	1275	175921	182904
12	Samba	19200	18857	5217	3904	28947	27145	14	0	1472	2486	65550	63533
13	Udhampur	9850	6982	32965	31303	33046	33650	4037	4023	1449	1717	85539	81887
14	Reasi	1213	1215	22719	22952	13902	14833	4	0	257	108	38667	39501
15	Doda	1361	1842	25512	24942	4350	4598	1122	1110	793	909	37798	37492
16	Kishtwar	8358	8366	4850	4846	2058	2056	89	88	15	12	19449	19989
17	Ramban	3302	3299	16856	16858	4794	4794	0	0	159	119	25165	25216
18	Kathua	34167	34156	16880	48315	48366	48315	546	521	3609	3628	116529	116489
19	Rajouri	4794	4736	47432	50513	48868	50513	152	234	802	444	104355	39501
20	Poonch	2904	3000	22319	15539	15327	15539	120	81	30	30	44099	105880
Total J&K		268775	274467	292596	276368	282775	284468	130621	133416	45746	45775	1134346	1133422
%age of gross area sown		23.69		25.79		24.93		11.52		4.03		100.00	

Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K

Table: 4.1.14 Average yield of Principal crops

S.No.	Year	Region wise Average yield (Qtls/ ha)								
		Rice			Maize			Wheat		
		Jammu	Kashmir	J&K	Jammu	Kashmir	J&K	Jammu	Kashmir	J&K
1	2019-20	15.97	26.90	20.94	20.67	18.72	20.15	20.07	10.65	20.02
2	2020-21	17.92	25.59	21.74	18.73	13.98	17.60	19.84	21.92	19.85
3	2021-22	12.04	24.85	18.35	21.13	15.88	19.86	20.66	20.54	20.66
4	2022-23	18.28	26.02	22.03	20.48	17.75	19.79	20.63	20.04	20.62

Source: Financial Commissioner(Rev), J&K

Table 4.1.15 Cropping pattern in J&K (Area sown under crops)

S.No	Crops	(000 hectares)					
		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Area	% age	Area	% age	Area	% age
1	Rice	267.58	24.069	268.78	23.69	274.47	13.67
2	Wheat	243.75	21.925	282.78	24.93	284.47	14.16
3	Maize	289.18	26.011	292.60	25.79	276.37	13.76
4	Other cereal and millets	8.31	0.747	2.30	0.20	2.02	0.10
5	Pulses	16.14	1.452	14.91	1.31	18.17	0.90
6	Fruits and Vegetables	132.12	11.884	130.62	11.52	133.42	6.64
7	Other food crops	34.35	3.090	30.36	2.68	30.59	1.52
8	Total food grains	991.43	89.178	1022.34	90.13	879.95	48.81
9	oilseeds (all)	51.27	4.612	45.75	4.03	45.78	2.28
10	fodder crops	37.05	3.333	62.27	5.49	59.67	2.97
11	others (non food crops)	31.99	2.877	4.00	0.35	3.61	0.18
Total		1111.74	100.00	1134.35	100.00	2008.52	100.00

Source: Financial Commissioner(Rev), J&K

Table 4.1.16 Production and Yield rates of Important Crops

S.No	Item	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
A Production					
1	Rice	000 Qtls	5816	4932	6046.58
2	Maize	do	5088	5811	5470.01
3	Wheat	do	4839	5842	5867.12
4	Other Cereals / Millets		152	108	9.83
5	Pulses	do	101	95	96.57
	Total Foodgrains	do	15996	16788	17638.84
B Yield rate					
1	Rice	Qts/ha	21.74	18.35	22.03
2	Maize	do	17.60	19.86	19.79
3	Wheat	do	19.85	20.66	20.62

Source: Financial Commissioner(Rev), J&K

S. No.	Year	Index of Net Area sown	Cropping intensity	Index of productivity per hectare of net area sown
1	2019-20	100	98	140
2	2020-21	103	98	125
3	2021-22	102	99	133
4	2022-23	102	101	146

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

S.No.	Crop	Area irrigated under the crop (in lakh ha)		Area irrigated under the crop (% age to total area sown under the crop)		Area irrigated under the crop as % age of total area irrigated under all crops	
		2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
1	Rice	2.320	2.31	86.31	84.16	47.97	48.18
2	Wheat	0.900	0.92	31.83	32.34	18.61	19.19
3	Maize	0.200	0.19	6.83	6.87	4.14	3.97
4	Cereals/Pulses/Milletts	0.010	0.027	5.81	13.23	0.20	0.56
5	Barley	0.006	0.004	8.57	5.81	0.12	0.08
6	Others	1.400	1.343	52.67	49.59	28.96	28.02
	Total	4.836	4.794	42.63	42.30	100.00	100.00

Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K

S. No.	District	Percentage area irrigated						Net area irrigated (000 ha)
		of Gross area Sown			of Net area Sown			
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2022-23
1	Anantnag	41.78	41.88	41.99	63.00	63.45	63.03	28.52
2	Kulgam	47.17	53.48	49.38	65.10	70.92	62.43	15.47
3	Pulwama	39.15	39.44	40.48	63.80	62.76	64.19	22.61
4	Shopian	62.00	62.00	62.03	64.04	64.04	64.06	12.41
5	Srinagar	57.87	57.86	57.86	76.96	76.95	76.97	5.45
6	Ganderbal	52.74	57.15	56.62	81.91	80.19	79.64	10.15
7	Budgam	48.24	50.02	51.87	69.88	70.96	71.74	33.88
8	Baramulla	44.51	45.26	46.05	45.31	45.90	46.83	32.39
9	Bandipora	47.15	50.83	50.84	54.98	57.77	57.79	14.98
10	Kupwara	47.91	47.91	47.91	47.91	47.91	47.91	22.04
11	Jammu	41.19	32.05	32.65	66.42	63.81	63.77	59.72
12	Samba	22.15	20.52	15.99	41.01	40.96	30.99	10.16
13	Udhampur	6.96	8.03	6.95	13.46	14.71	13.45	5.69
14	Reasi	3.64	3.81	3.77	6.12	6.06	6.08	1.49
15	Doda	6.58	6.46	6.10	8.22	8.24	7.81	2.29
16	Kishtwar	14.16	14.24	14.11	17.50	17.70	17.41	2.82
17	Ramban	5.30	5.30	5.27	6.62	6.62	6.60	1.33
18	Kathua	18.61	18.67	18.67	36.31	36.47	36.46	21.75
19	Rajouri	4.76	4.68	4.62	8.88	9.10	9.10	4.89
20	Poonch	7.62	7.64	7.21	12.68	13.21	12.03	3.39
	UT Of J&K	28.68	27.79	27.48	43.35	43.00	42.47	311.44

Source: Financial Commissioner Revenue J&K

S.No	Item	Area (000 Ha)	%age covered	Cumulative %age
1	Jammu	12719.89	3.69	3.69
2	Samba	5653.50	1.64	5.33
3	Kathua	17874.74	5.19	10.52
4	Udhampur	12261.99	3.55	14.07
5	Reasi	9053.84	2.63	16.70
6	Ramban	11923.28	3.46	20.16
7	Doda	14721.73	4.27	24.43
8	Kishtwar	9814.00	2.85	27.28
9	Rajouri	15941.00	4.62	31.90
10	Poonch	18765.70	5.44	37.34
11	Srinagar	3298.65	0.96	38.30
12	Ganderbal	15682.00	4.55	42.85
13	Budgam	22431.34	6.51	49.36
14	Anantnag	32156.75	9.33	58.69
15	Kulgam	23276.97	6.75	65.44
16	Pulwama	26463.00	7.68	73.12
17	Shopian	26242.50	7.61	80.73
18	Baramulla	30398.90	8.82	89.55
19	Bandipora	6849.03	1.99	91.54
20	Kupwara	29167.59	8.46	100.00
	UT of J&K	344696.40	100.00	

Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

S.No	Item	Area (000 Ha)	%age covered	Cumulative %age
1	Apple	172.14	49.94	49.94
2	Pear	14.33	4.16	54.10
3	Apricot	4.04	1.17	55.27
4	Peach	2.64	0.77	56.04
5	Plum	4.66	1.35	57.39
6	Cherry	2.96	0.86	58.25
7	Citrus	14.94	4.33	62.58
8	Mango	14.24	4.13	66.71
9	Ber	4.91	1.42	68.13
10	Walnut	86.44	25.08	93.21
11	Almond	5.39	1.57	94.78
12	All others	18.01	5.22	100.00
	All Kinds	344.70	100.00	

Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

S. No	District	Apple	Pear	Apricot	Peach	Plum	Cherry	Citrus	Aonia	Total Citrus Fruits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Jammu	0	2.93	0	23.44	110.05	0.00	2265.68	0.00	2265.68
2	Samba	0	16.88	0	22.30	28.50	0.00	1753.20	0.00	1753.20
3	Kathua	1009.31	835.50	56.11	96.37	91.98	27.50	1133.81	0.00	1133.81
4	Udhampur	1302.76	534.45	315.22	249.01	135.05	0.00	1932.59	0.00	1932.59
5	Reasi	1246.00	320.36	86.00	79.28	119.32	0.00	2246.97	0.00	2246.97
6	Ramban	3488.44	723.94	516.20	104.00	117.70	0.00	224.50	0.00	224.50
7	Doda	5831.04	1333.33	258.40	91.92	90.16	13.97	72.97	0.00	72.97
8	Kishtwar	3483.00	265.00	687.00	175.00	190.00	1.00	45.00	0.00	45.00
9	Rajouri	1286.00	1703.00	516.00	275.00	598.00	0.00	3798.00	0.00	3798.00
10	Poonch	3880.00	1860.00	752.00	653.00	1494.00	4.00	1459.00	0.00	1459.00
11	Srinagar	1773.73	302.78	35.50	86.25	199.40	345.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Ganderbal	7799.00	428.00	101.00	209.00	269.00	1164.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Budgam	15147.35	1969.55	34.26	14.00	662.44	80.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Anantnag	19019.88	542.70	217.94	163.26	133.92	94.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Kulgam	18220.95	592.88	85.95	110.58	114.55	107.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Pulwama	15917.00	1105.00	97.00	75.00	121.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Shopian	21738.50	397.00	44.00	28.00	39.00	613.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Baramulla	25617.74	743.61	143.66	108.82	50.46	260.13	10.50	0.00	10.50
19	Bandipora	5824.74	171.95	32.78	30.42	44.60	77.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Kupwara	19556.52	478.00	58.74	40.92	51.92	113.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	Total UT of J&K	172141.96	14326.86	4037.76	2635.57	4661.05	2962.71	14943.22	0.00	14943.22

Contd---1

S.No	District	Mango	Ber	Other Fruits (Guava, Olive, Litchi, Strawberry, Pomigrenate, Kiwi, grapes etc.	Total Fresh Fruits	Walnut	Almond	Other Dry Fruits	Total Dry Fruits	Total All fruits (Fresh + Dry)
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Jammu	5620.21	2129.08	2568.50	12719.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12719.89
2	Samba	1545.00	1135.50	1152.12	5653.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5653.50
3	Kathua	4059.53	769.90	5764.69	13844.70	3982.74	9.98	37.32	4030.04	17874.74
4	Udhampur	1198.81	184.79	1454.92	7307.70	4889.66	12.00	52.63	4954.29	12261.99
5	Reasi	1042.30	115.00	1008.15	6263.38	2781.19	0.00	9.27	2790.46	9053.84
6	Ramban	0.00	0.00	1211.52	6386.30	5525.48	0.00	11.50	5536.98	11923.28
7	Doda	0.00	0.00	471.79	8163.58	6553.60	2.15	2.40	6558.15	14721.73
8	Kishtwar	0.00	0.00	123.00	4969.00	4845.00	0.00	0.00	4845.00	9814.00
9	Rajouri	771.00	550.00	1849.00	11346.00	4413.00	0.00	182.00	4595.00	15941.00
10	Poonch	0.00	28.00	1147.60	11277.60	7195.00	3.10	290.00	7488.10	18765.70
11	Srinagar	0.00	0.00	61.35	2804.70	165.20	322.00	6.75	493.95	3298.65
12	Ganderbal	0.00	0.00	250.00	10220.00	5458.00	1.40	2.60	5462.00	15682.00
13	Budgam	0.00	0.00	59.90	17968.06	3237.16	1226.12	0.00	4463.28	22431.34
14	Anantnag	0.00	0.00	29.61	20201.64	11932.95	9.70	12.46	11955.11	32156.75
15	Kulgam	0.00	0.00	4.15	19236.85	4026.82	13.30	0.00	4040.12	23276.97
16	Pulwama	0.00	0.00	28.00	17403.00	5522.00	3538.00	0.00	9060.00	26463.00
17	Shopian	0.00	0.00	111.00	22970.50	3268.00	4.00	0.00	3272.00	26242.50
18	Baramulla	0.00	0.00	50.50	26985.42	3168.41	242.57	2.50	3413.48	30398.90
19	Bandipora	0.00	0.00	18.81	6201.04	645.67	1.32	1.00	647.99	6849.03
20	Kupwara	0.00	0.00	34.74	20334.84	8829.10	1.00	2.65	8832.750	29167.59
	Total UT of J&K	14236.85	4912.27	17399.35	252257.70	86438.98	5386.64	613.08	92438.70	344696.40

Contd—endSource: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

S.No	District	Apple	Pear	Mango	Others	Total fresh fruits	Walnut	Almond	Other dry	Total dry	Grand total
1	Jammu	0.00	0.001	14.00	15.43	29.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.44
2	Samba	0.00	0.024	2.90	9.64	12.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.56
3	Kathua	1.77	2.38	5.49	16.90	26.54	6.42	0.005	0.02	6.44	32.98
4	Udhampur	1.60	2.70	3.83	9.30	17.43	9.82	0.00	0.001	9.82	27.25
5	Reasi	1.24	0.96	1.06	4.60	7.86	6.58	0.00	0.00	6.58	14.44
6	Ramban	7.56	1.72	0.00	3.05	12.33	8.12	0.00	0.00	8.12	20.45
7	Doda	8.85	1.64	0.00	0.67	11.16	24.10	0.00	0.00	24.11	35.27
8	Kishtwar	7.02	0.55	0.00	2.34	9.91	14.77	0.00	0.00	14.77	24.68
9	Rajouri	4.18	9.62	3.53	22.07	39.40	8.20	0.00	0.067	8.27	47.67
10	Poonch	2.04	4.75	0.00	5.26	12.05	14.19	0.01	0.01	14.21	26.26
11	Srinagar	20.75	3.11	0.00	6.28	30.14	0.76	0.74	0.01	1.51	31.65
12	Ganderbal	85.68	4.47	0.00	14.64	104.79	25.11	0.005	0.007	25.12	129.91
13	Budgam	181.37	19.64	0.00	7.15	208.16	10.43	2.31	0.00	12.74	220.90
14	Anantnag	261.96	3.54	0.00	2.11	267.61	56.11	0.01	0.06	56.18	323.79
15	Kulgam	212.25	5.42	0.00	1.79	219.46	18.95	0.05	0.00	19.00	238.46
16	Pulwama	211.21	8.02	0.00	2.66	221.89	36.15	7.71	0.00	43.87	265.76
17	Shopian	263.68	3.29	0.00	5.68	272.65	17.50	0.007	0.00	17.51	290.16
18	Baramulla	494.14	11.92	0.00	7.17	513.23	11.66	0.35	0.004	12.02	525.25
19	Bandipora	70.59	2.01	0.00	1.56	74.16	3.08	0.002	0.001	3.08	77.24
20	Kupwara	228.43	4.26	0.00	1.37	234.06	35.16	0.00	0.006	35.16	269.22
	UT of J&K	2064.32	90.02	30.81	139.68	2324.83	307.11	11.20	0.186	318.51	2643.34

Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

S. No	District	Area (Ha)						Production (000 Mts)					
		2022-23			2023-24			2022-23			2023-24		
		Total fresh fruits	Total dry	Grand total	Total fresh fruits	Total dry	Grand total	Total fresh fruits	Total dry	Grand total	Total fresh fruits	Total dry	Grand total
1	Jammu	12502.53	0.00	12502.53	12719.89	0.00	12719.89	29.42	0.00	29.42	29.44	0.00	29.44
2	Samba	5569.46	0.00	5569.46	5653.50	0.00	5653.50	12.41	0.00	12.41	12.56	0.00	12.56
3	Kathua	13741.03	4027.68	17768.71	13844.70	4030.04	17874.74	26.34	6.41	32.76	26.54	6.44	32.98
4	Udhampur	7275.55	4940.69	12216.24	7307.70	4954.29	12261.99	17.43	9.82	27.25	17.43	9.82	27.25
5	Reasi	6263.38	2790.47	9053.85	6263.38	2790.46	9053.84	7.57	6.58	14.15	7.86	6.58	14.44
6	Ramban	6338.52	5531.98	11870.50	6386.30	5536.98	11923.28	12.98	8.12	21.11	12.33	8.12	20.45
7	Doda	8060.89	6592.94	14653.83	8163.58	6558.15	14721.73	10.31	22.47	32.79	11.16	24.11	35.27
8	Kishtwar	4927.00	4840.00	9767.00	4969.00	4845.00	9814.00	9.71	14.28	24.19	9.91	14.77	24.68
9	Rajouri	11304.00	4595.00	15899.00	11346.00	4595.00	15941.00	38.70	8.24	46.95	39.40	8.27	47.67
10	Poonch	11378.00	7483.00	18861.00	11277.60	7488.10	18765.70	12.20	14.20	26.41	12.05	14.21	26.26
11	Srinagar	2804.70	493.95	3298.65	2804.70	493.95	3298.65	30.24	1.50	31.74	30.14	1.51	31.65
12	Ganderbal	10198.00	5458.00	15656.00	10220.00	5462.00	15682.00	114.56	24.52	139.08	104.79	25.12	129.91
13	Budgam	17842.78	4460.15	22303.38	17968.06	4463.28	22431.34	173.64	11.76	185.40	208.16	12.74	220.90
14	Anantnag	20131.06	11936.55	32067.61	20201.64	11955.11	32156.75	264.08	55.15	319.24	267.61	56.18	323.79
15	Kulgam	19227.05	4044.00	23271.05	19236.85	4040.12	23276.97	233.16	19.41	252.58	219.46	19.00	238.46
16	Pulwama	17373.00	9058.00	26431.00	17403.00	9060.00	26463.00	232.51	44.03	276.55	221.89	43.87	265.76
17	Shopian	22973.50	3274.00	26247.50	22970.50	3272.00	26242.50	347.73	17.70	365.43	272.65	17.51	290.16
18	Baramulla	26901.76	3436.70	30338.46	26985.42	3413.48	30398.90	508.99	10.74	519.73	513.23	12.02	525.25
19	Bandipora	6200.00	646.32	6846.32	6201.04	647.99	6849.03	72.82	3.07	75.90	74.16	3.08	77.24
20	Kupwara	20305.88	8828.00	29133.88	20334.84	8832.750	29167.59	251.53	36.99	288.53	234.06	35.16	269.22
	UT of J&K	251318.54	92437.43	343755.97	252257.70	92438.70	344696.41	2406.33	315.28	2721.61	2324.83	318.51	2643.34

Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

S.No	District	Number of Mandies linked to e-Nam
1	Anantnag	1
2	Kulgam	1
3	Pulwama	2
4	Shopian	1
5	Srinagar	1
6	Ganderbal	1
7	Budgam	1
8	Baramulla	2
9	Bandipora	-
10	Kupwara	2
11	Jammu	1
12	Samba	-
13	Udhampur	1
14	Reasi	-
15	Doda	-
17	Ramban	1
18	Kathua	1
19	Rajouri	-
20	Poonch	1
	Total UT of J&K	17

Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

S. No.	District	Fruits & Vegetable Market	Total Fruits Exported (in 000 MTs)	Turnover (in crore)
1	Anantnag	Batingo, Anantnag	22.42	87.04
2	Kulgam	Kulgam	17.02	61.00
3	Pulwama	Prichoo, Pulwama	27.45	157.68
		Pachhar, Puleama	20.81	115.33
4	Shopian	Aglar, Shopian	125.73	657.53
5	Srinagar	Parimpora, Srinagar	40.45	258.30
5	Ganderbal	Zozna, Ganderbal	6.78	29.00
7	Budgam	Zaloosa, Charar-e- Shrief	6.30	30.27
8	Baramulla	Sopore	184.52	992.00
		Kanispora	0.96	3.51
10	Kupwara	Handwara	28.28	96.04
		Kupwara	2.56	148.20
11	Jammu	Narwal	25.01	170.32
	J&K		508.29	1824.14

Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

S.No	Year District	Type of Machinery supplied (Subsidy involved Rs. In lakhs)									
		Power Sprayer		Foot Pumps		Tractors		Tillers		Weeders	
		Supplied (In No.s)	Subsidy Involved	Supplied (In No.s)	Subsidy Involved	Supplied (In No.s)	Subsidy Involved	Supplied (In No.s)	Subsidy Involved	Supplied (In No.s)	Subsidy Involved
1	Anantnag	186	18.30	0	0.00	1	1.00	1	0.49	61	25.95
2	Kulgam	221	22.10	0	0.00	1	1.00	4	3.00	41	20.50
3	Pulwama	155	15.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	3.00	41	20.50
4	Shopian	182	18.10	0	0.00	1	1.00	7	4.53	50	22.29
5	Srinagar	48	4.80	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	19	9.50
6	Ganderbal	31	3.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.75	10	5.00
7	Budgam	456	45.60	0	0.00	4	4.00	18	13.50	126	63.00
8	Baramulla	238	23.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	8.25	91	45.50
9	Bandipora	113	11.30	0	0.00	1	1.00	5	3.75	33	16.50
10	Kupwara	196	19.60	0	0.00	3	3.00	8	6.00	56	28.00
11	Jammu	12	0.21	0	0.00	7	12.00	13	6.20	0	0.00
12	Samba	3	0.22	0	0.00	10	15.00	10	2.52	0	0.00
13	Udhampur	4	0.18	0	0.00	10	20.00	35	16.50	62	29.98
14	Reasi	4	0.55	0	0.00	1	1.00	42	20.29	0	0.00
15	Doda	3	0.39	1	0.03	1	2.00	49	23.47	0	0.00
16	Kishtwar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	3.23	0	0.00
17	Ramban	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	10.87	0	0.00
18	Kathua	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	30.00	0	0.00	8	5.23
19	Rajouri	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	24.00	43	36.44	0	0.00
20	Poonch	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	8.52	0	0.90
	J&K	1852	183.75	1	0.03	68	116.00	297	171.31	598	291.95

Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

S. No	District/ Year	2023-24	
		No. of Parks	Area Under Floriculture Activities
1	Srinagar	120	240.34
2	Ganderbal	9	7.35
3	Budgam	10	17.80
4	Anantnag	30	116.30
5	Kulgam	5	6.00
6	Pulwama	8	5.90
7	Shopian	3	1.47
8	Baramulla	16	18.61
9	Bandipora	6	10.95
10	Kupwara	4	6.55
11	Jammu	41	43.39
12	Samba	5	15.47
13	Udhampur	4	13.78
14	Reasi	7	17.70
15	Kathua	4	15.78
16	Rajouri	1	6.80
17	Poonch	2	8.50
18	Doda	0	87.00
19	Kishtwar	0	14.70
20	Ramban	1	4.95
	Total UT of J&K	276	659.34

Source: Directorate of Floriculture Jammu/Kashmir

S.No	Category	Live Stock Population (In nos)				
		Livestock Population -2012	% age	Livestock Population - 2019	% age	Increase/ decrease in %age
1	Cattle	2711232	31.82	2455039	31.59	-9.45
2	Buffalo	738989	8.67	690829	8.89	-6.52
3	Yak	20739	0.24	5478	0.07	-73.59
4	Sheep	3159493	37.08	3049002	39.24	-3.50
5	Goat	1709032	20.05	1490112	19.18	-12.81
6	Horse & Ponies	136774	1.60	58724	0.76	-57.06
7	Mules	36072	0.42	16710	0.22	-53.68
8	Donkey	6305	0.07	3373	0.04	-46.50
9	Camels	711	0.01	168	0.00	-76.37
10	Pig	2421	0.03	1215	0.02	-49.81
11	Mithuns	57	0.00	0	0.00	-100.00
	Total	8521825	100.00	7770650	100.00	

Source: Live Stock Census

S.No	District	Livestock Population -2012	%age	Livestock Population - 2019	%age	Increase/ decrease in %age
1	Kupwara	364568	4.28	394260	5.07	8.14
2	Baramula	425052	4.99	387346	4.98	-8.87
3	Srinagar	105746	1.24	75703	0.97	-28.41
4	Budgam	360709	4.23	343272	4.42	-4.83
5	Pulwama	224726	2.64	237667	3.06	5.76
6	Anantnag	398349	4.67	390779	5.03	-1.90
9	Bandipora	261320	3.07	204523	2.63	-21.73
10	Ganderbal	144880	1.70	129661	1.67	-10.50
11	Shopian	166177	1.95	190420	2.45	14.59
12	Kulgam	225359	2.64	221741	2.85	-1.61
13	Doda	548378	6.43	558182	7.18	1.79
14	Udhampur	769474	9.03	749963	9.65	-2.54
15	Poonch	434313	5.10	421954	5.43	-2.85
16	Rajouri	1012372	11.88	850083	10.94	-16.03
17	Jammu	613309	7.20	492705	6.34	-19.66
18	Kathua	839333	9.85	786839	10.13	-6.25
19	Ramban	346398	4.06	271246	3.49	-21.70
20	Kishtwar	403505	4.73	371455	4.78	-7.94
21	Reasi	633156	7.43	499699	6.43	-21.08
22	Samba	244701	2.87	193152	2.49	-21.07
	Total	8521825	100.00	7770650	100.00	

Source: Live Stock Census

S. No	Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1		2	4	5
1	Central Veterinary Hospital	2	2	2
2	Sub Divisional Veterinary Hospital	1	1	1
3	District Veterinary Hospital	10	11	11
4	Artificial breeding Stations	11	11	11
5	Disease Investigation Laboratories	21	12	12
6	Liverfluke cum Rinderpest Parties	22	22	22
7	Veterinary Dispensaries	323	338	338
8	Sub Centres	440	976	976
9	Trial Centres	363	117	117
10	Poultry Demonstra- tion Centres	22	48	22
11	Poultry Extension Centres	89	73	73
	Total	1304	1611	1585

Note: During 2022-23, 26 poultry extension centers of Kashmir Division wrongly incorporated. Source: Director Animal Husbandry Jammu/Kashmir

S. No.	District	Inseminations (nos.)	Births Recorded (nos.)
1	Jammu	95687	25750
2	Samba	33727	7698
3	Kathua	41645	9710
4	Udhampur	37043	5050
5	Reasi	17550	3383
6	Doda	25674	5498
7	Ramban	17386	2659
8	Kishtwar	14429	1675
9	Rajouri	28227	7554
10	Poonch	17947	2121
11	Central Veterinary Hospital, TalabTillo	534	238
12	Anantang	86458	23738

S. No.	District	Inseminations (nos.)	Births Recorded (nos.)
13	Kulgam	48954	16083
14	Pulwama	91845	24135
15	Shopian	32353	7978
16	Srinagar	27785	6790
17	Ganderbal	47552	12429
18	Budgam	87007	19387
19	Baramulla	73183	21174
20	Bandipora	32163	8423
21	Kupwara	37259	9834
	Total UT of J&K	894408	221307

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry Jammu/Kashmir

S.No.	District	Animals treated against various diseases	Animals dosed against various diseases	Animals vaccinated
1	Jammu	3.64	10.67	8.77
2	Samba	1.95	6.32	4.70
3	Kathua	3.08	15.74	9.64
4	Udhampur	2.86	10.34	8.52
5	Reasi	1.83	9.82	7.07
6	Doda	3.82	12.98	7.19
7	Ramban	1.38	7.02	4.23
8	Kishtwar	1.91	6.33	5.29
9	Rajouri	3.50	15.00	7.65
10	Poonch	2.73	8.83	4.90
11	CVH, TalabTillo, Jammu	0.11	0.05	0.03
12	SDVH RS Pura	0.09	0.09	0.001
13	RCO, Jammu	0.06	0.07	0
14	APO Jammu	0.59	7.80	3.00
15	APO Bhaderwah	0.29	4.51	1.41
16	Mobile units	0.42	4.71	0
17	Anantang	5.02	13.49	13.75
18	Kulgam	2.58	9.67	8.39
19	Pulwama	1.60	10.04	10.08
20	Shopian	0.97	6.21	5.87
21	Srinagar	1.58	6.09	3.16
22	Ganderbal	1.77	8.54	8.17
23	Budgam	2.30	13.31	8.85
24	Baramulla	4.28	15.91	16.33
25	Bandipora	1.64	10.51	10.18
26	Kupwara	3.44	8.98	12.13
	Total UT of &K	53.44	223.05	169.34

Source: Directorate of Animal/ Sheep Husbandry Jammu/Kashmir

S.No.	District	2022-23			2023-24		
		Number of Societies	%age	Membership	Number of Societies	%age	Membership
1	Anantnag	13	8.553	650	13	8.50	650
2	Kulgam	11	7.237	608	11	7.19	608
3	Pulwama	10	6.579	500	12	7.84	600
4	Shopian	4	2.632	200	4	2.61	200
5	Srinagar	0	0.000	0	0	0.00	0
6	Ganderbal	4	2.632	218	4	2.61	218
7	Budgam	63	41.447	315	63	41.19	315
8	Baramulla	11	7.237	550	14	9.16	700
9	Bandipora	6	3.947	369	4	2.61	215
10	Kupwara	10	6.579	458	10	6.54	458
11	Jammu	5	3.289	250	3	1.96	158
12	Samba	1	0.658	50	1	0.65	50
13	Udhampur	0	0.000	0	0	0.00	0
14	Reasi	0	0.000	0	0	0.00	0
15	Doda	0	0.000	0	0	0.00	0
16	Kishtwar	1	0.658	55	1	0.65	55
17	Ramban	0	0.000	0	0	0.00	0
18	Kathua	1	0.658	51	1	0.65	51
19	Rajouri	4	2.632	211	4	2.61	211
20	Poonch	8	5.263	400	8	5.23	401
	Total J&K	152	100.00	4885	153	100.00	4890

Source: Registrar Co- operative Societies, J&K

S.No.	Year/ District	Fish caught (in qtls)			Sale of Fish caught (in qtls)			Revenue generated (in lakhs)					
		Major/ Exotic/ Minor Carp	Trout	Others	Total	Major/ Exotic/ Minor Carp	Trout	Others	Total	Major/ Exotic/ Minor Carp	Trout	Others	Total
1	2021-22	118382	16627	119057	254066	33	846	0	878	7	423	0	429
2	2022-23	123133	20412	125456	269000	38	855	0	893	8	427	0	435
3	2023-24	126826	23795	129373	279994	40.65	934	0	974.65	8.13	467.00	0.00	475.13

Source:-Directorate of Fisheries, J&K

S.No.	District	Fair Price / Ration Shops	Point of Sale (POS) Devices working (online)	Point of Sale (POS) Devices (Offline) without internet connectivity
1	Anantnag	544	540	4
2	Kulgam	296	291	4
3	Pulwama	371	366	4
4	Shopian	193	192	1
5	Srinagar	560	555	4
6	Ganderbal	103	102	1
7	Budgam	533	524	9
8	Baramulla	491	438	53
9	Bandipora	175	162	13
10	Kupwara	500	430	67
11	Jammu	792	785	2
12	Samba	125	125	0
13	Udhampur	177	166	11
14	Reasi	208	208	0
15	Doda	303	292	11
16	Kishtwar	185	131	54
17	Ramban	153	153	0
18	Kathua	286	280	6
19	Rajouri	473	463	10
20	Poonch	187	180	7
	TOTAL UT of J&K	6655	6383	261

Note: 11 Nos of POS devices have been suspended temporarily. Source: Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, J&K

S.No	Classifications	Area in Sq.Km	%age of total
I	Coniferous		
	Deodar	1075	5.32
	Chir	1825	9.04
	KaiI	1968	9.75
	Fir	3401	16.84
	Broad leaved	1849	9.16
	Total Coniferous	10118	50.10
II	Non-coniferous(Soft and Hard Wood) Uncommercial Reserves	10076	49.90
	Total (I+II)	20194	100.00
	Wild life area	4861.28	

Source: Forest Department, J&K

S. No.	Year	Total extraction (Quantity in 000 Cubic Meter)			Value of timber/ firewood (Lakh Rs)	Minor forest Products (value in IakhRs)	Revenue realized (Lakh Rs)
		Timber	Firewood	Total			
1	2021-22	92.88	22.46	115.34	551.58	70.55	16057.95
2	2022-23	87.84	21.88	109.72	1168.51	52.95	17484.52
3	2023-24	83.051*	17.155	100.21	12590.19	445.95**	23747.91

Note:* Figures include 27.17 (000 cubic meter) timber issued by Deptt under JK Forest Notice Direct from Forests.

** The MFP is the benefit accrued to the MFP collectors under the policy for sustainable collection and utilization of NTFP in J&K 2022.

Source: Forest Department, J&K

S.No.	Produce	Unit	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23				2023-24			
			Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	
1	Bankakri	Qtls	50.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	KuthShareen	-do-	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Mushkbala	-do-	18.66	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112.62		
4	Harad	-do-	1045.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	KourKuthki	-do-	19.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	SheethKhar	-do-	8.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.50		
7	Patrees	-do-	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Rasount	-do-	477.66	364.36	-	-	-	-	-	122.00	-	-	-	-	-	310.74		
9	Suranjan	-do-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	Teetwan	-do-	45.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11	Lason	-do-	23.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

S.No.	Produce	Unit	2020-21 Quantity Exported	2021-22 Quantity Exported	2022-23 Quantity Exported	2023-24 Quantity Exported
12	Guchian	-do-	16.01	-	-	7.00
13	Dhoop	-do-	2.07	15.25	-	151.97
14	KharateenRshi	-do-	6.34	-	-	-
15	Wirchmetha	-do-	7.85	-	-	-
16	Aftimoon	-do-	8.22	-	-	-
17	DioscoreaDeltoidea	-do-	-	23.00	-	2.36
19	Cedar Wood oil	-do-	10.08	466.00	993.00	-
18	Deodar stumps	-do-	-	-	588.80	90.00
18	Others	Ltrs/qtls	-	1550.00	-	677.97

Source: Forest Department, J&K

S.No	District	Geographical Area	Forest area	%age of forest area to total forest	%age of forest area to Geographical Area
1	Anantnag	3984	2068.00	10.24	51.91
2	Pulwama	1398	810.00	4.01	57.94
3	Srinagar	2228	380.00	1.88	17.06
4	Budgam	1371	477.00	2.36	34.79
5	Baramulla	4588	2690.00	13.32	58.63
6	Kupwara	2379	1703.00	8.43	71.58
7	Jammu	3097	959.00	4.75	30.97
8	Udhampur	4550	2343.00	11.60	51.49
9	Kathua	2651	991.00	4.91	37.38
10	Doda	11691	5555.00	27.51	47.52
11	Rajouri	2630	1267.00	6.27	48.17
12	Poonch	1674	951.00	4.71	56.81
	Total	42241	20194.00	100.00	47.81

Source: Forest Department, J&K

Note: All figures indicate area on this side of control line and exclude area under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan

S. No	District	Medical Colleges /Dental Colleges	ANM/ GNM Schools/ Nursing Colleges	Hospitals							Total
				Distt. Hospital	SDH/ CHC	Emergency / Trauma hospitals	Associate hospitals to GMCs	Unani hospitals	Ayurvedic hospitals	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anantnag	1	3	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	8
2	Kulgam	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
3	Pulwama	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
4	Shopian	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	Srinagar	3	2	1	2	0	8	1	0	0	12
6	Ganderbal	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
7	Budgam	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	10
8	Baramulla	1	3	0	7	2	3	0	0	0	12
9	Bandipora	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
10	Kupwara	1	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8
11	Jammu	3	4	1	9	1	7	0	1	2	21
12	Samba	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
13	Udhampur	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
14	Reasi	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
15	Doda	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
16	Kishtwar	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
17	Ramban	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	7
18	Kathua	1	2	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	8
19	Rajouri	1	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8
20	Poonch	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Total UT of J&K	14	32	13	79	13	24	1	1	4	135

Contd.Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.1a District wise number of Medical Institutions (Govt)- 2023-24									
S.No	District	Health Centres					Dispensaries		
		PHC	NTPHC	Sub Centres	Mini Maternity Centres (MMCs)	Total	Unani Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Total
		(innos)							
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Anantnag	26	36	139	0	201	32	4	36
2	Kulgam	19	26	117	0	162	17	8	25
3	Pulwama	21	27	96	0	144	17	3	20
4	Shopian	6	10	57	0	73	8	4	12
5	Srinagar	7	36	25	4	72	23	4	27
6	Ganderbal	15	17	58	2	92	20	2	22
7	Budgam	40	30	136	0	206	32	6	38
8	Baramulla	34	55	188	0	277	37	7	44
9	Bandipora	6	21	70	0	97	19	2	21
10	Kupwara	33	24	235	0	292	28	5	33
11	Jammu	33	56	181	0	270	1	68	69
12	Samba	11	10	80	0	101	0	15	15
13	Udhampur	22	27	147	0	196	1	33	34
14	Reasi	12	21	102	0	135	3	16	19
15	Doda	11	31	167	0	209	3	34	37
16	Kishtwar	6	19	88	0	113	6	28	34
17	Ramban	9	23	84	0	116	7	13	20
18	Kathua	23	26	188	0	237	0	55	55
19	Rajouri	20	34	202	0	256	6	30	36
20	Poonch	17	27	134	0	178	5	20	25
	Total UT of J&K	371	556	2494	6	3427	265	*357	622

Contd..

*Includes Ayush Integrated Units.

Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.1b District wise number of Medical Institutions (Govt)- 2023-24								
S.No	District	Leprosy Hospital/Centres			TB Centres	STD/VD Centres	Others	Grand Total
		Leprosy hospital	Leprosy Sub Centre/ Control Unit	Total				
		(innos)						
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Anantnag	0	0	0	1	0	4	254
2	Kulgam	0	0	0	1	0	0	193
3	Pulwama	0	0	0	0	0	5	174
4	Shopian	0	0	0	0	1	0	90
5	Srinagar	1	0	1	1	0	49	167
6	Ganderbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
7	Budgam	0	1	1	1	0	0	257
8	Baramulla	0	0	0	1	1	0	339
9	Bandipora	0	0	0	0	0	0	123
10	Kupwara	0	0	0	1	0	0	336
11	Jammu	0	0	0	1	2	26	396
12	Samba	0	0	0	0	0	2	122
13	Udhampur	0	1	1	1	2	7	248
14	Reasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
15	Doda	0	0	0	0	0	2	255
16	Kishtwar	0	0	0	0	0	1	153
17	Ramban	0	0	0	1	0	0	145
18	Kathua	0	0	0	0	3	7	313
19	Rajouri	0	1	1		2	5	312
20	Poonch	0	1	1	1	0	3	213
	Total UT of J&K	1	4	5	11	11	111	4368

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Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.2 Number of Children vaccinated			
S.No.	District	Number of children vaccinated 2022-23	Number of children vaccinated 2023-24
1	Anantnag	17213	16156
2	Kulgam	9901	10309
3	Pulwama	9894	8720
4	Shopian	4974	4760
5	Srinagar	21822	18747
6	Ganderbal	5259	5054
7	Budgam	13447	12661
8	Baramulla	18813	17293
9	Bandipora	6965	5901
10	Kupwara	15892	14863
11	Jammu	25204	24043
12	Samba	5469	5285
13	Udhampur	9426	9562
14	Reasi	6752	6275
15	Doda	8345	8250
16	Kishtwar	4565	4441
17	Ramban	6405	6470
18	Kathua	11078	10768
19	Rajouri	14862	13592
20	Poonch	9900	9606
	Total UT of J&K	226186	212706

Source: Health and Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.3 Institutional deliveries conducted in Govt Hospitals (GH) and Private Hospitals (PH)-2023-24 (In nos.)							
S.No.	District	Institutional Deliveries Conducted					
		Normal		LSCS		Total (Normal + LSCS)	
		GH	PH	GH	PH	GH	PH
1	Anantnag	6092	65	6558	4835	12650	4900
2	Kulgam	2116	0	2524	8	4640	8
3	Pulwama	1295	69	3327	1500	4622	1569
4	Shopian	863	2	1285	444	2148	446
5	Srinagar	9341	0	23577	6980	32918	6980
6	Ganderbal	1243	0	838	0	2081	0
7	Budgam	1625	34	2669	167	4294	201
8	Baramulla	5977	114	7757	1521	13734	1635
9	Bandipora	1576	0	1001	0	2577	0
10	Kupwara	4046	500	2800	1833	6846	2333
11	Jammu	14286	772	10928	4913	25214	5685
12	Samba	1018	71	568	264	1586	335
13	Udhampur	6119	418	1398	536	7517	954
14	Reasi	4494	17	257	33	4751	50
15	Doda	4496	14	1737	22	6233	36
16	Kishtwar	3109	0	1058	0	4167	0
17	Ramban	3746	0	479	1	4225	1
18	Kathua	5057	46	2310	484	7367	530
19	Rajouri	9764	80	3473	507	13237	587
20	Poonch	6136	0	4198	0	10334	0
	Total UT of J&K	92399	2202	78742	24048	171141	26250

SOURCE: Health and Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.4 Availability of Ambulances in Hospitals including Medical Colleges-2023-24		
S.No.	District	No. of Ambulances
1	Anantnag	98
2	Kulgam	65
3	Pulwama	40
4	Shopian	22
5	Srinagar	97
6	Ganderbal	45
7	Budgam	79
8	Baramulla	96
9	Bandipora	40
10	Kupwara	50
11	Jammu	115
12	Samba	17
13	Udhampur	37
14	Reasi	27
15	Doda	22
16	Kishtwar	27
17	Ramban	31
18	Kathua	43
19	Rajouri	63
20	Poonch	51
	Total UT of J&K	1065

S.No.	District	Total No. of PHCs/Sub Centres	No. of PHCs/Sub Centres converted into HWCs	%age
1	Anantnag	201	192	96%
2	Kulgam	162	137	85%
3	Pulwama	144	130	90%
4	Shopian	73	66	90%
5	Srinagar	68	60	88%
6	Ganderbal	90	87	97%
7	Budgam	206	194	94%
8	Baramulla	277	225	81%
9	Bandipora	97	82	85%
10	Kupwara	292	236	81%
11	Jammu	270	204	76%
12	Samba	101	97	96%
13	Udhampur	196	121	62%
14	Reasi	135	57	42%
15	Doda	209	154	74%
16	Kishtwar	113	56	50%
17	Ramban	116	49	42%
18	Kathua	237	180	76%
19	Rajouri	256	125	49%
20	Poonch	178	70	39%
	Total UT of J&K	3421	2522*	74%

This data is excluding Ayush HWC (523), UHWC (12) and UPHC AAM (47) which are converted to HWCs (total 3104)
Source: Health and Medical Education Department, J&K

S.No.	District	Type of schools Govt/ Pvt	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	G.Total
1	Anantnag	Govt.	355	595	117	60	1127
		Pvt.	98	186	107	14	405
2	Budgam	Govt.	363	407	101	46	917
		Pvt.	86	121	77	10	294
3	Bandipora	Govt.	149	284	50	26	509
		Pvt.	45	52	28	4	129
4	Baramulla	Govt.	538	578	161	61	1338
		Pvt.	106	173	103	15	397
5	Ganderbal	Govt.	225	166	41	19	451
		Pvt.	35	44	48	5	132
6	Kulgam	Govt.	150	308	55	27	540
		Pvt.	63	107	57	3	230
7	Kupwara	Govt.	566	655	102	53	1376
		Pvt.	115	153	44	5	317
8	Pulwama	Govt.	345	230	68	38	681
		Pvt.	28	94	77	9	208
9	Shopian	Govt.	190	138	38	15	381
		Pvt.	25	49	55	5	134
10	Srinagar	Govt.	96	186	70	34	386
		Pvt.	43	129	172	40	384
11	Jammu	Govt.	575	374	160	78	1187
		Pvt.	139	223	297	166	825
12	Samba	Govt.	171	147	38	22	378
		Pvt.	23	46	69	40	178
13	Udhampur	Govt.	808	453	121	45	1427
		Pvt.	108	75	53	19	255
14	Reasi	Govt.	625	338	75	30	1068
		Pvt.	55	45	20	5	125
15	Doda	Govt.	533	440	108	52	1133
		Pvt.	140	92	34	9	275
16	Kishtwar	Govt.	365	296	58	22	741
		Pvt.	84	27	12	3	126
17	Ramban	Govt.	506	257	68	22	853
		Pvt.	97	39	16	2	154
18	Kathua	Govt.	686	372	107	51	1216
		Pvt.	82	93	85	58	318
19	Rajouri	Govt.	905	549	116	54	1624
		Pvt.	132	116	66	40	354
20	Poonch	Govt.	814	456	88	33	1391
		Pvt.	156	82	26	13	277
	Total	Govt.	8965	7229	1742	788	18724
		Pvt.	1660	1946	1446	465	5517
	G.Total		10625	9175	3188	1253	24241

Source: School Education Department, J&K

S.No	Year	Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2021-22	Under-14	96992	59741	156733
		Under-17	92343	50505	142848
		Under-19	55015	29914	84929
		Grand Total	244350	140160	384510
2	2022-23	Under-14	304034	205515	509549
		Under-17	942923	587269	1530192
		Under-19	935719	546605	1482324
		Above 19	800737	300691	1101428
		Grand Total	2983413	1640080	4623493
3	2023-24	Under-14	649344	477442	1126786
		Under-16	705000	395000	1100000
		Under-17	498136	362647	860783
		Under-19	1082304	778337	1860641
		Others	1974463	1313734	3288197
		Grand Total	4909247	3327160	8236407

Source: Youth Services & Sports Department, J&K

S.No	Name of Discipline	No. of Participants (States/UTs/Organisation)	No. of Participants (All States/ UTs)			No. of Participants from UT of J&K		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Arm Wrestling	22	400	250	650	90	20	110
2	Handball	32	700	-	700	18	-	18
3	Athletics	09	512	370	882	31	10	41
4	Thang-Ta	23	300	250	550	24	22	46
5	Soft Ball	52	405	375	780	15	15	30
6	Legend League Cricket	-	88	-	88	-	-	-
7	Tennis Ball Cricket	24	351	224	575	14	14	28
8	Judo Women North Zone League	07	-	500	500	-	25	25
9	Khelo India Winter Games	20	-	-	800	20	18	38
10	Gymnastics	20	250	200	450	12	10	22
11	Wushu	34	650	450	1100	40	25	65
12	Volleyball U-17	-	382	-	382	12	-	12
13	Foot Ball U-19	-	556	-	556	18	-	18
14	Judo U-19	-	189	181	370	07	07	14
15	Fencing U-19	-	164	160	324	12	12	24
Grand total			4947	2960	8707	313	178	491

Source: Youth Services & Sports Department, J&K

S.No	Year/ District	Number of							Total
		Playing Fields	Stadium	Indoor Complex	Swimming Pool	Synthetic Turf	Water Sports Centre	Others	
1	Anantnag	19	02	01	-	04	-	09	35
2	Kulgam	13	03	01	-	05	-	-	22
3	Pulwama	12	07	02	-	07	-	02	30
4	Shopian	16	02	-	-	02	-	01	21
5	Srinagar	16	04	03	-	21	01	07	52
6	Ganderbal	12	02	01	-	04	-	01	20
7	Budgam	08	02	01	-	03	-	-	14
8	Baramulla	10	03	04	-	03	-	07	27
9	Bandipora	01	02	01	-	-	-	04	08
10	Kupwara	03	-	01	-	01	-	01	06
11	Jammu	14	05	05	-	12	-	02	38
12	Samba	11	02	01	-	03	-	-	17
13	Udhampur	14	01	02	-	-	-	03	20
14	Reasi	04	01	01	-	-	-	01	07
15	Doda	04	02	01	-	01	-	01	09
16	Kishtwar	06	-	-	-	01	-	-	07
17	Ramban	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
18	Kathua	12	02	01	-	05	01	02	23
19	Rajouri	09	01	02	-	03	-	01	16
20	Poonch	15	03	01	-	03	-	03	25
	J&K	184	44	29	-	78	02	45	

Source: Youth Services & Sports Department, J&K

Table 6.3.1 Girls benefitted under State Marriage Assistance Scheme (SMAS) and the amount paid-2023-24			
S.No	District	No. of girls benefitted	Amount Paid (in lakhs) (Cash + Cost of 5 gm of Gold)
1	Anantnag	2202	1101.00
2	Kulgam	1587	793.50
3	Pulwama	1193	596.50
4	Shopian	792	396.00
5	Srinagar	1171	585.50
6	Ganderbal	763	381.50
7	Budgam	2329	1164.50
8	Baramulla	2721	1360.50
9	Bandipora	1647	823.50
10	Kupwara	1531	765.50
11	Jammu	806	403.00
12	Samba	402	201.00
13	Udhampur	1067	533.50
14	Reasi	712	356.00
15	Doda	1026	513.00
16	Kishtwar	512	256.00
17	Ramban	1139	569.50
18	Kathua	983	491.50
19	Rajouri	1203	601.50
20	Poonch	2214	1107.00
	Total UT of J&K	26000	13000.00

Source: Social Welfare Deptt, J&K

Table 6.3.2 Beneficiaries benefitted/covered under Prosthetic Aid / Motorized Tricycle Scheme-2023-24			
S.No.	District	No. of beneficiaries benefitted/covered	Amount Incurred (in lakhs)
1	Anantnag	155	136.40
2	Kulgam	93	81.84
3	Pulwama	120	105.80
4	Shopian	72	63.36
5	Srinagar	54	47.52
6	Ganderbal	56	49.28
7	Budgam	208	183.04
8	Baramulla	474	417.12
9	Bandipora	133	117.04
10	Kupwara	151	132.88
11	Jammu	315	277.20
12	Samba	110	96.80
13	Udhampur	37	32.56
14	Reasi	21	18.48
15	Doda	165	145.20
16	Kishtwar	112	98.56
17	Ramban	71	62.48
18	Kathua	143	125.84
19	Rajouri	216	190.08
20	Poonch	126	110.88
	Total UT of J&K	2832	2492.36

Source: Social Welfare Department, J&K

Table 6.4.1 Category Wise employment generated under MGNREGA-2023-24					
S.No	District	No. of Persondays Generated			
		SCs	STs	Others	Total
1	Anantnag	649	181153	3706073	3887875
2	Kulgam	1793	45711	2371980	2419484
3	Pulwama	211	69339	1494673	1564223
4	Shopian	376	56094	2323663	2380133
5	Srinagar	0	13402	69410	82812
6	Ganderbal	0	196071	585084	781155
7	Badgam	2375	18551	1897840	1918766
8	Baramulla	366	41866	1829318	1871550
9	Bandipora	312	106913	705426	812651
10	Kupwara	905	110739	3491509	3603153
11	Jammu	278881	97348	692843	1069072
12	Samba	44677	13650	131731	190058
13	Udhampur	197678	99274	441034	737986
14	Reasi	38396	225738	496499	760633
15	Doda	344882	315755	3750628	4411265
16	Kishtwar	119432	463530	2716082	3299044
17	Ramban	20045	53897	739614	813556
18	Kathua	266177	107705	793214	1167096
19	Rajouri	103660	1055436	2445617	3604713
20	Poonch	1299	717472	1395328	2114099
	Total	1422114	3989644	32077566	37489324

Source: Rural Development Department, J&K (NREGA Portal)

S. No.	District	Number of Units Regd	
		2022-23	2023-24
1	Anantnag	17596	37547
2	Kulgam	5385	13219
3	Pulwama	12504	25930
4	Shopian	2090	9607
5	Srinagar	29762	59461
6	Ganderbal	10261	18478
7	Budgam	19013	34379
8	Baramulla	14200	34499
9	Bandipora	5610	12323
10	Kupwara	13259	18499
11	Jammu	27368	49387
12	Samba	5723	10382
13	Udhampur	6310	13816
14	Reasi	3876	8329
15	Doda	6390	8934
16	Kishtwar	4501	7276
17	Ramban	4900	9054
18	Kathua	11256	12897
19	Rajori	5799	10198
20	Poonch	1139	2221
	J&K	206942	396436

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, J&K

S.No.	Year	No. of units as per frame	No. of units reported	Total employment	Total output (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2017-18	1019	933	73498	3288427
2	2018-19	1021	957	73292	3310439
3	2019-20	1025	934	66762	3006906
4	2020-21	1010	899	65452	3425624

Source: - ASI Publication

S. No.	District	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
		Cooperative Societies	No. of Active Societies	Membership	Cooperative Societies	No. of Active Societies	Membership	Cooperative Societies	No. of Active Societies	Membership
1	Anantnag	98	98	995	75	75	755	79	79	815
2	Kulgam	79	79	762	30	30	300	48	48	518
3	Pulwama	75	75	767	41	41	410	49	49	539
4	Shopian	60	60	603	42	42	421	18	18	193
5	Srinagar	398	398	3992	447	447	4555	242	242	2464
6	Ganderbal	92	92	923	82	82	820	94	94	1034
7	Budgam	240	240	2410	172	172	1721	240	240	2556
8	Baramulla	157	157	1583	112	112	1123	141	141	1551
9	Bandipora	178	178	1886	234	234	2357	151	151	1661
10	Kupwara	62	62	621	77	77	770	27	27	297
11	Jammu	346	121	1351	370	108	1188	382	118	1298
12	Samba	85	36	399	100	37	408	113	45	495
13	Udhampur	100	45	611	111	63	1002	124	73	803
14	Reasi	30	16	176	38	30	343	47	35	385
15	Doda	117	50	562	129	43	473	135	48	528
16	Kishtwar	37	30	429	50	39	442	56	44	484
17	Ramban	54	37	414	73	48	528	88	51	638
18	Kathua	147	54	620	164	74	1197	183	90	990
19	Rajouri	118	43	487	125	23	253	131	27	297
20	Poonch	101	36	444	110	28	310	113	30	330
	Total	2574	1907	20035	2582	1805	19376	2461	1650	17876

Source : Industries & Commerce Department, J&K

S. No.	Year/ District	Total Inhabited villages as per Census 2011	No. of Villages Electrified (out of col.3)	Percentage
1	Anantnag	335	335	100.00
2	Kulgam	226	226	100.00
3	Pulwama	319	319	100.00
4	Shopian	226	226	100.00
5	Srinagar	11	11	100.00
6	Ganderbal	113	113	100.00
7	Budgam	462	462	100.00
8	Baramulla	509	509	100.00
9	Bandipora	119	119	100.00
10	Kupwara	353	349	98.87
13	Jammu	780	780	100.00
14	Samba	345	345	100.00
15	Udhampur	325	325	100.00
16	Reasi	253	253	100.00
17	Doda	402	402	100.00
18	Ramban	127	127	100.00
19	Kishtwar	155	155	100.00
20	Kathua	496	496	100.00
21	Rajouri	375	375	100.00
22	Poonch	170	170	100.00
	Total UT of J&K	6101	6097	99.93

Source: Power Development Department J&K

S.No.	District	Number as on last day of the year		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Srinagar	162	162	162
2	Ganderbal	77	78	78
3	Budgam	75	75	75
4	Anantnag	155	156	256
5	Kulgam	6	6	6
6	Pulwama	164	188	267
7	Shopian	179	190	194
8	Baramulla	138	138	138
9	Bandipura	122	126	140
10	Kupwara	83	83	89
11	Jammu	9000	9000	9003
12	Samba	5439	7541	7958
13	Udhampur	10	10	10
14	Reasi	0	0	0
15	Kathua	5712	7363	7564
16	Rajouri	154	154	189
17	Poonch	0	0	0
18	Doda	4	4	4
19	Kishtwar	0	0	0
20	Ramban	0	0	0
	Total UT of J&K	21480	25274	26133

Source: Power Development Department J&K

S.No.	Year/ District	Power Project/ House	Installed capacity (MWs)	Power Generated (Million Units)
1	Ganderbal	i) GanderbalHydel Project(Hydro)	15.00	18.45
		ii) Upper Sindh Hydel Project Stage-II, Kangan(Hydro)	105.00	141.83
		Total	120.00	160.28
2	Bandipora	i) Upper Sindh Hydel Project Stage-I, Sumbal(Hydro)	22.60	36.79
		Total	22.60	36.79
3	Baramulla	i) Lower JehlumHydel Project(Hydro)	105.00	511.17
		Total	105.00	511.17
4	Pulwama	i) Gas Turbine Phase-I, Pampore(Thermal)	75.00	0.000
		ii) Gas Turbine Phase-II, Pampore(Thermal)	100.00	0.000
		Total	175.00	0.000
5	Anantnag	i) PahalgamHydel Project(Hydro)	4.50	3.75
		Total	4.50	3.75
6	Kupwara	i) KarnahHydel Project(Hydro)	2.00	7.19
		Total	2.00	7.19
7	Udhampur	i) Chenani-I Hydel Project(Hydro)	23.30	60.59
		ii) Chenani-II Hydel Project(Hydro)	2.00	0.30
		iii) Chenani-III Hydel Project(Hydro)	7.50	4.45
		Total	32.80	65.34
8	Kathua	(I) Sewa- III Hydel Project(Hydro)	9.00	0.000
		Total	9.00	0.000
9	Doda	(i) BhaderwahHydel Project(Hydro)	1.50	0.000
		Total	1.50	0.000
10	Ramban	i) BagliharHydel Project Stage-I(Hydro)	450.00	2574.26
		ii) Baglihar Hydel Project Stage-II(Hydro)	450.00	1554.50
		Total	900.00	4128.76
J&K			1372.40	4913.28

Source: Power Development Department J&K

S.No.	Year	Power (lakhKwhs)			Revenue realised (Rs in Lacs)	
		Generated	Purchased	Total available		
1	2019-20	54678.30	166197.41	220875.71	77581.68(+)	224957.83
2	2020-21	51151.46	180913.83	232065.29	90584.70 (+)	306414.69
3	2021-22	52040.80	198707.54	250748.34	86462.30	308197.79
4	2022-23	51916.50	206033.60	257950.10	95072.90	402659.66
5	2023-24	49132.79	209857.05	258989.84	107565.20	420806.79

Source: Power Development Department J&K

S. No	District	Road Length as 31-03-2023 (Kms)					Total Surfaced/ Unsurfaced	R/L per 100 Sq. Kms of area(KM)	R/L per lakh of population Proj. 2023 (Km)
		Black Topped	Cement Concrete	Water bound Macadam/Water mixed Macdam	Total surfaced (2+3+4)	Unsurfaced			
1	Anantnag	2128.40	1.25	384.61	2514.26	53.73	2567.99	71.85	214.71
2	Kulgam	812.05	0.00	308.93	1120.98	66.17	1187.15	289.55	252.05
3	Pulwama	1290.76	0.00	394.11	1684.87	59.20	1744.07	160.60	280.85
4	Shopian	760.30	0.00	351.73	1112.03	88.35	1200.38	384.74	406.91
5	Srinagar	615.81	4.50	82.25	702.56	3.80	706.36	35.69	51.48
6	Ganderbal	694.79	0.00	322.30	1017.09	46.73	1063.82	410.74	322.37
7	Budgam	1635.30	0.98	986.62	2622.90	121.80	2744.70	201.67	328.31
8	Baramulla	2412.08	9.06	1051.65	3472.79	233.07	3705.86	87.34	331.47
9	Bandipora	738.11	6.00	307.41	1051.52	106.46	1157.98	335.65	266.20
10	Kupwara	2052.99	0.00	446.79	2499.78	175.70	2675.48	112.46	276.96
11	Jammu	4751.13	17.35	515.25	5283.73	515.66	5799.39	247.63	341.74
12	Samba	937.26	0.00	92.00	1029.26	151.67	1180.93	130.63	333.60
13	Udhampur	2234.76	0.00	106.07	2340.83	217.40	2558.23	97.01	415.97
14	Reasi	776.79	0.50	196.65	973.94	371.43	1345.37	78.26	385.49
15	Doda	1170.20	0.00	237.05	1407.25	195.01	1602.26	17.98	352.14
16	Kishtwar	513.05	0.00	162.15	675.20	292.24	967.44	57.38	377.91
17	Ramban	677.13	0.00	149.09	826.22	117.11	943.33	72.79	299.47
18	Kathua	2101.26	0.00	360.09	2461.35	174.29	2635.64	105.34	385.33
19	Rajouri	2444.65	0.00	722.84	3167.49	727.69	3895.18	148.11	547.07
20	Poonch	1094.60	0.00	216.31	1310.91	395.12	1706.03	101.91	322.50
Total		29841.42	39.64	7393.90	37274.96	4112.63	41387.59	97.98	304.25

R/L:Indicates Road length

Source:Public works R&B Department

S.No.	District	No. of Habitations connected
1	Anantnag	178
2	Bandipora	41
3	Baramulla	100
4	Budgam	84
5	Ganderbal	61
6	Kulgam	57
7	Kupwara	68
8	Pulwama	65
9	Shopian	55
10	Srinagar	11
11	Jammu	92
12	Samba	45
13	Udhampur	286
14	Reasi	147
15	Doda	166
16	Kishtwar	88
17	Ramban	79
18	Kathua	190
19	Rajouri	180
20	Poonch	102
	Total UT of J&K	2095

Source: PW (R&B) Department, J&K

S. No	Month	Jammu			Kashmir			Domestic	Foreign	Grand Total
		Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total			
1	January	932890	3	932893	126005	1476	127481	1058895	1479	1060374
2	February	1037953	10	1037963	125784	2853	128637	1163737	2863	1166600
3	March	1647231	23	1647254	163233	3354	166587	1810464	3377	1813841
4	April	1651399	7	1651406	197132	4582	201714	1848531	4589	1853120
5	May	1844958	5	1844963	301138	1689	302827	2146096	1694	2147790
6	June	2522230	523	2522753	434836	1898	436734	2957066	2421	2959487
7	July	2009569	2212	2011781	732862	3930	736792	2742431	6142	2748573
8	August	1365864	4249	1370113	241200	3963	245163	1607064	8212	1615276
9	September	1292007	3338	1295345	196700	3581	200281	1488707	6919	1495626
10	October	1451974	5364	1457338	181178	3129	184307	1633152	8493	1641645
11	November	1046921	1317	1048238	194191	2811	197002	1241112	4128	1245240
12	December	1203521	608	1204129	223898	4412	228310	1427419	5020	1432439
	Total	18006517	17659	18024176	3118157	37678	3155835	21124674	55337	21180011

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

S.No.	Year	Number of tourists (000 Nos)		
		Indian	Non-Indian	Total
1	2017	1196.07	29.54	1225.61
2	2018	729.10	57.34	786.44
3	2019	531.75	33.78	565.53
4	2020	37.37	3.90	41.27
5	2021	664.16	1.62	665.78
6	2022	2290.36	19.95	2310.31
7	2023	3118.16	37.68	3155.84

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

S.No	Country	(000 Nos)			
		2022	%age	2023	%age
1	Canada	0.21	1.053	0.26	0.47
2	U.S.A.	1.18	5.915	1.50	2.71
3	France	0.25	1.253	0.38	0.69
4	Germany	0.35	1.754	0.57	1.03
5	Italy	0.27	1.353	0.49	0.89
6	Netherland	0.09	0.451	0.17	0.31
7	Spain	0.25	1.253	0.28	0.51
8	Switzerland	0.10	0.501	0.15	0.27
9	Russia	0.24	1.203	0.43	0.78
10	S. Africa	0.14	0.702	0.32	0.58
11	Malaysia	1.06	5.313	6.94	12.54
12	Japan	0.07	0.351	0.24	0.43
13	Australia	0.29	1.454	0.64	1.15
14	New Zealand	0.04	0.201	0.15	0.27
15	Iran	0.28	1.404	0.17	0.31
16	Belgium	0.06	0.301	0.29	0.52
17	U.K.	0.50	2.506	0.68	1.23
18	Sweden	0.04	0.200	0.03	0.05
19	Others	14.53	72.832	41.64	75.26
	Total	19.95	100.00	55.33	100.00

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

S.No.	Year	Amar Nath Ji Holy Cave	Vaishno Devi Ji
1	2017	2.60	81.78
2	2018	2.85	85.96
3	2019	3.44	78.96
4	2020	0.00	17.24
5	2021	0.00	58.33
6	2022	3.65	90.87
7	2023	4.45	97.29

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

S. No.	Years	Nos. of registered			
		House boats	Bathing Boats	Ferry boats	Total
1	2023	*849	7	1	857

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

Note: * The information as per Geographic Information System Survey

S.No	District	Number of vehicles by type								
		Buses/ Mini buses	Trucks/ Trailors/ HGC/ LGV/ Tankers/ Tractors/ D-Van/ Ambulance	Taxis	Private Cars / St. Wagons	Motor Cycles/ Scooters	Jeeps	Auto rick-shaws/ tempos	Others	Total
1	Anantnag	1728	17764	6542	39723	53218	152	5742	2780	127649
2	Kulgam	155	3767	745	10708	19075	11	4097	300	38858
3	Pulwama	951	9884	1769	30220	33745	74	3350	1881	81874
4	Shopian	198	4699	960	13131	13453	82	2238	398	35159
5	Srinagar	8593	22619	12129	153801	207930	6539	28204	6408	446223
6	Ganderbal	127	3029	435	10856	15452	36	1380	246	31561
7	Budgam	802	6618	2124	30567	41222	312	4797	1442	87884
8	Baramulla	1427	12391	4756	47071	45082	276	3088	2395	116486
9	Bandipora	66	2843	621	8862	11733	1	1601	271	25998
10	Kupwara	563	5298	2193	17528	11386	73	458	866	38365
11	Jammu	17188	52175	7387	265127	620628	6524	28151	17943	1015123
12	Samba	623	6700	386	26062	62300	27	3021	1026	100145
13	Udhampur	1061	6625	2889	23073	53221	197	2938	1219	91223
14	Reasi	291	3384	1065	8511	17136	64	2477	505	33433
15	Doda	435	2164	1534	10449	10950	59	985	310	26886
16	Kishtwar	122	1451	1202	4559	8035	60	205	141	15775
17	Ramban	130	2632	683	4785	4773	27	569	260	13859
18	Kathua	1396	10168	744	32279	83299	230	3345	4213	135674
19	Rajouri	728	5574	672	20817	37375	360	2481	1171	69178
20	Poonch	436	2972	1484	13175	16031	66	869	799	35832
22	Total UT of J&K	37020	182757	50320	771304	1366044	15170	99996	44574	2567185

Source: Transport Department, J&K

S.No	District	Number of fresh License issued under			Revenue realized (Rs in lacs)	Number of License renewed under			Revenue realized (Rs in lacs)
		Commercial vehicles	Non - Commercial vehicles	Total		Commercial vehicles	Non - Commercial vehicles	Total	
1	Anantnag	98	5561	5659	72.44	707	2652	3359	108.66
2	Kulgam	100	1363	1463	25.99	0	1542	1542	37.80
3	Pulwama	21	3805	3826	44.44	562	1425	1987	66.66
4	Shopian	213	2754	2967	27.70	242	590	832	41.53
5	Srinagar	1580	9526	11106	110.00	1383	13102	14485	206.90
6	Ganderbal	143	3568	3711	34.65	216	726	942	51.97
7	Budgam	196	4119	4315	55.25	37	1537	1574	82.87
8	Baramulla	82	4019	4101	64.12	1952	2883	4835	96.16
9	Bandipora	95	1140	1235	18.55	194	606	800	27.81
10	Kupwara	2100	277	2377	30.43	1958	1247	3205	45.63
11	Jammu	441	24594	25035	429.03	1940	16618	18558	143.01
12	Samba	304	3528	3832	51.21	529	1710	2239	17.07
13	Udhampur	839	6006	6845	75.41	388	1961	2349	25.09
14	Reasi	185	1513	1698	32.69	76	462	538	10.90
15	Doda	91	2384	2475	30.95	75	625	700	10.32
16	Kishtwar	224	1593	1817	18.86	113	351	464	6.29
17	Ramban	329	1468	1797	17.97	88	185	273	5.99
18	Kathua	668	4439	5107	67.51	259	1378	1637	22.51
19	Rajouri	150	2396	2546	43.17	642	832	1474	14.39
20	Poonch	552	6727	7279	149.36	405	3303	3708	16.69
	J&K	8411	90780	99191	1399.73	11766	53735	65501	1038.246

Source: Transport Department, J&K

S.No	Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Transport yards (Nos.)	17	17	17
2	Routes operated (Nos.)	178	207	190
3	Route Kilometerage (Kms)	25347	27826	25539
4	Total fleet held- (Nos.)			
a)	Buses	596	670	658
b)	E-buses	40	40	40
c)	Trucks	374	594	625
d)	Others	22	22	22
e)	Total	1032	1326	1345
5	Average number of vehicles on roads (Nos.)			
a)	Passenger vehicles	308	324	321
b)	Goods vehicles	259	470	495
	Total	567	794	816
6	Average seating capacity of buses (Nos.)	42	42	42
7	Effective kilo- Meterage (Lakh Kms)	177.54	281.32	262.45
8	Revenue earnings (Rs.in Lakhs)			
a)	Commercial	8595.73	16287.47	19057.31
b)	Non-Commercial	2275.62	2878.40	2421.75
9	Passengers carried (Lakh Nos.)	50.37	78.58	76.91
10	Goods carried (Lakh Qtls)	45.06	73.71	85.50
11	Persons employed (Nos.)	1668	1525	2228

Source: Transport Department, J&K

S. No.	Year/District	Bank branches (No.s) Scheduled only	(CDR) Credit Deposit Ratio	Head Post Offices	Sub. Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	Total	Average per Post Office	
								Area Sq. Km	Pro. Population as on 1st March, 2024- Census (in Nos)
1	Anantnag	110	78.65	1	17	135	153	23.36	10953
2	Kulgam	53	84.68	0	2	35	37	11.08	8945
3	Pulwama	85	105.41	0	8	51	59	18.41	7364
4	Shopian	38	135.61	0	1	15	16	19.50	7825
5	Srinagar	221	51.54	1	38	23	62	31.92	6251
6	Ganderbal	44	98.60	0	4	25	29	8.93	7550
7	Budgam	93	109.82	0	7	66	73	18.64	9052
8	Baramulla	149	107.42	1	12	126	139	30.53	7556
9	Bandipora	39	97.44	0	4	51	55	6.27	11233
10	Kupwara	75	140.61	0	6	73	79	30.11	12961
11	Jammu	417	38.74	2	61	129	192	12.20	4098
12	Samba	87	60.85	0	10	43	53	17.06	4094
13	Udhampur	80	48.78	1	15	97	113	23.34	7748
14	Reasi	54	48.81	0	8	61	69	24.91	6508
15	Doda	52	76.53	0	7	42	49	181.88	8805
16	Kishtwar	31	55.81	0	3	46	49	33.55	8312
17	Ramban	32	66.88	0	5	49	54	24.61	9902
18	Rajouri	86	56.58	1	13	127	141	18.65	8343
19	Poonch	50	55.11	0	4	60	64	26.16	10652
20	Kathua	106	52.19	1	15	115	131	19.10	6493
	Total J&K UT	1902	58.22	8	240	1369	1617	26.12	7203

Source:- RBI & Chief Post Master General, J&K

S.No.	Year	Employment Exchanges (Nos.)			Strength on the live register as on last day of the year (in 000s)		
		Jammu	Kashmir	Total	Jammu	Kashmir	Total
1	2020	10	10	20	55.16	27.98	83.14
2	2021	10	10	20	55.93	24.05	79.98
3	2022	10	10	20	74.41	71.03	145.44
4	2023	10	10	20	119.99	183.81	303.80

Source: Labour and Employment

S.No	District	No.of Aspirational blocks	Funds released ending ending, March 2024	Expenditure ending ending, March 2024	% age expenditure
1	Jammu	2	156.80	59.13	37.71
2	Samba	2	160.00	83.14	51.96
3	Kathua	2	160.00	63.98	39.99
4	Udhampur	2	160.00	123.03	76.89
5	Reasi	4	320.00	107.53	33.60
6	Ramban	4	320.00	164.83	51.51
7	Kishtwar	2	150.87	98.26	65.13
8	Doda	2	160.00	117.82	73.64
9	Rajouri	2	160.00	127.82	79.89
10	Poonch	2	160.00	62.16	38.85
11	Srinagar	2	160.00	115.65	72.28
12	Anantnag	2	158.70	92.62	58.36
13	Kulgam	2	161.96	99.16	61.22
14	Shopian	2	160.00	142.29	88.93
15	Pulwama	2	160.00	75.33	47.08
16	Ganderbal	2	160.00	103.18	64.49
17	Budgam	2	160.00	133.55	83.47
18	Baramulla	2	119.05	65.52	55.04
19	Bandipora	2	160.00	146.68	91.68
20	Kupwara	2	160.00	39.49	24.68
		44	3467.38	2021.17	58.29

Source: Planning Development and Monitoring Department, J&K

S.No	District	Total activities / works under taken	Works completed	% of Work
1	Jammu	43	31	72.09
2	Samba	24	20	83.33
3	Kathua	20	18	90.00
4	Udhampur	16	10	62.50
5	Reasi	69	62	89.85
6	Ramban	67	47	70.15
7	Kishtwar	17	11	64.71
8	Doda	18	16	88.89
9	Rajouri	36	30	83.33
10	Poonch	22	11	50.00
11	Srinagar	21	16	76.19
12	Anantnag	40	29	72.50
13	Kulgam	33	27	81.82
14	Shopian	27	24	88.89
15	Pulwama	30	22	73.33
16	Ganderbal	28	24	85.71
17	Budgam	29	27	93.10
18	Baramulla	13	6	46.15
19	Bandipora	17	14	82.35
20	Kupwara	21	10	47.62
		591	455	76.99

Source: Planning Development and Monitoring Department, J&K

S.No	District	2020-21 DGGI 1.0	2021-22 DGGI 2.0	2022-23 DGGI 3.0
1	Jammu	1	6	1
2	Samba	3	2	2
3	Srinagar	5	9	3
4	Rajouri	20	10	4
5	Bandipora	15	13	5
6	Anantnag	7	17	6
7	Badgam	12	5	7
8	Pulwama	4	1	8
9	Doda	2	3	9

S.No	District	2020-21 DGGI 1.0	2021-22 DGGI 2.0	2022-23 DGGI 3.0
10	Ganderbal	6	8	10
11	Baramula	8	11	11
12	Shopian	18	4	12
13	Udhampur	13	15	13
14	Kupwara	10	19	14
15	Kathua	9	16	15
16	Kishtwar	11	12	16
17	Kulgam	17	7	17
18	Ramban	16	18	18
19	Poonch	19	20	19
20	Reasi	14	14	20

Source: 1. IMPA, J&K and 2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

S.No	Year	Total registered migrant families (Relief category)		Total registered migrant families (Non-Relief category)		Grand Total	
		Families	Souls	Families	Souls	Families	Souls
1	2021-22	21824	71516	23423	84679	45247	156195
2	2022-23	21813	70562	24237	86422	46050	156984
3	2023-24	20492	62321	26586	96454	47078	158775

Source: Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Department

S.No	Year	Cash assistance to registered migrant families (Relief category)	Amount released on account of foodgrains for registered migrant families	(Rs.in lacs)
				Total
1	2021-22	27305.61	3900.00	31205.61
2	2022-23	24627.45	2000.00	26627.45
3	2023-24	26282.01	1600.00	27882.01

Source: Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Department

S.No.	District	Total No. of grievances registered	No. of Grievances redressed	Redressal Percentage
1	Anantnag	6181	6144	99.40
2	Kulgam	2726	2672	98.02
3	Pulwama	3405	3311	97.24
4	Shopian	1218	1205	98.93
5	Srinagar	9402	9032	96.06
6	Ganderbal	2021	2003	99.11
7	Budgam	5445	5364	98.51
8	Baramulla	5958	5597	93.94
9	Bandipora	2356	2345	99.53
10	Kupwara	4104	4008	97.66
11	Jammu	8501	8330	97.99
12	Samba	1428	1411	98.81
13	Udhampur	1589	1554	97.80
14	Reasi	821	819	99.76
15	Doda	1794	1792	99.89
16	Kishtwar	858	826	96.27
17	Ramban	1186	1142	96.29
18	Kathua	2054	2020	98.34
19	Rajouri	2260	2178	96.37
20	Poonch	1267	1163	91.79
	Total UT of J&K	64574	62916	97.43

Source: Commissioner/Secretary Grievance Cell

Table 12.1 GOAL-WISE COMPARISON OF SDG INDEX RANKING – VERSION 1.0, 2.0 & 3.0											
S. No	SDG Goal	ALL INDIA SCORE			J&K SCORE			Increase/Decrease (Between SDG INDEX SCORE 2018-2019)	RANKING OF J&K		
		INDEX 1.0	INDEX 2.0	INDEX 3.0	INDEX 1.0	INDEX 2.0	INDEX 3.0		INDEX 1.0	INDEX 2.0	INDEX 3.0
		All India Average Score	All India Average Score	All India Average Score	J&K State Score	J&K UT Score	J&K UT Score		Ranking of J&K among 28 States	Ranking among 8 UTs	Ranking among 8 UTs
1	No Poverty	54	50	60	61	58 ↓	69 ↑	11 ↑	10 th	1 st (10 th)	6 th
2	Zero Hunger	48	35	47	60	55 ↓	71 ↑	16 ↑	9 th	5 th (9 th)	3 rd
3	Good Health and Well being	52	61	74	53	62 ↑	70 ↑	08 ↑	14 th	3 rd (12 th)	5 th
4	Quality Education	58	58	57	51	54 ↑	49 ↓	05 ↓	21 st	6 th (17 th)	7 th
5	Gender Equality	36	42	48	39	53 ↑	46 ↓	07 ↓	15 th	1 st (1 st)	6 th
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	63	88	83	52	85 ↑	88 ↑	03 ↑	21 st	5 th (12 th)	5 th
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	51	70	92	58	76 ↑	100 ↑	24 ↑	14 th	6 th (12 th)	4 th
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	65	64	61	43	46 ↑	47 ↑	01 ↑	27 th	7 th (26 th)	8 th
9	Industry Innovation and Infrastructure	44	65	55	35	49 ↑	42 ↓	07 ↓	17 th	6 th (13 th)	7 th
10	Reduced Inequalities	71	64	67	71	47 ↓	65 ↑	18 ↑	21 st	7 th (25 th)	6 th
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	39	53	79	23	33 ↑	57 ↑	24 ↑	29 th	7 th (24 th)	6 th
12	Responsible Consumption & Production	NAF	55	74	NAF	61	95 ↑	34 ↑	NAF	5 th (11 th)	1 st
13	Climate Action	NAF	60	54	NAF	59	63 ↑	04 ↑	NAF	3 rd (8 th)	4 th
14	Life Below Water	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF
15	Life on Land	90	66	66	74	74 _	52 ↓	22 ↓	20 th	7 th (23 rd)	6 th
16	Peace Justice and Strong Institutions	71	72	74	69	69 _	74 ↑	05 ↑	18 th	6 th (19 th)	4 th
17	Partnerships for the Goals	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF	NAF
	OVERALL RANKING	57 (742/13)	60 (903/15)	66 (991/15)	53 (689/13)	59 ↑ (881/15)	66 ↑ (988/15)	07 ↑	20 th among 29 States (27 th among the Overall)	8 th among 9 UTs (20 th among 29 States)	7 th
	Overall Increase/Decrease	NA	+3	+6	NA	+6	+7	+7			
					PERFORMERS	PERFORMERS	FRONT RUNNER				

Figures in Braces of Column 9 is ranking among 28 States during 2019 for comparison of status with 2018

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GLOSSARY



GLOSSARY

ABDP	Aspirational Blocks Development Programme
AH&F	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries
AHP	Affordable Housing And Partnership
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
AMRUT	Atal Mission For Rejuvenation And Urban Transformation
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
APDP	Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme
ARHCs	Affordable Rental Housing And Companies
ATDP	Aspirational Town Development Programme
B2V	Back to Village
BEAMS	Budget Allocation Monitoring System
BFSI	Banking, Financial Services And Insurance
BISAG-N	Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Application and Geo-Informatics
BOOM	Build, Own, Operate And Maintain
BOPEE	Board Of Professional Entrance Examination
BPDP	Block Panchayat Development Plan
BRAP	Business Reforms Action Plan
BUC	Beating Up Casualities
CA Stores	Controlled Atmosphere Stores
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAP	Common Alert Protocol
CBEs	Community Based Events
CCDP	Capital City Development Programme
CCTNS	Crime And Criminal Tracking Network And Systems
CD	Credit Deposit
CDs	Certificate Of Deposits
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CIBs	Citizen Information Boards
CIIT	Centres For Innovation ,Invention, Incubation And Training
CiSS	Children in Street Situation
CMIE	Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy
COE	Centres Of Excellence
COPA	Computer Operator And Programming Assistant
COVs	Certificate Of Vending
CPD	Continuous Professional Development

GLOSSARY

CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index For Industrial Workers.
CRF	Central Road Fund
CSCs	Community Sanitary Complexes
CSSs	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDOs	Drawing and Disbursing Officers
DGGI	District Good Governance Index
DHP	Demonstration Housing Projects
DPDP	District Panchayat Development Plan
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DPRs	Detailed Project Reports
EDB	Ease of Doing Business
EMRS	Eklavya Model Residential Schools
e-NAM	National Agriculture Market
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
EODB	Ease of Doing Business
EPM	Employee Performance Monitoring Portal
e-UNNAT	Unified Integrated Accessible and Transparent service portal
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
FPO/SHGs	Farmer Producer Organization/ Self Help Groups
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility & Budgetary Management
FYUG	Four Year under Graduate
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GeM	Government e-Marketplace
GI Tagged	Geographical Indication
GM	Growth Monitoring
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GRAS	Government Receipt Accounting System
GSDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSI	Geological Survey of India
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HDI	Human Development Indices
HEIs	Higher Education Institutes
HYV	High Yield Variety
IBM	Indian Bureau of Mines

GLOSSARY

ICC	Inspection and Certification Centre
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Service
ICJS	Interoperable Criminal Justice System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDM	Institute Disaster Management
IDMT	Integrated Development of Medium Towns
IDTR	Institute of Drivers Training and Research
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IEs	Industrial Estates
IISCS	India International Skill Centres
INM	Integrated Nutrient Management
IOT	Internet Of Things
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPP Mode	Independent Power Producer
IRAD	Integrated Road Accident Database
IRAs	Individual Retirement Accounts
ISSS	Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS)
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
ITMS	Intelligent Traffic Management System
ITs	Industrial Training Institutes
J&KREGP	J&K Rural Employment Generation Programme
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
JKAS	Jammu And Kashmir Administrative Service
JKBOTE	Jammu And Kashmir Board of Technical Education
JKIDFC	Jammu Kashmir Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation
JKIGRAMS	Jammu and Kashmir Integrated Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
JKLGCC	Jammu and Kashmir Lt. Governor's Grievance Cell
JKPCL	Jammu & Kashmir Power Corporation Limited
JKPSC	Jammu Kashmir Public Service Commission
JKSPDC	Jammu & Kashmir State Power Distribution Corporation
JKSSB	Jammu Kashmir Service Selection Board
JLGs	Joint Liability Farming Groups
JPDCL	Jammu Power Development Corporation Limited
JSSK	JananiShishuSurakshaKarakram
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
KPDCL	Kashmir Power Development Corporation Limited

GLOSSARY

LAN	Local Area Network
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDI	Municipal Development Index
MDM	Mid Day Meal
MIDH	Mission For Integrated Development Of Horticulture
MIS	Management Information System
MMLP	Multi -Model Logistic Park
MoSPI	Ministry Of Statistics And Programme Implementation
MRDA	Metropolitan Region Development Authority
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MTMP	My Town My Pride
NABARD	National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development
NACPE	National Aids Control Programme
NCGC	National Centre for Good Governance
NCSS	New Central Sector Scheme
NCVT	National Council For Vocational Training
NEP	National Education Policy
NGDRS	Nation Generic Document Registration System
NHE	Nutrition and Health Education
NHLML	National Highway Logistic Management Limited
NHM	National Health Mission
NMAET	National Mission On Agricultural Extension And Technology
NMHP	National Mental Health Programme
NMP	National Monetisation Pipeline
NPA	Non-Performing Assets
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NRSE	New And Renewable Source of Energy
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NSQF	National Skill Qualification Framework
O&M	Operation And Maintainace
ODOP	One District One Product
OOMF	Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework
PDI	Panchayat Development Index
PDS	Public Distribution System
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PMAAGY	Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana
PMAY	PradhanMantriAwasYojana

GLOSSARY



PMDP	Prime Minister Development Package
PMFBY	PradhanMantriFasalBimayojana
PMGSY	PradhanMantriGraminSadakYojana
PMJAY	Ayushman Bharat
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dan Yojana
PMKSY	PradhanMantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana
PMMVY	PradhanMantriMatritvaVandhanaYojana
PMMY	PardhanMantri Mudra Yojana
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PROOF	Photographic Record of On-site Facility
PSA	Priority Sector Advance
RAS	Rapid Assessment System
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCB	Regulatory Compliance Burden
RCMS	Revenue Case Management System
RE	Revenue Expenditure
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKVY	RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana
RPL	Recognition Of Prior Learning
RUSA	RashtriyaUcchatarShikhaAbhiyan
SAG	Health Check-Ups, Scheme for Adolescent Girls
SBM(G)	Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen
SBM(U)	Swachh Bharat Mission Urban
SCA	State Channelizing Agency
SCFS	Seed Capital Fund Scheme
SCM	Smart City Mission
SCVT	State Council For Technical Education And Vocational Training
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEs	Self-Employment Schemes
SFC	State Financial Corporation
SGDP	State Gross Domestic Product
SHC	Soil Health Card
SHG	Self Help Group
SIDMT	Special Infrastructure Dev. Of District Hq/Major Towns
SKICC	Sher-E-Kashmir International Convention Centre
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee

GLOSSARY

SoR	Schedule of rates (SoR)
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
STPs	Sewage Treatment Plants
STRIVE	Skill Strengthening For Industrial Value Enhancement
SUMAN	SurakshitMatritvaAashvasan
SUPI	Stand-Up India
SVEP	Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TMS	Time & Motion Study
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TRI	Tribal Research Institute
TSM	Technology Sub-Mission
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UMANG	Unified Mobile Application for New age Governance
UMEED	Jammu & Kashmir State Rural Livelihoods Mission (Umeed)
UMTAs	Unified Metropolitan Transport Authorities
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
UR	Unemployment Rate
URIF	Urban Reforms Incentive Fund
UTIF	Union Territory Indicator Framework
VAT	Value Added Tax
VHSND	Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day
VRHs	Village Rural Haats
VTP	Vocational Training Provider
WDCL	Working Capital Demand Loan
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
WPRs	West Pakistan Refugees
YSLs	Youth Start-Up Loan Scheme



**UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING DEPARTMENT
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, J&K
SDA COLONY BEMINA, SRINAGAR-190018
ASHOK VIHAR JANIPUR, JAMMU-180007
TELE/FAX : SRINAGAR: 0194-2490092/2493376
JAMMU: 0191-2538907/2531731**

 jandk-des@jk.gov.in
 www.ecostatjk.nic.in

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