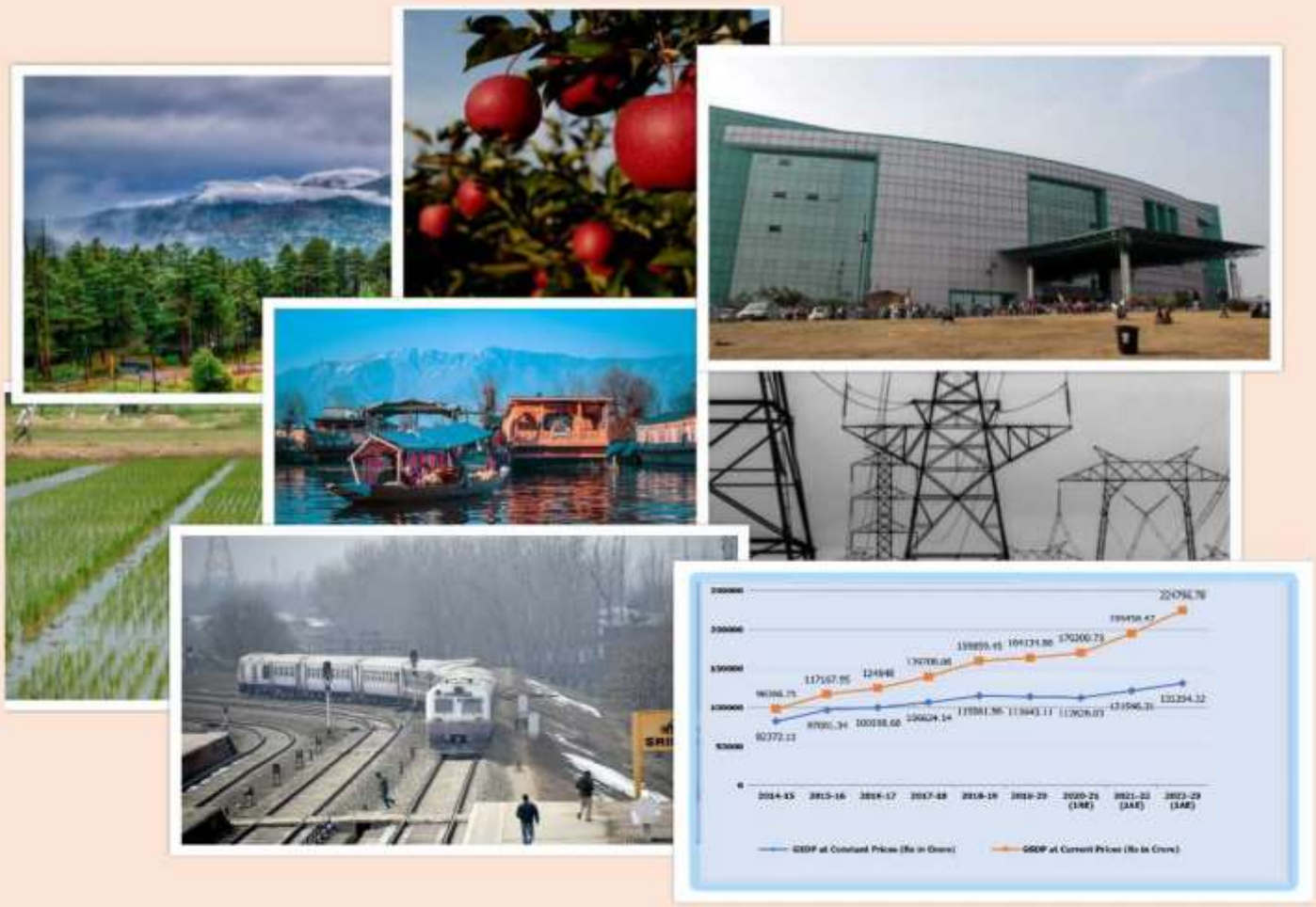
ECONOMIC SURVEY 2022-23

JAMMU & KASHMIR GOVERNMENT



Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Planning Development & Monitoring Department, J&K

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PREFACE

Economic Survey 2022-23 reviews the developments in the J&K economy during nine months of the current year. It presents the policy initiatives taken by the government, summarizes the performance on major development programs and shows the growth prospects of the economy.

GSDP of J&K is expected to grow at 8 per cent as against 7 per cent at National level during 2022-23 at Constant Prices. At Current Prices, GSDP of J&K is expected to record a growth of 15% which is at par with National level. Economy of J&K grew faster than the national average from 2014-15 to 2021-22. The service sector remained major contributor (two-third) in gross value addition of the economy. GSDP is likely to be doubled in the next five years with emphasis on service sector, industries, agriculture, horticulture and tourism. UT Revenue Performance (Tax plus Non-Tax) is expected to double during current year. Besides, being a consumption driven economy and involving huge transportation cost, the inflation rate is presently at par with the National average.

As J&K enters its 'Amrit Kaal', the 25 years journey towards its centenary, as a modern Union Territory, Government is following 07 guiding SAPTRISHI (Priorities) for development and is presently focussing on infrastructure and investments. Time bound Policies, Action Plans and Development Strategies are being implemented to carry forward and sustain the positive environment and momentum of economic development.

Various reforms were initiated for good governance and transparency which includes, IT enabled innovations in administration like Janbhagidari, E-stamping, PaySys, BEAMS, eHRMS, e-GRAS, e-office, GST which are more secure, cheaper, efficient, time saving and reliable compared to the previous systems.

J&K witnessed unprecedented level of development post abrogation which is indicative of having strong potential to become a model of inclusive development. UT is marching ahead on all vital parameters of development and is improving its performance on them. It is 1st to bring out District Good Governance Index, Aspirational Blocks Development Programme, Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme, and Aspirational Towns Programme in the country.

Further J&K got, 1st rank among UT's in e-governance- NeSDA, 1st rank among the UTs in its e-office uptake in almost 400 offices with disposal rate of 97 %, 1st rank among UT's in Renewable Energy Development, 1st rank among the UTs in registration coverage under e-SHRAM, 1st rank among the UTs in issuance of SWAMITVA Cards. J&K got 2nd rank in Nasha Mukt Abhaan, 2nd rank in performance under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahostav, 3rd rank in preservation of Amrit Sarovars, 3rd rank at all India level in terms of total road length constructed under PMGSY, 4th rank in incremental progress of SDG, 5th rank in reducing regulatory compliances burden under ease of doing business at All India Level.

J&K is an agrarian economy and more than half workforce is engaged in agricultural activities. Government is making every effort to turnaround agriculture sector by making

investments in various vital areas, based on the recommendations of the Dr. Mangla Rai Committee, which will double the contribution to GSDP resulting in doubling the farmers income. The silver lining in agriculture is to switch over to cash crops and increase production and productivity of fruit crops and vegetables yielding higher returns. Traditional methods are being preserved besides introduction of new methods in floriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and sericulture etc. to supplement secondary source of income of farmers which shall provide sustainability and economic benefits to the agrarian community.

J&K is achieving new bench marks in Infrastructure development. Basic connectivity, provision of potable water for all, 24-hour quality power supply are among the priority sectors. The road network is extended to all the habitations with population over 250 persons as per 2001 Census, facilitating growth and development across the UT. World class National highways, expressways, tunnels, bridges, flyovers, ring roads are coming up. J&K's Rail link is expected to be connected to All India during 2023. Airports are also being upgraded. The Urban development is also high on agenda, smart city projects are being implemented in the capital cities of J&K. The power generation capacity is likely to be doubled in 4 years and tripled in next 8 years. Two Metropolitan Region Development Authorities have been set up for Jammu and Srinagar cities. The urban local bodies are encouraged for reforms in their working. The programmes like My Town My Pride (MTMP) are welcomed by citizens in towns while Back to Village Four (B2V4) was eagerly awaited by the rural population.

On the social sector front J&K's progress has been impressive. COVID-19 was professionally managed in the UT of J&K and health capacities adequately enhanced, (hospitals beds approx. 19,000 Oxygen generation around 1.26 Lakh LPM etc). 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. J&K is amongst top 5 states/ UTs in important health indicators. The digitisation of health sector facilities is helping in leveraging of services to the nook and corner of J&K. In education sector the indicators have shown notable improvement. Adoption of National Education Policy 2020 and the J&K Education Investment Policy 2020 has set in new challenging targets for J&K. Quality education with provision of skill and research has been introduced at higher education level. The youth of J&K are being motivated to attain higher levels of expertise in productive skills and sports sectors.

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.

Empowerment of Panchayati Raj institutions is proving game changer. The centrally sponsored flagship schemes like MGNREGA, PMAY, SBM(G) being implemented are rejuvenating the rural landscape of J&K. The rural population is making big strides in attaining higher standards of living. SBM(G) particularly has brought J&K an open defecation free status by providing IHHLs to 1452 villages. Under PMAY(G) 30381 families (1.14 Lakhs cumulative) were provided financial assistance for construction of Pucca houses besides numerous water bodies were rejuvenated under Amrit Sarovars

scheme. The provision of solar home and street lights in rural habitations have lightened up many rural areas which were deprived of lighting. Above all, local self-government, elected Panchayati Raj Institutions are playing their vital role in bringing change through planning, executing and monitoring quality works. 15.83 Lakh Kanals (71%) encroached land retrieved from encroachers. An effective grievance redressal mechanism has been put in place being monitored from the top administration.

Government is committed towards the welfare and upliftment of vulnerable sections of the society especially women and STs & SCs. Women beneficiary oriented schemes are helping the women in realising better lives for them and their families.

J&K envisions achieving Sustainable Integrated Development focusing on Connectivity, Eco-friendly Modern Infrastructure to meet people's expectations with Transparent Governance over next 25 years. Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture and Power clubbed with Improved Infrastructure, Connectivity, Logistics, better Health and Education facilities, Digital Governance and effective Grievance Redressal Mechanisms shall be the core areas for realizing Vision 2047.

Place : Jammu

Dr. Arun Kumar Mehta (IAS),
Chief Secretary, (UT J&K)

Acknowledgement

The Economic Survey 2022-23 of Jammu and Kashmir is the result of excellent team effort and has been prepared after a gap of five years. The Survey has been prepared on the directions of the Government and has benefitted from the vision and Insight of Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, Sh. Manoj Sinha. The Survey presents a good overview of development profile of all the sectors of the Jammu and Kashmir, which have been prepared by the concerned departments. The Survey is result of the efforts of the Administrative Secretary, PD&MD, Dr. Raghav Langer in providing direction and accomplishing the assignment in time bound manner, and dedication of Smt. Satvir Kour Sudan, Director General, Economics & Statistics, J&K, and Sh. Suneel Pandita, Joint Director, PD&MD, for bringing out this important document after a gap of four years.

The contributions of officers of Planning Development and Monitoring Department including Mr. Shahzada Bilal Ahmad, Director General, PMCE, Mr. P.S. Kakroo, Director General, PFD, Mr. Harjeet Singh Arora, Director General, Agriculture Production Department, Mr. Athar Hussain Qadri, Regional Director, E&S, Kashmir, Mr. M.I. Pokchiwal, Director, Housing & Urban Development, Mr. Parvez Ahmad Handoo, Director, Forest Ecology & Environment, Ms. Ashu Gupta, Director, Higher Education, Mr. Madan Gopal, Joint Director, Power Development Department, Sh. Sheikh Shavaiz Ahmad, Joint Director- PW(R&B)D, Mr. Rajeev Bushan, Joint Director-Health & Medical Education Department, Mr. Vishal Sharma, Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Mr. Shafat Yehya, Joint Director, Budget, Finance Department, Dr. Maqbool Bhat, Deputy Director, Mission Youth, Mr. Lalit Bhat, Deputy Director, DMRRR and Officers of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, Ms. Priyanka Parihar, Deputy Director, Mr. Inam-ul-Haq, Deputy Director, Mr. Rajesh Singh, Assistant Director and Mr. Sunil Kaul, Assistant Director and the staff of these officers is duly acknowledged.

Planning Officers posted in various administrative departments of Government of Jammu and Kashmir actively contributed in their respective sectors and provided updated progress on all the activities being undertaken by the respective departments.

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 and Vishal Mehta Statistical Officers of DES validated the data and Mr. Vishal Nagar, Mr. Vaneet Gupta, Mr. Bramdutt Sharma and Mr. Inderjeet Singh of DES compiled and designed the document which was Printed in the Ranbir Government Press, Jammu coordinated by Sh. Parshotam Sharma, General Manager.

Last but not the least, the Economic Survey owes deep gratitude to the Supporting Staff involved in its preparation for their patience and support.

(Dr. Arun Kumar Mehta), IAS
Chief Secretary
Jammu & Kashmir

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS

A- ECONOMY

- GSDP of J&K is expected to grow at 8 per cent as against 7 per cent at National level during 2022-23 at Constant Prices. At Current Prices, GSDP of J&K is expected to record a growth of 15% which is at par with National level.
- Compounded annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent recorded in J&K from 2014-15 to 2021-22 which is better than National average of 5.1 per cent and most of the Northern States.
- Per capita income of UT (Rs. 165755 GSDP at Current) is growing fast and is catching National level Income (Rs. 196716 GSDP at Current). J&K has progressed 6 percentage points in Per Capita Income (PCI) from 2014-15 to 2022-23 (i.e. PCI increase from 72 per cent to 78 per cent).
- J&K is actively contributing to the GDP (0.8 per cent) in proportion to its population (0.98 per cent).
- The GSDP of UT is expected to double by the year 2027-28 with special emphasis on Agriculture, Horticulture, Tourism, Industries and Service Sector.
- The trend of inflation in J&K (6.88 per cent) is almost at par with National level inflation (6.69 per cent) in 2022 despite being consumption driven economy involving high transportation costs.
- Capital expenditure as percentage of total budget is expected to increase from 21 per cent (2021-22 PA) to 30 per cent during (2022-23 RE).
- Revenue Surplus projected to increase from Rs. 3815 crore (2021-22 PA) to Rs. 22,128 crore during (2022-23 RE).
- UT Revenue Performance (Tax plus Non-Tax) has increased significantly from Rs 12,953 cr in FY 20-21 to Rs 25,528 cr in FY 22-23 (RE).
- Fiscal Deficit estimated to decrease from Rs. 12,219 crore (2021-22 PA) to Rs. 9,750 during (2022-23 RE).
- Primary Deficit estimated to decrease from Rs. 4814 crore (2021-22 PA) to Rs.494 crore during (2022-23 RE).
- Percentage of Total Liability to GSDP (Debt) decreased from 55 per cent (2020-21) to 52 per cent (2021-22).
- Revenue collection (GST) registered a growth of 13.54% from April 2022 to January 2023, which is further expected to grow to 18.14 per cent by the end of the financial year.
- Compliances under GST monthly return filing under GSTR3B crossed 97 per cent on an average. There is an overall increase of 28.69 per cent in return filing during 2022-23.

- Unemployment Rate (Usual Principal Status) in J&K declined to 5.2 per cent, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) increased to 61.5% and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) increased to 58.3% in 2021-22.
- 51,004 units established under various Self-employment Schemes (SESs).
- 2.03 lakh young boys and girls employed in 51004 units established under various Self-employment Schemes (SESs) upto January, 2023.
- 70,000 youth provided with livelihood generation means, directly or indirectly, by taking various initiatives under Mission Youth(MUMKIN, TEJASWANI AND PARVAZ).
- 78 new job-oriented Trades introduced including heritage crops.
- 22,790 persons trained under flagship skilling scheme PMKVY which includes COVID-19 Crash Courses for 1601 youth
- 100% saturation being ensured in terms of linking workers to different social security schemes of the Government.
- 33.81 lakh unorganized workers registered on e-SHRAM portal.
- 1043 Cooperative Societies/ Cooperatives registered during the year 2022-23 (upto January 2023) directly employing more than 3500 persons.
- More than 50,000 young boys and girls engaged in sports & recreational initiatives.
- 5000 youth clubs constituted having 1 Lakh active youth members to strengthen social fabric and campaign for de-addiction and other social issues.
- 7999 (Branches/BCS/ATMs/IPPB) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Co-Operative Banks and other financial institutions (SFC/IPPB) are in operation in J&K.
- 5582 villages with population less than 2000 have been covered by providing Banking service outlets.
- On an average, 1 bank branch is available per 5863 people as against national average of 6784 persons and the coverage of area per bank branch is 20.19 Sq. KM ending Dec, 2022.
- As per banking touch point (Branches/BCs/ATMs/IPPB) the coverage area stands at 5.28 Sq km with an average of 01 banking touch point for 1534 persons.
- Credit-Deposit Ratio is 61.10% ending Dec, 2022. Credit flow in priority sector is higher in MSME's with 45% followed by 44% in Agriculture.
- J&K has 27.18 lakh Bank Accounts (16.48 lakh (R) and 10.70 lakh (U)). RuPay Debit Cards issued to 67%.
- 42,354 cases sanctioned under PMEGP, NRLM, NULM, PMWMY etc.
- 9.41 lakh active Kissan Credit Cards (Crop 7.87 lacs & 1.54 AH&F) are active as on 31st Dec,2022, 45,609 SHGs(Rs. 1209.99 crore), 1146 JLGs (Rs. 20.53 crore) brought under financial inclusion by way of providing credit-linked facility as on 31st Dec,2022.

- 445 e-services of various departments integrated on e-UNNAT, portal (a single unified umbrella) out of which 300 services integrated with Rapid Assessment System (RAS) to access citizen feedback.
- As on date J&K ranks first among the UTs in its e-office uptake in almost 400 offices with disposal rate of 97 %.
- Completion of Projects increased five-folds from 9,229 in 2018-19 to 50,627 in 2021-22, which is likely to touch 70,000 during 2022-23.

B- CORE SECTOR

- Food grain production likely to increase by 11.87% (from 16699 Th. Qtls to 18681 Th. Qtls) and vegetable export to other neighbouring States/UTs to increase by 30 per cent (19.90 lakh MT to 25.87 lakh MT) over next five years in near future which shall make J&K self-reliance in vegetables and food grains to a greater extent.
- Area under fruit crops increased by 6978 Ha (2.08%) and overall fruit production recorded a growth of 3.95 LMTs (19.39%) during 2021-22.
- High Density Plantation registered a growth of 591% during 2021-22 with coverage of 6090.91 Ha and Revenue earned from export of fresh/ dry fruits recorded a growth of 27.12% during 2021-22 valuing Rs. 6369.08 Cr.
- Horticulture sector contributes about 6-7% to the GSDP and is generating about 8.50 crore man-days annually. Focused interventions has led to enhancement of area under Commercial Floriculture which reached to 191.08 Ha.
- 29 Project Proposals costing Rs. 5012.74 crores, recommended by Dr. Mangla Rai Committee, are being executed in next 5 years for development of agriculture and allied sectors. These reforms will add about Rs. 28,000 Crore Annually and create jobs substantially
- 12.24 lakh farmer families provided Rs 6000/- (per family) through DBT during 2022-23 under PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi.
- As per latest Situation Assessment Survey of Agriculture Households conducted by NSO, J&K ranks 5th in average monthly income per agriculture household (Rs. 18918) after Meghalaya (Rs. 29348), Punjab (Rs. 26701) , Haryana (Rs. 22,841) and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 19225).
- 4861.28 Sq. Kms notified as protected Area network consisting of National parks 14 wild life centuries, 30 conservation reserves including 14 wetlands for protecting flora and fauna. Fast growing species are being planted on vacant lands for increasing carbon stock.
- 1.89 crores tourists arrived in J&K upto December 2022, which included 19,985 foreign tourists, 3.65 lakhs pilgrims of Shri Amarnath Ji shrine and 91.2 lakhs of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi. The highest ever arrival of tourists to Kashmir during 2022 was 27 lakhs as compared to previous highest of 13 lakhs in 2016. 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.
- 42 new Industrial Estates are being developed for which 48,301 kanals of additional land earmarked.
- 352 BRAP points complied and 3188 burden compliances reduced under BRAP. 167 services of 18 departments provided on single window portal. J&K placed among "Emerging Business Ecosystem" in the BRAP report released by DPIIT, GoI, in June, 2022.
- 5327 online applications received for allotment of land to set up industrial units with proposed investment of Rs. 65,000 crores and employment potential of 3.12 lakh persons. 3379 applications approved with proposed investment of Rs. 34,294 crores and employment potential of 1.54 lakh persons.
- Private investment of Rs. 1539.87 crore grounded during the FY 2022-23 (ending Jan 2023), out of which 552 units having investment of Rs. 949.21 crore commenced productions/ operations.
- 387 Minor Mineral Blocks e-auctioned during the Year, 2020-21. Till date the Department of Geology and Mining granted 208 Mining Leases of Minor Mineral Blocks including 08 PSUs.
- The presences of Lithium deposits in District Reasi will ```certainly boost the investment in electro-chemical sector, thereby enhancing scope in establishment of industries and employment opportunities.

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. J&K is amongst top 5 states/ UTs in important 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 amongst the top three States/ UTs whereas the national average is 70 years (SRS).
- COVID-19 was professionally managed in the UT of J&K and health capacities adequately enhanced, (hospitals beds approx. 19,000 Oxygen generation around 1.26 Lakh LPM etc).

- 2100 seats added in Medical Education in last couple of years which includes 600 MBBS seats and 250 DNB seats. 2966 Health and Wellness Center (HWCs) operationalized.
- Projects/works (more than Rs. 7000 Crores) taken in hand which includes 02 New AIIMS, 07 New Government Medical Colleges, 15 Nursing Colleges, 02 State Cancer Institutes, 02 Bone & Joint Hospitals besides 140 PMDP projects.
- 24.79 lakh (98%) families registered and more than 81 lakh Ayushman Golden card issued under "AB-PMJAY-SEHAT SCHEME".
- Enrolment Ratio increased from 93.15 to 111.92 at Primary level and 58.66 to 60.54 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2021-22 (UDISE+ 2021-22).
- 5126 Out-Of-School Children within the age group of 6 to 14 (identified during TALAASH Survey 2022-23) enrolled in different schools.
- School Drop Out Rate decreased to 4.03 at Primary level, 2.99 at Upper Primary level and 5.96 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2021-22.
- J&K Jumps to 8th Rank in 2021-22 from 17th rank in 2017 in terms of learning outcomes as per National Achievement Survey (NAS).
- Around 71,000 Students enrolled in 2021-22 and 2.18 lakhs Students in 2022-23 in various Schools during enrolment drive. Approximately, 2000 Kindergartens established and functioning in Government Schools.
- 9.31 lakhs students provided with cooked meal, including 1.66 lakhs Pre-Primary Students under PM POSHAN (MID-DAY MEAL) during the year 2022-23. 8.03 lakh students being provided free uniforms and 6.74 lakh students provided free text books.
- 55 colleges already granted NAAC accreditation, 30 colleges are in the process of starting research activities by establishing research hubs and 50 colleges have been identified to start skill courses of level-4 of NSQF. 05 autonomous degree colleges are being upgraded to the level of MERUs (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities) Deemed University.
- More than 55 lakh youth participated in different sports activities during the year 2022-23.
- 1.14 lakh Houses under PMAY (G), 40171 IHHLs and, 694 Community Sanitary Complexes constructed.
- 1452 villages declared as ODF+. 16 ULBs certified as ODF+ under Swachh Bharat Mission.
- PM SVANidhi scheme - 14804 street vendors provided financial assistance of Rs. 26.64 Crore with interest subvention of Rs. 0.41 Crore for earning dignified livelihood.
- 14.16 lakh job cards issued under MGNREGA and 225 lakh mandays generated.

- 4911 youth trained and 2760 placed under Himayat/ Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. 11,316 (70,576 cumulative) SHGs formed under NRLM and UMEED. 55,426 SHGs provided revolving fund up to January 2023.
- 10.46 lakh (Old Age, Widows and Physically Challenged Persons across J&K) beneficiaries covered under Pensionary benefits and achieved saturation.
- 1.03 lakh eligible beneficiaries were provided Rs. 150 Cr through DBT during 2021-22 under "LADLI BETI".
- 4.39 lakhs students provided Pre & Post matric, Merit cum Means & Minority Scholarship and 23,590 students provided Scheduled Caste Scholarships during 2021-22.
- 24 new ST hostels are being constructed/ established besides 08 transit accommodations are also being constructed for nomadic population. A Tribal Research Institute is coming up at Khimber-Harwan (Srinagar).
- About 24.66 lakh households (2.28 AAY, 14.21 PHH and 8.17 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).
- 99.94% population provided piped water supply under Jal Jeevan Mission, 57.32% (10.66 lakh) households covered with tap water connections with in premises and the remaining 43% (8.01 lakh) household shall be covered during 2023-24.
- Two districts (Srinagar & Ganderbal), 11 Blocks, 451 Panchayats and 1118 Villages saturated. Besides, rural School (23160), Anganwadi Centers (24163) and Health Institutions (3324) provided with tap water connections as part of the 100 days campaign launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister under JJM.
- 396 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes sanctioned, out of which 198 schemes completed (03/2022), creating irrigation potential of 84732 Ha. 74 Ongoing Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP-PMKSY likely to be completed during 2022-23, creating 13956 ha Irrigation potential.
- 02 projects Tral Lift Irrigation Scheme and Restoration and modernization of Main Ravi canal completed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana–Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) creating additional irrigation potential of 20138 Ha.
- Comprehensive Flood Management Plan Phase–II of River Jhelum amounting to Rs. 1684.60 cr is under execution.
- 100% Door-to-Door Collection of Municipal Solid Waste in all the 78 ULBs of UT achieved 51232 Individual Household Latrines and 2685 seats of Community/ Public Toilets constructed. All 78 ULBs declared/certified as ODF.
- To fill the developmental gaps in the Border Areas, a new Scheme "Samridh Seema Yojna" (SSY) launched with an allocation of Rs 50.00 crores during 2022-23.

D- INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- Hydel-power generation capacity is being doubled (6647 MWs) by 2026 and triple (9931 MWs) by 2030 from present 3633.21 MWs.
- Installed capacity of 36.4 MW rooftop solar energy being scaled upto 300 MW in a couple of years.
- Transmission and distribution capacity increased by more than 15% during the last three years
- Per capita electricity consumption recorded an average growth rate of 6.6% per annum (887 KWHr to 1471 KWHr) in last decade.
- 32,479 solar street lights installed and 30,186 solar home lights distributed to people living in far flung areas. 500 irrigation pump sets energized with solar power and another 4500 targeted in the next two years.
- 200 MW Grid-tied Rooftop solar energy plants under the "Jammu Solar City Mission" and 20 MW Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants will be installed on Residential Buildings across UT of J&K.
- An aggregate capacity of 12MW shall be installed on the rooftop of government buildings by the end of March 2024 under Rooftop Solar Power Plants on Government Buildings (Jammu Smart City Mission).
- 5000 solar pumps installed and commissioned under PM KUSUM.
- 97% habitations connected with total road length of 1778 Kms, J&K ranked 3rd at all India level in terms of total road length constructed under PMGSY.
- Work on 4-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway in progress and likely to be completed by June 2024, travel time shall be reduced by 5 hours.
- Jammu-Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail link likely to be completed by August 2023.
- Expansion of Jammu and Srinagar Airports under progress. 7 new helipads became functional.
- 18 ropeway projects identified - works on two ropeway projects is expected to start shortly.
- 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.
- 143 projects completed and work on 122 projects in progress under Smart City Mission Jammu/Srinagar.
- 73 Projects completed under AMRUT (Phase-I)

- Dal Lake is presently cleaner for the first time in the last 30 years.
- 29 projects completed/substantially completed under Prime Ministers Development Programme.

E- GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

- 1st to bring out District Good Governance Index, Aspirational Blocks Development Programme, Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme, Aspirational Towns Programme.
- 1st rank among UT's in e-governance- NeSDA
- 1st rank among UT's in Renewable Energy Development.
- 1st rank in issuance of SWAMITVA Cards
- 1st rank in registration coverage under e-SHRAM
- 1st rank among the UTs in its e-office uptake in almost 400 offices with disposal rate of 97 %.
- 2nd rank in Nasha Mukt Abhaan
- 2nd rank in performance under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahostav
- 3rd rank in preservation of Amrit Sarovars
- 3rd rank at all India level in terms of total road length constructed under PMGSY
- 4th rank in incremental progress of SDG
- 5th rank in reducing regulatory compliances burden under ease of business
- 15.83 Lakh Kanals (71%) encroached land retrieved from encroachers
- Back to Village programme, My Town My Pride outreach progamme-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 have been framed on which more than 2.80 lakhs grievances have been registered against which 2.72 lakhs grievances have been disposed.

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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ECONOMIC REVIEW

ECONOMIC REVIEW

ECONOMY

India's growth is pegged at 7.0 per cent during 2022-23 thus making it one of the fastest growing major economies in the World. J&K is also actively contributing to the GDP in proportion to its population and is expected to grow at 8.0 per cent during 2022-23 at constant prices. At Current Prices, GSDP of J&K is expected to record a growth of 15 percent which is almost at par with National level. Economy of J&K has recorded positive trend from 2014-15 to 2021-22 and grew at a compound annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent, a rate faster than the national average of 5.1 per cent. Per capita income of UT is growing fast and is catching National level Income and most of the northern states. Service Sector is major contributor and is holding a share of about 64 per cent in GSVA during 2022-23. This sector holds employment share of 31 per cent while as Agriculture sector 41 per cent and Industries sector holds 28 per (PLFS -2020-21). Service sector has great opportunities to grow and is crucial for the future growth of overall economy.

J&K is actively contributing to the GDP (0.8 percent) in proportion to its population (0.98 percent) Government is contemplating to increase the GSDP of UT of J&K by making it double by 2027-28. Various initiatives in this regard are being taken across various sectors i.e. Agriculture, Horticulture, Tourism, Industries, and Service sectors.

The trend of inflation in J&K (6.88 per cent) is almost at par with National level inflation (6.69 per cent) in 2022 despite being consumption driven economy involving high transportation costs.

Inflation (CPI-IW) has been recorded as 5.98% during 2022 in comparison to 5.90% at All India level. The month wise trend shows that inflation has declined from 8.17% in January, 2022 to 3.74% in December, 2022.CPI was agricultural labourer (112) is lower than all India level(1167) in December,2022.

Total Receipts of J&K projected for 2022-23(RE) are Rs. 1,06,789 crore so is the Total Expenditure. Central Transfers constitute about 65 per cent (Rs. 69,120 crore), market borrowings 9 per cent (Rs. 9,657 crore) and UTs Own resource contribute 26 percent (Rs. 28012 crore which includes additional resource mobilization of Rs. 2,484 crore). Revenue Expenditure constitutes 70.24% (Rs 75,004 crore) while as Capex expenditure constitutes 29.76% (Rs 31,785 crore) which includes repayment of debt of Rs 5,030 crore (4.71% of total expenditure).

Revenue Surplus has been projected to increase from Rs. 3,815 crore during 2021-22(PA) to Rs. 22,128 crore during 2022-23 (RE), Fiscal Deficit estimated to decrease to Rs. 9,570 crore from 12,219 crore and Primary Deficit estimated to decrease to Rs. 494 crore from Rs. 4,814 crore during the said period.

Percentage of Total Liability to GSDP (Debt) decreased to 52% in 2021-22 from 55% in 2020-21.

Government has strategized to augment revenue collection (GST) which include various e-initiatives in budgeting and spending during the current financial year and as a result J&K registered a growth rate of 13.54% from April 2022 to January 2023, which stands at Rs. 6102.40 crores as against Rs. 5374.16 crores for the corresponding period of 2021-22. On an average, the revenue collections increased to Rs. 610.24 crores per month (period April 2022 to January 2023) as against Rs. 537 crores per month during the same period of the year 2021-22. Based on current collection trends, it is expected that the average monthly revenue for the financial year 2022-23 may increase to Rs. 620 crores.

The compliances under GST has shown remarkable progress and monthly return filing under GSTR3B has crossed 97 per cent on an average. There is an overall increase of 28.69 per cent in return filing in comparison to the last FY for the same period. GST Revenue Collection is expected to record growth of 18.14 per cent during 2022-23.

Labour markets have recovered post COVID pandemic in both urban and rural areas of J&K. Unemployment Rate on usual status in J&K has declined from 6.7 % in 2019-20 to 5.2 % in 2021-22. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in J&K is 61.5% in 2021-22 as against 56.3% in 2019-20, while as Worker Population Ratio (WPR) has increased to 58.3% in 2021-22 from 52.5% in 2019-20. At the All India level, LFPR and WPR have increased to 55.2% and 52.9% in 2021-22 respectively from 53.5% and 50.9% in 2019-20. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) has also improved in both rural and urban areas in 2021-22 as compared to 2019-20 for J&K.

Quarterly Urban Un-Employment Rate of J&K has declined to 13.5% in October-December, 2022 from 14.4% October-December, 2021 as per Quarterly Bulletin of PLFS.

A healthy work environment is being created for youth by providing an integrated platform for greater facilitation of job seekers & job providers through systematic interventions including counselling and awareness campaigns. During the current fiscal, 678 community Career Counselling and 82,369 Individual Counselling sessions were organized. More than 1 lakh youth were registered as job seekers on employment portal. 51,004 units have been established under various Self-employment Schemes (SESs) and thereby direct employment avenues were provided to 2.03 lakh young boys and girls. 100% saturation is being ensured in terms of linking workers to different social security schemes of the Government. 33.81 lakh unorganized workers have been registered on eSHRAM portal in targeted manner for creating of a comprehensive National Database for Unorganized Workers.

PARVAZ, MUMKIN, TEJASWANI etc. initiative have been introduced with an aim to provide a vibrant medium for engagement and empowerment of youth through systematic interventions in Livelihood Generation, Education, Skill Development, Psychotherapy, Social engagement, Sports and Recreation for which interactive sessions are being conducted regularly. During last 2 years, more than 70,000 youth have been provided with livelihood generation means, directly or indirectly, under various livelihood generation and skilling initiatives of Mission Youth in high employability potential sectors. Moreover, about 50,000 young boys and girls were engaged in sports & recreational

initiatives. Under Youth Volunteer Program, more than 5000 youth clubs stand constituted having 1 Lakh active youth members to join in campaign to strengthen social fabric for drug de-addiction and other social issues.

78 new job-oriented Trades have been introduced in ITIs along with introduction of Heritage Craft Trades. Besides, 02 CIIITs are established in partnership with TATA technologies for up skilling of engineering graduates/diploma holders and likewise 02 Regional Centres of Excellence (COE) in automotive technology are being established in collaboration with Ashok Leyland Ltd at Govt ITI Kathua and Budgam. 07 ITIs and 01 Industry Cluster selected for assistance under the scheme Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) with the objective to incentivize reforms in Institutional training system & apprenticeship and improve quality & market relevance of VT & apprenticeship.

22,790 persons have been trained under flagship skilling scheme PMKVY which include Covid 19 Crash Courses for 1601 youth.

Banks are meeting the financial requirements 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. J&K Bank is Lead Bank for 12 Districts and State Bank of India is Lead Bank for 8 districts of Jammu Division. 7999 (Branches/BCS/ATMs/IPPB) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Co-Operative Banks and other financial institutions (SFC/IPPB) are in operation in J&K. The share of scheduled commercial banks is 81.10% (24.87% of public sector banks, 49.39% of private sector banks and 6.84% of regional rural banks), 3.49% share is held by central/ state cooperative banks and only 15.41% is the share of others financial institutions.

On an average, 1 bank branch is available per 5863 people as against national average of 6784 persons and the coverage of area per bank branch is 20.19 Sq. KM ending Dec, 2022. As per banking touch point (Branches/BCs/ATMs/IPPB) the coverage area stands at 5.28 Sq km with an average of 1 banking touch point for 1534 persons. A total of 5582 villages having population less than 2000 in UT of J&K have been covered by providing Banking service outlets in the form of Bank Branch/ Banking Correspondents or Other Modes of coverage.

Rs. 1,62,297 Cr. is the total deposits against which total advances made is Rs. 99159 Cr, thus, Credit-Deposit Ratio is of the order of 61.10% ending Dec, 2022.

Credit flow in priority sector is higher in MSME's with 45% followed by 44% in agriculture, 6% in housing, 1% in education, 4% in Social Infrastructure/ energy and others. Similarly credit flow in non-priority sector is higher in personal loans 65% followed by housing 7% while as 28% in education sector etc. ending December 2022.

Rs. 1697.43 crores deposited in 27.18 lakh (16.48 lakh rural and 10.70 lakh in urban) accounts and 67% of RuPay Debit Cards issued to PMJDY Account-holders in J&K ending Dec, 2022.

42,354 cases have been sanctioned against target of 30,410 thereby recording 139.27% achievement, involving an amount of Rs. 1735.61 Cr. against target of Rs.759.14 Cr. recording 228.62% achievement under major employment generation schemes viz PMEGP, NRLM, NULM, PMWMY etc ending January 2023.

9.41 lakh Kissan Credit Cards (Crop 7.87 lacs & 1.54 AH&F) are active in the UT of J&K having sanctioned limit of Rs. 8824.67 crore (average limit of Rs. 0.94 lacs) ending December, 2022.

SHG-Banking Linkage Programme in UT of J&K have credit linked for 45,609 SHGs since inception of the scheme in whose favour a total amount of Rs. 1209.99 crore distributed upto 31st December, 2022. Disbursement of credit to women SHGs is 63% out of total credit to SHGs.

1215 Joint Liability Farming Groups (JIGs) have been formed up to December, 2022 against the target of 4388 (@ 4 JLGs per Rural Branch) during 2022-23. 1146 JLGs have been provided credit-linked facility of Rs. 20.53 crore.

An amount of Rs 5251.22 crore has been disbursed to 2.43 lakhs beneficiaries against the annual target of Rs 4843.44 crore under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) registering an achievement of 108% as on February, 2023.

Rs. 293.08 Crores stands disbursed to 1728 beneficiaries under Stand-Up India (SUPI) Scheme upto December, 2022 against the target of 3498 registering thereby achievement of 49%.

Rs. 878.07 Crores disbursed in favour of 44549 beneficiaries against 46,048 sanctioned cases upto 25.01.2023 under various employment generation schemes under Back To Village-4 (B2V4) Programme. Similarly, Rs. 140.02 Crores disbursed among 4,907 beneficiaries against the sanctioned cases of 5504 under My Town My Pride (MTMP) programme upto 25.01.2023.

Rs. 288.59 Crores has been sanctioned in favour of 4451 beneficiaries under Mission Youth Schemes (MUMKIN, TEJASWANI AND MISSION YOUTH - SPURRING ENTREPRENEUR INITIATIVE) from inception upto 15.02.2023.

An amount of Rs.90,387.36 crores have been advanced by the banks/ financial institutions (excluding corporate sector) to the account holders.

18.67 beneficiaries have been registered under 3 Social Security Schemes Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) being implemented by the banks.

Various reforms have been undertaken in the financial transactions to ensure transparency and accountability. Today a fear-free, corruption-free system of governance has been established through a paperless, faceless online system with focus on 100 per cent tendering process for works and administrative approval/ technical sanction. Bills are passed only after submission of geo-tagging of photographs through

PROOF (Photographic Record of On-site Facility) application and physical verification of works. Every single penny spent is used for the welfare of the people. Other initiatives include 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), Automation of GST reimbursement, E-stamping, e-Gras (Government Receipt Accounting System), DBT Mode payment, Promotion of Digital Payments, PaySys, BEAMS, PFMS, purchase through GeM, strict implementation of GFR etc.

From last 2 years, J&K has made big strides towards digital transformation and has launched 'Digital Jammu & Kashmir' programme in mission mode to improve service delivery to the citizens. Under e-UNNAT, around 445 e-services of various departments have been integrated with this portal and brought under a single unified umbrella, without requiring citizens to remember names of multiple web portals/login credentials. 300 services have been integrated with Rapid Assessment System (RAS). Nearly 7.2 lac certificates have been delivered till date. Further, Public Service Guarantee Act (PSGA) portal having Auto-Appeal System has also been integrated with e-UNNAT to provide a major impetus to transparent, citizen friendly and efficient governance. Other services viz., Employees Performance Portal (EPM), UMANG, e-Kitabkosh, Digi-locker, etc are being also accessed digitally by the users.

J&K ranks first amongst UTs in its uptake in almost 400 offices and disposal rate of 97% of files through e-office. This also enabled ending the age old Darbar Move practice thereby saving about Rs. 400 crore of the state exchequer every year. Other IT Infrastructure projects include State Wide Area Network (SWAN) connecting 167 Block Headquarters (BHQs), 20 District Headquarters (DHQs and 02 State Headquarters (SHQs).

Gati Shakti UT Master Plan is being prepared on the pattern of National Master Plan. UT Master plan shall be used for integrating planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects. 16 data layers have been uploaded out of 28 mandatory layers. A total of 58 sub-layers identified have been uploaded on Gati Shakti JK Master Plan portal.

Project execution and completion undertaken has increased tremendously during last three years from 9,229 in 2018-19 to 50,627 in 2021-22 and is likely to touch 70,000 during 2022-23.

Core Sectors

Agriculture perceived from the point of dependence of large majority of the Union Territory's working population for livelihood continues to be the pivot, despite a low share in the overall GVA. The sector is being accelerated to increase the income of a larger section of the society, and create demand in the market. Agricultural economy is being transformed as integrative of the bio-economy and focus is on clean technology and knowledge-based bio-economy that is circular in nature. 70% of population is directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural and allied activities predominantly having Small Land Holdings. Focus has been shifted to Product Based Approach, besides initiating assertive market-oriented programs relevant to the agro-climatic scenario for helping farmers to become an Agricultural Entrepreneur.

As per latest Situation Assessment Survey of Agriculture Households conducted by NSO, J&K ranks 5th in average monthly income per agriculture household (Rs. 18918) after Meghalaya (Rs. 29348), Punjab (Rs. 26701) , Haryana (Rs. 22,841) and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 19225).

J&K is progressing towards self-reliance in vegetables besides focusing on vegetable export to other neighbouring states/UTs as the production is expected to increase from 19.90 lakh MT to 25.87 lakh MT over next five years. The total food grain production is also likely to increase from 16699 Th. Qtls to 18681 Th. Qtls (11.87%) during the said period.

Area under fruits crops have increased by 6978 Ha (2.08%) and reached to 3.42 Lakh Ha during 2020-21 and overall fruit production has recorded a growth of 3.95 LMTs (19.39%) and reached to 24.31 LMTs during 2021-22. High Density Plantation has registered a growth of 591% during 2021-22 with coverage of 6090.91 Ha. Revenue earned from export of fresh/ dry fruits has recorded a growth of 27.12% during 2021-22 (Rs. 5010.1 Cr to Rs. 6369.08 Cr).

Horticulture sector contributes about 6-7% to the GSDP of the UT's economy and is a source of livelihood for about 35 lakh souls (28% of total population) generating about 8.50 crore man-days annually. The government is putting efforts through implementation of location based innovative improved technologies by making the growers as market leaders in high quality produce, thereby, achieving goal of doubling their income. Focus is also laid on increasing area under Commercial Floriculture which has reached to 191.08 Ha and the flower growers have been able to generate Rs. 19.75 Crore income during 2021-22. 19.16% growth has been recorded in Fish Production during 2021-22 (254.40 Th. Qtls from 213.50 Th. Qtls).

A Holistic Agriculture Development Plan has been developed comprising of 29 Project Proposals recommended by the UT Level Apex Committee for its implementation in next 5 years which have been proposed by Dr. Mangla Rai Committee having a financial commitment of Rs. 5012.74 crores. The expected outcome of these projects will be that gross agricultural output which is to the tune of Rs. 37559 Cr. per year will grow to Rs. 65701 Cr. per year over next 5 years, the CAGR of Agriculture & Allied Sectors at the end of the project period shall grow to 11.08% from the current 2.02%, livelihood of 13

lakh farm families shall be secured with particular emphasis on 2.62 lakh marginal families, Rs. 28142 Cr shall be added to the GSDP of J&K annually, 18861 new business enterprises shall be created, additional jobs to the tune of 2,87,910 shall be created in the Agriculture & Allied Sectors etc.

48% (20194 Sq Km) of the total geographical area of the UT is under forest. 18% of this area is very dense, 39% area is moderately dense and 43% is open. 8128 sq km falls in Kashmir Division whereas 12066 sq km Jammu Division. 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.

J&K is envisaging scaling up the implementation of the provisions of J&K Forest policy i.e. conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks to offset greenhouse gases emissions, afforestation of lands outside forests by planting fast growing species increase carbon stocks and afforestation of all degraded and denuded lands.

Tourism sector is the main driver of the economy of Jammu & Kashmir as it provides jobs to a large number of people and generated 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.

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.

1.89 crores tourists arrived in J&K upto December 2022, which included 19,985 foreign tourists, 3.65 lakhs pilgrims of Shri Amarnath Ji shrine and 91.2 lakhs of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi pilgrims. The highest ever arrival of tourists to Kashmir (27 lakhs) witnessed during 2022 as compared to previous highest of 13 lakhs in 2016. To cater to the needs of the tourist/ visitors, the J&K has a total room capacity of 58,100 with person occupying capacity of 1,24,196 (including government and private sector). Home stays are being encouraged to accommodate more tourists.

Industries & Commerce Sector is pivotal steering force for facilitating economic growth of J&K. Besides, contributing substantially to the gross value added to economy of J&K, this is key employment generating sector in J&K. Earlier, the efforts were mainly limited to development of traditional industries including Handicrafts, Handlooms and Cottage Industry. No doubt, the local industry was providing livelihood to a large population at different stages of production, sale and export. However, that was not sufficient to provide a stimulus of desired degree for economic growth of the region. The well-directed efforts of the Government is helping to generate an increased investment demand which has emerged as another powerful stimulus to industrial growth in J&K.

Presently, 5294 industrial units are functioning in 67 Industrial Estates (IEs) developed by SIDCO and SICOP on 37,341 kanals land thereby providing employment to 1.09 lakh people. 48,301 kanals of additional land has been earmarked for development of 42 new Industrial Estates. IRCON and NBCC shall be developing 19 out of the 42 new IEs on priority, for which draft MoU is being finalized.

Post abrogation of Article 370, the Government announced New J&K Industrial Policy 2021-30 which was followed by New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of J&K (NCSS 2021) by Union Government. Both these policy initiatives have resulted in J&K witnessing unprecedented investor interest in establishment of Industrial Units. J&K Industrial Policy 2021-30 has enhanced Ease of Doing Business to attract more investment and employment opportunities. The existing mineral based Industries though less in number are providing direct and indirect employment to the locals which have brought improvement in the socio-economic development.

To boost the industrial growth, Government is strategically working on Implementation of Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP). 352 BRAP points have been complied and 3188 burden compliances have been reduced under BRAP. 167 services of 18 departments have been provided on single window portal. J&K has been placed among "Emerging Business Ecosystem" in the BRAP report released by DPIIT, GoI, in June, 2022.

5327 online applications were received on the Single Window Portal for allotment of land to set up industrial units with investment and employment potential of Rs. 65,000 crores and 3.12 lakh persons, respectively. 3379 applications have been approved so far with proposed investment of Rs. 34,294 crores and employment potential of 1.54 lakh persons. Private investment of Rs. 1539.87 crore has been grounded during the FY 2022-23 (ending Jan 2023), out of which Rs. 949.21 crore is for 552 units which have commenced productons / operations.

387 Minor Mineral Blocks e-auctioned during the Year, 2020-21. Till date the Department of Geology and Mining has granted 208 Mining Leases in respect of e-auctioned Minor Mineral Blocks including 08 PSUs.

The presence of Lithium deposits in District Reasi will certainly boost the investment in electro-chemical sector, thereby increasing in establishment of industrial and employment opportunities.

1043 Cooperative Societies/ Cooperatives have been registered during the year 2022-23 (upto January 2023) directly employing more than 3500 persons.

Social Development

J&K 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, GoI, as the score of Health Sector increased from 62 to 70. J&K has consistently improving on vital health indicators as per results of the NFHS-5 and SRS reports and envisions to reach milestone as set in SDGs well within time.

There has been consistent improvement in health indicators, 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

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% (NFHS-V). Institutional births have increased from 85.6% to 92.40% (NFHS-V). Life Expectancy at Birth in in the UT has reached to 74.3 years, which is amongst the top States/ UTs whereas the national average is 70 years (SRS).

Continuous efforts are being made to enhance 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 and reduce patient burden by strengthening primary, secondary and tertiary health care besides leveraging IT platform like Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) and Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) for extending health delivery through integrated digital ecosystem. COVID-19 pandemic taught lesson to handle crisis of health sector and build preparedness of UT to improve emergency services. COVID-19 was professionally managed in the UT of J&K and health capacities have been adequately enhanced, be it the bed capacity (Approx. 19,000 Hospital beds, Oxygen generation capacity of around 1.26 Lakh LPM etc). UT was first in the country in achieving 100 per cent COVID-19 vaccination for 15-17 age group and fully focussed to achieve 100 per cent vaccination for entire population in a time bound manner in 2022-23.

In Medical Education more than 2100 seats have been added for various Courses for DNB, MBBS, BDS, Nursing & Paramedics in last couple of years. 250 DNB seats have been sanctioned for J&K and recognised as best practice at various forums of UT and National level.

Since inception 24.79 lakh (98%) families registered and more than 81 lakh Ayushman Golden card issued under "AB-PMJAY-SEHATSCHEME" and has been widely appreciated as being a unique initiative for universal health insurance coverage. Further 2966 Health and Wellness Center (HWCs) operationalised.

J&K has a robust public health infrastructure with presence of more than 41 hundred health institutions broadly conforming to the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms in terms of geographical coverage. The infrastructure is being further strengthened by way of developing around 350 Health Infrastructure Projects/works worth more than Rs. 7000 Crores. The upcoming mega projects inter-alia includes 02 New AIIMS, 07 New Government Medical Colleges, 15 Nursing Colleges, Two State Cancer Institutes, 02 Bone & Joint Hospitals are under execution besides 300 other health infrastructure works. Health sector has an allocation of 6.97% of the UT Budget during 2022-23 in comparison to 6.50% during 2021-22.

Literacy rate of J&K stands at 68.74% as per Census, 2011. J&K is having a network of 28,805 (23,117 Govt. & 5,688 other management) schools having enrolment of 27.18 lakh students from Pre-Primary to class XII as per UDISE+ 2021-22. Enrolment Ratio has increased from 93.15 to 111.92 at Primary level and 58.66 to 60.54 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2021-22. J&K jumped to 8th rank in 2021-22 from 17th Rank in 2017 in terms of learning outcomes as per National Achievement Survey (NAS).

5126 children among 27398 out-of-school children within the age group of 6 to 14 (identified during TALAASH Survey 2022-23) have been enrolled in different schools across the UT of J&K. School Drop Out Rate has decreased from 5.86 to 4.03 at Primary level, 5.14 to 2.99 at Upper Primary level and 18.48 to 5.96 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Infrastructure has shown remarkable improvement especially in Computer and Internet facilities. During the year 2022-23, 9.31 lakhs students are being provided cooked meal, including 1.66 lakhs Pre-Primary Students under PM POSHAN (MID-DAY MEAL).

With the adoption of National Education Policy 2020 and J&K Education Investment Policy 2020, higher goals have been set and new initiatives are being taken by the Government in the education sector. During the enrolment drive, around 71,000 Students were enrolled in 2021-22 and 2.18 lakhs Students in 2022-23 in various Schools of J&K. Kindergartens are established and functioning in almost 2000 Government Schools.

55 colleges have been already granted NAAC accreditation 30 colleges have been in the process of starting research activities by establishing research hubs under Hub and Spoke model and 50 colleges have been identified to start skill courses of level-4 of NSQF from the basket of skill sector council. 05 autonomous degree colleges are being upgraded to the level of MERUs (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities) Deemed universities.

More than 55 lakh Youth participated in different sports activities during the year 2022-23. Students who excel in the field and wish to choose sports as a career are also being supported. Sports Infrastructure has been developed across the UT of J&K by upgrading M.A. Stadium and Bakshi Stadium to world class stadiums in Cricket and Football respectively and also constructing playfields, stadiums and multipurpose indoor sports halls in every district of UT.

For holistic development of all sections of society Government is committed towards welfare of under-privileged and the down trodden, backward and vulnerable sections of the society. Various welfare schemes have been implemented in this direction which include Anganwadi Service Scheme covering more than eight lakh beneficiaries, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) covering 37780 beneficiaries, till Dec-2022, 06 boys and 03 girls Pahari hostels are functioning with 700 inmates, Pensionary benefits covered. 10.46 lakh (Old Age, Widows and Physically Challenged Persons) across J&K achieving 100 per cent saturation, skilling 1255 SC candidates under self-employment, under "LADLI BETI" 1.03 lakh eligible beneficiaries were provided Rs. 150 Cr through DBT during 2021-22, 4.39 lakhs students were provided Pre & Post matric, Merit cum Means & Minority Scholarship and 23,590 students were provided Scheduled Caste Scholarships during 2021-22.

To strengthen rural economy various schemes Centrally Sponsored Schemes and flagship programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the rural population. 1.14 lakhs Houses have been constructed under PMAY (G) till date, 40171 IHHLs in new households, 694 Community Sanitary Complexes were constructed, 1452 villages

declared as ODF Plus under different categories and 4699 Community SWM Assets, 47461 Individual SWM Assets, 10473 Community and 3.30 lakhs Individual Grey Water Management Assets were constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission.

14.16 lakh job cards have been issued under MGNREGA and 225 lakh mandays were generated, 4911 youth trained and 2760 youth placed under Himayat Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, 11,316 (70,576 cumulative) SHGs formed under NRLM, UMEED and 55,426 SHGs provided revolving fund under the programme up to Janurary 2023.

Beside completion of 29 Cluster Tribal Model Villages in different Districts of UT of J&K with project cost of Rs. 10.00 Crore have been taken up under SCA to TSS, 335 Villages are being developed in a phased manner by 2025-26 under the Scheme Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY). 02 Milk Villages with project cost of Rs. 400.00 lakhs at Argi (Rajouri) and Sangerwani (Pulwama) established and 08 more Milk Villages with an estimated cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs each are being established. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) - 06 schools have been established at Salia (Anantnag), Tangmarg (Kulgam), Behra (Poonch), Gurdan Bala (Rajouri), Koteranka (Rajouri) and Gurez (Bandipora) having capacity for 240 boys and 240 girls each. A Tribal Research Institute is being constructed at Khimber-Harwan (Srinagar). 31 ST hostels are already functional and 24 new ST hostels are also being established. Similarly, 08 transit accommodations are also being constructed for nomadic population in foothills of Pir Panchal Range & Chenab valley out of which one has been completed and a Transit Residential School has been established.

About 24.66 lakh households (2.28 AAY, 14.21 PHH and 8.17 NPHH) are being covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA). 100 per cent Aadhaar seeding has been achieved at ration card and beneficiary level both under NFSA and non-NFSA categories.

99.94 per cent population covered under piped water supply. Under Jal Jeevan Mission, 57.32% (10.66 lakh) households have been covered with tap water connections with in premises against the National coverage of 58.68% and the remaining 43% (8.01 lakh) household shall be covered during 2023-24. So far two districts (Srinagar & Ganderbal), 11 Blocks, 451 Panchayats and 1118 Villages have been saturated. Besides, all the rural Schools (23160), Anganwadi Centers (24163) and Health Institutions (3324) have been provided tap water connections as part of the 100 days campaign launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

On the basis of Village Action Plans and District Action Plans formulated by the Pani Samitis and District Jal Jeevan Missions, UT of J&K has planned 3125 Schemes (1120-New/Augmentation and 2005-Retrofitting) at an estimated cost of Rs 14226.00 crore for the coverage of balance 12.92 lakh rural households, besides upgrading the service level of 5.75 lakh rural households that were connected with tap water connections at the start of the Mission.

396 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes have been sanctioned out of which 198 schemes stands completed ending 03/2022 thereby creating irrigation potential of 84732 Ha. 74 Ongoing Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP-PMKSY are likely to be completed during 2022-23 which will create 13956 ha Irrigation potential. Besides, the 02 projects Tral Lift Irrigation Scheme and Restoration and modernization of Main Ravi canal have been completed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana–Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) there by creating irrigation potential 20138 ha.

Comprehensive Flood Management Plan of River Jhelum and its tributaries Phase–I (under PMDP) amounting to Rs. 399.29 cr has been completed and Phase–II (Part-A) amounting to Rs. 1684.60 cr is under execution covering catchment area treatment works and reduction of sediment load into rivers. Various other schemes - CSS-Fund Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP)-NABARD are being undertaken in the UT of J&K for taking flood control measures so that life and property of the people is protected from the threats of devastating floods.

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. Besides, 16 ULBs have been certified as ODF+ under Swachh Bharat Mission. PM SVANidhi scheme - 14804 street vendors have been provided financial assistance of Rs. 26.64 Crore with interest subvention of Rs. 0.41 Crore for earning dignified livelihood.

J&K has 816 kms long border running through 08 districts and the 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).

J&K introduced a new Scheme "Samridh Seema Yojna" (SSY) under the CAPEX Budget during the Current Financial Year 2022-23 with an allocation of Rs 50.00 crores for filling the developmental gaps in the border areas i.e Insufficient basic infrastructure in the border areas. The selection of the works is made on the basis of gap analysis i.e. "Left out border areas/insufficient basic infrastructure in the border areas". An amount of Rs. 25.00 Crores stands released against which Rs. 15.35 Crores (61.4%) have been spent and 237 (50%) works have been completed ending January, 2023.

Infrastructure Development

24.44% (3633.21 MW) of the identified Hydro-Power potential (14867 MW) has been harnessed so far in the J&K, which consists of 1220.96 MW in State Sector, 2339 MW in Central Sector and 73.25 MW in IPP. The estimated hydro power potential of the UT of J&K is 18392 MW. The hydel-power capacity is likely to be doubled (addition of 4 new projects with 3014 MWs capacity) by 2026 and triple (addition of 4 new projects with 3284 MWs capacity) by 2030. More than half the potential is targeted to be tapped in a decade's time.

J&K has installed capacity of 36.4 MW rooftop solar energy which is being scaled up to 300 MW in next two years for which projects valuing over Rs. 1197 crore stand sanctioned. Initiatives are underway to tap the solar energy to the maximum possible.

Transmission and distribution capacity has increased by more than 15% during the last three years to 28,480 MVA with electric line length of 1,52,435 Ckm till December 2022. Efforts are being made to bring down AT&C losses, reducing ACS-ARR gap through technological interventions, smart metering, ABC cabling, using HTLS conductors and providing online services to power consumers.

Per capita electricity consumption in J&K has recorded an average growth rate of 6.6% per annum (887 KWHr to 1471 KWHr) in the last decade. There are 21.95 lakh electric connections in J&K out of which 18.48 lakh are domestic, 2.83 commercial, 0.25 lakh agriculture, 0.21 lakh industrial, 0.15 lakh govt. Office(s) and 0.03 PHE/ public utility connections. The short fall in power requirement is 15%-18% during winters which is being met out from the states having excess power/ obtaining unallocated power from Union Ministry of Power to minimize power outages.

32,479 solar street lights have been installed and 30,186 solar home lights distributed to people living in far flung areas. 500 farmers have energized their irrigation pump sets with solar power and another 4500 farmers are targeted in the next two years. 200 MW Grid-tied Rooftop solar energy plants under the "Jammu Solar City Mission" and 20 MW Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants will be installed on Residential Buildings across UT of J&K. An aggregate capacity of 12MW shall be installed on the rooftop of government buildings by the end of March 2024 under Rooftop Solar Power Plants on Government Buildings under Jammu Smart City Mission. 5000 solar pumps under PM KUSUM has been taken up for installation for irrigation purpose with 80% collective subsidy from MNRE and UT of J&K, out of which 800 solar pumps have been installed so for.

97% (2096) habitations covering 17781 Kms road length have been connected under PMGSY by December 2022. UT has consecutively ranked 3rd at the National level during 2020-21 and 2021-22 in terms of road length constructed under PMGSY.

294 major road and bridge projects have been sanctioned by MoRTH under Central Road and Infrastructure Fund since 2000 at an estimated cost of Rs 4315 crore out of which 132 projects have been completed covering road length of 1333 Kms against 3037 Kms.

7609 Km BT Road has been macadamized during 2021-22, recording daily rate of BT as 20.85 Kms/day. During 2022-23, 3784.29 Km Road length has been blacktopped upto January 2023.

328 bridges are under construction by PWD at an estimated cost of Rs. 1757 Cr. During last 5 years, 291 bridges have been completed at an estimated cost of Rs 759 Cr. During 2022-23, against the target of completing 100 bridges, 32 bridges costing Rs. 56.40 Cr have been completed up to December 2022.

Work on 4-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway is in progress and is likely to be completed by June 2024. With the completion of 4-laning of several sections of the road, travel time between the two capital cities has been reduced to 5-5½ hours only. 4 laning of Jammu-Akhnoor section of NH-144A is in progress. Double laning of Chinani-Sudhmahadev-Goha-Khellani-Kishtwar-Chatroo-Khanabal Road (NH-244) is also in progress and is scheduled be completed by August 2023. Work on Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway (135 km) falling in UT of J&K has been started on 100 Kms and is likely to be completed in 2024 which will boast tourism and trade activities in J&K. Work on 14.15 km 2-lane bi-directional Zojila tunnel with 14.20 Km parallel escape (engress) and 6.50 km Z-Morh tunnel on Srinagar-Sonamarg road on NH-1 is in progress and expected to be completed very soon.

Jammu-Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail link is likely to be completed by August 2023, which shall connect valley to the rest of the country.

Expansion of Jammu and Srinagar Airports is under progress. 7 new helipads have become functional.

J&K has entered into an MoU with National Highways Logistics Management Ltd (NHLML) for development of Ropeway projects in J&K. 18 ropeway projects have been identified - works on two ropeway projects is expected to be started shortly.

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. High tech interventions in implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act are being adopted which include VAHAAN SARTHI platform and establishment of Institute of Drivers Training and Research (IDTR) for improving driving capacities & Inspection and Certification Centers (ICC) for automated inspection of vehicles. 17695 commercial and 111240 non-commercial vehicles have been registered, 41506 route permits issued including renewal of 37337 permits and 167006 renewal/fresh driving licenses upto January 2023.

Two Metropolitan Region Development Authorities (MRDA) have been set up for 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.

In implementation of Flagship schemes, J&K emerged as flag bearer across the country. Most of the schemes have been saturated. 143 projects have been completed and work on 122 projects in progress under Smart City Mission Jammu/Srinagar.

73 Projects have been completed under AMRUT (Phase-I) which includes laying of 73.99 Kms of sewer lines with 13000 sewerage connections, development of Parking spaces, construction of pedestrian walkways, laying of storm water drains, development of green spaces etc. 100% saturation (44630 dwelling units) has been achieved in the implementation of the PMAY Mission. Two Multi-level car parking projects have been completed and put to public use.

For maintenance and beautification of Dal lake various developmental initiatives are under progress which includes Houseboat sanitation, Waste and Sewerage Management, weed Grab dredgers, lake side beautification, Monitoring of Lake Quality Parameters, Desalting, etc. With these efforts, Dal is presently cleaner for the first time in the last 30 years.

Prime Ministers Development Programme (Rs 80,064 crore) was 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. After reorganization of J&K, 53 projects costing Rs 58,477 crore were left with J&K. 17 projects (GoI- 5, GoJK- 12) stands completed, 12 projects (GoI- 4, GoJK- 8) stands substantially completed up to January, 2023. Out of the remaining 24 projects, 3 projects are expected to be completed/ substantially completed during the financial year 2022-23 and the remaining 21 projects are expected to spill over to financial year 2023-24 and beyond.

Governance Initiatives

Consequent upon reorganization, all the Central laws were applicable to the Union Territory of J&K. As many as 890 Central Laws applied, 205 State laws repealed and 130 State laws were modified. The legal architecture and systems prevailing in rest of the country were made applicable to J&K. 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.

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.

J&K rank 1st among UT's in e-governance- NeSDA, 5th in reducing regulatory compliances burden under ease of business 2nd in Nasha Mukt Abhaan, 2nd in performance under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahostav, 3rd in preservation of Amrit Sarovars, 1st in registration coverage under e-SHRAM, 4th in incremental progress of SDG, 1st issuance of SWAMITVA Cards, 1st to bring out District Good Governance Index, Aspirational Blocks Development Programme, Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme, Aspirational Towns Programme.

Back to Village Programme (B2V) programme energized Panchayati Raj Institutions and increased the efficiency of delivery mechanisms related to various government schemes. It also helped in collecting feedback on government welfare schemes/developmental programmes. Since its inception four such programmes have been conducted (B2V I to B2V IV) by the government by deputing the senior officers to villages/ panchayats for creating public awareness about the different developmental programs/ welfare

schemes and other services. Prabhari Officers have been designated to oversee these programmes.

Aspirational Blocks Development Programme (ABDP) has been implemented 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. 44 most backward blocks were selected for which funds to the tune of Rs. 44 Crores were released for the development of these blocks. All the 44 Aspirational Blocks are uploading the data on the portal. The dashboard is ranking the 44 Aspirational Blocks on monthly basis on the basis of progress made. More than 50% funds have been utilized and 50% works/ activites stand completed. Nodal Officers have been designated to oversee this programme.

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. The new J&K Housing, Affordable Housing, Slum Redevelopment/ Rehabilitation and Township Policy 2020 has been introduced, with the aim to ensure that all residents of urban areas in UT have access to a range of housing options within affordable limits.

The landmark initiative "My Town My Pride" - Public outreach programme in urban areas focuses on Service Delivery at doorsteps, and Strengthening Grass root Democracy. Overwhelming participation of the general public in urban areas provided the Government a much better insight on various issues and their redressal. The Government has so far conducted two such interaction programmes. Major focus of the Programme was the Municipal Finances and preparation of City Specific Plans to enable our towns and cities embark upon the journey of becoming Aspirational Towns. As a part of the programme Senior Officers of the government reached out to each urban local body across the UT to interact and obtain feedback from grass root level as to tailor the government efforts in improving delivery of services specific of urban areas. My TMP-2.0 was launched in October 2022. All 78 Local Bodies were visited and 7.16 lakhs people participated in the programme My Town My Pride out reach progamme-JANABHIYAN.

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. 285 Most Backward Panchayats (One Most Backward Panchayat per Block) shall be 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. Subsequently, APDP Dashboard shall be used to monitor the progress of these Aspirational Panchayats on 100 Key Performance Indicators spread across 9 Sectors. Nodal officer have also been nominated for APDP. Nodal Officers have been designated to oversee this programme.

District Good Governance Index have been conceived to judge the performance of each district in different areas, programmes and schemes being implemented for the well-

being of the people and its first edition 2020-21 was released in January 2022. 58 indicators with 116 data points clubbed as part of 10 sectors are used to arrive at the district ranking. The idea is to bring about healthy competition amongst the Districts for further improvement in delivery of services which would ultimately benefit the public at large. The Second edition of District Good Governance Index for the year 2021-22 was released on 4th of October, 2022.

A structured IT enabled mechanism for redressal of Public Grievances under the aegis of Jammu and Kashmir Lt. Governor's Grievance Cell (JKLGGC) which registers complaints/ grievances 24x7 using a Web Interface/ Portal called JKIGRAMS i.e. Jammu and Kashmir Integrated Grievance Redress and Monitoring System has been established. Monthly review is being undertaken by 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 2.80 lakhs grievances have been registered at JKIGRAMS so far against which 2.72 lakhs grievances have been disposed.

Achievement on SDGs

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 for 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

National Statistical Office (NSO), MoSPI, GoI, in its Second Advance estimates pegged India's growth at 7.0 per cent during 2022-23. IMF and World Bank projects Indian Economy to grow at 6.8 per cent and 6.9 percent respectively in 2022-23 thus making India one of the fastest growing major economies in the World.

As per First Advance Estimates, J&K's nominal Gross State Domestic Product is estimated to be approximately 2.25 lakh crores and its real GSDP is estimated to be about 1.31 lakh crores in 2022-23. The real GSDP of J&K is expected to grow at 8.0 per cent and the nominal GSDP is expected to grow at 15.01 per cent.

A comparative analysis of growth performance of J&K vis-a-vis India and northern states during 2014-15 to 2021-22 reveals a positive trend in the UTs annual growth rate. It indicates that between 2014-15 and 2021-22, J&K's economy grew at a compound annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent, a rate faster than the national average of 5.1 per cent and four other northern states viz. Punjab (4.6 percent), Delhi (5.5 percent), Himachal Pradesh (4.9 per cent) and UP (4.3 per cent).

Per capita income of the UT is also growing and it is catching up faster with National average. While per capita Income (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product) in J&K is currently lower than India (Per Capita, Net National Income), J&K has managed to reduce the gap over time. Per Capita Income (PCI) of J&K rose from INR. 62327 in 2014-15 to INR. 116619 in 2021-22 (2AE) registering an increase of about 87 per cent over the period. During this period PCI-India surged from INR.86647 to INR. 148524 i.e. by 71 per cent. This suggests that over a period of 7 years, Per Capita Income of J&K has grown faster than PCI-India. PCI-J&K, which was about 72 per cent of the national PCI in 2014-15, increased to 77 per cent in 2021-22. The compound annual growth rate of Per capita income of J&K between 2014-15 and 2021-22 (2AE) is 9.4 per cent which is higher than that of All India (8.0 per cent), Punjab (5.8 per cent), Delhi (7.2 per cent), Haryana (9.3 per cent), UP (7.2 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (7.3 per cent).

The share of agriculture and allied sectors in Gross Value Added of the UT is estimated at 16.91 per cent, while that of industry is 19.52 per cent and contribution of services sector is 63.57 per cent in 2022-23 in terms of the First Advance Estimates. At constant prices, Agriculture and allied sector is expected to grow at 5.82 percent, industry is estimated to post a growth rate of 8.22 per cent and service sector is expected to grow at 8.47 per cent in 2022-23.

Agricultural development is fundamental to feed people, end poverty, promote shared prosperity, increase economic growth, and achieve the sustainable development goals. The salience of agriculture and allied setors in the UT is that despite a sharp decline in its share in GSDP/GSVA, it absorbs nearly 41 per cent of the UTs total workers in 2020-21(PLFS). Therefore, any development journey is not over without agriculture growth.

The service sector is growing at a faster rate and has remarkable growth potential. Within this sector, tourism can make a significant contribution. The service sector is estimated to have a major share of nearly 64 per cent in GSVA during 2022-23 and an

employment share of 31 per cent (PLFS -2020-21). The size and growth rate of the Service sector is crucial for the growth of GSDP given its share in overall economy.

FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

Total Receipts of J&K for 2022-23(RE) are Rs. 1,06,789 crore so is the Total Expenditure. Central Transfers constitute about 65 per cent (Rs. 69,120 crore), market borrowings 9 per cent (Rs. 9,657 crore) and UTs Own resource contribute 26 percent (Rs. 28012 crore which includes additional resource mobilization of Rs. 2,484 crore). Revenue Expenditure constitutes 70.24% (Rs 75,004 crore) while as Capex expenditure constitutes 29.76% (Rs 31,785 crore) which includes repayment of debt of Rs 5,030 crore (4.71% of total expenditure).

Revenue Surplus projected to increase from Rs. 3,815 crore during 2021-22(PA) to Rs. 22,128 crore during 2022-23 (RE), Fiscal Deficit estimated to decrease to Rs. 9,570 crore from Rs. 12,219 crore and Primary Deficit estimated to decrease to Rs. 494 crore from Rs. 4,814 crore during the said period.

Percentage of Total Liability to GSDP (Debt) decreased to 52% in 2021-22 from 55% in 2020-21.

During the financial year 2022-23, Goods and Services Tax, came up with the challenge to meet high revenue targets given further constraint of the compensation under Goods and Services Tax (compensation to States), Act, 2017 getting ended up in June 2022. Accordingly, the department devised a number of strategies so as to augment revenue. During the current financial year, collections for period April to January (2022-23) stands at Rs.6102.4 crores against the collection of Rs.5374.16 crores for the corresponding period of 2021-22 registering thereby a growth of 13.54%. On an average the revenue collections increased to Rs. 610.24 crores per month (period April,2022 to January,2023) against Rs.537 crores per month (period April,2021 to January,2022). Based on current collection trends, it is expected that the monthly average revenue for the financial year 2022-23 may increase to Rs.620 crores. GST revenue collection is expected to record growth of 18.14% during 2022-23.

The compliances under GST has shown remarkable progress which can be judged from the fact that return filing percentage of GSTR3B monthly returns has crossed 97 percent on an average. Overall there is an increase of 28.69 per cent in return filing percentage in comparison to the last FY for the same period.

Automation of reimbursement of GST is the most attractive servce which provides faceless facility to the industrial units through single window application for filing of reimbursement claims. Disposal of cases and settlement of claims without physical interaction in a time bound manner.

Several important reforms have been undertaken to ensure transparency and accountability in the administration. Today a fear-free, corruption-free system of governance has been established through a paperless, faceless procedural framework.

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 Janurary,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.

Timely payments from Treasuries ensured in DBT Mode. This was one of the hallmarks of treasury management in 2020-21. The unhealthy practice of clearing of contractor bills, GPF, Gratuity, etc after months were completely stopped and payments were made within a day invariably from July 2019 onwards. Government of J&K has made electronic mode of payments mandatory without involving any cash transactions.

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.

Project execution and completion undertaken has increased tremendously during last three years from 9,229 in 2018-19 to 50,627 in 2021-22 and is likely to touch 70,000 during 2022-23.

PRICE & INFALTION

Price inflation is an important indicator of Macro–Economic Stability. Prices form the basis for compilation of consumer price index numbers which includes Consumer Price Index – Rural, Urban & Combined, Industrial Workers, Agricultural Labourers, Rural Labourers and Wholesale Price Index. The data is being used by the government for

policy formulation and execution of schemes in the interest of farmers and consumers and identifying trigger points for policy intervention towards stable food prices.

Among the Consumer Price Indices, CPI-Industrial Workers (IW) is one of the most important price indicators used primarily to adjust the price rise by way of dearness allowance of government employees and the workers in the Industrial sector. It is also used as a deflator for estimating GDP at constant prices of various segments.

The price data in the UT of J&K is collected from the selected centres/markets of J&K by the designated price supervisors and price collectors for compiling CPI-IW. CPI-Combined is used as the sole inflation measure by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the purpose of monetary policy in order to set inflation targets for achieving its objective of price stability.

The trend of inflation in J&K (6.88 per cent) is almost at par with National level inflation (6.69 per cent) in 2022 despite being consumption driven economy involving high transportation costs.

The Inflation rate in J&K for CPI-IW has been recorded as 8.17% in January, 2022, however it has declined to 3.74% in December, 2022.

AGRICULTURE & 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 is based on Small Land Holdings.

The Agriculture Production and Farmers Welfare Department is discharging the responsibility of 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.

J&K has an edge over the rest of India by providing Off-season Vegetables which helps our farmers to have a monopoly over the market and hence provide them enhanced price for their produce. This approach is being replicated in other areas on the basis of site specific crop production.

As per latest Situation Assessment Survey of Agriculture Households conducted by NSO, J&K ranks 5th in average monthly income per agriculture household (Rs. 18918) after Meghalaya (Rs. 29348), Punjab (Rs. 26701) , Haryana (Rs. 22,841) and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 19225).

The UT is progressing towards self-reliance in vegetables and their export to other neighbouring states/UTs as the production is expected to increase from 19.90 lakh MT to 25.87 lakh MT over next five years. The total food production is expected to increase

from 16699 (Th. Qtls) to 18681 (Th. Qtls) there by registering an increase of 11.87% over next five years.

A Holistic Agriculture Development Plan has been developed comprising of 29 Project Proposals recommended by the UT Level Apex Committee for its implementation in next 5 years which have been proposed by Dr. Mangla Rai Committee having a financial commitment of Rs 5012.74 crores. The expected outcome of these projects will be that gross agricultural output which is to the tune of Rs 37559 Cr. per year will grow to Rs 65701 Cr. per year over next 5 years, the CAGR of Agriculture & Allied Sectors at the end of the project period shall grow to 11.08% from the current 2.02%, livelihood of 13 lakh farm families shall be secured with particular emphasis on 2.62 lakh marginal families, Rs28142 Cr shall be added to the GSDP of J&K annually, 18861 new business enterprises shall be created, additional jobs to the tune of 2,87,910 shall be created in the Agriculture & Allied Sectors etc.

HORTICULTURE & FLORICULTURE

This sector contributes significantly to the UT's Economy and is a source of livelihood for 35 lakh souls (28% of total population). About seven (07) lakh families are directly or indirectly involved and dependent on the Horticulture generating on an average 8.50 crore man-days annually. The government is putting efforts through implementation of location based innovative improved technologies by making the growers as market leaders in high quality produce thereby achieving goal of doubling their income.

The area under fruits crops have increased by 6978 Ha i.e., from 334719 Ha in the year 2020-21 to 341697 Ha recording a growth of 2.08%. The overall fruit production has increased by 3.95 LMTs during 2021-22 i.e. from 20.36 LMTs in the year 2020-21 to 24.31 LMTs recording a growth of 19.39%. Further under High Density Plantation an area of 6090.91 Ha has been covered during 2021-22 registering a growth of 591 % over the previous year (880.89 Ha).

The overall revenue earned from export of fresh/ dry fruits has increased from Rs. 5010.1 Cr (2020-21) to Rs. 6369.08 Cr (2021-22) recording a growth of 27.12%.

Commercial floriculture is a recent development in J&K which includes production of planting materials through seeds, cuttings, budding, grafting, etc up to the marketing of the flower and flower produce. Considering the natural advantages of having the most varied range of climatic conditions in the UT, it has a very high potential for cultivation of all types of flowers.

The total area under Commercial Floriculture in the UT is 191.08 Ha and the flower growers have been able to generate income (during 2021-22) of Rs. 19.75 crore.

275 Gardens and Parks are being maintained by Government through Department of Floriculture Gardens & Parks in the UT which generated revenue to the tune of Rs 11.27 crore during 2022-23(ending Feb,2023). On account of entry tickets, permission for video graphy/ video shooting in various gardens/parks, sale of plant material. Further a record number of 3.60 lakh (Local/National/International) tourists have visited the Asia's largest Tulip Garden.

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.

Fisheries has 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.

J&K has been able to produce 254.40 (Th. Qtls) of fish during 2021-22 as compared to the previous year 213.50 (Th. Qtls) thereby registering growth of 19.16%.

Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed a most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunity.

Sericulture is a secondary source of income which is practiced by about 27000 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.

The UT among others enjoys the best climate for Bivoltine silkworm rearing and is worldwide famous for producing fine and beautiful Silken products. The demand for Bivoltine silk is very high and the UT is having enormous potential to produce international grade Silks and can significantly contribute in the national production.

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, Sugar and Kerosene Oil 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 2.28 lakhs households were provided food grains @ 35 kg per family per month under Anatyodhya Aana Yojana (AAY), @ 5 kg per person per month to 14.21 lakhs Priority Household (PHH) till December, 2022. 8.17 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.

The government is providing 5 Kg of food grains to PHH beneficiaries and 35 kg per household to AAY beneficiaries free of cost for next one year from January, 2023.

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.

Due to ban imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on green felling, the yield from the forest is not exploited as per management prescriptions. Now the forests are being maintained mostly for the environmental and ecological purposes. The degraded forests are also rehabilitated through the afforestation /reforestation and other measures.

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. The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasized the importance of health care, as the health crisis transformed into an economic and social crisis.

With the utilization of available resources, continuous efforts are being made for revamping of Health Sector especially during the last two years, by way of up-gradation of health infrastructure, improving health care delivery services, improvement in supply chain mechanism, human resource strengthening and undertaking reforms in Medical and Nursing Education, which has resulted in improvement of health indicators of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir as revealed by the National Family Health Survey-5 report released recently.

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).

In Medical Education more than 2100 seats have been added for various Courses for DNB, MBBS, BDS, Nursing & Paramedics in last couple of years.250 seats have been sanctioned for J&K and has been recognised as best practice at various forums of UT and National level.

Since inception 24.79 lakh (98%) families registered and more than 81 lakh Ayushman Golden card issued under "AB-PMJAY-SEHATSCHEME" and has been widely appreciated as being a unique initiative for universal health insurance coverage.

COVID-19 was professionally managed in the UT of J&K and health capacities have been adequately enhanced, be it the bed capacity (Approx. 19,000 Hospital beds, Oxygen generation capacity of around 1.26 Lakh LPM etc). UT was first in the country in achieving 100 per cent COVID-19 vaccination for 15-17 age group and fully focussed to achieve 100 per cent vaccination for entire population in a time bound manner in 2022-23.

J&K has a robust public health infrastructure with presence of more than 41 hundred health institutions broadly conforming to the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms in terms of geographical coverage. The infrastructure is being further strengthened by way of developing around 350 Health Infrastructure Projects/works worth more than Rs. 7000 Crores.

"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 28,805 schools (23,117 government and 5,688 other management) and total enrolment of over 27.18 lakh students from Pre-Primary to class XII. Enrolment Ratio has increased from 93.15 to 111.92 at Primary level and 58.66 to 60.54 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2021-22 while as it has marginally decreased from 66.55 to 65.63 at Upper Primary during the same period. The Department plays a vital role in overall personality of students which in turn contribute towards nation building and responsibility towards society as a whole. 8.03 lakh students being provided free uniforms and 6.74 lakh students provided free text books.

Literacy rate has witnessed substantial growth from 11.03% in census 1961 to 68.74% in 2011, particularly amongst females. Other educational indicators have also shown notable improvement in the recent past and the latest figures as per UDISE+ 2021-22.

J&K jumped to 8th rank in 2021-22 from 17th Rank in 2017 in National Achievement Survey (NAS) being conducted for assessing the level of learning outcomes of the students.

5126 children among 27398 out-of-school children within the age group of 6 to 14 (identified during TALAASH Survey 2022-23) have been enrolled in different schools across the UT of J&K. School Drop Out Rate has decreased from 5.86 to 4.03 at Primary level, 5.14 to 2.99 at Upper Primary level and 18.48 to 5.96 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Infrastructure has shown remarkable improvement especially in Computer and Internet facilities.

During the enrolment drive carried out around 71000 Students, were enrolled in 2021-22 and 2.18 lakh Students in 2022-23 in various Schools of J&K. Kindergartens are established and functioning in almost 2000 UT Government Schools.

With the adoption of National Education Policy 2020 and the J&K Education Investment Policy 2020, higher goals have been set and new initiatives are being taken by the government in the education sector for the purpose.

During the year 2022-23, 9.31 lakh students are being provided cooked meal, including 1.66 lakh numbers of Pre-Primary Students under PM POSHAN (MID-DAY MEAL).

Out of 147 colleges presently 55 colleges have been already granted NAAC accreditation 30 colleges have been in the process of starting research activities by establishing research hubs under Hub and Spoke model and 50 colleges have been identified to start skill courses of level-4 of NSQF from the basket of skill sector council. The department envisages to convert 05 autonomous degree colleges to the level of MERUs (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities) Deemed universities.

To promote physical education among the school going children various competitions have been organized by the Department during 2022-23 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.

As against 284 medals won in 2021-22, 531 medals have been won by the sports persons in J&K UT till January, 2023.

More than 55 lakh Youth participated in different sports activities during the year 2022-23 as against 17.50 lakh in 2021-22. The students who excel in the field and wish to choose sports as a career are also being supported.

The Sports Infrastructure has been developed across the UT of J&K by upgrading M.A. Stadium and Bakshi Stadium to world class stadiums in Cricket and Football respectively and also constructing playfields, stadiums and multipurpose indoor sports halls in every district of UT .

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.

Anganwadi Service Scheme covers more than 08 lakh beneficiaries comprising of Children (0-6yrs), Pregnant & lactating mother are covered by way of regular Growth monitoring (GM) and Health Check-Ups. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) - a maternity benefit scheme for Pregnant and nursing women were covered 37780 beneficiaries, till Dec-2022. Likewise, 13402 anaemic camps were organized and 6113 anaemic cases identified under the scheme Early Childhood Care and Education under MISSION VATSALYA - Integrated Child Protection Scheme- 1098 Child Helpline was established in 10 districts across UT.

6 boys and 3 girls Pahari hostels are functioning with 700 inmates in the UT of J&K with free boarding / lodging, books / stationery, uniform / clothing, sports material, health check-up and other facilities;

Government has made efforts to double its reach in terms of Pensionary benefits from around Rs. 5.00 lakh in 2014-15 to Rs. 10.46 lakh in 2022-23 (Old Age, Widows and Physically Challenged Persons across J&K) and achieved saturation by extending Pensionary benefits to all eligible beneficiaries, registered with the Department. Under SAKSAM Scheme, Pension has been disbursed to 255 beneficiaries and scholarship to 133 beneficiaries. Skill development training is being provided to 1255 SC candidates in various trades so as to make them economically self-independent.

Under the UT sponsored scheme "LADLI BETI", the number of 9500 cases sanctioned upto 2017 (Rs. 300 lakhs) has increased to 103364 (Rs.150 Cr) eligible beneficiaries through DBT during 2021-22, registering 11 fold increase over last 05 years.

Under Pre and Post and Merit cum Means Minority Scholarship Schemes, the coverage has tripled (206% increase) from 1,43,154 (2018-19) to 4,38,679 students in 2021-22. Similarly, Scheduled Caste Scholarships has also tripled (186% increase) in coverage from 8250 in 2018-19 to 23,590 students in 2021-22.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

To support in progression of the rural economy, various schemes including Centrally Sponsored Schemes and flagship programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the rural population.

30381 Houses (1.14 lakhs cumulative) have been constructed under PMAY (G). 225 lakh man days were generated and 14.16 lakh demand driven job cards have been issued under MGNREGA and 225 lakh mandays generated.

4911 youth in age group of 15-35 years were trained in different trades against which 2760 youth were placed under Himayat Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.

40171 IHHLs in new households, 694 Community Sanitary Complexes were constructed, 1452 villages declared as ODF Plus under different categories and 4699 Community SWM Assets, 47461 Individual SWM Assets, 10473 Community and 3.30 lakh Individual Grey Water Management Assets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission.

11316 SHGs (70576 cumulative) formed, 626 village organizations and 13450 bank linkages have been achieved under NRLM.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULE TRIBES

The declining trend of the ST population in the Human Development Indices has always remained a concern of the government. 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.

Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) - Beside completion of 29 Cluster Tribal Model Villages in different Districts of UT of J&K with project cost of Rs. 10.00 crore each with 40:30:30 Centre Share, UT/State Share and Line Department share respectively taken up under SCA to TSS, 335 Villages are being developed in a phased manner upto the financial year 2025-26 under the Scheme Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY). 02 Milk Villages with project cost of Rs. 400.00 lakhs at Argi (Rajouri) and Sangerwani (Pulwama) and 08 more Milk Villages with an estimated cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs each are being established.

Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) - 06 schools have been established at Salia (Anantnag), Tangmarg (Kulgam), Behra (Poonch), Gurdan Bala (Rajouri), Koteranka (Rajouri) and Gurez (Bandipora) having capacity for 240 boys and 240 girls each

A Tribal Research Institute is being constructed at Khimber-Harwan (Srinagar) with an estimated cost of Rs. 794.00 lakhs.

31 ST hostels are already functional and 24 new ST hostels are also being established for which buildings are under construction to improve the education standard and reduce the dropout ratio. Similarly, 08 transit accommodations are also being constructed for nomadic population in foothills of Pir Panchal Range & Chenab valley. One at Pulwama has been completed and a Transit Residential School has been established therein.

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. Incentives on capital investment, working capital, GST and interest subvention on investment is offered under the New Central Sector Scheme rolled out with an outlay of Rs. 28400 Crores in 2020-21. Development of backward regions and nurturing existing units is emphasized upon in the J&K Industrial policy 2021-30. Online allotment of land across the UT in a transparent way is ensured through the J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy 2021-30.

Presently, 5294 industrial units are functioning in 67 Industrial Estates (IEs) developed by SIDCO and SICOP on 37,341 kanals land thereby providing employment to 1.09 lakh people. 48,301 kanals of additional land has been earmarked for development of 42 new Industrial Estates. IRCON and NBCC shall be developing 19 out of 42 new IEs on priority, for which draft MoU is being finalized.

5327 online applications were received on the Single Window Portal for allotment of land to set up industrial units with investment and employment potential of Rs. 65,000 crores and 3.12 lakh persons, respectively. 3379 applications have been approved so far with proposed investment of Rs. 34,294 crores and employment potential of 1.54 lakh

persons. Private investment of Rs. 1539.87 crore has been grounded during the FY 2022-23 (ending Jan 2023), out of which Rs. 949.21 crore is for 552 units which have commenced productions/ operations.

Memorandum of Understanding stands executed with the Government of Dubai for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of over Rs 500 crore for development of two Information Technology (IT) Towers and a Shopping Mall. J&K Government is in the process of identification of 54 kanals land for IT towers and 100 Kanals land for the Shopping Mall with potential to employee 4500 and 7500 people, respectively. M/s Apollo Group has also moved papers for establishment of 250 bedded hospital with expected investment of Rs. 250 crores and potential of employing 1200 persons.

Margin money of Rs. 765.97 crores stands disbursed during the last 4 years (2019-20 to January, 2023) under Prime Ministers Employment Guarantee Programme enabling setting up of 35,648 self-employment units which are providing employment to 3.31 lakhs persons. J&K Khadi and Village Industries Board has been able to arrange margin money of Rs 78.63 crore during the last 4 years (2019-20 to January, 2023) through authorized Banks under Rural Employment Guarantee Programme to 2937 units which have employed 17622 persons.

Artisans and Weavers are availing benefit of 7% interest subvention under the Credit Card Scheme for Artisans and Weavers. 2878 cases have been sponsored during 2021-22 and 2413 cases till January 2023 during the current financial year. 1589 cooperatives have benefitted under the scheme Financial support for Artisan/ Weaver Cooperatives during 2021-22 and 1982 cooperatives have availed benefit during 2022-23 (till January 2023).

Handicrafts exports have increased from Rs. 563.31 crores in 2021-22 to Rs. 728.99 crore during current financial year ENDING January, 2023.

Implementation of Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) was started in the year 2017 and all 352 BRAP points have been implemented, improving ranking of J&K amongst all States/ UTs substantially. J&K now figures amongst the frontrunners. Compliance Burden of 3188 points have been reduced under Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden thus enabling Ease of Doing Business for the common people. J&K is the first UT in the country to onboard 167 e-services of 18 Departments on Single Window Platform and integrate it with National Single Window Portal of Government of India. All the e-services are also integrated with Rapid Assessment System (RAS), Digilocker and National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) portals.

Industries & Commerce Department envisions doubling investment with emphasis on promotion of indigenous products through G.I. tagging in global markets in line with One District One Product (ODOP) scheme. One lakh products of crafts are targeted to be G.I. certified by 2030. 1000 new artisan and weaver cooperatives shall be registered and 14,000 cases sponsored under credit card scheme over the next 10 years. Development of six to eight Handicraft & Handloom clusters having export potential is also amongst the priorities.

The department so far has successfully e-auctioned 387 Minor Mineral Blocks during the Year, 2020-21 and 380 Letters of Intent were issued to the successful bidders on the

recommendations of Deputy Commissioners concerned. Till date the Department of Geology and Mining has granted 208 Mining Leases in respect of e-auctioned Minor Mineral Blocks including 08 PSUs.

Recently Lithium deposits have been reported to be found in District Reasi.

Cooperatives play an important role in economic development as it aims to provide goods and services, eliminate the unnecessary profits of middlemen in trade and commerce, protect the rights of people both as producers and consumers and seek to prevent the exploitation of the weaker members of society. The Cooperative institutions, thus, became a tool/agency of the Government for implementation of various schemes and distribution of various controlled items.

There are 3611 cooperatives/ societies in J&K which include State Cooperative Bank, SCARD, three District Central Cooperative Banks, four Urban Cooperative Banks, 594 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies and 170 Farmers Producers Organizations.

More than 300 defunct cooperatives have been revived in coordination with schemes implemented by other Departments during last three years.

Online portal developed for registration of Cooperative Societies/ Cooperatives integrated with payment gateway for Ease of Doing Business (EDB).

1043 Cooperative Societies / Cooperatives registered during the year 2022-23 (upto January 2023) generating direct employment for more than 3500 persons all over the UT.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

ENERGY

The estimated hydro power potential of the UT of J&K is 18392 MW, of which about 14867 MW has been identified. Out of the identified potential, only 3633.21 MW, i.e. 24.44% (of identified potential) has been harnessed so far which consists of 1220.96 MW in State Sector, 2339 MW in Central Sector and 73.25 MW in IPP mode (Independent Power Producers). The hydel power capacity in J&K is likely to double (addition of 4 new projects with 3014 MWs capacity) by 2026 and triple (addition of 4 new projects with 3284 MWs capacity) by 2030. More than half the potential is targeted to be tapped in a decade's time.

Initiatives are underway to tap the renewable source of energy. J&K has installed capacity of 36.4 MW rooftop solar energy which is being scaled up to 300 MW in a couple of years for which projects valuing over Rs. 1197 crore stand sanctioned.

Transmission and distribution capacity of 28,480 MVA with electric line length of 1,52,435 Ckm has been established till December 2022. The transmission and distribution capacities have increased by more than 15% during the last three years. Efforts are being made to bring down AT&C losses, reducing ACS-ARR gap through technological interventions, smart metering, ABC cabling, using HTLS conductors and providing online services to power consumers.

Per capita electricity consumption in J&K has increased from 887 kWHr to 1471 kWHr in the last decade, i.e. at an average growth rate of 6.6% per annum.

There are 21.95 lakh electric connections in J&K out of which 18.48 lakh are domestic, 2.83 commercial, 0.25 lakh agriculture, 0.21 lakh industrial, 0.15 lakh govt. Office(s) and 0.03 PHE/ public utility connections.

The short fall in power requirement (15%-18%) during winters is being met out from the states having excess power/ obtaining unallocated power from Union Ministry of Power to minimize power outages.

To complement the energy needs of J&K UT the focus is being laid on development and Utilization of New & Renewable Sources so as to reduce the dependence on traditional sources of energy. The nodal Agency of Science & Technology for implementing the schemes of New & Renewable Energy is Jammu & Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA).

Rooftop Solar Power Plants- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI under phase-II scheme has launched Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Scheme for Residential and Group Housing Societies (GHS)/Residential Welfare Scheme (RWA) categories of consumers with Central Finance Assistance (CFA) of 40%, UT share of 25% and Beneficiary share of Rs 35%.

200 MW Grid-tied Rooftop solar energy plants under the "Jammu Solar City Mission" and 20 MW Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants will be installed on Residential Buildings across UT of J&K.

An aggregate capacity of 12MW shall be installed on the rooftop of government buildings by the end of March 2024 under Jammu Smart City Mission. Department of Science & Technology has taken up installation of 5000 solar pumps under PM KUSUM, for irrigation purpose with 80% collective subsidy from MNRE and UT of J&K. So far 800 solar pumps have been installed under the scheme. 32,479 solar street lights installed, 30,186 solar home lights distributed to people living in far flung areas. 500 farmers have energized their irrigation pump sets with solar power and another 4500 farmers are targeted in the next two years. At present 57 project proposals and 35 DPR have been finalized, under Resource Assessment of SHP, remaining are in the process of finalization.

CONNECTIVITY

Despite adverse working conditions, J&K has achieved 97% of the target under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). 2096 habitations have been connected and 17781 Kms road length constructed by December 2022 under the scheme. The UT has exceptionally performed in making progress and achieving goals under PMGSY during past two years. The UT has consecutively ranked 3rd at the National level during 2020-21 and 2021-22 in terms of road length constructed under PMGSY.

Construction/ upgradation of 294 major road and bridge projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) under Central Road and

Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) since 2000 at an estimated cost of Rs 4315 crore. 132 projects have been completed covering road length of 1333 Kms against 3037 Kms.

Under Macadamisation, 7609 Km BT has been achieved during 2021-22, which is the highest ever recorded in any financial year by the department. This pushed the daily rate of BT in the UT to 20.85 Kms/ day. 3784.29 Km Road length has been blacktopped during 2022-23 ending January.

328 bridges are under construction in the UT through PWD at an estimated cost of Rs 1757 Cr. During last 5 years, 291 bridges have been completed at an estimated cost of Rs 759 Cr. During 2022-23, against the target of completing 100 bridges, 32 bridges costing Rs 56.40 Cr have been completed up to December 2022.

Work on 4-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway is in progress. Jammu-Udhampur section, Srinagar-Banihal section, Chenani-Nashri tunnel and Qazigund-Banihal tunnel have been completed while as 92% work on Udhampur-Ramban section and 38% in Ramban Banihal Section has been completed. Value addition/ realignment works for about 13.60 Kms in Ramban-Banihal Section and 2.39 Kms in Nashri-Ramban section are in progress, which are likely to be completed by June 2024. With the completion of 4-lanning of several sections of the road, travel time between the two capital cities has been reduced to 5-5½ hours only.

4 laning of Jammu-Akhnoor section of NH-144A is in progress and 5 Km flyover (4-lane) from Bhagwati nagar to Muthi has been completed. 20 Km Road section is targeted to be completed by June 2023. Double laning of Akhnoor-Poonch section of NH-144A is also in progress. The project is divided into 8 sections, out of which work on 6 sections has been started and two packages are under bidding.

Double laning of Chinani-Sudhmahadev-Goha-Khellani-Kishtwar-Chatroo-Khanabal Road (NH-244) is also in progress and is scheduled be completed by August 2023 (excluding Sudhmahadev-Drunga and Singhpora-Vailoo tunnels sanctioned during 2022).

Work on Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway (135 km approx.) falling in UT of J&K has been started on 100 Kms. The project on completion in 2024 will boast tourism and trade in UT besides revolutionize travelling experience between J&K and New Delhi.

9 km Chenani-Nashri tunnel (NH-44) has been completed in 2017 and 8.45 Km long twin tube Qazigund Banihal tunnel (NH-44) completed in 2021 under Prime Ministers Development Package (PMDP-2015).

Work on 14.15 km 2-lane bi-directional Zojila tunnel with 14.20 Km parallel escape (engress) and 6.50 km Z-Morh tunnel on Srinagar-Sonamarg road on NH-1 is in progress and expected to be completed very soon.

Jammu-Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail link is likely to be completed by August 2023, which shall connect valley to the rest of the country.

Expansion of Jammu and Srinagar Airports is under progress. 7 new helipads have become functional.

J&K has entered into an MoU with National Highways Logistics Management Ltd (NHLML) for development of Ropeway projects in J&K. 18 ropeway projects have been identified - works on two ropeway projects is expected to be started shortly.

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.

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.

J&K is implementing prestigious Programme namely Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide piped water supply to all the rural households. Under this programme the rural household shall be provided Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) capable of supplying drinking water at a minimum service level of 55 LPCD confirming to BIS 10500 regularly on a long term and sustainable basis.

On the basis of Village Action Plans and District Action Plans formulated by the Pani Samitis and District Jal Jeevan Missions, UT of J&K has planned 3125 Schemes (1120-New/Augmentation and 2005-Retrofitting) at an estimated cost of Rs 14226.00 crore for the coverage of balance 12.92 lakh rural households, besides upgrading the service level of 5.75 lakh rural households that were connected with tap water connections at the start of the Mission.

The UT of J&K has been able to achieve 57.32% coverage of households with tap water connections within the premises against the National coverage of 58.68%. 10.66 lakh households out of 18.67 lakh has been covered under the Mission and the remaining shall be covered during 2023-24.

The UT has saturated/provided 100% households tap connections in two districts (Srinagar & Ganderbal), 11 Blocks, 451 Panchayats and 1118 Villages. Besides all the rural School (23160), Anganwadi Centers (24163) and Health Institutions (3324) have been provided tap water connections as part of the 100 days campaign launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

To enhance the agriculture production and productivity additional irrigation potential is being created for improvement and extension of existing and new irrigation infrastructure through various schemes. The Department is also undertaking various other measures for creation of assured irrigation source, construction of diversion canals, field channels, water diversion/lift irrigation, including development of water distribution systems.

There are 396 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes sanctioned under PMKSY (HKKP) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1184.41 crore out of which 198 schemes stands completed ending 03/2022 thereby creating irrigation potential of 84732 Ha.

74 Ongoing Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP-PMKSY are likely to be completed during 2022-23 which will create 13956 ha Irrigation potential. Besides, the 02 projects Tral Lift Irrigation Scheme and Restoration and modernization of Main Ravi canal have been completed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana–Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) there by creating irrigation potential 20138 ha.

Various schemes - CSS-FMBAP-NABARD are being undertaken in the UT of J&K for taking flood control measures so that life and property of the people is protected from the threats of devastating floods.

Comprehensive Flood Management Plan of River Jhelum and its tributaries Phase–I (under PMDP) amounting to Rs. 399.29 cr has been completed and Phase–II (Part-A) amounting to Rs. 1684.60 cr is under execution covering catchment area treatment works and reduction of sediment load into rivers.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Government is striving to develop and enhance basic urban infrastructure with focus to strengthen governance at grassroots, closest to the citizens, making them instrumental in planning and delivering various development initiatives on the various concerns.

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.

New J&K Housing, Affordable Housing, Slum Redevelopment/ Rehabilitation and Township Policy 2020 has been introduced, with the aim to ensure that all residents of urban areas in UT have access to a range of housing options within affordable limits.

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.

My Town My Pride - was a resounding success where a record number of 7.16 lac people participated in the programme across the UT. Special awareness camps were arranged by various Departments involved in delivering public services at the doorstep during a weeklong "Shahri Jan Abhiyan".

Under AMRUT (Phase-I), 73 Projects have been completed which includes laying of 73.99 Kms of sewer lines with 13000 sewerage connections, development of Parking spaces, construction of pedestrian walkways, laying of storm water drains, development

of green spaces etc. 143 projects stands completed and 122 are in progress under Smart City Mission, Jammu/ Srinagar.

J&K has achieved 100% saturation in the implementation of the PMAY Mission. 44,701 beneficiaries have been identified & approved under BLC component, out of which 44630 dwelling units have been grounded and will be completed within the prescribed time schedule. Under the new initiative interest free loan/subsidy is being provided for an amount of Rs. 2.00 Lac per beneficiary for construction of dwelling unit under BLC component.

Two Multi-level car parking projects completed and put to public use – The facility at Panjtirthi, Jammu has a capacity of 258 four wheelers and 135 two wheelers and at Sheikh Bagh, Srinagar with capacity of 425 four wheelers and 50 two wheelers.

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. Besides, 16 ULBs have been certified as ODF+ under Swachh Bharat Mission.

For maintenance and beautification of Dal lake various development initiatives are under progress which includes Houseboat sanitation, Waste and Sewerage Management, weed Grab dredgers, lake side beautification, Monitoring of Lake Quality Parameters, Desilting etc. With these efforts, Dal is presently cleaner for the first time in the last 30 years.

14804 street vendors have been provided financial assistance of Rs. 26.64 Crore with interest subvention of Rs. 0.41 Crore under PM SVANidhi scheme for earning dignified livelihood.

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 generated 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.

The arrival of tourists to Kashmir during 2022 was the highest ever (27 lakhs) against the previous highest of 13 lakhs in the year 2016. 1.89 crores tourists which include around 19,985 foreign tourists, 3.65 Lakh Shri Amarnath Ji and 91.20 lakhs Shri Mata Vaishno Devi pilgrims.J&K.

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.

To cater to the needs of the tourist/ visitors, the J&K has a total room capacity of 58,100 with bed capacity of 1,24,196 (including government and private sector). Efforts are afoot to enhance the room capacity besides home stays are also encouraged.

Under Swadesh Darshan 2.0, the UT's Perspective Plan have been prepared and submitted to Ministry of Tourism (MOT), GOI, for Bhaderwah- Adventure/Eco Tourism, Wullar- Water Adventure, Surinsar-Lake tourism, Doodhpathri- Eco tourism, Basholi- Adventure Tourism.

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.

Rs 617.24 cr revenue has been realized up to January 2023 by the Department by way of registration of 17695 commercial and 111240 non-commercial vehicles, issuance of 41506 route permits including renewal of 37337 permits and 167006 renewal/fresh driving licenses.

High tech interventions in implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act are being adopted which include VAHAAN SARTHI platform and establishment of Institute of Drivers Training and Research (IDTR) for improving driving capacities & Inspection and Certification Centers (ICC) for automated inspection of vehicles.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

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. 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.

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.

7999 (Branches/BCS/ATMs/IPPB) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Co-Operative Banks and other financial institutions (SFC/IPPB) are in operation in J&K. The share of scheduled commercial banks is 81.10% (24.87% of public sector banks, 49.39% of

private sector banks and 6.84% of regional rural banks), 3.49% share is held by central/ state cooperative banks and only 15.41% is the share of others financial institutions.

On an average, 1 bank branch is available per 5863 people as on December-2022 as against national average of 6784 persons and the coverage of area per bank branch as on Dec, 2022 is 20.19 Sq. KM. As per banking touch point (Branches/BCs/ATMs/IPPB) the coverage area stands at 5.28 Sq km with an average of 1 banking touch point for 1534 persons.

A total of 5582 villages having population less than 2000 in UT of J&K have been covered by providing Banking service outlets in the form of Bank Branch/ Banking Correspondents or Other Modes of coverage.

An amount of Rs. 1, 62,297 Cr. is the total deposits against which total advances made is Rs. 99159 Cr. ending 31.12.2022, thus Credit-Deposit Ratio is of the order of 61.10%.

Credit flow in priority sector is higher in MSMEs with 45% followed by 44% in agriculture, 5.6% in housing and 5.4% in education sector etc. Similarly credit flow in non-priority sector is higher in Personal loans with 65.14% followed by housing 7.37% while as it is only 27.49% in education & other sectors ending December 2022

42,354 cases have been sanctioned against target of 30,410 ending January 2023 (139.27% achievement) for an amount of Rs.1735.61 cr. against target of Rs.759.14cr.(228.62% achievement) under major employment generation schemes viz PMEGP, NRLM,NULM,PMWMY etc.

9.41 lakh Kissan Credit Cards (Crop 7.87 lacs & 1.54 AH&F) are active in the UT of J&K as on 31.12.2022 having sanctioned limit of Rs. 8824.67 crore (average limit of Rs.0.94 lacs).

SHG-Banking Linkage Programme in UT of J&K have credit linked for 45,609 SHGs since inception of the scheme in whose favour a total amount of Rs. 1209.99 crore distributed upto 31st December 2022. Disbursement of credit to women SHGs is 63% out of total credit to SHGs.

1215 Joint Liability Farming Groups (JIGs)has been formed up to 31.12 2022 against the target of 4388 (@ 4 JLGs per Rural Branch) during 2022-23. Out of which 1146 JLGs have credit - linked facility of Rs. 20.53 crore.

An amount of Rs 5251.22 crore has been disbursed to 2.43 lakh beneficiaries against the annual target of Rs. 4843.44 crore under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) registering an achievement of 108% as on 10.02.2023.

Rs. 293.08 Crores disbursed to 1728 beneficiaries under Stand-Up India (SUPI) Scheme upto 31.12.2022 against the target of 3498 registering thereby achievement of 49%.

Rs. 878.07 Crores disbursed in favour of 44549 beneficiaries against the 46048 cases sanctioned upto 25.01.2023 under various employment generation schemes under Back To Village-4 (B2V4) Programme. Similarly Rs. 140.02 Crores disbursed among 4907 beneficiaries against the sanctioned cases of 5504 under My Town My Pride (MTMP) programme upto 25.01.2023.

Rs. 288.59 Crores has been sanctioned in favour of 4451 beneficiaries under Mission Youth Schemes (MUMKIN, TEJASWANI AND MISSION YOUTH-SPURRING ENTREPRENEUR INITIATIVE) from inception upto 15.02.2023.

An amount of Rs.90,387.36 crores have been advanced by the banks/ financial institutions (excluding corporate sector) to the account holders.

18.67 lakh beneficiaries have been enrolled under 3 Social Security Schemes Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) being implemented by the banks

EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The Government has been working on improving life and dignity of labour force by protecting and safeguarding the interest of workers, promoting their welfare and providing social security both in organised and unorganised sectors.

In tandem with the objective of creating a healthy work environment for youth, an integrated platform is being developed for greater facilitation of job seekers & job providers through systematic interventions including counselling and awareness campaigns. During the current fiscal, 1953 Counselling sessions were organised there by providing Counselling to 82369 candidates. More than 1 lakh youth were registered as job seekers on employment portal.

Unemployment Rate on usual status in J&K has declined from 6.7 % in 2019-20 to 5.2% in 2021-22. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in J&K is 61.5% in 2021-22 as against 56.3% in 2019-20, while as Worker Population Ratio (WPR) has increased to 58.3% in 2021-22 from 52.5% in 2019-20. At the All-India level, LFPR and WPR have increased to 55.2% and 52.9% in 2021-22 respectively from 53.5% and 50.9% in 2019-20. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) has also improved in both rural and urban areas in 2021-22 as compared to 2019-20 for J&K.

Quarterly Urban Unemployment Rate of J&K has declined to 13.5% in October-December, 2022 from 14.4% October-December, 2021 as per Quarterly PLFS.

51004 units have been established under various Self-employment Schemes (SESs) and thereby direct employment avenues were provided to 2.03 lakhs young boys and girls. 100% saturation is being ensured in terms of linking workers to different social security schemes of the Government.

Major emphasis is being laid on the creating awareness among workers and the employees regarding their rights and duties to eliminate the factor of exploitation.

33.81 lakh unorganized workers have been registered on eSHRAM portal in targeted manner for creating a comprehensive National Database for Unorganized Workers

Youth represents the prospective of a society and play a critical role as key planners of the future of any nation. J&K is fortunate enough to have largest young generation of people with about 69 % of population below the age of 35 years.

To bring the interests and empowerment of youth to the center of policy making, the government of J&K has conceived a pioneering initiative- Mission Youth which includes implementation of other schemes for the welfare of youth under convergence mode viz., PARVAZ, MUMKIN, TEJASWANI etc. The initiative is aimed to provide a vibrant medium for engagement and empowerment of youth through systematic interventions in the domains of Livelihood Generation, Education, Skill Development, Psychotherapy, Social engagement, Sports and Recreation.

During the brief period of 2 years, more than 70000 youth have been provided with livelihood generation means, directly or indirectly, under various livelihood generation and skilling initiatives of Mission Youth in high employability potential sectors. Moreover, about 50000 young boys and girls were engaged in sports & recreational initiatives.

Under Youth Volunteer Program more than 5000 youth clubs stand constituted having 1 Lakh active youth members to join in campaign to strengthen social fabric for drug de-addiction and other social issues.

Skill development is emerging as an important driver to address key issue of youth by improving employability, productivity and having sustainable enterprise development among youth. The efforts and resources are being optimally realigned to provide the institutional capacity to equip the youth of J&K with appropriate skills for meeting the demand of emerging job-market.

New Skill Development policy has been launched which is aimed to provide an umbrella framework to align them to common standards and link skilling with demand centres.

78 new job-oriented Trade units have been introduced in ITIs along with introduction of Heritage Craft Trades. Besides, 02 CIIITs are established in partnership with TATA technologies for up skilling of engineering graduates/diploma holders and likewise 02 Regional Centres of Excellence (COE) in automotive technology are being established in collaboration with Ashok Leyland Ltd at Govt ITI Kathua and Budgam.

07 ITIs and 01 Industry Cluster selected for assistance under the scheme Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) with the objective to incentivize reforms in Institutional training system & apprenticeship and improve quality & market relevance of VT & apprenticeship.

22,790 persons have been trained under flagship skilling scheme PMKVY which include Covid 19 Crash Courses for 1601 youth.

GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

The erstwhile state J&K was reorganized on 31st October, 2019 into two Union Territories viz., UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh. Consequent upon reorganization all the Central laws were applicable to the Union Territory of J&K. As many as 890 Central Laws applied, 205 State laws repealed and 130 State laws were modified. The legal architecture and systems prevailing in rest of the country were made applicable to J&K.

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.

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 initative of the Government.

J&K rank 1st among UT's in e-goverance- NeSDA, 5th in reducing regulatory compliances burden under ease of business 2nd in Nasha Muqt Abhaan, 2nd in performance under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahostav, 3rd in preservation of Amrit Sarovars, 1st in registration coverage under e-SHRAM, 4th in incremental progress of SDG, 1st issue SWAMITVA Cards, 1st to bring out District Good Governance Index, Aspirational Blocks Development Programme, Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme, Aspirational Towns Programme.

BACK TO VILLAGE PROGRAMME

The B2V programme energized Panchayati Raj Institutions and increased the efficiency of delivery mechanisms related to various government schemes. It also helped in collecting feedback on government welfare schemes/developmental programmes. Since its inception four such programmes have been conducted (B2V I to B2V IV) by the government by deputing the senior officers to villages/ panchayats for creating public awareness about the different developmental programs/ welfare schemes and other services. Prabhari Officer have been designated to oversee the programme.

MY TOWN MY PRIDE

The landmark initiative "My Town MY Pride" - Public outreach programme in urban areas focusses on Service Delivery at doorsteps, and Strengthening Grass root Democracy. Overwhelming participation of the general public in urban areas provided the Government a much better insight on various issues and their redressal.

To meet the expectations of the urban populace, the Government has so far conducted two such interaction programmes. Major focus of the Programme was the Municipal Finances and preparation of City Specific Plans to enable our towns and cities embark upon the journey of becoming Aspirational Towns.

As a part of the programme Senior Officers of the Govt. reached out to each urban local body across the UT to interact and obtain feedback from grass root level as to tailor the government efforts in improving delivery of services specific of urban areas. My TMP-2.0 was launched in October 2022. All 78 Local Bodies were visited and 7.16 lakhs people participated in the programme My Town My Pride out reach progamme-JANABHIYAN.

ASPIRATIONAL BLOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Aspirational Blocks Development Programme (ABDP) has been 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. The programme was a move forward towards inclusive development which is long overdue and is expected to usher in a new era of development in these blocks.

44 most backward blocks have been selected (2 Blocks from each District with inclusion of 10 most backward blocks of the UT), based on 21 parameters / indicators finalized for selection of Aspirational Blocks based on 21 indicators covering four major aspects of human development.

The scheme has been implemented in all the identified blocks after districts had achieved the benchmarks for release of funds. Funds amounting to Rs 4267.39 lacs have been released in favour of the identified blocks. At present works/ activities under ABDP are under execution in the Aspirational blocks.

All the 44 Aspirational Blocks are uploading the data on the portal. The dashboard is ranking the 44 Aspirational Blocks on monthly basis on the basis of progress made. More than 50% funds have been utilized and 50% works/ activites stand completed. Nodal Officers have been designated to oversee this programme.

ASPIRATIONAL PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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.

285 Most Backward Panchayats (One Most Backward Panchayat per Block) shall be 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. Subsequently, APDP Dashboard shall be used to monitor the progress of these Aspirational Panchayats on Key Performance Indicators.

100 measurable indicators (KPIs) have been identified across 9 Sectors 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. Nodal Officers have been designated to oversee this programme.

DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX

In order to judge the performance of each district in different areas, programmes and schemes being implemented for the well-being of the people, the government of J&K initiated the process of developed the 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. 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 Second edition of District Good Governance Index for the year 2021-22 was released on 4th of October, 2022.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

There is a structured IT enabled mechanism for redressal of Public Grievances under the aegis of Jammu and Kashmir Lt. Governor's Grievance Cell (JKLGGC) which registers complaints/ grievances 24x7 using a Web Interface/ Portal called JKIGRAMS i.e. Jammu and Kashmir Integrated Grievance Redress and Monitoring System.

JKLGGC 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 Two Lakh Eighty Thousand (2,80,000) grievances have been registered at JKIGRAMS so far. Grievances are forwarded to more than 2,300 Government Users / Sub-Users. 2,71,696 grievances have been disposed of by the Sectoral Departments. Efforts shall be made to ensure qualitative and expeditious disposal of each grievance registered on JKIGRAMS.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Government of J&K has taken all basic steps of preparedness for making the UT disaster resilient by enhancing the capacity of all stakeholders (at District/ Divisional levels) to respond to disasters in a planned way to minimize loss of lives, infrastructure, services etc besides taking care of Socio–Economic needs of the internally displaced people by way of providing economic assistance, shelter, opportunities for employment etc.

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 and defining with clarity the roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with various phases of Disaster Management.

1631 volunteers from 13 districts have undergone 12 days APDA Mitra capacity building training at SDRF 1st and 2nd Battalion Srinagar/ Jammu. 02 districts Baramulla & Kupwara have been strengthened under the scheme of Strengthening of Disaster Management Authority of Hazard Prone Districts in order to face any eventuality arising out of disaster to frame District Disaster Management Plans.

UT Disaster Management Plan has been prepared/updated as per the Nation Disaster Management Plan 2019. The Government has signed the MoU with NDMA, GoI for implementation of Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) and to integrate the disaster calls in Dail-112.

Common Alert Protocol (CAP) over all available communication media including SMS, Cell Broadcast, Radio, TV, Siren, Social Media, Web Portals and Mobile Applications has successfully been implemented during Sri Amarnath JI Yatra 2022.

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Government is in the process of making best use of the Information Technology/ Infrastructure and decided to go fully digital by adopting an outcome-based approach. Over the past 2 years J&K has made big strides towards digital transformation and has launched 'Digital Jammu & Kashmir' programme in mission mode aiming at improvement in service delivery to citizens.

Under e-UNNAT, 445 services of various departments have been integrated with this portal and brought under a single unified umbrella, without requiring citizens to remember names of multiple web portals/login credentials. Nearly 7.2 lac certificates have been delivered till date. Further, Public Service Guarantee Act (PSGA) portal having Auto-Appeal System has been also integrated with e-UNNAT to provide a major impetus to transparent, citizen friendly and efficient governance.

Other services viz., Rapid Assessment System, Employees Performance Portal (EPM), UMANG, e-Kitabkosh, Digi locker etc are being also accessed digitally by the users.

e-office- J&K ranks first amongst UT's in its uptake in almost 400 offices and disposal rate of 97% of files, ending the age old Darbar Move practice and saving Rs 400 crore of the state exchequer is a huge success story.

Other IT Infrastructure projects under State Wide Area Network (SWAN) connecting 167 Block Headquarters (BHQs), 20 District Headquarters (DHQs and 02 State Headquarters (SHQs).

Gati Shakti UT Master Plan is being prepared on the pattern of National Master Plan. UT Master plan shall be used for integrating planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects. For implementation of Master Plan various UT level Groups / Committees have been constituted by the government and data layers are being uploaded. Out of 28 mandatory layers, 16 data layers have been uploaded. A total of 58 sub-layers identified have been uploaded on Gati Shakti JK Master Plan portal.

PMDP AND FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

Prime Ministers Development Programme (Rs 80,064 crore) was 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 package initially consisted of 63 projects. However, after reorganization of J&K, the J&K UT was left with 54 (presently 53- one dropped) PMDP projects with an outlay of Rs 58,477 crore. 9 projects with an outlay of Rs 21,441 crore were transferred to UT of Ladakh.

17 projects (GoI- 5, GoJK- 12) stands completed, 12 projects (GoI- 4, GoJK- 8) stands substantially completed up to November 2022. Out of the remaining 24 projects, 3 projects are expected to be completed/ substantially completed during the financial year 2022-23 and the remaining 21 projects are expected to spill over to financial year 2023-24 and beyond.

Most of the projects have gained momentum and a remarkable progress has been achieved under the package mainly due to identification and removal of potential bottlenecks like, land acquisition, forest clearances, utility shifting, court cases etc.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) 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 wellbeing among the border population.

The UT of J&K has 816 kms long border running through 08 districts and the 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).

J&K introduced a new Scheme "Samridh Seema Yojna" (SSY) under the CAPEX Budget during the Current Financial Year 2022-23 with an allocation of Rs 50.00 crores for filling the developmental gaps in the border areas i.e Insufficient basic infrastructure in the border areas. The selection of the works is made on the basis of gap analysis i.e. "Left out border areas/insufficient basic infrastructure in the border areas". An amount of Rs. 25.00 Crores stands released against which Rs. 15.35 Crores (61.4%) have been spent and 237 (50%) works have been completed ending January, 2023.

Under Flagship schemes, J&K emerged as flag bearer in the implementation of Flagship schemes across the country. Most of the schemes have been saturated.

PROGRESS ON SUSTAINBALE 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 for 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. J&K is committed and marching ahead to achieve the targets set under Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

CHAPTER-1

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

INDIA MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Indian economy is estimated to grow at 7.0 per cent, as per 2nd Advance Estimates of 2022-23 by National Statistical Office (NSO), MoSPI. IMF and World Bank projects Indian Economy to grow at 6.8 per cent and 6.9 percent respectively in 2022-23 thus, making India one of the fastest growing major economies in the World. At Current Prices, GSDP of J&K is expected to record a growth of 15%.

Table 1(i) Growth forecasts for India (In per cent)

Agency	India Real GDP Growth Projections		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
International Monetary Fund	8.7	6.8	6.1
World Bank	8.7	6.9	6.6
National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI, GoI (Second Advance Estimates, 2022-23)	9.1	7.0	NA

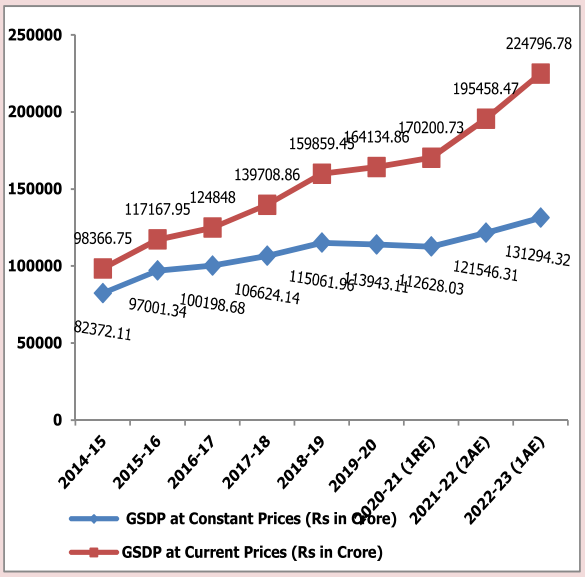
Source:1. World Economic Outlook, IMF, January 2023;
2. Global Economic Prospects, World Bank, January 2023

MACRO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN J&K

As per first Advance Estimates of 2022-23, J&K's Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is estimated to be Rs. 2.25 Lakh Crores approximately and its real GSDP is estimated to be about Rs. 1.31 Lakh crores. The real GSDP of J&K is expected to grow at 8.0 per cent and the nominal GSDP is expected to grow at 15.01 per cent. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of nominal and real GSDP of J&K between 2014-15 and 2022-23 is estimated to be 10.88 per cent and 6.00 percent respectively.

Table 1(ii) GSDP of J&K- Constant Prices & Current Prices

Years	At Current Prices (Nominal GSDP)		At Constant Prices (Real GSDP)	
	GSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth Rate	GSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth Rate
2014-15	98366.75	2.87	82372.11	-3.22
2015-16	117167.95	19.11	97001.34	17.76
2016-17	124848.00	6.55	100198.68	3.30
2017-18	139708.86	11.90	106624.14	6.41
2018-19	159859.45	14.42	115061.96	7.91
2019-20	164134.86	2.67	113943.11	-0.97
2020-21 (1RE)	170200.73	3.70	112628.03	-1.15
2021-22 (2AE)	195458.47	14.84	121546.31	7.92
2022-23 (1AE)	224796.78	15.01	131294.32	8.02
Compound Annual Growth Rate		10.88		6.00



1RE: First Revised Estimates; 2AE: Second Advance Estimates; 1AE; First Advance Estimates
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology

The share of GSDP of J&K and Himachal Pradesh to the All India GDP remained almost constant hovering around 0.80% between 2014-15 and 2021-22.

Table 1 (iii) Percentage Contribution of GSDP of J&K & Northern States in All India GDP at Constant (2011-12) prices.

Year	All India	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	U.P
2014-15	100.0	0.8	3.0	4.1	0.8	3.5	7.9
2015-16	100.0	0.9	2.9	4.2	0.8	3.6	8.0
2016-17	100.0	0.8	2.9	4.2	0.8	3.7	8.2
2017-18	100.0	0.8	2.9	4.1	0.8	3.7	8.0
2018-19	100.0	0.8	2.8	4.0	0.8	3.7	7.8
2019-20	100.0	0.8	2.8	4.0	0.8	3.9	7.8
2020-21 (1RE)	100.0	0.8	2.9	4.1	0.8	3.9	7.9
2021-22 (2AE)	100.0	0.8	2.9	4.2	0.8	3.9	7.5

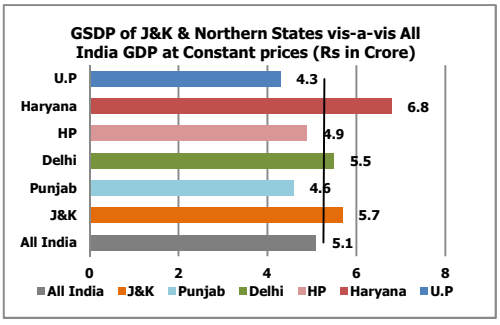
Source: MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology

A comparative analysis of the growth performance of J&K vis-a-vis India and northern states during 2014-15 to 2021-22 reveals a positive trend in the UT's annual growth rate. It indicates that between 2014-15 and 2021-22, J&K's economy grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.7 per cent, a rate faster than the national average of 5.1 per cent and four other northern states viz. Punjab (4.6 percent), Delhi (5.5 percent), Himachal Pradesh (4.9 per cent) and UP (4.3 per cent).

Table: 1 (iv) GSDP of J&K & Northern States vis-a-vis All India GDP at Constant prices (Rs in Crore)

Year	All India	J&K	Punjab	Delhi	HP	Haryana	U.P
2014-15	10527674	82372	312125	428355	89060	370535	834432
2015-16	11369493	97001	330052	475623	96274	413405	908241
2016-17	12308193	100199	352721	511765	103055	456709	1011500
2017-18	13144582	106624	375406	542015	109406	482036	1056399
2018-19	13992914	115062	397019	565327	116411	524171	1097353
2019-20	14534641	113943	413295	587316	121168	566034	1140275
2020-21 (1RE)	13687118	112628	399780	564669	114814	536226	1077392
2021-22 (2AE)	14925840	121546	427543	622430	124400	588771	1123090
CAGR	*5.1*	*5.7*	*4.6*	*5.5*	*4.9*	*6.8*	*4.3*

Source: MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology



PER CAPITA GSDP/NSDP

Per capita income in the UT is also growing and it is catching up faster with national average. Per capita Income is generally considered as the most effective indicator for ascertaining the economic welfare of a State. It enables to know the average size of the income and the standard of living of the people.

Table 1 (v) Per Capita GSDP/GDP & NSDP/NNI Of J&K & India at Current Prices (Inr)

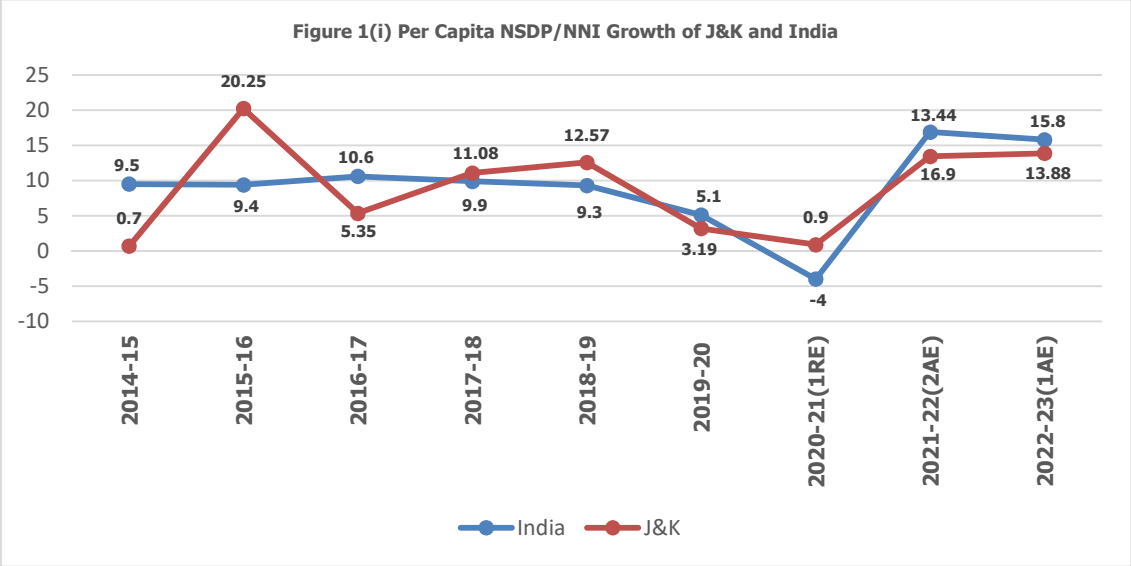
Years	Per Capita GDP / GSDP		Growth Rate		Per Capita NNI/NSDP (Per Capita Income-PCI)			Growth Rate	
	India	J&K	India	J&K	India	J&K	PCI- J&K as percent of PCI- India	India	J&K
2014-15	98405	75655	9.59	1.85	86,647	62327	71.9	9.5	0.70
2015-16	107341	89237	9.08	17.95	94,797	74950	79.1	9.4	20.25
2016-17	118489	94268	10.39	5.64	1,04,880	78960	75.3	10.6	5.35
2017-18	130061	104667	9.77	11.03	1,15,224	87710	76.1	9.9	11.08
2018-19	142424	118828	9.51	13.53	1,25,946	98738	78.4	9.3	12.57
2019-20	149915	123754	5.11	4.15	1,32,341	101891	77.0	5.1	3.19
2020-21(1RE)	146301	127348	-2.27	2.90	127065	102803	80.9	-4.0	0.90
2021-22(2AE)	171498	145160	17.22	13.99	148524	116619	78.5	16.9	13.44
2022-23(1AE)	196716	165755	14.70	14.19	172000	132806	77.2	15.8	13.88

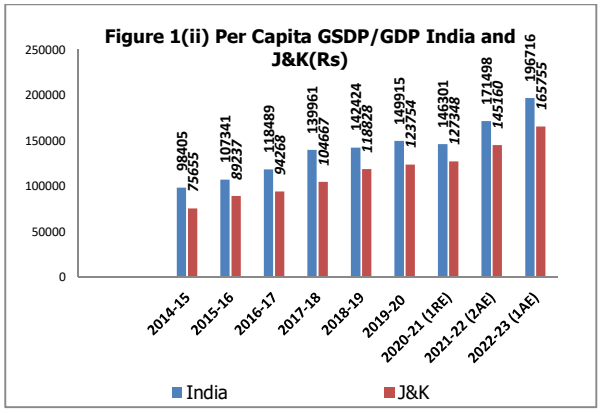
Source: MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology

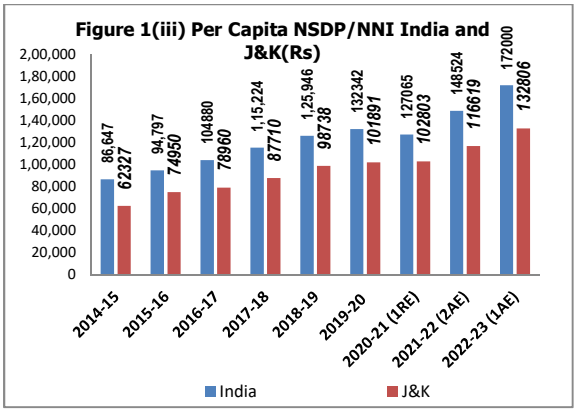
While per capita Gross State Domestic Product & Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in J&K is currently lower than India, J&K has managed to reduce the gap over time.

In 2014-15, J&K's per-capita NSDP (proxy for per capita income) was nearly 72 per cent of per-capita Net National Income (NNI, proxy for Income at India level) at All-India level. Eight years later, in 2022-23, J&K's per-capita NSDP is estimated to be 77 per cent of per-capita NNI.

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of per-capita income at current prices over the last 07 years in J&K is 9.4 per cent in comparison to 8.0 per cent at the national level. In the COVID year, 2020-21, when growth plummeted in all sectors everywhere, the per capita income of J&K exhibited a growth of 0.9 per cent as compared to the per capita income growth of India i.e. – 4.0 per cent. This speaks of the resilience of the UT economy. A comparative picture of the trend of per capita GSDP/NSDP of J&K and India since 2011-12 has been presented in Table below:-







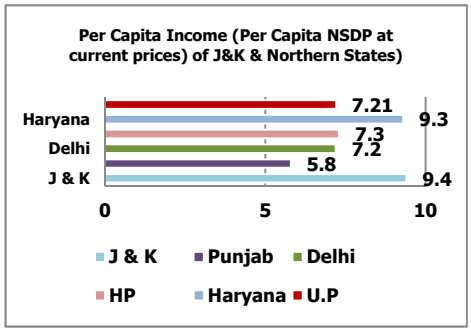
A comparative analysis of growth performance of J&K's Per Capita Income (Per Capita NSDP at current prices) vis-a-vis northern States during 2014-15 to 2021-22 reveals that

the per capita income is growing and catching up faster. It indicates that during this period, J&K's Per Capita Income grew at an annual growth rate (compound) of 9.4 per cent, a rate faster than Punjab (5.8 per cent), Delhi (7.2 per cent), Haryana (9.3 per cent), UP (7.2 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (7.3 per cent).

Table: 1 (vi) Per Capita Income (Per Capita NSDP at current prices) of J&K & Northern States.

Year	J & K	Punjab	Delhi	HP	Haryana	U.P
2014-15	62327	108970	247209	123299	147382	42267
2015-16	74950	118858	270261	135512	164963	47118
2016-17	78960	128780	295558	150290	184982	52671
2017-18	87710	139835	318323	165497	208437	57944
2018-19	98738	149974	338730	174804	223015	62350
2019-20	101891	154385	356151	185728	240507	65666
2020-21 (1RE)	102803	149894	344136	183333	235707	61666
2021-22 (2AE)	116619	162112	401982	201854	274635	68810
CAGR	9.4	5.8	7.2	7.3	9.3	7.21

Source: MoSPI, GoI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology



SECTORAL COMPARISON

In 2022-23, Agriculture and Allied sector is expected to contribute 16.91 per cent, Industry 19.52 per cent and Services, the remaining 63.57 per cent to Gross State Value Added. Industrial progress would bring the necessary synergy for the primary sector and service sector to grow faster. It is expected that, going ahead service sector would gain momentum and help the economy grow faster.

Table below shows the Gross State Domestic Product/Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and sectoral growth and share in J&K.

Table 1(vii) GSDP and GSVA Growth and Sectoral Share in J&K (in per cent)

Year	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)
GSDP in Rs. Crore (Constant Prices)						
Agriculture and Allied Sector	16206	16956	17942	-0.45	4.62	5.82
Industry	27125	28835	31204	-3.83	6.31	8.22
Service	60728	66548	72184	-1.28	9.58	8.47
GSVA	104059	112339	121331	-1.83	7.96	8.00
GSDP	112628	121546	131294	-1.15	7.92	8.02
GSDP in Rs. Crore (Current Prices)						
Agriculture and Allied Sector	29231	31935	35563	4.01	9.25	11.36
Industry	31840	35909	41057	2.30	12.78	14.34
Service	97814	114413	133682	3.36	16.97	16.84
GSVA	158884	182257	210302	3.27	14.71	15.39
GSDP	170201	195458	224797	3.70	14.84	15.01
Share in GSVA (Current Price)						
Agriculture and Allied Sector	18.40	17.52	16.91			
Industry	20.04	19.70	19.52			
Service	61.56	62.78	63.57			

1RE: First Revised Estimates; 2AE: Second Advance Estimates; 1AE; First Advance Estimates
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

Agricultural development is fundamental to feed people, end poverty, promote shared prosperity, increase economic growth, and achieve the sustainable development goals. It comprises crop production, livestock, forestry and logging, and fishing and aquaculture. The salience of agriculture and allied sectors in the UT is that despite a sharp decline in its share in GSDP/GSVA, it absorbs nearly 41 per cent of the UTs total

worke force in 2020-21(PLFS). Therefore, any development journey is not completed without agricultural growth.

Agriculture's contribution to GSVA in the UT shows minor fluctuations hovering around 18 per cent on an average and during 2022-23 the sector is estimated to contribute 16.91 per cent in GSVA approximately more than one percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Table 1(viii) Share and growth in agriculture and its components, 2020-21 to 2022-23 (1AE)

Sub Sectoral activities	Share in GSVA in percent			Growth Rate		
	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)
Agriculture and Allied	18.40	17.52	16.91	-0.45	4.62	5.82
Crops	10.80	10.35	10.01	-3.58	4.38	5.14
Livestock	5.67	5.32	5.17	2.51	4.94	6.20
Forestry & Logging	1.63	1.49	1.40	3.57	2.82	7.60
Fishing & Aquaculture	0.29	0.36	0.34	0.16	17.98	2.89

Note: Share in current prices, and growth in constant prices

Source Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology

This sector is also highly dependent on climate, just as in other states; hence, growth of the sector is also sensitive to weather conditions. In 2022-23, the sector is estimated to grow by 5.82 per cent. As crop production is largest component of the sector, the sector remains vulnerable to climatic conditions in the UT as well.

INDUSTRY SECTOR

The industry sector has four sub-sectors namely, mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity-gas, water supply & other utility services, and construction.

In 2020-21, 28.04 per cent of total workers of the UT were engaged in the industrial activities. The industries sector is estimated to account for 20.04 per cent of GSVA in 2020-21.

Construction is the predominant activity within the broad industry sector accounting for around 38 per cent of the total value added by this sector. After construction, manufacturing is second largest sub-sector followed by electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services. Mining & Quarrying have the lowest share. However, construction has been a major employer with a 16.87 per cent employment share in 2020-21 (PLFS).

Table 1(ix) Share and growth in industry and its components, 2020-21 to 2022-23 (1AE)

Sub Sectoral activities	Share in GSVA (in percent)			Growth Rate		
	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)
Industry	20.04	19.70	19.52	-3.83	6.31	8.22
Mining & Quarrying	0.13	0.34	0.36	-41.00	111.84	15.71
Manufacturing	6.54	6.61	6.61	-1.64	5.78	8.41
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	5.85	5.41	5.06	-1.22	4.79	6.81
Construction	7.52	5	7.50	-8.65	7.71	9.70

Note: Share in current prices, and growth in constant prices

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology

Growth rate of the industry sector exhibits fluctuations. The broad industries sector is estimated to register 8.22 per cent growth in 2022-23 as compared to 6.31 per cent in 2021-22. Growth rates in Construction & Manufacturing have been the major drivers of industry sector growth. All the four sub-sectors experienced negative growth in 2020-21

due to the COVID-19 and are likely to post a strong recovery in 2022-23 as per advance estimates.

SERVICES SECTOR

Over the years, the service sector has become a lead sector and the new driver of growth in J&K. It now is estimated to have a major share of nearly 64 per cent in GSVA during 2022-23 and an employment share of 31 per cent (PLFS -2020-21). The size and growth rate of the Service sector is critical for the growth of GSDP given its share in the overall economy. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting; financial services; real estate and ownership of dwelling and professional services; public administration, and other services are the six sub-sectors of the services sector.

Table 1(x) Share and growth in services and its components, 2019-20 to 2022-23 (1AE).

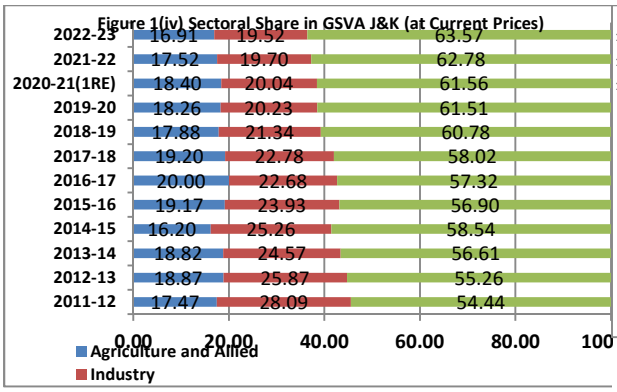
Sub Sectoral activities	Share in GSVA (in percent)			Growth Rate		
	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)
Services	**61.56**	**62.78**	**63.57**	**-1.28**	**9.58**	**8.47**
i.Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	**8.44**	**10.59**	**11.52**	**-21.94**	**26.22**	**13.66**
a. Trade & Repair Services	**8.10**	**9.68**	**10.22**	**-18.74**	**19.99**	**10.50**
b. Hotels & Restaurants	**0.33**	**0.91**	**1.30**	**-60.36**	**179.61**	**47.02**
ii.Transport,Storage,Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	**5.93**	**6.34**	**6.32**	**-20.29**	**12.61**	**8.72**
a. Railways	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**-83.37**	**11.13**	**9.45**
b. Road transport	**3.49**	**3.76**	**3.70**	**-26.66**	**12.87**	**7.39**
c. Air transport	**0.15**	**0.16**	**0.24**	**-26.90**	**8.93**	**52.14**
d. Services Incidental to Transport	**0.05**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**-53.74**	**71.48**	**6.23**
e. Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	**2.20**	**2.31**	**2.27**	**1.88**	**11.28**	**8.03**
iii. Financial Services	**3.64**	**3.56**	**3.56**	**7.90**	**8.12**	**7.86**
iv. Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	**12.02**	**11.62**	**11.51**	**-2.74**	**5.09**	**8.11**
v. Public Administration	**21.98**	**21.21**	**21.20**	**20.13**	**5.01**	**6.08**
vi. Other Services	**9.56**	**9.46**	**9.46**	**-5.63**	**9.13**	**8.87**

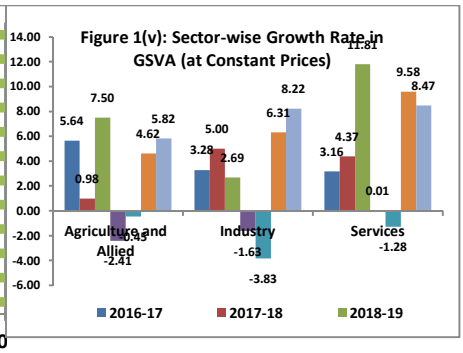
Note: Share in current prices, and growth in constant prices.
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K as per MOSPI methodology

There are a few points that emerge from the analysis of service sector. First, it is a big employer next to agriculture and contributes the largest share to GSVA and GSDP. Second, the performance of this sector in terms of its contribution to the economy depends very strongly on Public administration; Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services; trade, repair, hotels, and restaurants sub-sector (more particularly on the trade and repair services) and other services. Third, the financial services, and public administration sub-sectors, demonstrated resilience even in the COVID pandemic year.

The service sector is growing at a faster rate and has remarkable growth potential. Within this sector, tourism can make a significant contribution.

The steadily eroding share of the Agriculture sector and the relative gain of the service sector, is reflected in Figures below which shows the year-on-year percentage changes of shares for the three major sectors for the period 2011–12 to 2022-23. Figure 4 shows the Sector-wise Year-on-year Growth Rate (%) in GSVA.





A comparative picture of the sector-wise GSVA of J&K and its percentage share in All India GVA has been presented in the table below.

Table 1(xi) Sector-wise GSVA of J&K vis-a-vis All India GVA at Constant (2011-12) prices. (In Crore Rs.)

Sectors	GSVA	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Agriculture and Allied	GSVA J&K	16,206	16,956	17,942
	GVA All India	20,76,327	21,49,122	22,21,092
	GSVA J&K as percent of GVA India	0.78	0.79	0.81
Industry	GSVA J&K	27,125	28,835	31,204
	GVA All India	38,86,719	43,38,366	44,95,132
	GSVA J&K as percent of GVA India	0.70	0.66	0.69
Services	GSVA J&K	60,728	66,548	72,184
	GVA All India	67,18,437	73,10,537	79,96,370
	GSVA J&K as percent of GVA India	0.90	0.91	0.90
TOTAL GVA/GSVA	GSVA J&K	1,04,059	1,12,339	1,21,331
	GVA All India	1,26,81,483	1,37,98,025	1,47,12,594
	GSVA J&K as percent of GVA India	0.82	0.81	0.82

Source: National Income Statistics, MOSPI; DES J&K 2022 as per MOSPI methodology

The GSVA of J&K on an average contributes 0.8 percent to the All India GVA, Agriculture Sector accounts for 0.79 percent, Industry sector accounts 0.68 percent and Services sector 0.90 percent share to the respective sectors of All India GVA.

Table 1(xii) Sectoral Contribution of GSVA of J&K vis-a-vis All India GVA at Current prices.

Year	Agriculture and Allied		Industry		Services	
	J&K	India	J&K	India	J&K	India
2020-21	18.40	20.32	20.04	27.28	61.56	52.41
2021-22	17.52	18.97	19.70	28.54	62.78	52.49
2022-23	16.91	18.30	19.52	28.21	63.57	53.49

Source: National Income Statistics, MOSPI; DES J&K 2022 as per MOSPI methodology

As a general phenomenon observed in most of the urban economies, Indian economy is reflecting a similar kind of trend having higher contribution from the service sector which is also true in case of J&K's economy.

CHAPTER-2

FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Total Receipts of J&K for 2022-23(RE) are Rs. 1,06,789 crore so is the Total Expenditure. Central Transfers constitute about 65 per cent (Rs. 69,120 crore), market borrowings 9 per cent (Rs. 9,657 crore) and UTs Own resource contribute 26 percent (Rs. 28012 crore which includes additional resource mobilization of Rs. 2,484 crore). Revenue Expenditure constitutes 70.24% (Rs 75,004 crore) while as Capex expenditure constitutes 29.76% (Rs 31,785 crore) which includes repayment of debt of Rs 5,030 crore (4.71% of total expenditure).

Revenue Surplus has increased from Rs. 3,815 crore during 2021-22(PA) to Rs. 22,128 crore during 2022-23 (RE), Fiscal Deficit has decreased to Rs. 9,570 crore from 12,219 crore and Primary Deficit has decreased to Rs. 494 crore from Rs. 4,814 crore during the said period.

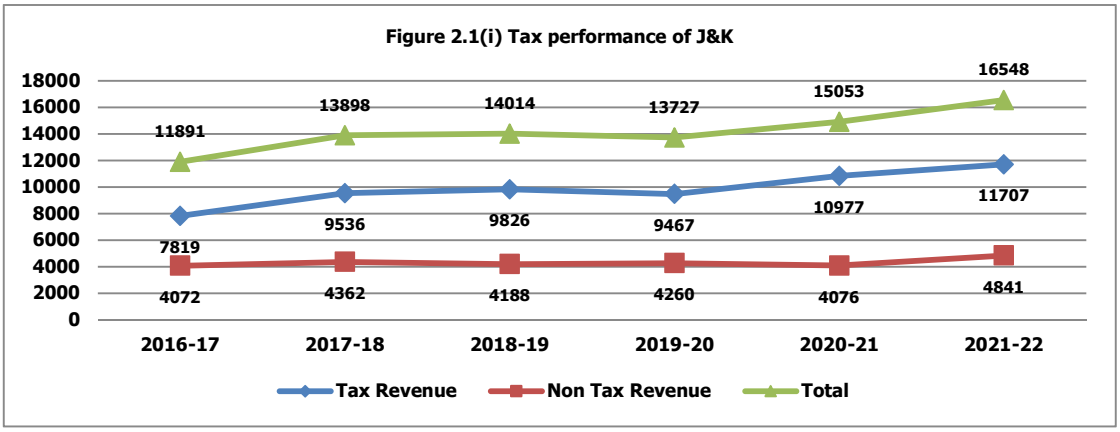
OWN RESOURCES

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

Table 2.1(i) Tax Performance of J&K (Rs. in crore)

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
1	Tax Revenue	138	437	2683	6334	7819	9536	9826	9467	10977	11707
2	Non Tax Revenue	100	283	837	1978	4072	4362	4188	4260	4076	4841
	Total	238	720	3520	8312	11891	13898	14014	13727	15053	16548
	%age growth						16.88	0.83	-2.05	9.66	9.93

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



MACRO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Statement Economic Performance at a Glance

Table 2.1(ii)Trends in Select Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators

S. No	Item	Absolute Value		Percentage Changes	
		April - Reporting Period (Rs in crore)		April - Reporting Period	
		2021-22 (Pre-Actual)	2022-23 (RE)	2021-22 (Pre- Actual)	2022-23 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Government Finances				
1	Revenue Receipts (2+3+4)	63084	97132	20.17	53.97
2	Tax Revenue (2.1+2.2)	15552	16303	75.19	4.83
2.1	Own Tax Revenue	15552	16303	75.19	4.83
2.2	State's Share in Central Taxes				
3	Non Tax Revenue (3.1+3.2)	47532	78345	8.97	64.83
3.1	State's Own Non Tax Revenue	4841	9225	18.77	90.56
3.2	Central Transfers	42691	69120	7.96	61.91
4	Additional Resource Mobilization (ARM)		2484		
5	Capital Receipts (6+7+8)*	11494	9657	-22.98	-15.98
6	Recovery from Loans and Advances	1	5	-50.00	400.00
7	Other Receipts/Non-DebtCreating	-726	82	-10.59	-111.29
8	Borrowings and Other Liabilities	12219	9570	-22.34	-21.68
9	Total Receipts (1+5)	74578	106789	10.62	43.19
10	Total Expenditure	74578	106789	10.62	43.19
11	Revenue Account of which	59269	75004	12.61	26.55
12	(a) Interest Payments	7405	9076	15.20	22.57
	(b) Subsidies/			-100.00	
	(c) Wages and Salaries/ Others	26079	31592	9.34	21.14
	(d) Pension Payments	11563	13126	27.37	13.52
13	Capital Account	15309	31785	3.55	107.62
	Of which Loans and Advances	74	109	19.35	47.30
	Repayments	4188	5030	-1.51	20.11
14	Plan Expenditure**				
15	Revenue Account				
16	Capital Account				
17	Total Expenditure (18+19) including Loans and Advances	74578	106789	10.62	43.19
18	Revenue Expenditure	59269	75004	12.61	26.55
19	Capital Expenditure	15309	31785	3.55	107.62
20	Revenue Surplus	3815	22128	-2844.60	480.03
21	Fiscal Deficit	12219	9570	14.54	-21.68
22	Primary Deficit	4814	494	13.54	-89.74

Notes:-

i). * Borrowings were calculated on GSDP of Rs. 189503 crore (as adopted by Ministry of Finance) for the year 2021-22.
ii). Borrowings under UDAY not to be reckoned for calculation of Fiscal Indicators.
iii). GSDP figures as adopted by Ministry of Finance, GoI, for Fiscal Indicators.
iv). Capital receipts and disbursement are net of WMA/OD from RBI.
v). Average amount of WMA from RBI Rs 168.27 crore.
vi). Average amount of OD from RBI Rs 98.11crore.
vii). No. of days of OD =77 days (approx.).
viii). Number of occasions of OD/ month =9 /month(approx.) (information as on ending December 31st, 2022

Source: Finance Department

Details of Outstanding Debt

Table 2.1(iii) Components of Jammu & Kashmir Government Liabilities (Rs in crore)						
Category	Raised during theFiscal Year		Repayment/ Redemption during the FiscalYear		Outstanding Amount (End March)	
	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 Pre-Actuals)
Market Borrowings	9328	8562	3308	2975	40311	45898
Loans from Centre	183	0	118	119	1302	1183
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	0	5000	349	349	3021	7672
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks	322	535	477	531	3419	3423
WMA from RBI(Net)	1489	-1285	0	0	2181	896
SmallSavings,Provident Funds, etc. (Net)	1145	-595	0	0	28307	27712
Reserve Funds / Deposits (Net)	1166	480	0	0	10875	11355
Other Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
UDAY PowerBonds*	0	0	0	214	3538	3324
Total	13633	12697	4252	4188	92954	101463

*Borrowings under UDAY Power Bonds not to be reckoned for calculation of Fiscal indicators

Source: Finance Department

Debt position in the past 12 Years

Table 2.1(iv) Debt position in the past 12 Years (Rs in crore)									
Year	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	Total Public Debt	Insurance and Pension Funds	Provi-dent Funds	Other Obliga-tions*	Total Liabili-ties	GSDP at current prices	% of total liability to GSDP
								Base Year 2004-05	
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	98367	49
2015-16	30452	1579	32031	671	16846	5798	55346	117168	47
2016-17	34018	1489	35507	775	18588	5803	60673	124848	49
2017-18	37418	1405	38823	909	20010	8462	68204	139659	49
2018-19	42222	1292	43514	974	25233	9340	79061	159859	49
2019-20	45465	1237	46702	1006	26156	9709	83573	164135	51
2020-21	52469	1302	53771	1085	27222	10875	92953	170201	55
2021-22	61212	1183	62395	1191	26521	11355	101462	195118	52

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

Source: Finance Department

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX IN THE FY 2022-23

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 resources by about 1000-1500 crores. 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. Average revenue realization of the GST in the year 2017-18 stood at Rs.300.00 crores (Rs.

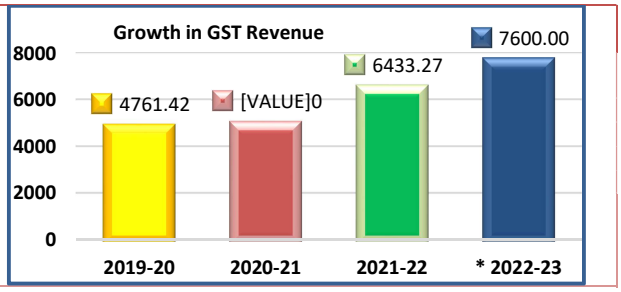
2401 crores in 8 months) and the same rose to Rs 364.00 crores in the Financial year 2018-19. The Financial year 2022-23 came up with the challenge to meet high revenue targets given further constraint of the compensation under Goods and Services Tax (compensation to States), Act,2017 getting ended up in June 2022. Accordingly, the department devised a number of strategies so as to augment revenue. During the current financial year, collections for period April to January (2022-23) stands at Rs.6102.4 crores against the collection of Rs.5374.16 crores for the corresponding period of 2021-22 registering thereby a growth of 13.54%.

Table 2.1(v) Growth in GST Revenue (Rs. in Crore)

Year	Revenue	Growth (%age)
2019-20	4761.42	
2020-21	4891.50	2.73
2021-22	6433.27	31.52
* 2022-23	7600.00	18.14

*** Estimation for the F.Y 2022-23 is based on current Revenue realization Trend**

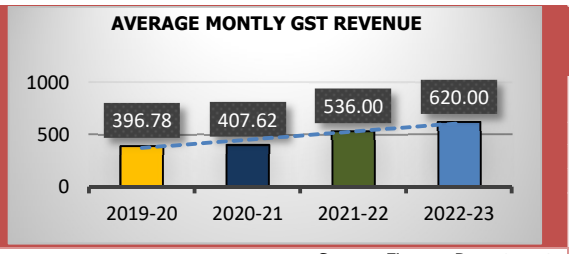
Source: Finance Department



During the Current financial year adhoc settlement of Rs 291.39 crores is received as against Rs.350.83crores for last year. On an average the revenue collections increased to Rs. 610.24 crores per month (period April to January 2022-23) against Rs.537 crores per month (period April to January 2021-22). Based on current collection trends it is expected that the average revenue for the financial year 2022-23 may increase to Rs.620 crores.

Table 2.1(vi) Comparative Picture of Average monthly GST Revenue Realization (Fig. in Crore)

Year	Average Monthly Revenue Realization
2019-20	396.78
2020-21	407.62
2021-22	536.00
2022-23	620.00



Source: Finance Department

The compliances under GST has shown remarkable progress which can be judged from the fact that return filing percentage of GSTR3B monthly returns has crossed 97 percent on an average with an overall increase of 28.69 per cent in comparison to the last FY for the same period.

Post Covid-19 the dynamics of economy in J&K and the tax collections got affected as a result of lockdowns announced pan India for containment of the virus. 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. By setting up GST Suvidha Kendras / facilitation centres Department will be helping the taxpayers in remote areas of Kupwara, Doda, Kishtwar, Rajouri and Poonch to overcome problems of connectivity faced by the taxpayers especially in winter season. Further in order to augment the revenue collection sunder GST and to improve tax administration a decision regarding establishments of Convergence Forums headed by the officers of the rank of Deputy Commissioners was also taken during current financial and the same proved to be the

ignition point in revitalizing the tax collection growth during the current financial year

In order to maintain the buoyancy in the tax revenue collections it is important to take necessary steps for revenue augmentation. This is a challenge which we face both at the level of UT as well as at the national level. UT of J&K has taken up several measures in order to improve the GST compliance and augment the revenue realization. In order to reduce the compliance costs, time bound process for cancellation of the dormant as well as non-compliant taxpayers has been initiated and more than 6000 registrations have been cancelled during the current financial year. Moreover, in order to rationalize the revenue collections from Works Contract Service Providers, mass awareness programs are being organized to sensitize the Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) with the objective to make them understand their roles and responsibilities under GST and the same also fetched great results. The number of DDO registrations have tremendously increased from 3000 to 7000 during the last three months and the impact on revenue collections through Works Contract Service Provider as also shown a significant result. Mass awareness programs launched by the department has borne positive fruits by boosting there turn filing percentage and revenue realization. In order to improve the tax compliance, the department has purchased software i.e GST prime form NIC Karnataka wherein the reports generated through the system with respect to business analytics and fraud detection are analyzed by the specialized wing (Special Investigation Unit) created by the Department for the purpose and the same has provided the much-needed support to the enforcement and supervising authorities for improvement in revenue realization. Audit in GST holds a great significance especially when the system is based on self-compliance of the tax payer. In order to ascertain the fact sand to verify the genuineness of the declarations made by the taxpayer's, audit is required to be conducted and in this regard department of State Taxes took a lead by establishing dedicated audit cell with the sole purpose of identifying the cases for audit based on the parameters as provided in the GST Act and accordingly the process of audit is underway for the financial year 2017-18.

Table 2.1(vii) Overall Revenue position under all Major Heads for the Year 2022-23 (Ending January, 2023)

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No	Head of Account	Revenue Realization ending 12/2022	Revenue Realization during 01/2023	Revenue Realization during 01/2022	Revenue Realization ending 01/2023	Revenue Realization ending 01/2022	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
1	Major Head 0006-SGST						
a)	SGST Cash	1698.28	234.10	197.94	1932.38	1762.07	170.31
b)	Provisional settlement of IGST	3443.86	426.45	405.97	3870.31	3261.26	609.05
c)	Adhoc/Advance Settlement from IGST	291.39	0.00	208.14	291.39	350.83	-59.44
d)	Apportionment from IGST settlement	7.96	0.00	0.00	7.96	0.00	7.96
	Total 1 SGST (a+b+c+d)	5441.49	660.55	812.05	6102.04	5374.16	727.88
2	0040- Tax on Trade, Sales						
a)	Sales Tax/VAT	27.44	1.43	0.91	28.87	31.08	-2.21
b)	Motor Spirit Tax*	1184.68	128.50	112.03	1313.18	1652.86	-339.68
3	0030-Stamps & Registration (T3)	379.41	29.10	27.53	408.51	368.13	40.38

***The MST collections show a negative growth The decrease in collections in the MST.Rs. 7 rebate per litre of petrol and diesel, given effect by the Government from 4th Nov. 2021 vide SO 377 dated 04.11.2021.**

Source: Finance Department

Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been introduced in the Jammu and Kashmir as part of the Digital India initiative of Government of India. It is a web-based application. The primary objective of PFMS is to facilitate sound Public Financial Management System by establishing an efficient fund flow system as well as a payment cum accounting network. PFMS provides various stakeholders with a real time, reliable and meaningful management information system and an effective decision support system. There are various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) which are implemented by the Union Territory Governments and funded by Central Government. For these schemes, the PFMS facilitates instant availability of sanction orders, credit advice and date of payments to Union Territory Governments. This supports the administrative Secretaries of Union Territory Ministries and to the Finance secretary in the authorization and release of the funds to the executing agencies. PFMS captures payment at each level and transmits the information to the parent agency /Ministry on real time basis. Through this link between the Central Ministry and the Union Territory Government is now established through exchanging Data electronically.

BUDGETARY 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 levels 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 determining sustainability of the budget based on deficit/surplus in spendings. 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.

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.

Budget Estimation Allocation Monitoring System (BEAMS) is an online computerized system to distribute the budget and to authorize expenditure, which have been introduced in Jammu & Kashmir. After 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.

Indian Economic and Political System

The Indian economy is a mixed economy where there is the participation of both the public and private sectors. It increases the responsibility of the government. India is also a democratic country where social welfare is promoted. Therefore, it increases the expenditure by the government.

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. Position of Revenue Receipts together with Capital Receipts is given here under:-

Table 2.2(i) Revenue receipts (Rs in crore)

Items	2020-21 (Pre-Actuals)	2021-22(BE)	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
Revenue Receipts (I+II)	**52495**	**97141**	**84923**	**102322**
I. Total Grants from Centre	**39542**	**62656**	**61501**	**68206**
i. Resources from Centre	**39542**	**62656**	**61501**	**68206**
II. State's Own Revenues (1+2+3+4)	**12953**	**34485**	**23422**	**34116**
I. **State's Own Tax Revenues**	**8877**	**16276**	**15480**	**16666**
a. GST	**4839**	**10462**	**10462**	**10600**
b. Sales Tax	**1496**	**1650**	**1800**	**1800**
c. Excise Duty & Tax on Goods	**1348**	**1978**	**1505**	**1905**
d. Others	**1194**	**2186**	**1713**	**2361**
2. Non-Tax Revenues, of which	**4076**	**8209**	**7942**	**8648**
Interest Receipts	**18**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Power Receipts	**2350**	**5500**	**5000**	**5000**
3.Additional Resource Mobilization (ARM)/Channelization of resources into system pool (CRISP)	**-**	**10000**	**-**	**5802**
4. Asset Monetization	-	-	-	**3000**

Source: Finance Department

Table 2.2(ii) Revenue Receipts and Expenditure: Composition (Rs in crore)					
	Items	2020-21 (Pre- Actuals)	2021-22(BE)	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
A	Revenue Expenditure of which:	52634	68804	67237	71615
	i. Interest	6372	7692	7095	7427
	ii. Power Purchase*	-	5500	4000	5000
	iii. Maintenance/Repairs/Material &Supplies	661	1043	1004	861
	iv. Grant in Aid	6427	4120	3922	4287
	v. CSS	1740	3389	3375	3319
B	Primary Revenue Expenditure, ofwhich:	46262	61112	60142	64188
	i. Salaries	23852	30131	30155	32495
	ii. Pension	9078	8589	9821	9780
	iii. Others	4504	8340	7865	8446

*In 2020-21, Power Purchase was part of Grant-in-Aid provided to Power Corporations.

Source: Finance Department

Table 2.2(iii) CAPITAL RECEIPTS (Rs in crore)				
Items	2020-21 (Pre-Actuals)	2021-22(BE)	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
Capital Receipts	14923	11480	17522	10628
1. Negotiated loans	322	1600	1138	1505
2. Market Borrowings	9328	7614	15138	7653
4. Misc. Non-debt creating*	4127	828	1061	1053
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	2	5	5	5
6. Provident Fund (Net)	1144	1433	180	412

- Misc. Non-Debt creation includes Rs, 2100 crore as back to back loan in lieu of Compensation not to be treated as Debt for the year 2020-21

Source: Finance Department

Expenditure Profile can be classified into two main categories.

1. Revenue Expenditure.
2. Capital Expenditure.

Table 2.2(iv) SECTOR-WISE REVENUE EXPENDITURE (Rs in crore)					
Demand No	Department	Budget Estimates2021-22	Revised Estimates 2021-22	Budget Estimates 2022-23	% Increasefrom 2021-22 RE to 2022-23 BE
01	Administrative Sector				
01	General Administration	576.49	557.01	590.76	6.06
02	Home	8865.06	9228.32	9588.37	3.90
04	Information	134.36	125.97	131.95	4.75
09	Parliamentary Affairs	51.09	34.04	58.69	72.41
10	Law	767.95	649.36	718.50	10.65
14	Revenue	787.92	785.20	906.72	15.48
24	Hospitality and Protocol	291.03	237.78	226.55	-4.72
33	Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation	986.15	972.95	994.11	2.17
	Total Administrative Sector	12460.05	12590.63	13215.65	4.96
02	Social Sector				
07	Education	11016.32	10206.03	10888.37	6.69
15	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	278.02	279.46	318.26	13.88
17	Health and Medical Education	5605.58	5907.72	6388.63	8.14
18	Social Welfare	2506.02	2967.79	3004.64	1.24
25	Stationery and Printing/Labour and Employment	97.82	95.57	108.50	13.53
27	Higher Education	1365.24	1398.51	1482.66	6.02
30	Tribal Affairs	104.72	129.64	135.10	4.21
31	Culture	64.42	59.52	67.35	13.16
34	Youth Services and Technical Education	652.97	609.91	666.87	9.34

Table 2.2(iv) SECTOR-WISE REVENUE EXPENDITURE (Rs in crore)					
Demand No	Department	Budget Estimate s2021-22	Revised Estimates 2021-22	Budget Estimates 2022-23	% Increasefrom 2021-22 RE to 2022-23 BE
	Total Social Sector	21691.11	21654.15	23060.38	6.49
03	Infrastructure Sector				
06	Power Development	6694.66	5216.69	6310.51	20.97
16	Public Works	1266.06	1182.25	1078.70	-8.76
19	Housing and UrbanDevelopment	896.73	916.46	1137.00	24.06
22	Irrigation and Flood Control	786.7	696.16	810.29	16.39
23	Public Health Engineering	1837.53	1831.63	1805.63	-1.42
35	Science and Technology	19.01	15.85	21.03	32.68
	Total Infrastructure Sector	11500.69	9859.04	11163.16	13.23
04	Economic Sector				
11	Industries and Commerce	443.36	377.96	447.18	18.31
12	Agriculture Production	1342.66	1240.42	1339.36	7.98
13	Animal/Sheep Husbandry	675.79	614.30	722.21	17.57
20	Tourism	252.78	216.50	228.85	5.70
21	Forest	1534	1535.99	1688.43	9.92
26	Fisheries	113.75	110.67	119.04	7.56
28	Rural Development	714.61	686.01	815.32	18.85
29	Transport	132.68	110.25	117.32	6.41
32	Horticulture	188.79	162.84	192.93	18.48
36	Cooperative	65.17	74.53	85.08	14.16
	Total Economic Sector	5463.59	5129.47	5755.72	12.21
05	Finance Sector				
03	Planning Development andMonitoring	130.54	138.74	154.67	11.48
08	Finance	17557.82	17864.87	18265.38	2.24
	Total Finance Sector	17688.36	18003.61	18420.05	2.31
	Overall Total	68803.80	67236.90	71614.96	6.51

Sign indicates decrease

Source: Finance Department

Table 2.2 (v) Capital Expenditure (Rs in crore)				
Items	2020-21 (Pre- Actuals)	2021-22 (BE)	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
Capital Expenditure of which:	14784	39817	35208	41335
i. UT/District/PMDP(Tameir) Capex	5676	18033	15858	17761
ii. Loans & Advances	62	109	115	109
iii. Repayment of Debt	4252	4226	4226	3521
iv. Equity & Investment	500	800	1000	200
v. CSS	4294	15336	12696	18431
vi. ULB/PRIs*	-	1313	1313	1313
Deficit/Surplus on CapitalAccount	139	-28337	-17686	-30707

Source: Finance Department

NEW INITIATIVES

PROOF & EMPOWERMENT

The introduction of principles of financial prudence, transparency and zero tolerance to corruption have revolutionized the project implementation and enhanced financial inclusion and social equity. Several important reforms have been undertaken to ensure transparency and accountability in the administration. Today a fear-free, corruption-free system of governance has been established through a paperless, faceless procedural framework. 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 (janbaghidari.nic.in) an Information Technology enabled programme, the common citizens of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir can overview works/projects being implemented in their areas and become a partner in the process of development.

Automation of reimbursement of GST

- The most attractive aspect of the facility is that it provides faceless facility to the industrial units through single window application for filing of reimbursement claims.
- Disposal of cases without physical interaction and settlement of claims in a time bound manner.

E-stamping

On 24th June 2020 vide SO No 201, Finance Department introduced e-stamping in J&K. The 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 existing system.

e-Gras

Government Receipt Accounting System (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 on 18.01.2021, 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.

The GRAS portal is accessible by logging on www.jkgras.jktreasury.gov.in. User can generate e-Challan through this Portal for remittances either through internet banking service available 24 X 7 or over the counter.

Timely payment from Treasuries.

Timely payments ensured from Treasuries within Union Territory in DBT Mode. This was one of the hallmarks of treasury management in 2020-21. The unhealthy practice of clearing of contractor bills, GPF, Gratuity etc after months were completely stopped and payments were made within a day invariably from July 2019 onwards.

Promotion of Digital Payments

- Government of J&K has made electronic mode of payments mandatory without involving any cash transactions.

- In order to ensure transparency and accountability in transaction of Government business, a number of IT enabled initiatives such as PaySys, BEAMS, PFMS and DBT have been implemented.
- The autonomous bodies/PSUs operating through bank accounts have also been instructed to adhere to digital/DBT payment mode exclusively.
- Promotion of digital payment ensures transparency, timeliness and accountability in transaction of Government business and complete streamlining of payment systems across the Union Territory.
- The payment in DBT mode through Public Financial Management system has also been made mandatory which has led to large impact on timely payments to more than 80 lakh beneficiaries.
- DBT has been ensured in all the social security schemes besides public distribution system has been implemented with Aadhaar seeding through POS enabled network system.
- With the introduction of just-in time payment system through DBT nearly 2 lakh duplicate cases of beneficiaries under PDS have been weeded out and 4.5 lakh silent beneficiaries have been deactivated.

Implementation of GeM

GEM purchase has been made mandatory for all Procurements. Trainings have been Imparted to all Government Functionaries and Suppliers and other stakeholders

Local & MSE Filter in GeM

- The local filter for purchases on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) Portal for enabling local purchases has been enabled in line with vocal for local.
- Inclusion of New services on GeM platform.
- Enhancements in existing Features & Functionalities
- GeM Services-training sessions for new functionalities
- SHG products on Government–e-marketplace & their procurement by all departments.

Implementation of GFR

- Funds are drawn from the Consolidated Fund of UT of J&K as per GFR 2017
- Ensured that all expenditure is streamlined in accordance to the latest instructions.

Issued by Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (GOI), have also been adopted in UT of J&K and is now integral part of financial approval

- Manual for procurement of works -2019
- Manual for procurement of Consultancy
- Manual of procurement for Goods & Services-2017

Economic package

(Holistic Package of Rs. 1353 crore for Inclusive Growth)

- 50% waiver of the fixed charges of electricity and water charges in respect of the Industries and Commercial Establishments.
- 50% subsidy of Rs 5.00 lakh provided to the transporters for replacements of old buses
- Subsidy amounting to Rs 1.80 crore for installation of the bio-digesters in the Houseboat

Artists associated with cultural academy paid Rs 1000 per month for a period of 09 months benefitting 2611 people amounting to Rs 2.35 crore

Payment of Rs 1000 per month to Shikara Walas/ Workers in the House Boat/ Tourist Guides/ Pithuwalas/ Dandiwalas/ Sledge walas/ Pony & Camel Walas for further 06 months upto December, 2020 benefitting 18914 people involving to Rs 8.17 crore

Administrative Measures to improve Business Environment

Funds Released for interest subvention Scheme

- 3.44 lakh account of borrowers involving Rs 360.35 crore benefitted by interest subvention of 5% under Business Revival Package.
- 5% Interest subvention for 4,542 Borrowers affected by 2014 floods involving an amount of Rs 37.32 crore.
- Rs 102.31 crore for 20,228 borrowers released under "Business Interest Relief Scheme
- In all Rs 500 crore provided by Government of J&K so far under the 5% of Interest subvention scheme under business revival Package

Performance under Various Schemes in UT of J&K

- 766 Beneficiaries benefitted under WCDL (working capital Demand Loan) for business Establishments involving Rs 96.68 Crore
- 289 Beneficiaries benefitted under Business Support Loan General involving Rs 74.37 crore
- 61477 Beneficiaries benefitted under GECl-1 involving to Rs 1862.19 crore

Industry Related Measures

- Ease of doing business- single window portal has been setup and online clearances introduced.
- Loan slab under Credit Card Scheme for handlooms and handicrafts has been enhanced from Rs 1.00 lakh to Rs 2.00 lakhs with interest subvention of 7%.
- Focus Group Special desk has been created to address youth and women entrepreneurs in the J&K Bank. The facility was put in place by the J&K Bank on 1st of October, 2020.
- Exclusive market space has been created for women entrepreneurs.

MUMKIN

- Provides sustainable livelihood to youth in transport sector with no initial cost.
- This scheme provides sustainable livelihood to the youth of Jammu Kashmir. The idea behind this initiative is to provide small commercial vehicles to youths with

reasonable subsidies from both the manufacturer and the government, enabling them to earn.
- It includes the mantra of four P's - peace, progress, prosperity, and people-first - for the holistic development and to make Jammu Kashmir Atma Nirbhar.

J&K Bank

- The J&K Bank has seen complete transformation in it out looking and functioning.
- The bank has moved into profit during the first two quarters of this year despite pandemic and has been successfully able to overcome the past legacy.
- It is a matter of satisfaction that both deposits and advances of bank has grown up by 12.57% and 15.41% respectively on year-on-year basis in UT of J&K.
- First time in the history JK Bank implemented RTI and CVC guidelines and ensured complete accountability.

Financial Inclusion

Progress under PMJDY, PMSBY & PMJJBY as on 31.03.2021

- Disbursement of Rs. 6021 crores to 718258 KCC Crop Account
- Disbursement of Rs. 514 crore to 87615 AH&F Accounts
- 9.26 lakh Accounts opened under PMSBY out of which 1.69 lakh accounts opened during FY 2020-2021
- 3.96 lakh Accounts opened under PMJJBY out of which 0.49 lakh accounts opened during FY 2020-21
- 25.09 lakh Accounts opened under PMJDY out of which 3.04 lakh accounts opened during FY 2020-21

Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

- Under ANBA free rice was provided to 98566 individual beneficiaries and pulses to 31069 families.
- Under Covid-19 Regulatory Package, Term Loans & working capital disbursed to 361 borrowers amounting to Rs. 39.17 crore
- Special credit facility for street vendors with an initial working capital of Rs 1000, disbursed to 11276 cases under PM-SVANIDHI Scheme

Mera Vetan

- This is an android based application which provides information of pay level, GPF/NPS Subscription, all the allowances, Deductions, Income tax Statements, SLT Statements.
- This has been fully implemented and employees are using this app to track their salary and other details.

CHAPTER-3

PRICES AND INFLATION

PRICE AND INFLATION

Price movement is an important indicator for macroeconomic analysis. Prices effect the consumption and production behaviour/ pattern. High inflation affects individual household budget and is also considered as the worst tax on the poor society. High inflation also upsets development process. A mild inflation on the other hand is considered as the leverage to economic growth. Prices are also considered as a barometer of economic activity. Price Indices measure relative change in price level in a specified time period. 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 access the rate of inflation in the economy.

PRICE SITUATION IN J&K

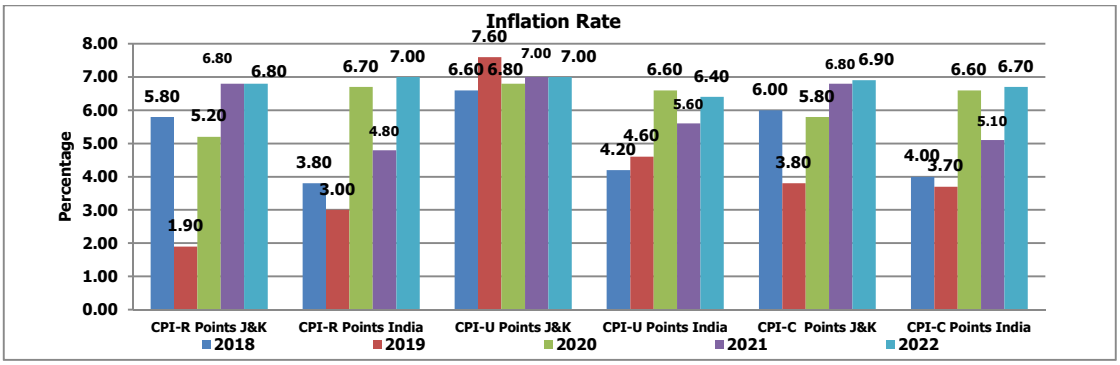
Every economy of the world has been affected due to COVID-19 pandemic. India has also felt the effect of COVID-19 and J&K has not remained untouched. Price situation prevailing in the country has its impact on demand and supply of commodities, which determine the level of inflation. Both JK economy and 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.

The inflation in J&K was a little bit more than the moderate level. 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).

Table 3 (i): Consumer Price Indices, Rural, Urban & Combined (Inflation Rate)

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	7.0	7.0	6.4	6.9	6.7

Source: MoSPI, GoI

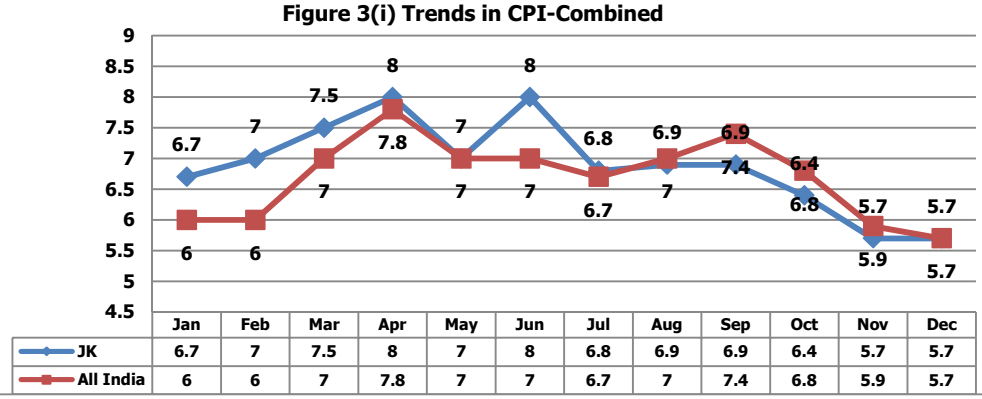


Inflation in J&K hovered between 6.0% to 6.9 % from 2018 to 2022 in comparison to national figures 4.0% to 6.7% during the same period. Pertinently, during COVID year 2020, the rate of inflation in J&K was 5.8 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent at all India level.

Trends in Inflation All India viz-a-viz J&K during 2022 (Month-on-Month comparison)

A month-wise comparative analysis of inflation in J&K vis-a-vis All-India during 2022 reveals that both J&K and All India is witnessing downward trend in the inflation. In the month of January, the inflation in J&K was 6.7 per cent compared to All India inflation of 6.0 per cent which has decreased to 5.7 per cent in the month of December, 2022 for both J&K and All India. Moreover, J&K experienced lower inflation relative to India for the period from August to November, 2022 indicating that inflation in J&K is steadily moving towards moderation. The comparative picture of monthly inflation in J&K and All India during 2022 is presented in the following graph.

Figure 3(i) Trends in CPI-Combined



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
JK	6.7	7	7.5	8	7	8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.7
All India	6	6	7	7.8	7	7	6.7	7	7.4	6.8	5.9	5.7

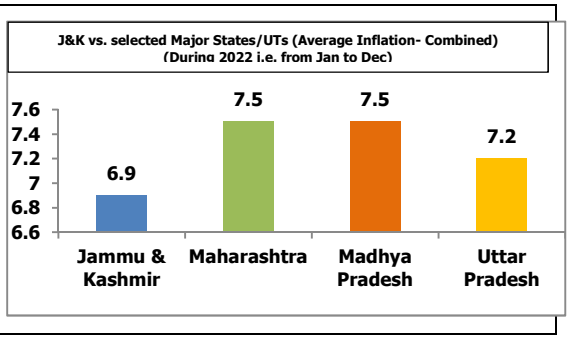
Source: MoSPI, GoI

J&K Inflation Vis-À-Vis some selected Major States/UTs during 2022

A comparative analysis of inflation in J&K vis-a-vis some selected major states during 2022 reveals that the average inflation during 2022 (Jan-Dec) in J&K was lower than the inflation witnessed in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The rural areas in J&K witnessed lowest inflation among the selected major states during the period. Table 3(ii) presents the comparative picture.

Table 3(ii) JK vs. selected Major States/UTs (Average Inflation during 2022 i.e. from Jan to Dec)			
State/UT	Rural	Urban	Combined
Jammu & Kashmir	6.8	7.0	6.9
Maharashtra	7.5	7.5	7.5
Madhya Pradesh	8	6.8	7.5
Uttar Pradesh	7.6	6.4	7.2

Source: MoSPI, GoI



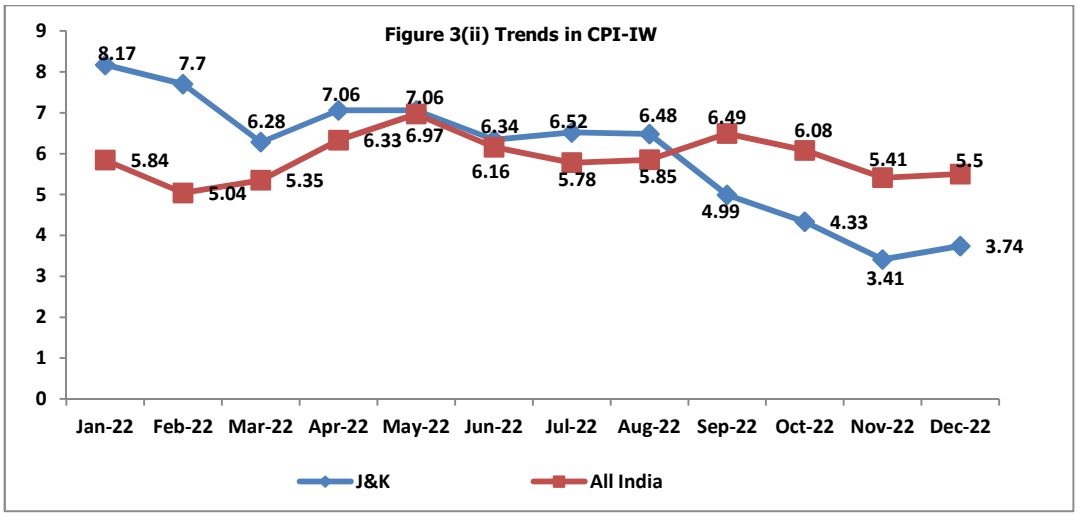
Data on Consumer Price Index (CPI) published by the Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India presented in Table 3(iii) conveys a summary picture regarding cost of living for agricultural labourers in J&K in relative terms. It may be seen in the table that, as of December 2022, among eight northern & major states, CPI -Food and CPI-General for Agricultural Labourers in respect of J&K is the 4th lowest, higher than Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh only. This indicates that the cost of living for agricultural labourers in J&K is lower than in Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. However, CPI-Food for agricultural labourers in J&K is marginally above the national level whereas CPI-General is below the National average.

Table 3(iii) State-wise Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers for the Month of December 2022			
S. No.	State/UT Name	Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers (Base 1986-87=100)	
		CPI-Food	CPI-General
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1113	1122
2	Himachal Pradesh	930	911
3	Punjab	1276	1235
4	Uttar Pradesh	1053	1054
5	Haryana	1302	1276
6	Gujarat	1151	1184
7	Rajasthan	1252	1263
8	Madhya Pradesh	923	1014
9	Maharashtra	1322	1297
10	All India	1096	1167

Source: Labour Bureau, GoI

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

CPI-IW is the most well-known index as it is used for wage indexation in Govt. and in the organised sectors. The inflation based on CPI-IW is used to determine dearness allowances of employees in public and private sectors. From J&K, CPI-IW was compiled for Srinagar centre comprising of four markets viz HabaKadal, Zainakadal, Maharaja Bazar and Pampore using base year 2001 till August, 2020.From the month of September, 2020 the Labour Bureau has updated the Base of the old Series of CPI -IW (2001=100) with the new series 2016. CPI-IW is now compiled using new series for two markets of Srinagar centre ie. Maharaja Bazar & Pampore and four markets of Jammu centre i.e. Samba, Bari Brahmna, Kathua and Purani Mandi. Price Supervisors, Coordinators and Collectors have been appointed and trained for collection and timely submission of data for compilation of CPI-IW.



Source: Labour Bureau, GoI

The inflation rates in J&K in respect of 2022 shows that it was 8.17% in January 2022 and the lowest in December 2022 at 3.74%.

CHAPTER-4

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANANGEMENT

AGRICULTURE

Prime focus of the Agriculture Sector is to benefit the farming community by improving land productivity, increasing crop diversification, enhancing agricultural yield by introducing exotic vegetables and spices along-with high value crops to increase its productivity. To make the agricultural sector more profitable and attractive among the new generation, the well organised marketing network with best possible infrastructure needs to be developed.

Providing one stop solution to the farmers for all their field problems at the grass root level, distribution of timely & quality agricultural inputs, agricultural marketing intervention in rural and Urban areas for marketing of Vegetable and other high value agricultural products, encouraging judicious use of irrigation water and enhancing the availability of water in water scarce areas, rationalizing the use of groundwater and preventing indiscriminate conversion of agricultural lands through Land Use Planning are being targeted, besides positioning UT of J&K as a globally recognized producer of high quality Bivoltine Mulberry.

Agriculture plays an important place in the economy of Jammu & Kashmir. Nearly 70% of the population in the UT derives its livelihood directly or indirectly from agriculture sector. As per Situation Assessment Survey (2019) of agriculture households conducted by NSO, J&K ranks 5th in average monthly income per agriculture household (Rs. 18918) after Meghalaya (Rs. 29348), Punjab (Rs. 26701), Haryana (Rs. 22,841) and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 19225).

J&K is progressing towards self-reliance in vegetables besides focusing on vegetable export to other neighbouring states/UTs as the production is expected to record growth of 30% (19.90 lakh MT to 25.87 lakh MT) over next five years. The total food grain production is also likely to record increase of 11.87% (from 16699 Th. Qtls to 18681 Th. Qtls) during the same period.

The endeavours taken to promote innovative scientific agriculture practices to bring economic transformation in this sector are:

- Increasing production and growth;
- Preserving the unique identity of agricultural products;
- Linking Agriculture with the national and international markets to make agriculture more remunerative and profitable for the farmers;
- Promotion of Soil Health through Integrated INM and use of SHC
- Providing HYV/Hybrids seeds 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, Branding, Agri-preneurship and Micro Food Enterprises;
- Establishing seasonal procurement and Linking farmers with National Farm Market through e-NAM;
- Promotion of Farm Mechanization with special focus on Hill Agriculture;

- Promotion of Ancillary activities such as Mushroom, Bee-keeping, Fisheries, Dairy, Small ruminants, Poultry, Farm-Forestry, vermin-composting, etc;
- Promotion of Protected cultivation;
- Promotion of Social Schemes such as PM-KISAN, PM-Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana and PMFBY etc;
- 100% saturation for KCC to enhance the credit flow.

Focus Areas

High yielding varieties

High yielding varieties have been adopted in rice, wheat, maize, rajma, basmati etc. The productivity levels of all other agriculture crops have been enhanced by providing quality high yielding hybrid seeds under various Government sponsored schemes; and the farmers are showing proactive response which is proving to be a game changer for their economic transformation.

For preserving the uniqueness of Kashmir Saffron, the heritage crop of Kashmir, has been revived and is being promoted at National and International platforms. Farmers are encouraged to adopt scientific methods/ best practices of cultivation for maximizing the yield and maintaining the quality of the crop. The Government is committed to safeguard this important crop and regulate its cultivation/ trade under Saffron Act 2007 followed by Saffron Rules 2018. Full-fledged Saffron Parks have been established at Dusoo Pampore and Kishtwar which have provided One-Stop Solution for all the Saffron growing farmers' needs viz. linking the Saffron production with the national and international markets through PAN-India e-marketing platform, world class Quality Control Laboratory along with packing and grading facilities to ensure maximum benefits to the Saffron growers. Geographic Indication (GI) has been accorded to Saffron grown in J&K which makes Kashmir as the only place in the world which has the distinction of producing GI tagged Saffron in the world.

J&K has the distinction of producing High Quality Organic Honey which has a great demand in the National and International Markets owing to the unique flora viz. Sulai and Kikar etc. available in this part of the land. Bees and other pollinating insects are currently improving the crop yields by a significant median of 24 percent particularly in Apple Crop. This will not only help in increasing production and productivity but will also provide Honey for the economic stability of the Farmers.

Crop Diversification

Crop diversification has been undertaken, wherever possible, to shift to cash crops for higher rewards for the benefit of farming community.

Expansion of Area under Vegetables

Area expansion in vegetables is being progressively pursued up to an area of 1.00 Lakh Hectares. High value/Exotic Vegetable particularly viz. Broccoli, Asparagus, Parsley, Lettuce etc. which has great demand and relevance in the National and International markets, has proved to be a game changer for the farmers of the valley.

Value Addition

Value Addition in major agricultural crops is being undertaken to benefit the farmers economically, viz. 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, Rosemery Lemon Grass, Mentha and Bulgarian Rose plants are being processed for extraction of oils, perfumes, insecticide-repellents and food supplements.

Strengthening Irrigation Facility

Irrigation plays a pivotal role for ensuring good crop production. The global climate change has affected the availability of irrigation sources. The government has taken up soil conservation measures like Protection Bunds/ Gully Plug / Check Dams/ etc. which have been taken up to protect the natural resources of irrigation. Irrigation facilities are being strengthened for providing timely and assured irrigation for maximizing the gains and to harness the maximum genetic potential of the crops for the betterment of the farmers.

Soil Health

Restoration of Soil Health – Need based Macro and Micro Nutrient application as per Soil Health Card recommendations.

The Government had introduced Soil Health Card Scheme at the large scale throughout the Country. Soil Health Cards have been provided to all the Farm Operating Families in the two cycles of Soil Health Card Scheme in J&K. The recommendations based on the test results, have helped the farmers to use optimum level of fertilizers which has increased the production and productivity of the crops grown in J&K. The use of spurious Pesticides/ Insecticides and Fertilisers have been completely checked by establishing latest Quality Control Laboratories. Efforts are also being made to reduce the effect of pesticides on the soil health by giving impetus to the organic farming by which the health of soil and ecosystems is maintained.

Marketing

Marketing of surplus Agriculture Produce with proper pricing is a big challenge for the farmers. The farmers are bound to sell their produce at marginal prices, in absence of proper marketing opportunities. Therefore, to create backward and forward marketing linkages, market driven policies are being put in place for enhancing the socio-economic conditions of the farmers which are related to the value addition in Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Vegetables, Honey, Saffron and other crops so that agriculture remains relevant in present scenario.

FPOs/SHGs have been put in place to channelize the marketing of agriculture produce and transform agriculture into an entrepreneurship by participating effectively in the highly competitive agriculture markets. Establishment and maintenance of regulated markets are essential to facilitate marketing of agricultural produce for the benefit of the farming community.

Creating awareness among the farmers about the benefits of grading, marketing, value addition and processing their produce through regulated markets are being taken up by

training, publicity and propaganda. Promotion of Food Processing units is being done to minimize wastage of agricultural products and to increase employment opportunities.

Mechanised Farming

Government is emphasizing on promoting Mechanised Farming by strengthening the Farm Power and Machinery which helps to reduce the cost of cultivation and increase the profitability. Different kinds of machinery like Tractors, tillers, weeds, etc. are being provided under various government sponsored schemes on subsidised rates besides creation of customer hiring centres of farm equipment's.

1.11 lakhs quintal of Seeds, 1.50 lakhs metric tonnes of fertilizers, 1934 farm machineries stands distributed and 6 customer hiring center setup during 2022-23 (ending December 2022).

49 hectares of area brought under Saffron rejuvenation, 42 vermi-compost units established, 8 food crops were GI- tagged and 12.83 lakhs Kissan Credit card issued.
It is a Central Sector Scheme to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. The financial benefit of Rs. 6,000 per year is transferred into the bank accounts of farmer families through DBT. About 12.24 lakhs farmers were covered under the scheme during 2022-23.

Financial and Physical progress

Table 4.1(i) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In Crore)

S. No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (as on 31st Dec. 2022)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	135.20	99.05	79.73	80.50
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	675.30	21.71	8.83	40.66
3	NABARD	42.77	33.27	2.30	6.91
	Total	853.27	154.03	90.86	59.00

Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K

Table 4.1(ii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st December,2022

S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Dec. 2022)
1	Area covered under various crops	Lakh Ha.	12289.16	11603.02
2	Area covered under High yield variety Seeds (HYV)	Lakh Ha.	11148.57	10462.74
3	Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers	LMTs	2190.14	1610.15
4	Area treated against Pests/Diseases	Lakh Ha.	5644.46	3378.37
5	Training imparted to farmers	Lakh Nos.	110.00	54.17
6	Production of Honey	Qtls.	207.35	143.68

Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K

Way Ahead

Holistic Agriculture Development Plan has been developed comprising of following 29 Project Proposals recommended by the UT Level Apex Committee for its implementation in next 5 years:

Table 4.1(iii) Project proposals approved under Holistic Agriculture Development Plan

S.No	Project Name	Budget Reqmt for 5 yrs
1.	Development Of Seed and Seed Multiplication Chain	Rs 120.86 cr.
2.	Promotion of Niche Crops	Rs 146.16 cr.
3.	Promotion of Vegetables & Exotic Vegetables	Rs 399.62 cr.
4.	Strengthening Agricultural Marketing	Rs 426.62 cr.
5.	Promotion of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (Maps)	Rs 61.90 cr.
6.	Promotion of Bee Keeping	Rs 46.65 cr.
7.	Promotion of Sericulture	Rs 91.04 cr.
8.	Promotion of Millets & Nutri-Cereals	Rs 14.58 cr.
9.	Farm Mechanization and Automation	Rs 577.74 cr.
10.	Promotion Of Year-Round Mushroom Cultivation	Rs 41.65 cr.
11.	Promotion Of Oil Seeds	Rs 31.00 cr.
12.	Formulation Of 300 FPOs	Rs 142.50 cr.

Table 4.1(iii) Project proposals approved under Holistic Agriculture Development Plan		
S.No	Project Name	Budget Reqmt for 5 yrs
13.	Adoption and Promotion of Integrate Farming System	Rs 22.75 cr.
14.	Promotion of Commercial Floriculture	Rs 38.95 cr.
15.	Rainfed Area Development	Rs 166.25 cr.
16.	Alternate Agriculture System for Sustainability	Rs 84.00 cr.
17.	Sensor Based Smart Agriculture (Pilot)	Rs 30.40 cr.
18.	Minimizing Pesticide Use In Agriculture (Pilot)	Rs 27.00 cr.
19.	Soil And Land Resource Information System and Soil Health Management	Rs 92.95 cr.
20.	Innovative Extension Approaches for Promoting Agriculture	Rs 462.80 cr.
21.	Promotion Of High-Density Plantation And Rejuvenation Of Orchards	Rs 281.38 cr.
22.	Food Processing & Development Of Clusters for Specific Products of J&K	Rs 293.25 cr.
23.	Dairy Development in J&K	Rs 370.51 cr.
24.	Reorienting Priorities: Self-Sufficiency in Mutton Production in J&K	Rs 329.50 cr.
25.	Roadmap for Poultry Development in J&K	Rs 248.20 cr.
26.	Technological Interventions for Fish Seed And Trout Production in UT Of J&K	Rs 176.06 cr.
27.	Promotion of Wool/Pelt Processing and Marketing	Rs 64.20 cr.
28.	Development of Fodder Resources for UT of J&K	Rs 129.05 cr.
29.	Human Resource Development & Technological Backstopping	Rs 95.25 cr.
	Total	Rs 5012.74
		Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K

Expected Outputs

- The gross agricultural output which is to the tune of Rs 37559 Cr. per year will grow to Rs 65701 Cr. per year over next 5 years.
- The CAGR of Agriculture & Allied Sectors at the end of the project period shall grow to 11.08%.
- The livelihood of 13 lakh farm families shall be secured with particular emphasis on 2.62 lakh marginal families.
- Rs28142 Cr shall be added to the GSDP of J&K annually.
- 18861 new business enterprises shall be created.
- Additional jobs to the tune of 2,87,910 shall be created in the Agriculture & Allied Sectors.

Outcomes

- Recommended Seed Replacement Rate of 33% will be achieved by production of 2.596 lakh Qtls. of quality seed.
- Boost in production by adding 11000 Ha under Niche crop cultivation along with GI Tagging.
- Self-reliance in Vegetables, exotic varieties for export by increasing production from 19.90 lakh to 25.87 lakh MT.
- 67,000 MT of CA Storage Space shall be created with full value chain and aggregation network
- A new dawn in Medicinal & Aromatic plant cultivation – potential growth of 750 crores shall be achieved.
- Tripling of Honey Production, Value added by-products besides 10 to 15% increase in crop productivity due to increased insect pollinators.
- Doubling of silkworm seed and cocoon production and regaining of J&K's glory as a producer of high-quality silk with increase in cocoon production from 700 MT to 1350 MT.
- Doubling production of Oil seeds, area under cultivation will increase from 1.4 lakh Ha to 2.1 lakh Ha.
- Creation of 300 FPOs. Net returns to the farmers will increase by 10-12%.

- IF Systems, IOF Systems & IL System involving 85,000 farmer families. Enhanced farmer income (1:2.01 CB Ratio), Increased per hectare productivity (by 100%)
- Soil and Land Use Database for efficient prospective planning to reduce input cost and increase productivity.
- 14,000 ha of drought prone land under Millet & Nutri-cereals
- 50% increase in Apple Economy from 10,000 cr/year to 15,000 cr/year
- Cluster Development and processing of major crops with a net revenue of over 1450 Cr./yr
- Milk output will increase by 75% and milk entering processing chain will be tripled.
- Self-reliance in mutton with VA wool & pelt chains
- Saving a capital flight of 1273 Cr./yr in poultry meat & eggs
- Doubling of Trout & Carp Production
- Fodder Deficit Reduction by 80%
- Demonstration of Innovation futuristic hi-tech agriculture
- 2000 Kissan Khidmat Centres for handholding and clusterization.

HORTICULTURE & FLORICULTURE

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture Sector focuses to increase the production and productivity, income of farmers, creation of jobs, ensure fruit availability throughout the year, strengthen economy and enhance the contribution of Horticulture in GSDP of J&K. Given the scope of the Horticulture Sector in Jammu & Kashmir, the Government is working on an integrated approach from reducing input cost and increasing quality at pre-harvest stage to facilitation of farmers for linking them with Domestic and International markets. Further, the Department is focusing on capacity building of farmers by exposing them to latest scientific farming methods and technology and creation of entrepreneurship avenues in Horticulture Sector.

The Horticulture Sector plays an important role and contributes significantly to the UT's Economy and is a source of livelihood for 35 lac souls (28% of total population). About seven (07) lakh families are directly or indirectly involved and dependent on this Sector. The contribution of Horticulture Sector to GSDP of J&K is about 7%. At an average, Horticulture Sector is generating 8.50 crore mandays annually. The efforts are being made to further enhance the contribution of the sector in the GSDP for making the growers of Jammu & Kashmir market leader in high quality produce thereby achieving goal of doubling their income.

Area/ Production under Major Horticulture Crops

The area under fruit crops has increased by 6978 Ha i.e. from 334719 Ha in the year 2020-21 to 341697 Ha in 2021-22 thereby recording a growth of 2.08 percent. The overall fruit production has increased by 3.95 LMTs during 2021-22 i.e. from 20.36 LMTs in the year 2020-21 to 24.31 LMTs recording a growth of 19.39 Percent. The five years area and production of fruits in the UT of J&K is tabulated as under**:**

Table 4.2(i) Area/ Production under Major Horticulture Crops				
Year	Area (Hectares)	Percentage growth of area	Production (M.Tonnes)	Percentage growth of production
2017-18	330332		2343493	
2018-19	325359	-1.51	2390122	1.99
2019-20	330958	1.72	2552375	6.79
2020-21	334719	1.14	2036064	-20.23
2021-22	341697	2.08	2430781	19.39
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K				

Area brought under High Density Plantation (in Ha)

An area of 6090.91 Ha has been covered under High Density Plantation in the financial year 2021-22 registering a growth of 591% over the previous year. This has been mainly attributed to the coverage of area in the Jammu region. Figures for the last 5 years are given below:

Table 4.2(ii) Year-wise Percentage growth of area brought under High Density Plantation				
Year	Kashmir	Jammu	Total	Percentage growth
2017-18	57.50	139	196.50	
2018-19	62.61	66.45	129.06	-34.32
2019-20	97.40	193	290.40	125.01
2020-21	58.89	822	880.89	203.34
2021-22	90.91	6000	6090.91	591.45
Total	367.31	7220.45	7587.76	
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K				

Hi-Tech Fruit Nurseries

Hi-Tech Fruit Nurseries established and availability of high yielding fruit plants with their distribution among the farmers has recorded increasing trend over the last five years.

Table 4.2(iii) Yearly-wise Fruit Nurseries established						
Year	Kashmir			Jammu		
	No. of Nurseries	Plants Available (in lacs)	Plants Distributed (in lacs)	No. of Nurseries	Plants Available (in lacs)	Plants Distributed (in lacs)
2017-18	161	268088	125613	09	566706	303825
2018-19	146	284424	140904	07	486820	174678
2019-20	135	325475	107799	09	452127	161267
2020-21	217	306492	100696	23	578671	203810
2021-22	383	345630	114969	19	1274133	526239
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K						

Export of Fresh/ Dry Fruit

The export of Fresh/ Dry fruit from the UT of J&K has decreased in the Covid-19 pandemic years but is now slowly picking up. The overall revenue earned increased from 5010.1 Cr in the year 2020-21 to 6369.08 Cr in the year 2021-22 recording a growth of 27.12 %.

Table 4.2 (iv) Export of Fresh/Dry Fruit				
Year	Item	Quantity (in Lakh MTs)	Revenue Earned (in Crores)	Percentage growth in Revenue
2017-18	Fruit	19.56	6417.36	
	Dry Fruit	0.29	727.53	
	Total	19.85	7144.89	
2018-19	Fruit	21.15	7006.09	
	Dry Fruit	0.47	1201.26	
	Total	21.62	8207.35	14.87
2019-20	Fruit	17.28	5671.74	
	Dry Fruit	0.24	635.45	
	Total	17.52	6307.19	-23.15
2020-21	Fruit	11.86	4449.33	
	Dry Fruit	0.21	560.77	
	Total	12.07	5010.10	-20.57
2021-22	Fruit	17.13	5890.08	
	Dry Fruit	0.36	479.00	
	Total	17.49	6369.08	27.12
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K				

Mandis connected with e-NAM

11 Mandis have been connected to e-NAM upto ending 2021-22 registering a trade of Rs 89.06 Crores.

Table 4.2 (v) Mandis connected with e-NAM		
Year	No. of Mandis Connected	Volume of Trade (in Crores)
2017-18	0	0
2018-19	0	0
2019-20	2	0
2020-21	2	14.23
2021-22	7	74.83
Total	11	89.06
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K		

CA Stores with Storage Capacity

Over the last five years, 23 CA Stores have been established under Private Sector in Kashmir Province with overall fruit holding capacity of 1.08 LMTs.

Table 4.2 (vi) Storage Capacity				
Year	Government	Private	Total Storage Capacity (in MTs)	Cumulative Storage capacity (in MTs)
2017-18	0	0	0	0
2018-19	0	5	22000	22000
2019-20	0	6	30000	52000
2020-21	0	7	30600	82600
2021-22	0	5	25000	107600
Total	0	23	107600	
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K				

Food Processing Units Established/ Upgraded

109 Food Processing Units have been established/ upgraded in the Private Sector under different schemes of the department over the last five years with majority of the units established in Jammu Province.

Table 4.2(vii) Food Processing Units established			
Year	Kashmir	Jammu	Total
2017-18	08	11	19
2018-19	07	08	15
2019-20	03	01	04
2020-21	04	04	08
2021-22	03	60	63
Total	25	84	109
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K			

Focus Areas

Four-pronged strategy of enhancing yield and quality, creation of employment opportunities, increasing storage capacity and facilitating the easy access to the National and International Markets, a focused and outcome-oriented approach has been adopted by the UT of J&K for doubling the income of fruit growers.

Improving the Yield and Quality High Density Plantation

Special focus is being given to improve the quality and enhance the quantity of production of existing 19.00 LMTs (Rs 10,000/- crore) apple industry cultivated over 1.70 lakh Ha. Given the diverse climatic conditions of J&K, there is a huge scope of High Density Plantation of apple and other fruit varieties which include various temperate and subtropical fruits. Focus is also being made to enhance the production of the walnut a 100% organic dry fruit produced across J&K from Kupwara in Kashmir Division to Kishtwar in Jammu Division.

As such, a new scheme on High Density Plantation was launched in March 2021 with a target to cover 5500 Ha of land in next 5 years in which Horticulture Department is providing financial assistance to orchardists and budding entrepreneurs of both Jammu and Kashmir Divisions. The scheme will ensure increase in the productivity of apple and other fruits which in turn will increase the income of farmers. To make the scheme more viable and to remove bottlenecks in its smooth implementation, it has been modified and revised guidelines stand approved by the Administrative Council in December, 2022.

It has been realized that the import of root stock for high density plantation is limiting our endeavour to replace the traditional orchards from high density orchards. Therefore, it has been decided to encourage the large scale production of high density plantation root stock locally through private entrepreneurs. While earlier High Density Plantation was limited to apple, the Department has included Walnut, Pear, Cherry, Olive, Mango, Litchi, Citrus, Guava, Almond, Kiwi and Dragon Fruit under High Density Plantation.

Expansion of 400 Ha under High Density Plantation of apples and 1000 Ha under Sub-tropical fruit plants is targeted for 2022-23, out of which 91 Ha has been achieved under High Density Plantation of apples and 447 Ha has been brought under High Density Subtropical orchards. A Mega High Density Plantation Nursery over an area of 805 Kanals at an estimated cost of Rs 12.30 Cr for sub-tropical fruit plants has been established in Government Sector at Chakroi, R.S. Pura.

Establishment of Cold Storage Units

One of the key interventions for doubling the income of Apple Growers is to establish the Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage facility and thereby enhancing the capacity of Apple Farmers to hold their crop till they get the best price in the market and avoid distress sale of apple and other fruit crops. So far about 1,08,000 MTs of CA storage capacity has been established and 30,000 MTs more has been added to it during the current financial year 2022-23 aggregating to 1.38 LMTs CA storage facility created so far in the UT of J&K. The focus will be to reach a Controlled Atmosphere Storage capacity of about 5.00 LMT in next three years. The incentives offered under various schemes will attract more entrepreneurs to meet this target.

This has stabilized the apple market to substantial level and has ensured round the year sale of apple on competitive prices. This has also opened gates for International Marketing of the famed apple owing to consistency in supply throughout the year. Further, the vast potential on the storage front together with the available financial support (subsidy) by the Govt. for establishing CA storage units has opened huge employment opportunities for young men and women of J&K.

Market Linkage

Apart from allowing direct marketing, farmers can now sell their produce without bringing it to Mandi by using e-NAM platform which is being rolled out across the Mandis in J&K for facilitating online trade of fruits and vegetables. Out of 24 functional Mandis, 11 have been connected with e-NAM till date and a trade of Rs 89.06 Cr has been carried out through the e-NAM platform ending March, 2022. So far, 12824 no. of Farmers/ Traders/Commission Agents/Service Providers/FPO's/Co-operatives have been registered on e-NAM portal.

Job Creation

Adoption of latest technological interventions in Horticulture Sector are attractive for the new generation and the sector is flourishing as an Industry in the J&K UT. Establishment of CA High density plantation orchards, construction of Stores, Fruit Plantation Nurseries, Food Processing Units, Vermi Compost Units, Packaging Units, Reefer Vans, Farm Mechanization, Irrigation Infrastructure in Private Sector has created job opportunities for budding entrepreneurs, farmers, SHG's, FPO's.

Financial and Physical progress

Table No. 4.2 (viii) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In Crores)

S. No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	0.19	0.13	0.046	34.57
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0.23	0.00	0.000	0.00
3	NABARD	0.03	0.01	0.007	54.59
	Total	0.45	0.14	0.053	36.35

Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K

Table 4.2 (ix) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January 2023

S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	Development of Nurseries in Public and Private Sector			
a)	Departmental Nurseries	No	11	11
b)	Support for Nurseries in Private Sector	No	4	4
2	Incentive for Horticulture Activities			
a)	Area Expansion (High Density Plantation)	Ha	2273	2273 Hectares of Area identified. Plantation to be done in Feb-March, 2023
b)	Promotion of Strawberry	Ha	100	100
c	Promotion of Aleovero in Pravite Sector	Ha	250	90
3	Plant Protection and Utilization			
a)	Grass Orchard Area treated against pesis and diseases	Ha	185000	10775
4	Fruit Preservation and Utilization			
a)	Quantity of various fruits / vegitables Products Process/preseved	MTs	55	45.11
b)	Persons given one month training course in fruit and vegetable preservation	No	1900	1110

Table 4.2 (ix) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January 2023				
S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
c	Mobile DemonestrationConducted	No	1500	1115
5	Training of Fruit and Vegetables preservation			
a)	Six months Training Course in Fruit Vegetables Oreservation	No	90	70
b)	One day training Programme	No	600	120
6	Area Expansion Hihg Density Plantation	Ha	5000	2500
7	Dispach of Fresh fruit outside UT	LMT	23	17.87
8	Dispach of Dry Fruit outside UT	LMT	0.4	0.00318
9	Mechanization	No	2644	1996
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K				

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 5500 Ha more land into High Density Orchards in addition to the already achieved target.
- Establishment of High-Tech Fruit Plantation Nurseries in Private Sector for production/ multiplication of High-Quality Planting Material.
- Strengthening of infrastructural facilities for the propagation of elite walnut fruit plants with a thrust in its cultivation as 2nd largest fruit crop.

FLORICULTURE

275 Gardens, Parks and lawns spreading over an area of about 10500 Kanals of land are being maintained by 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

Table 4.2(x) Number of Parks and their Area			
S No.	Division	No. of parks/gardens	Area in hectares
1.	Kashmir	211	431.47
2.	Jammu	64	93.20
Total		275	524.67
Source: Floriculture Department, J&K			

At present, 8832 Growers are registered with Department of Floriculture, Gardens and Parks, however only 1005 are active in the line. The total area under Commercial Floriculture in the UT is 191.08 Ha and the flower growers have been able to generate income (during 2021-22) of Rs. 19.75 Crores.

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

Table 4.2(xi) overall scenario of Commercial Floriculture in UT of J&K	
Registered Growers	8832
Active Growers	1005
Total Area under Commercial Floriculture	191.08 Ha
Source: Floriculture Department, J&K	

Tulip Show 2022

Asia's largest Tulip Garden in the foothills of Zabarwan was thrown open for the general public on 23rd March, 2022. Tulip Show opens the gate way for tourism industry in Kashmir valley. During Tulip show of 2022, 1.5 million flowers comprising of 68 varieties of Tulip, Mascari, Hyacinth, Daffodils and other spring flowers were on display. 3.60 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 two years and the current financial year (ending February 2023) is shown here under:-

Table 4.2 (xii) Revenue Generated		
S No.	Financial Year	Revenue Generated (Rs. in crores)
1.	2020-21	2.49
2.	2021-22	6.70
3.	2022-23 (Ending February)	11.27
Source: Floriculture Department, J&K		

Financial and Physical progress

Table 4.2(xiii) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)					
S. No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (ending Feb. 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	28.00	23.87	13.87	58.11
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0	0	0.00	0.00
3	NABARD	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	28.00	23.87	13.87	58.11
Source: Floriculture Department, J&K					

Table 4.2(xiv) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	On-going Works	Nos	25	15
2	New Works	Nos	26	18
3	Tubular Structure	Sqm	3174	3160
4	Shade Net Houses	Sqm	1306	1306
5	Revenue Generated	Rs. In crore	12.50	11.27
Source: Floriculture Department, J&K				

LIVESTOCK AND SERICULTURE

ANIMAL/SHEEP HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

The focus under this sub-sector is sustainable growth of livestock for ensuring nutritional security for the people, creation of employment opportunities and economic prosperity of animal and sheep rearers. Genetic up-gradation of local livestock to strengthen and improve livestock productivity, ensure a disease-free livestock product supply chain for the UT of Jammu & Kashmir and doubling the farmers' income through scientific improvement of the livestock.

4286 Dairy units sanctioned. 24 Milk Vans, 04 Bulk Milk Cooler, 18 milking machines,01 Milk ATM, 13 DG Sets were provided to beneficiaries. 01 Milk parlour, 01 Khoya Making Machine and 01 Paneer Making Machine was established to help in the processing and distribution of milk by farmers. 2513.72 Thousand MT milk production was achieved up-to ending January, 2023. More Milk production will directly result in the enhancement of income of the farmers.

50 Mobile Veterinary Vehicles were procured with the aim to make outreach of Animal/ Sheep Husbandry Department to far-flung areas, thus benefitting the farmers of rural areas to great extent.

7.18 lakh Artificial Inseminations were conducted upto ending January-2023 in the UT of J&K, around 87.36 Lakh livestock and 2.53 Cr poultry birds have been vaccinated up to ending January-2023 against Animal Diseases. 2308 Sheep/ Goat Units were established (1810 Units established under Integrated Sheep Development Scheme, 331 Units created under Tribal Sub Plan and 167 units created under retrieval units.) 48131 backyard poultry units were established up-to ending January-2023.

J&K has been able to produce 254.40 (Th. Qtls) of fish during 2021-22 as compared to the previous year 213.50 (Th. Qtls) thereby registering growth of 19.16%. 251.30 (Th. Qtls) fish production and 16.63 (Th. Qtls) Trout production has been achieved up-to ending January, 2023.

Focus Areas

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

- 100% genetic up gradation of cattle and buffalo by 2025.
- Management of genetic resources by adopting central herd registration and progeny testing.
- Corresponding increase of inputs for genetic up gradation.
- Establishment of genetic resource pools for making available elite germ plasma to attain desirable level of up- gradation in cattle and buffalo.
- Scientific management of field data related to genetic resources available in the state.
- Covering inaccessible areas of UT under frozen semen technology.
- Corresponding increase of frozen semen technology (FST) inputs.
- Introduction of elite semen for improving quality of local cattle.
- Conduct of AI through dairy cooperative societies.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

- Meeting 85% of local requirement of broilers from within the UT.

- Increase egg production through improved variety of backyard poultry.
- UT specific schemes under industrial policy to boost local production of poultry feed.
- The private sector poultry industry has to be encouraged by shifting it from negative list of industries and bringing the sector under the fold of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), facilitating all the incentives as are available to the MSME sector under central and UT package.
- To make backyard poultry sector an effective tool for production of poultry meat as well as eggs in the UT.

FEED AND FODDER

- Scientific management of grass-lands.
- Development of waste lands through Silvopasture.
- Minimize the wastage of non-congenial as well as congenial fodder to narrow down the gap between availability and requirement of fodder, by making these materials suitable for livestock feeding.
- Preservation of surplus fodder in the form of silage to make available the nutritious fodder during the lean period.
- To stabilize the price of fodder and keep the supply intact in problematic areas.

FISHERIES SECTOR

- Food and nutritional security, employment & livelihood support, and uplifting the economic status of fisher-men are the cardinal services being offered by Fisheries sector. Fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development of the state. It has 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 of the country. Fisheries in Jammu and Kashmir 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, sars and about 250 high altitude lakes, spread over an area of 40 thousand hectares. There is immense scope to promote all types of fisheries in view of UT's varied agro climatic conditions.
- There is a big gap between the demand and supply of fish. Fish is a valuable element of diet of the local people throughout the year. There is also a demand for fish from the Defence personnel and tourists. There are 1248 lakes including water bodies which give an indication of vast potential available for growth of fisheries sector in the UT.

Table 4.3(i) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In lakhs)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	125.90	100.84	54.62	54.16
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	185.90	44.84	36.85	82.18
3	NABARD	80.10	13.78	1.64	11.93
4	Total	391.90	159.46	93.11	58.39

Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K

Table 4.3(ii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 (Ending January,2023)				
S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved as on 31st January,2023
1	A.I. Done	Lakh	11.98	7.19
2	Birth recorded	Lakh	4.48	1.934
3	Dosing	Lakh	210.67	110.16
4	Vaccination			
	Cattle	Lakh	110.24	28.22
	Poultry		636.06	253.32
5	Sheep & Goat	Lakh	84.75	59.15
6	Treatment	Lakh	91.849	45.71
7	Dipping	Lakh	14.56	69.69
8	Egg Produced at Govt. Farms	Lakh	8.67	5.46
9	Poultry Meat sold/production	Lakh Kgs	318.088	740.62
10	Mutton Production	Lakh Kgs	69.42	307.53
11	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs	175	48.52
12	No. of Dairy Farm approved /sanctioned under Integrated Dairy Development Scheme	Nos.	5000	4286
13	Egg Production	Millions	225.41	130.70
14	Milk Production	Th. Ton	52188	25137
15	Poultry units @ 10 birds	Nos.	8650	48131
16	Sheep/Goat Unit sanctioned /approved under ISDS	Nos.	2100	1810
17	Fish Production	Th. Ton	26.00	25.13
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K				

During 2021-22 an amount of Rs. 171.64 Crore were earmarked under Capex Budget, Centrally Sponsored Schemes & NABARD Loan Component for completion of 181 works/Projects in various districts of UT of J&K. However, only 52 works were completed till ending March, 2022 with the expenditure of Rs. 122.34 Crore.

During 2022-23, Rs 391.90 Crore have been earmarked under Capex Budget, Centrally Sponsored Schemes & NABARD Loan for completion of works/projects. Against the target of 69 works/projects, 24 stands completed with the expenditure of Rs 93.12 Crore.

Way Ahead

Administrative Council has approved 06 projects, as recommended by Dr. Mangla Rai Committee in case of Animal, Sheep Husbandry and Fisheries Sector. These projects envisages over all development and promotion of Animal, Sheep and Fisheries Sectors. The project-wise details are as under:

Dairy Development in J&K

Productivity enhancement of dairy cows to increase milk production, establishment of milk collection and chilling infrastructure, Value addition of milk and milk products. Increase in milk production from 25 to 45 lakh MT, Increasing the milk collection/chilling from 2.00 to 8.5 LLPD, around 3.6 TMT of value added products will enter the market. The estimated cost of the project under dairy development is Rs. 370.51 Cr.

Self Sufficiency in Mutton Production in J&K

Enhancing Mutton Production and Productivity through the import of proliferative mutton breeds, Identification elite germplasm, and Genetic improvement/gain by rapid propagation and multiplication etc**.** Farmers remuneration shall be extended by 75 to 100%, 1.70 lakh farmers shall be benefited; Employment of around 6000 beneficiaries

and 125 enterprises shall be established. The estimated cost of the project under Mutton production is Rs. 329.50 Cr.

Road Map for Poultry production in J&K

Incentivizing Private Sector to promote Breeder farm cum hatchery, Commercial Broiler, Layers and poultry feed sector. Revamping Backyard and free range sector with focus on layer type rather than dual type of breeds etc. Reduced reliance of import of inputs, Poultry farming becomes more remunerative. Pave way for integrators and give rise to contract farming. The estimated cost of the project under Poultry production is Rs 248.20 Cr.

Promotion of Wool/Pelt Processing and Marketing

Synergizing Value Chain of wool and pelt production for leveraging on available resource basis, Aggregation and collectivism for available resource base through integrated networks, strengthening of livelihood security of wool and pelt farmers/traders/ cottage industry, Creation of wool and pelt-based entrepreneurship/Start- Up, etc. Income enhancement of sheep rearers/breeders for greater livelihood security, employment is targeted under this component. The estimated cost of the project under Wool/Pelt Processing is Rs. 64.20 Cr.

Development of Fodder resources for UT of J&K

Towards self-sufficiency in fodder development for supporting burgeoning livestock population and industry interventions are required to narrow down the fodder deficit of UT. Development and promotion of varieties and High Yield biomass, validation and adaptation of high-tech hydroponics farming, optimum land use in orchids, replenishment of forest ecosystem, self-sufficiency in fodder sector, strengthening of dairy farms etc are targeted under this project. The estimated cost of the project under development of Fodder resources is Rs. 129.05 Cr.

Technological intervention for Fish seed and Trout Production in UT of J&K

Sustainable Development of Fisheries for Nutritional Security and generation of employment and economic prosperity to fisherman fish production and promotion in a holistic manner is required for its long term development. Increasing livelihood opportunities, strengthening social security and welfare for fishing community etc. Increase in seed/ fish production, development of genetically improved stock, employment generation in aquaculture and trout sector, creation of marketing chain of trout are targeted under this project. The estimated cost of the project under Fish seed and Trout Production is Rs. 176.06 Cr.

SERICULTURE

Silk is the Queen of textiles. Sericulture is a subsidiary source of income which is practised by about 27000 families in all the Districts of the Union Territory of 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. The UT produced 800 MT of cocoons during 2019-20 with income generation of Rs 25.00 crore under pre-cocoon sector and estimated more than Rs 300.00 crore under post- cocoon/yarn

production through value additions in silken fabric in the form of Carpets, Sarees/suits and other product sales.

The Jammu and Kashmir enjoys the best climate for Bivoltine silkworm rearing particularly the temperate climate of Kashmir valley is very congenial for Bivoltine cocoon production. Jammu & Kashmir is worldwide famous for producing fine and beautiful Silken products like export quality Silk Carpets, Dupions, Shiffons, Chinnons, Silk suits & Sarees, shawls, ties, curtains etc. The demand for Bivoltine silk is very high and J&K is having enormous potential to produce quality BV silk of International grade Silks and can significantly contribute in the national production as the demand for Bivoltine Silk consumption is scaling high.

Major Initiatives undertaken

- Up-gradation of Departmental Nurseries/farms to improve Mulberry saplings and leaf production.
- Up gradation of large-scale Seed Stations (Grainages /basic seed farms) for production of quality silkworm seed.
- Construction of Chawki Rearing Centers (CRCs) for proper incubation and distribution of disease free Chawki worms to the farmers.
- Support for Providing of Rearing Houses/Equipments to promote rearing on scientific lines.
- Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Cocoons from Rs 150 to Rs. 350 per Kg.
- Cocoon auction markets were orgainzed during Covid-19 lockdowns successfully which resulted in Income Generations of Rs 2.00 Crores for the growers across J&K.

Focus Areas

- Enrich the Mulberry wealth in the J&K by Production of Mulberry saplings along with carrying out massive plantation drives through Departmental Block plantations and supply to the Farmers to enrich the Mulberry wealth in the J&K;
- Strengthen the Rearing Infrastructure;
- Facilitate Transfer of Technology for silkworm rearing and cocoon production;
- Ensure capacity building and enhancement of skills of the rearers and field functionaries through effective training programs;
- Chawki rearing and establishment of CRCs (Chawki Rearing Centers) and Chawki gardens: Infrastructure Establishment in the form of CRCs for proper incubation and Disease free Chawki worms distribution to the farmers will be undertaken by the Department;
- Women participation in Sericulture activities;
- Create a thriving post-cocoon sector in the future;
- Introduce Sericulture in unrepresented areas;
- Encourage Private participations; &
- Introduce Sericulture as a component in integrated Farming.

Financial and Physical progress

Table 4.3 (iii) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In lakhs)					
S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (as on 31st Jan. 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	937.35	699.29	552.26	78.97
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1339.42	635.38	139.63	21.98
3	NABARD	505.15	142.50	0.00	0.00
	Total	2781.92	1477.17	691.89	46.84
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K					

The achievements registered for the last few years and progress during current year is detailed as below

Table 4.3 (iv) Sericulture Activities					
Particulars	Unit	2021-22 Target	2021-22 Ach.	2022-23 Target	2022-23 Ach. ending January, 2023
Mulberry Field Plantations	Lakh No.	9.89	8.96	9.89	7.39
Mulberry Nursery Plantation	Lakh No.	62.49	60.24	62.49	50.68
Cocoon Production	Lakh Kgs	10.28	6.92	10.00	6.99
Silkworm Seed Distribution to farmers	Ozs.	24700	24188	24700	23745
Production P1 Seed	Ozs	500	480.5	500	500
Production of F1 Seed	Ozs.	18000	10000	18000	4295
Incubations centers	No.	504	503	504	504
Mulberry Seed Sowing	Kgs	160	161	160	104
Source: Agriculture & Production Department, J&K					

Way Ahead

- Subsidizing the input cost for sericulture
- To promote rearing on scientific lines, support for constructing of Rearing houses and equipments in the form kits will be provided to the farmers to help them conduct rearing on modern scientific lines and increase their average productivity;
- Creating market linkages for Cocoon and Silk yarn with required support system;
- Making Sericulture and allied activities commercially viable;
- Cocoon growers will be encouraged to practice multi-cropping by providing them appropriate incentives;
- Enhancement in Cocoon Bank Revolving fund;
- Infrastructure development/up gradation of support system;
- Dovetailing Schemes with Agriculture/Rural development/Forest Department Sericulture Sector under convergence plan;
- Inclusion of Sericulture in Integrated Farming Systems; &
- Skill Development/Capacity Building of the farmers with new technologies must be imparted time to time.

FOOD MANAGEMENT

Government of Jammu & Kashmir is committed to create a transparent, efficient and credible Public Distribution System for providing Food Security to one and all especially to the vulnerable sections of the society by way of providing foodgrains and other essential commodities at subsidized & affordable prices under National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013.

Focus is being laid on augmenting storage capacity by constructing new godowns, based on new modern scientific technology for minimization of storage losses. Enhancement of beneficiary experience is also focused. New technologies and innovations in management of food grains are being explored for reducing wastage and enhancing life of food products.

Department provides food security to 24.66 lakh households. 2.28 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 14.21 lakhs Priority Household (PHH) till December, 2022. 8.17 lakhs Non-Priority Household (NPHH) were also covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013.

The Government is providing 5 Kg of food grains to PHH beneficiaries and 35 kg per household to AAY beneficiaries free of cost for next one year from January, 2023.

100% automation & aadhar seeding has been achieved at ration card and beneficiary level both under NFSA and non-NFSA categories. Distribution of foodgrains through Aadhaar enabled PoS transactions has also reached 93%. De-duplication/data-purification drive has been carried out by the Department to weed out the ineligible & duplicate beneficiaries from the portal. Shifting of data from e-PDS to a dependable RCMS portal has been achieved. Services are available online now.

Distribution of fortified rice in all Districts of J&K under MDM & ICDS Schemes and three districts viz Udhampur-(High Burden), Baramulla and Kupwara-(Aspirational)of the J&K is being done. Further, the Department intends to allocate fortified rice under NFSA to all districts of J&K by 2024, in tune with directions of Government of India.

One Nation One ration Cards (ONORC) scheme and Portability has been implemented by the Department across J&K. Since inception of the scheme 36290 inter-state transactions and 11,80,599 intra state transaction have been made up to December, 2022 in J&K. J&K is amongst the front runners in the country in terms of the highest number of ONORC transactions.

Focus Areas

Enhancing the beneficiary experience by strengthening key technology elements for securing continuous online operations without interruptions/compromising performance and delivery of services shall be focused. A dependable and clean Ration Card Management System has been put in place and would be further strengthened. Fair Price shops are being transformed as business entities by integration of various Citizen Centric Services.

Financial and Physical progress

Table 4.4 (i) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (as on 31st Jan. 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	306.26	40.11	37.81	94.26
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	306.26	40.11	37.81	94.26

Source: Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, J&K

Table 4.4(ii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	FCS & CA	Works in Nos	51	3
2	Legal Metrology Sector	Works in Nos	8	3
Source: Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, J&K				

Way Ahead

- Sustain and strengthen key technology elements for continuous online operations without interruptions or compromising performance.
- Delivery of services through online mode to facilitate beneficiaries.
- Launching of Departmental mobile app showing entire information of the Department in general and rationees in particular.
- Replacement of Ration Cards with smart e-Ration Cards.
- Updation of mobile numbers in Ration Cards.
- Strengthening communication with beneficiaries.
- Promotion of seamless ONORC and Portability transactions.
- Participate effectively in the SMART PDS initiative of the GoI.
- Securing convergence of data for use by other Departments.
- Putting in place appropriate institutional mechanism to effectively meet all objectives of the Department.
- 100% cashless transactions after seeding of Bank accounts with Ration cards.
- Opening of more Fair Price Shops for ensuring doorstep delivery of food grains.
- Integration of services at Fair Price Shops with Community Service Centers for making Fair Price Shops more vibrant and visible.
- Supply of 5 KG LPG cylinders through Fair price Shops under the norms of Petroleum and explosive safety origination (PESO).
- Linking of weighing machines with Point of sale (POS) devices at all FPSs.
- Up gradation of existing Point of Sale (POS) devices with fastest internetworking system.
- Geo-tagging of all storage infrastructure.
- Optimisation of routes to secure prompt and economic transportation of the PDS food grains and improve operational and administrative efficiency.
- Installation of GPRS tracking system on vehicles carrying food grains.
- Introduction of vehicle tracking system.
- Establishment of Automatic Quality Control checking Laboratory at each major Godown/Food store.
- 100%Distribution of Fortified Rice instead of normal Rice through PDS across J&K.
- Service delivery will be ensured as per desired consumer expectations and satisfaction.
- Strengthening of enforcement wings shall be made by applying IT enabled tools for checking the violations under the Essential Commodity act 1955.
- State/District Consumer Commission shall be made fully functional for securing immediate redressal of grievances of the consumers.
- Generation of awareness among masses through special drives under Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities at all levels.

- Capacity building of PRIs on Protection of Consumer Rights shall be promoted to replicate the same amongst the masses in rural areas.
- NABL of Reference Standard Laboratory, Jammu/ Srinagar.
- Availability of all services of Legal Metrology in online mode with app-based interface.
- Establishment of Legal Metrology Museum in J&K

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana

The Govt, of India has designed a Special initiative under Pardhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna yojana (PMGKAY) to ameliorate the hardships faced by the poor due to economic disruptions caused by carona virus. The distribution of free of cost foodgrains at a scale of 5Kgs per beneficiary / per month under PMGKAY has been successfully achieved across J&K in favour of NFSA beneficiaries. Under PMGKAY scheme, 16.56 laKh households & 66.28 lac beneficiaries have been covered in J&K and approx. 9 Lac MTs of foodgrains have been distributed during seven phases of the said Scheme (Phase I-VII) across J&K.

CHAPTER-5

ENVIRONMENT FOREST & ECOLOGY

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

Rich forests of any region are nature's best gift to that place. J&K is endowed with lush green forest which is the wealthiest resource of the UT. It not only sustains the natural beauty of the UT but also helps to attract tourists from all over India and across world which act as a booster to the economy.

Local population from all walks of life derive multiple benefits from these forests, be it tourism attraction and recreation, perennial water supplies, grazing lands for migrating cattle, timber, firewood, minor forest produce etc. Therefore, constant endeavour is to improve and extend these utilities as well as to guarantee their perpetuity. The entire principal Western Himalayan Conifer & Broad-Leaved tree species grow in the UT, the vegetation occurs with the change in elevation and aspect. Sub-Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests, Sub-Tropical Pine Forests, Himalayan Moist temperate Forests, Himalayan Dry temperate Forests and Alpine Forests are major forest types in J&K.

Jammu and Kashmir has total forest area of 20194 Sq Km, which comprises 48% of the total geographical area. 18% of the area is very dense, 39% moderately dense and 43% is open.

Table No. 5(i) Forest Area (in Sq.Kms)

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
	Total	42241	20194	47.80

Actual geographical area excluding areas under foreign occupation and Ladakh UT

Source: DFO Forest Statistics Division, J&K

Table No. 5(ii) Species-wise classification of Forest area

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	50.10
(II)	Non- Coniferous (Hard Wood)		
	Un-commercial	10075.78	49.90
	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:

Table 5(iii) Protected Area Network

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

Source: DFO Forest Statistics Division, J&K

Conservation and protection of wildlife in the notified wildlife protection areas is also being undertaken. The rare and endangered species found in the UT include Snow leopard, Kashmir stag (Hangul), Markhor, Musk deer, Brown bear, Ibex, Himalayan Tahr and Western tragopan etc. All possible efforts are made to conserve these species and their habitat. 4309 Forest Rights Certificates issued under Forest Right Act.

Some of the important schemes being implemented under the Forest sector are: Green Jammu & Kashmir Drive - Afforestation programme for Greening JK, One Beat Guard One Village Program, Har Gaon Hariyali, Low cost greening, Nagar Van Yojana, Green India Mission, State Action plan on Forest Fire, besides other programmes.

Focus Areas

- Achieving green cover of two-third of the geographical area with a view to provide ecological security and ecosystem services to the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Preservation of Wildlife and biodiversity conservation.
- Plantation on Scientific Lines, Climate Change Mitigation, Poverty Alleviation and People's empowerment.
- To conserve soil and water resources of the UT of J&K in pristine purity for ensuring food, environmental and livelihood security to all the stake holders.

Physical and Financial progress

Table 5 (iv) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	120.90	74.81	33.52	44.81
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	78.31	13.03	6.35	48.69
	Total	199.21	87.84	39.86	45.38

Source: Forest, Ecology and Environment department

Physical achievement

Table 5(v) Physical Achievement during FY 2022-23 (ending January)

S.No.	Component	Targets FY 2022-23	Physical Achievement (ending Jan.23)
1	Area to be Treated (In Hectares)	18225	8108
2	Fencing (In lakh rft)	67.27	44.49
3	Plantation (in Lakh No.)	135.00	96.85
4	Other Measures of Greening		
(i)	Seed balls (in lakh nos)	74.30	49.84
(ii)	Patch Sowing (in lakh nos)	48.02	21.32
(iii)	Grass Slips (in Lakh Nos.)	28.53	14.85
(iv)	Dibbling (in lakh nos)	13.87	5.57
5	Soil Conservation Works		
(i)	Dry Rubble Stone Masonry Works) DRSM works (In Cubic Meters)	98145	52889
(ii)	Crates (In Nos)	4393	4023
(iii)	Water Harvesting Structure (WHS)/Ponds (In Nos)	142	278
6	Demarcation work (No. of Poles/ Boundary Pillars to be installed)	15000	10465

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 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.
- Completion of Jambu Zoo Project under JKIDFC funding.
- Completion of Hokersar Eco-Stop, a unique eco-tourism promotion initiative in Hokersar Wetland.

- 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 Thein Conservation Reserve.

CHAPTER-6

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

UT of Jammu and Kashmir has moved forward from the category of "Performers" to the category of "Fore-Runners" as per the SDG India Index 2020-21 released by NITI Aayog as the score of Health Sector increased from 62 to 70.

Health of a society depends critically on its citizens having access to an equitable, affordable and accountable healthcare system. Good health constitutes good societies which are free from sufferings and deprivations. Over the years, significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killer diseases associated with child and maternal mortality.

Government of J&K is committed to safeguard and promote health care for the people by focusing on consolidation of infrastructure, availability of manpower and medical equipment, besides undertaking health sector reforms in sync with IPHS, NMC & other norms with special focus on Maternal & Child Health, communicable & non-communicable diseases and face future health challenges.

The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasized the importance of health care, as the health crisis transformed into an economic and social crisis. Considering the same and along with an aim to achieve the SDG targets including Universal Health Coverage, the UT Government is striving to improve healthcare accessibility and affordability.

The Health and Medical Education department is undertaking concerted efforts by providing health care services to the people across the Union Territory, despite various constraints, like difficult topography/terrain, poor connectivity, low presence of private sector. The focus is to provide accessible, affordable health services to all especially to under-served and under-privileged segments of the population by leveraging the digital platform.

During Financial year 2022-23, allocation of Health sector is 6.97% of the total UT Budget, whereas during 2021-22 it was 6.50%. The budget allocation of health sector has increased by Rs. 811.94 Cr (11.50%) – from Rs. 7061.40 Crore during 2021-22 to Rs. 7873.34 Crore during 2022-23.

With the utilization of available resources, continuous efforts are being made for revamping Health Sector in Jammu and Kashmir, especially during the last two years, by way of up-gradation of health infrastructure, improving health care delivery services, improvement in supply chain mechanism, human resource strengthening and undertaking reforms in Medical and Nursing Education, which has resulted in improvement of health indicators of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir as revealed by the National Family Health Survey-5 report released:

Table 6.1 (i) Improvement in Health Indicator

Indicator	status NFHS 4 (2015-16)	status NFHS 5 (2019-20)	Remarks
Infant Mortality Rate	32.40	16.3	16.1 points decline
Neonatal Mortality Rate	23.10	9.80	13.3 points decline
Total Fertility Rate	1.60	1.40	0.2 points decline
Sex Ratio at birth	923	976	53 points improvement
Institutional births	85.6%	92.4%	6.8 % improvement
Fully immunized children	84.4%	96.5%	12.1% improvement
Life Expectancy at Birth	70 years	74.30	SRS 2016-20

Source: NFHS, GoI

- To supplement the availability of manpower in various levels of health facilities in the Union Territory, 7801 posts of doctors/ para-medical & others have been hired under National Health Mission, apart from regular staff strength of around 38 thousand.
- Besides, the department has created about 1650 posts of additional manpower during the current financial year 2022-23 to meet the requirement of the doctor-population ratio of World Health Organization. 196 posts of Specialists, Doctors, Paramedics and others for Cancer Institute, Jammu stands created during 2021.1563 medical officers have been posted in hospitals against the vacant positions especially in far flung areas.

Other Achievements

- Dialysis facilities available in all districts
- District and Sub Districts Hospitals saturated with Jan Aushadhi Kendras
- Full coverage in ambulatory services through 102/108.
- Covid vaccination 18+years of age saturated.
- Covid vaccination 15-17 years of age saturated. The demand for 12-14 years seems also saturated.
- Geriatric and Palliative care facility in all districts.
- All districts saturated with OGPs and ICUs.
- Mission Indradhanush saturated in Aspirational Districts and other targeted Districts.
- For strengthening the existing health care institutions, World Bank providing financial Assistance to the tune of 50 million US dollars (Rs. 367.49 Crore) to the UT of J&K for strengthening of major hospitals including medical colleges with CT scan machines, color Doppler's etc, strengthening of ICU Units/OTs/Labs in tertiary care hospitals and District Hospitals with provision of machinery and equipment like portable ECG machines, X-Ray machines, haemodialysis machines, analyzers etc, Installation of Manifold Gas Pipelines in 31 SDHs /CHCs for providing better health care services and also to fight the global COVID-19 pandemic more effectively.
- In Medical Education more than 2100 seats have been added for various Courses for DNB, MBBS, BDS, Nursing & Paramedics in last couple of years. 600 MBBS seats increased (from 500 to 1100) thus raising MBBS seats per lakh population to 8.23 which is higher than the national average. 26 BDS seats under EWS in Dental Colleges, 50 PG seats under EWS in Medical Colleges/SKIMS, 38 Dental PG Seats in Dental Colleges, 250 DNB seats approved in SKIMS Soura/GMCs/District Hospitals/ Sub District Hospital, 590 B.Sc paramedical seats in 07 Medical Colleges were added.
- 440 B.Sc. Nursing seats in 08 New Nursing Colleges (140 seats previously added in 03 New Nursing College viz Gangyal (80), Anantnag (30) and Baramulla (30) & 300 seats recently added in 07 New Nursing Colleges viz Akhnoor (40), Udhampur (60), Reasi (40), Doda (40), Kishtwar (30), Rajouri (60) & Pulwama (30).
- 60 BUMS seats in Govt. Unani Medical College Kashmir. 63 BAMS seats in Ayurvedic Medical College, Akhnoor Jammu, DNB and District Residency Programmes have also been started in Medical Colleges.

- Around 98% families registered under PMJAY-SEHAT, Total of 2966 Health & Wellness Centres (H&WCs) made operationalized till date, Drug De-addiction was also introduced, 100% Covid-19 vaccination achieved for 15 years & above and demand for 12-14 also saturated.

Some important interventions brought under Health sector

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) entails ensuring all people have access to quality healthcare services at affordable prices including prevention, promotion, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation. The Ayushman Bharat programme with its two components – Health and Wellness Centres (HWC) and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY) is envisaged to achieve universal health coverage.

First component of Ayushman Bharat is Health and Wellness Centres, which are envisaged to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care by strengthening existing Sub Centres and PHCs. A total of 2966 H&WCs made operationalized till Nov, 2022.

Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY aims at providing health cover of Rs. 5 lakh per family to the poor and vulnerable families. 5.97 lakh families are entitled to receive insurance coverage under this scheme in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

Government of Jammu & Kashmir has introduced a health insurance scheme namely "AB-PMJAY-SEHATSCHEME" which extends coverage to all the residents of the Union Territory in order to give assurance/security on account of health expenditure. The scheme provides free of cost insurance of Rs. 5 lakh per family on floater basis to all the residents of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, thus reducing their out of pocket expenditure.

Table 6.1 (ii) Progress of Ayushman Bharat

S. No.	Particulars	Nov'19 to Mar'20	Apr'20 to Mar'21	Apr'21 to Mar'22	Apr'22 to Jan'23
1	Beneficiaries Registered (Ayushman Cards) (in Lakhs)	0.17	34.09	21.14	14.93
2	Pre-Authorization Approved (Patients Benefitted) (in Lakhs)	0.35	0.62	2.46	3.58
3	Amount of Pre-Authorization Approved (Value of Benefits)	Rs. 16.80 Cr	Rs. 57.31 Cr	Rs. 444.53 Cr	Rs. 605.00 Cr

Source : Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

Since inception 24.79 lakh (98%) families registered and more than 81 lakh Ayushman Golden card issued.

COVID Management

J&K was first in the country in achieving 100% COVID vaccination for 15-17 age group and fully focused to achieve 100% vaccination for entire population in a time bound manner in 2022-23.

- Enhanced Testing and Controlled Positivity.
- Testing capacity was enhanced manifolds to 85000 tests per day.
- Oxygen Generation Plants & Ventilator Support was enhanced to 126391 LPM.
- Genome Sequencing Labs for testing of positive cases for Covid are being established at both GMC Jammu and GMC Srinagar and targeted by January, 2023.
- Ventilation support system has also augmented.

- Around 19000 beds are available in different categories across UT for a population of 1.40 crore is phenomenal and thus offers leverage to tackle any upsurge.

Effective Covid-19 management by building capacities and enhancing Covid Vaccination year wise progress.

Table 6.1(iii) COVID specific interventions/progress (OGPs, vaccination, testing, patients treated)

S. No	Particulars	Nov 2019 to March 2020	April 2020 to March 2021	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to November 2022
1					
a)	Covid specific (progress): Patients Tested and Treated	Tested: 861 Treated: 2 (in Nos)	Tested: 60.51 Treated : 1.26 (in lakhs)	Tested: 183.24 Treated: 3.22 (in lakhs)	Tested: 24.88 Treated: 0.26 (in lakhs)
b)	Enhancement of Oxygen Generation Plans Capacity (Progress of OGPs)	....	72 OGPs, capacity 62,175 LMP	81 Additional OGPs of capacity 49,300 LPM	.....
2	Covid-19 Vaccination		Vaccination started on 16th of January, 2021.	Vaccination for all age groups picked up 18 + years of age – Saturated in January, 2022	15-17 years of age – Saturated 12-14 years of age – Nearing saturation.

Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

- Jammu & Kashmir has done a significant work in control of TB and targeting its total eradication by 2025. Three Districts of Jammu & Kashmir namely Anantnag, Pulwama & Kupwara awarded Gold while District Baramulla claimed Bronze in National TB Elimination Programme for its fight against the disease. The award was conferred by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India under "Sub – National Certification of progress towards TB Free Status" during a function held at New Delhi on 24th of March 2022 on "World TB Day 2022".
- One district - Budgam has been declared TB free. 05 more Districts viz. Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama, Shopian and Kupwara targeted for attaining TB Free status within the next year.
- 3772 Niksha Mitras offered support to 5015 TB patients quite significant for fast-tracking the TB Mukt Abhiyaan.
- 227 Jan Aushadhi Kendras and 19 AMRIT Stores have been established in J&K till date for providing affordable quality medicines to the people and reduce their out of pocket expenses. During the current year, the No. of Jan Aushadhi Stores have been doubled.
- Modern Drug Testing Laboratory is being established at Kathua, which shall enhance drug testing capacity by 5000 samples per year.
- 102 / 108 Ambulance Service started. 138 ALS and 65 Basic Life Support Ambulances (BLS) integrated with the system. Furthermore, 286 Transport Ambulances deployed under emergency medical services for JSSK beneficiaries. 189696 patients have been provided 108 Ambulances Service and 41372 provided with 102 Ambulance Services since the launch of scheme (i.e. 24th March, 2020) till date.
- Tele-Xray started in 60 health facilities generating 6.57 lakh reports, whereas Tele CT SCAN facilities started in 10 health institutions generating 23572 reports.

- Free Drugs and Diagnostics services have been started in the UT of J&K to reduce the out of pocket expenses of the poor patients

Focus Areas

The department has formulated a roadmap and is working on it vigorously to achieve the desired goals contained in its vision and mission in line with Sustainable Development Goals. The glimpses of the roadmap are given here under

- By 2030, ensure universal access to safe, assured and quality essential health-care services.
- The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has achieved the global target of reducing Under-5 mortality rate to atleast 25 per 1000 live births by 2030 and 100% immunization for children in the age group of of 9-11 months (fully immunized).
- Population stabilization by focusing on Sustaining Replacement level of Fertility.
- Establishing comprehensive primary health care delivery system and well-functioning linkages with secondary and tertiary care health delivery systems to provide quality health care.
- To put in place the strategies to reduce the incidence of communicable and non-communicable disease. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being.
- By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- Regulation and promotion of rational use of drugs in the UT.
- Strengthening and improving accessibility of primary health care services with linkage to secondary and tertiary healthcare.
- Strengthening of Medical Education systems in the UT.
- Utilizing Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for Secondary and Tertiary health care institutions, particularly for the diagnostics and lab related requirements.
- Implementation of Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) which would link each and every healthcare facility electronically & digitally and provide for maintaining the data base of each and every resident of the UT in terms of healthcare status.578 health facilities already brough under the ambit of HIMS.

Physical & Financial Progress

Table 6.1(iv) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S. No	Sector	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	**Health**	**1609.00**	**1849.00***	**857.00**	**47**

***including revalition amount**

Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

Completion of Development works

The completion rate of works has improved regularly over the years. Against the availability of Rs. 1849.00 crore during 2022-23 ending January, expenditure to the tune of Rs. 857.00 crore (47%) stands incurred.

Table 6.1(v) Completion of Developmental Works (in crore)									
S. No.	Source of funding	Nov., 2019 to March, 2020		April, 2020 to March, 2021		April, 2021 to March, 2022		April, 2022 to Jan., 2023	
		No. of Works	Estimated Cost	No. of Works	Estimated Cost	No. of Works	Estimated Cost	No. of Works	Estimated Cost
1	Capex Budget	30	88.05	40	84.94	122	548.45	38	41.04
2	CSS	7	23.87	4	9.71	4	12.21	54	66.74
3	PMDP	15	174.89	11	139.34	17	169.62	5	42.03
4	NABARD	3	1.40	5	8.33	7	10.66	2	2.28
5	Others	0	0	8	12.85	9	18.09	11	32.10
	Total	55	288.21	68	255.18	159	759.02	110	184.20
Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K									

Table 6.1(vi) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
	2	3	4	5
1	ANC Registration	Nos.	219205	203792
2	PW received 4 or more ANC check ups	Nos.	205000	183024
3	No. of Maternal Deaths reported in the District	Expected no. of maternal deaths	120	88
4	No. of Infants Deaths reported in the State	Expected no. of infant deaths	2500	1824
5	No .of Infants Deaths reviewed		2500	1626
6	Institutional Deliveries conducted (Including C-Sections)	Nos.	180874	157296
7	No. of Mother beneficiaries given incentives under JSY	Nos.	135100	94012
8	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)			
8.1	Number of Deliveries benefitted under JSSK	Nos.	172000	148326
8.2	No. of Pregnant women provided diet during hospital stay	Nos.	172000	139258
8.3	No. of pregnant women provided drop back home	Nos.	45111	2414
9	Immunization			
9.1	Child immunization - BCG	Nos.	216962	167588
9.2	Children aged between 9 and 11 months fully immunized	Nos.	216962	186117
9.3	Child immunisation - Measles & Rubella (MR)- 2nd Dose (16-24 months)	Nos.	216962	180308
10	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Maitritva Abhiyaan (PMSMA)			
10.1	Total No of PW Received Antenatal care under PMSMA	Nos.	85000	46199
10.2	No. of High Risk Pregnancies detected	Nos.	2570	9605
11	AYUSH sector			
11.1	Supply of Essential Drugs for AYUSH Dispensaries	No of Dispensaries	602	579
11.2	Setting up of 50-Bedded Integrated AYUSH District Hospitals	No of Hospitals	5	5
11.3	Wellness Centre on Yoga Including Yoga	No of Yoga Centres	12	12
Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K				

Way Ahead

Strengthening of Infrastructure

J&K has a robust public health infrastructure with presence of more than 41 hundred health institutions broadly conforming to the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms in terms of geographical coverage. The infrastructure is being further strengthened by way of developing around 350 Health Infrastructure Projects/works worth more than Rs. 7000 Crores.

- 02 New AIIMS with the project Cost of Rs 4000 Cr (Rs. 2000 Cr each) one each at Jammu Division & Kashmir Division h ave been established. 70% and 29% of physical

work completed in AIIMS Jammu and Kashmir respectively. The AIIMS Jammu is targeted for completion during 2023-24 and AIIMS Kashmir during 2025.

- 07 New Government Medical Colleges being established with total Outlay of Rs. 1595 Cr.
- 15 Nursing Colleges targeted, 08 are operational and 02 more (Rajouri and Pulwama) shall start shortly this year and for remaining 05 inspection process underway and shall be completed in the next financial year.
- Two State Cancer Institutes targeted (one each at Jammu Division and Kashmir Division) with total cost of Rs. 212 Cr. (104 Cr Jammu & 108 Cr for Kashmir). SCI Srinagar is in operation and SCI Jammu also started functioning its OPD & day care chemotherapy with effect from 04.02.2023.
- Bone & Joint Hospitals also coming up at both the divisions of UT of Jammu & Kashmir at a cost of Rs. 129.80 Cr and 200 Bedded Additional Block at LD Hospital Srinagar at a cost of Rs. 132.50 Cr.
- Out of 140 Projects with total outlay of Rs. 881.00 Cr, under Prime Ministers Development package (PMDP) 116 projects have already been completed and remaining 24 projects in progress.
- Completion rate of works and average ticket size has increased significantly over the years**.**

Digital Initiatives

"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

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Government envisions transforming J&K into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all. To create a world-class education system by fostering the spirit of creativity and nurturing a culture of scientific temper and critical thinking which contributes to increased knowledge, skills, values, wealth and employment in the society. Education has consistently been recognized as the cornerstone of development of a nation and the UT of J&K has also consistently been working for the universal access for elementary education and achieving the SDG goals for secondary education through School Education Department.

School Education Department envisions securing overall development of children through quality education in an equitable manner and has made commendable strides over the years. With a network of 28,805 schools (23,117 government and 5,688 other management) and total enrolment of over 27.18 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 111.92 at Primary level and 58.66 to 60.54 at Secondary level from 2019-20 to 2021-22 while as it has marginally decreased from 66.55 to 65.63 at upper primary level.

Table 6.2(i) GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO									
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
Source: School Education Department, J&K									

Literacy rate has witnessed substantial growth from 11.03% in census 1961 to 68.74% in 2011, particularly amongst females.

School dropout rate has witnessed a steady decline from 2019-20 to 2021-22. The scheme like Samagra Shikha, PM POSHAN (Mid-day Meal), Free text books and uniforms for children play important role in enhancing enrolment and retention of students in schools.

Table 6.2(ii) DROP OUT RATE									
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
Source: School Education Department, J&K									

Basic facilities in schools like toilet handwash, electricity, Computer, internet etc. continued to improve during the period of 2019-20 to 2021-22.

Table 6.2(iii) IMPROVING SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE			
Category	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Girls Toilet	86.35%	86.92%	86.98%
Boys Toilet	84.06%	84.64%	84.76%
Hand wash facilities	93.18%	95.27%	95.78%
Library/Reading room/Reading corner	64.07%	67.15%	70.45%
Electricity	64.23%	66.75%	69.65%
Medical check up in a year	77.33%	81.24%	81.99%
Computer	14.39%	18.30%	20.66%
Internet	4.98%	5.12%	22.13%
Source: School Education Department, J&K			

J&K jumped to 8th rank in 2021-22 from 17th Rank in 2017 in National Achievement Survey (NAS) being conducted for assessing the level of learning outcomes of the students.

With the adoption of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the J&K Education Investment Policy 2020, higher goals have been set and new initiatives have been taken in the education sector to attain these goals. SCERT has been established in J&K in the year 2020. SCERT has organized webinars on NEP 2020 and this institution is working towards continuous professional development and career and management progression of the human resource of school education.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) Labs, Computer Aided Learning (CAL) centres and vocational labs in different kinds of trades are being established in Government Schools for improving quality and inculcating technological and vocational skills in students in their early years of learning. More than, 11000 Youth Clubs have been constituted. 4510 Kitchen Gardens were established in 2021-22 and 7347 Kitchen

Gardens are being established this year. Construction work of KGBVs and Girls Hostel is underway and the facility is being offered to girls, particularly those coming from socially and economically weaker sections in the educationally backward blocks. Due care is being taken for children with special needs and efforts are also being made for mainstreaming of out of school children.

Major sources of funding development activities in School Education Department are CSSs Samagra Shiksha, PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal), Padna Likhna Abhiyan and Capex Budget.

Some major interventions brought under School Education sector

During the enrolment drive carried out in 2021-22, around 71000 students were enrolled in the schools while as during the year 2022-23, under the same enrolment drive, 2.18 lakh students have been enrolled in various Schools of JK UT. Due to special enrollment drive carried out by the School education department, overall hike of 17.87 % is witnessed in government schools during 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22.

- Board examinations of Class 8, Class 10 and Class 12 were conducted successfully by JK BOSE in 2021-22 by adhering to the social distancing norms and following the SOPs issued by MoH&FW, GoI and Department of Disaster Management, J&K UT. Besides this, Community Classes were conducted wherein more than 3 lakh students participated.
- During the current year, 804 vocational laboratories have been established, wherein Vocational Education in 14 Trades is being provided. This year, 1142 Vocational labs shall be established to offer skills in 14 trades based on NSDC framework to benefit the students.
- As on date, 3000 ICT/CAL labs have been established and during the year 2022-23, 834 ICT Labs, 1352 Smart Class rooms shall be established in Schools to make class transactions experimental learning basis environment.
- More than 400 civil works were completed in 2021-22, out of which 343 works have been completed under Samagra Shiksha with the financial implication of Rs. 81 Crores. However, 62 old civil works with the financial implication of Rs. 28 Crores have also been completed in 2021-22 under erstwhile SSA/RMSA by UT/ Central Government funding.
- Kindergartens are established and functioning in almost 2000 J&K UT Government Schools. This year, Child Friendly furniture is being provided to 1859 Schools. 188 Model Kindergarten buildings have also been started under Samagra Shiksha, J&K with the financial implication Rs. 122.00 Crores.
- 12.07 lakh Children have been provided Health cards under School Health and Wellness Programme under Ayushman Bharat.
- Talaash is a unique initiative taken by the School Education Department, TALAASH SURVEY app was launched and through the same APP, around 27 Lakh children have been captured and out of which, 95762 Students have been found out of School or never enrolled. Presently, 5126 children among 27398 out-of-school children within the age group of 6 to 14 (identified during TALAASH Survey 2022-23) have been enrolled in different schools across the UT of J&K. 40127 OoSC have been brought to

schools for collection of their details during Jan Abhiyan and 1854 OoSC were brought to Schools during SHEHRI Abhiyan.

- The School Education Department has taken a new initiative of mentoring of Students (STEER) with the aim and objective to monitor and enhance the competence of students through online portal with accessibility to all Teachers, Masters, HOI, HM, ZEO, CEO, Director and Administrative department, students and their parents. More than 20,000 Schools and more than 40,000 Teachers have been mapped/registered/Trained so far. Trial has been made and Process has been initiated for Screening Tests/Evaluation. 40,000 tabs are being provided to Primary teachers for providing Digital oriented education to primary classes with innovative pedagogy as per NEP-2020.
- To attain quality education, Rs. 19.22 crores have been released for free textbooks to be distributed among 6.74 lakh school going children of classes III to VIII. 8.03 lakh children belonging to classes 1st to 8th provided free uniforms. To develop the scientific temper among Students, "Virtual Reality Labs" are being established in 10 Districts. 200 Students belonging to Poor families shall be provided NEET/IIT Coaching to Students on merit basis, free of cost.
- For the overall development of the students and their fitness, emphasis has been given to various sports events and for this, Rs. 18.21 crores have been released to CEO's on account of Sports and Physical Education for 19695 schools. Rs. 2.50 Crores shall be utilized this year for providing logistics and introducing new set of Games in Schools. Sports infrastructure at a cost of Rs. 20.00 Crores is being developed in 100 schools under augmentation of infrastructure during current year.
- Up to 2021-22, only 553 Schools were running Vocational Courses. Now, all the 9643 schools having 6^{th} to 8^{th} classes have been mapped with adjoining High and Higher Secondary schools for providing basic skills on Vocational Education as envisioned under NEP 2020. Vocational Education Labs are being developed in 1122 schools. Skill Hub Initiative programme was launched in the UT under PMKVY (Prime Minister Koushal Vikas Yojna) and 950 Out of School Children have been imparted Skill Training in different trades under Skill Hub Initiative.
- Under PM POSHAN (MID DAY MEAL), 9.31 lakh students are being provided cooked meal, including 1.66 lakh Pre-Primary Students in the current financial year. Moreover from the year 2021-22, a provision of quality control and social audit has been introduced and conducted to ensure proper implementation of this scheme. As a unique initiative, Matri Bhojan Yojna, where Mothers are visiting the schools to inspect the Meal preparation, to ensure the Quality of Cooked Meal has been implemented in the UT. Around 7000-8000 Mothers have visited the schools. 9.88 lakh children of Govt. schools have been screened by the team of doctors from National Health Mission (NHM) under RBSK Programme. During 2022, 41.91 lakh Albendazole tablets were administered to children and adolescents.

Focus Areas

School Education Department strives to attain the SDG Goals by 2030. To achieve SDG 4, the department will focus on following:

- Ensuring that all girls and boys get complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning.
- Ensuring all youth and substantial proportion of adults, both men and women achieve literacy and numeracy
- Building and upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- Substantially increasing the supply of qualified teachers, through national/ international cooperation for teacher training
- To implement the National Education Policy 2020 in School Education, following interventions have been introduced:
- Uniform Academic Calendar for all the regions across the UT of J&K as per NEP 2020.
- Implementation of School Complex System-NEP 2020.
- Adoption of NCERT syllabus/ books in J&K UT Government Schools
- Digitization of Health Cards is in progress for more than 14 lakh students.
- To provide complete education, Construction of 10 Residential Schools with a financial implication of Rs. 25.00 Crores (Each) shall be established in the UT of J&K. Tribal Students and Students from weaker sections shall be preferred for these Residential Schools on merit, which will not only provide the Quality education but also a source of support/facilitation Centre for Students.
- 1000 smart classrooms with LCD & having high speed internet connectivity are established in High & Higher Secondary Schools for imparting quality education to students. Guest lectures shall be organized in the Schools. The move shall be towards Digital Literacy.
- Community Kitchen is being introduced in the UT, of JK. For the first time, MoU has been signed with the AKSHAY PATRA NGO, for establishing Community Kitchen in Jammu and Samba Districts on pilot basis, which shall be replicated in other Districts.
- 40 Robotic Labs shall be established (One Lab in each District) @Rs. 15.00 Lacs with financial implication of Rs. 6.00 Crores
- Completion of construction work of all sanctioned 87 KGBVs and 87 Girls Hostels and making these functional.
- 100 Bedded Boys Hostels have been approved for 04 Districts (Rajouri, Kathua, Pulwama and Kupwara) and shall be constructed within 18 months, under Netaji Subash Chander Awasiya Vidhayala Scheme.
- 02 Research Hubs shall be established one each in Jammu and Srinagar, to promote the research activities, with the primary job of evaluation of Samagra Shiksha interventions through independent agencies, including Social Audit
- Establishment of Innovative Laboratory Blocks/ Atal Tinkering Labs-500 ATL in Schools. 178 Virtual Reality Labs for all left over Education Zones.
- 20 District level Counselling Centers for providing counselling to students regarding their Career & solving their difficulties.

To attain the basic objectives of J&K Education Investment Policy 2020, the following focus areas will be adopted.

- To foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in schools and colleges
- To align the education system with Global Best Practices
- To encourage the establishment of a conducive environment for prominent players for setting up world-class schools/ residential schools
- To make J&K a hub for education.
- To equip youth with appropriate skills, knowledge and expertise
- Integration of ICT tools for teaching learning process.

Physical and Financial progress

Table 6.2 (iv) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S. No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released (Funds availability)	Expenditure (as on 31st Jan. 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	203.45	146.83	67.92	46.26
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1699.66	1399.77	1035.44	73.97
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1903.11	1546.60	1103.37	71.34

Source: School Education Department, J&K

Table 6.2(v) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Civil Works (CAPEX)	Nos.	2396	496	
2	PM POSHAN (Mid Day Meal)				
i	Schools covered	Nos.	21952	21902	
ii	Children Covered	Nos.	931326	931326	
3	Samagra Shiksha				
i	Free Text books	Nos.	674208	674208	Rs. 19.22 Crores have been released to JKBOSE.
ii	Annual School Grant	Nos.	19695	In process	Rs. 46.19 Crores stands released.
iii	Free Uniforms	Nos.	803175	803175	
iv	Civil Works	Nos.	1000	605	

Source: School Education Department, J&K

Way Ahead

Outcome of vision of School Education is measured from Education Indicators like GER, NER, Dropout rate, Retention Rate, Transition Rate etc which is registered annually through U-DISE.

However, to implement NEP 2020 in letter and spirit, the following Bench Marks have been envisaged:

- Every student will attain foundational literacy and numeracy when he passes Grade-3 by the year 2025.
- Universal provisioning of quality EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT, care, and education by 2030.
- Pupil teacher ratio of under 30:1 be ensured at the level of each school and in areas having large numbers of socio economically disadvantaged students will aim for a PTR of under 25:1
- Health check-ups for all students in schools.
- Social Audit of PM POSHAN across the UT of J&K by involving members of PRIs.

- Reduction of Infrastructure Gaps in Schools.
- Transforming assessment system by 2023-24 academic session to align with the NCFSE 2020-21.
- Digital Transformation among all stakeholders in various Schools.
- Each teacher expected to participate in at least 50 hours of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) opportunities every year for their own professional development.
- Minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree by the year 2030.
- Bringing back all the Out of School Children in the Schools and bridge courses for them through SIOS/NIOS.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education Department is focussed to make Jammu and Kashmir a hub of academic excellence by providing equitable access to value based and quality education, keeping pace with the evolving socio-economic and cultural trends, thereby nurturing the young learners towards a progressive and productive civilization.

Government of J&K has implemented National Education Policy (NEP-2020) with vision and mission to reimagining and strengthening the undergraduate, post-graduation curriculum and research excellence that connect disciplines. The mission is to build on traditional and emerging strengths, leveraging the digital initiatives of the Government. Optimising the opportunities to address the skill deficiency is underlying mission of NEP-2020. J&K has taken following strides in the Higher Education sector.

- 55 Colleges are NAAC accredited 17 more to be accredited by December 2023. 70 old / existing GDCs will be NAAC/PAC accredited by June 2025.
- 05 autonomous degree granting colleges are being upgraded to the level of MERUs (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities) Deemed universities.
- 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, IUST and BGSBU have been accredited with Grade B+, B and B respectively
- 51 colleges sanctioned during 2019, Construction of college buildings in 28 colleges is going on.
- All the colleges have developed / designed multi-disciplinary course curriculum. JKHED 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 digital initiatives like, blind feedback from students, smart/digital classrooms, e-samarth, browsing center and E-Content. Steps have been initiated to support SDG groups.

- The students-oriented programmes like designing courses curriculum, pedagogy and assessment through active participation in BOS have been under taken. 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.
- HED has also collaborated with institution like IITs, IIMs, SMVDU, NIELIT, and other institutions for capacity building of faculty, and other staff.

Focus Areas

- To promote quality through sustained efforts, convictions and raising institutions to new pinnacle of excellence.
- To impart core area competence to transform students as prospective entrepreneurs.
- To install supernumerary skills and exposing the stakeholders to disciplinary talent.
- To promote knowledge, skills, character, confidence, competence and compassion amongst students.
- To develop all rounded social personalities.
- To promote scientific temper.
- Introduction of skill development for employability as focus area of HED.
- JKHED has formulated guidelines for implementation of skill enhancement Courses in Degree colleges to reap the potential of youth in the state.
- 16 GDCs have been identified to start B.VOC.
- 14 more GDCs identified for establishing CIIITs (Center for Invention Innovation Incubation and Training for increasing the employability of the youth).
- Skill centers established in various disciplines under hub and spoke model after a proper skill gap analysis.

Physical and Financial progress

Table 6.2(vi) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (ending Jan. 2023)	% age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	617.25	331.90	139.21	41.94
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (RUSA)	58.30	58.30	35.74	61.30
3	PMDP	6.36	6.36	4.41	69.34
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	681.91	396.56	179.36	45.23

Source: Higher Education Department, J&K

Table 6.2(vii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Construction and upgradation of Higher Education Institutions	Nos	136	46

Source: Higher Education Department, J&K

Way Ahead

- Establishment of quality universities and colleges in J&K UT.
- A move towards institution restructuring and consolidation.
- Orientation towards a more holistic and multidisciplinary education
- Provision of optimal learning environments and support for students.

- Internationalization of research and development.
- Student's activity and participation.
- Financial support for students to achieve the desired goals.
- Motivated, energized and capable faculty.
- Equity and inclusive education set up.
- Imparting of vocational education
- Catalyzing quality academic research in all fields through a new National Research Foundation.
- Transforming the regulatory system of higher education
- Curbing commercialization of education.
- Effective Governance and Leadership for Higher Education Institutions.
- Professional Education to cater the need of an emerging economy.
- Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts, and Culture.

NEP-2020 Implementation Plan in the UT of J&K

The department of Higher Education has started New Curriculum of NEP 2020 from the current academic session (2022-23) in all the colleges of UT of J&K. The aim of this frame work is multidisciplinary approach to make the holistic development of the youth after they enter into Higher Education from school education. The Course Curriculum for the first year has been designed and duly approved by the Board of studies of respective affiliating Universities imparting FYUG program. The universities have been advised to create the entire course curriculum (3+1) Four Year under Graduate (FYUG) degree program within a period of 6 months well before the commencement of next academic session. The curriculum is designed with multiple entry exit option for the entrant registered under new curriculum.

The new curriculum form as per NEP 2020 is 3+1 and it envisages the Research in Colleges in fourth year for students under (3+1) Four Year under Graduate (FYUG) program. The student entering in the fourth year of degree will have the option to choose either honors or the research. To meet out requirement in coming years, the Department has already started the process of establishing the research ecosystem in the degree colleges.

In the first phase 30 colleges have been identified for start of research and these colleges have been designated as Hub colleges. These colleges designated as HUBs to be provided basic facilities of infrastructural and other logistic support to start the research activities. The rest of the colleges in the catchment of these HUBs shall act as Spokes.

The next phase of this research initiative under NEP is to convert the colleges established before 2005 into hubs. The administrative department is monitoring the initiative and also guiding the HEIs for establishment of research centres and providing them with all the support.

The faculties of the HEIs who are interested in carrying out research have been identified and MoUs are being signed with affiliating Universities and reputed HEIs for collaboration to expand the research activities like mentoring, sharing the know how,

sharing of facilities, and registration of these faculties as guides, registration of scholars and other activities under mentor mentee relationship.

The new curriculum although has Skill embedded courses in FYUG program. To ensure employability, the Department has put in place the skill initiative for youth by providing skill courses of 30 credits as an add on certificate course. These courses are not part of FYUG but students can choose while doing degree from 3rd semester onward. These courses are called skill enhancement courses which shall have two components.

Professional Knowledge of 12 credits to be provided by the host institute where the student has chosen the course. The Professional skill of 18 credits is proposed to be undertaken in industries which will have the collaboration with the host institute duly certified by NSQF. These courses shall be in line with the approved courses in the basket of skill sector council under NSQF.

In the current session, 46 colleges have been identified for establishing the skill centres. These centers shall have the designated skill coordinators who will oversee the meeting up of basic requirements of infrastructure and human resource required to start these courses and also hold the tie ups with the HEIs in the near vicinity to popularize the courses started by them. The skill coordinator shall also oversee the support of job placements of skilled Graduates coming out after FYUG program.

In the next phase, the colleges established before 2005 shall also be guided to start the skill courses based on the local needs and facilities. The department intends to start B.Voc courses in selected colleges from next academic session (2023-24). The students have open choice to opt either FYUG program or B.voc program after 12th standard.

The Higher Education Department in J&K currently administers 142 Govt. Degree Colleges which were established in different years. Out of these colleges, 92 colleges were established prior to 2019 whereas 50 colleges were established in 2019. The NEP 2020 focused on institutional restructuring and Accreditation of Institution. In this direction, the department has issued instructions to all the eligible colleges to start process of NAAC accreditations. During 2022-23, 55 colleges have been accredited. The remaining 37 colleges either submitted their SSR or are in the process of NAAC accreditation. The colleges established after 2019 are instructed to undergo the preparatory work of NAAC accreditation.

In line with the vision of the NEP 2020, the higher Education department, J&K has initiated a series of reforms for improving the quality of learning and teaching in all Government Institutions which includes 3-Tier Feedback Mechanism. This initiative include steps towards Achieving Academic Excellence, monitoring of performance of faculty, College and finally rewarding to best performing Student, faculty and College. A complete Mapping of Govt. Degree colleges has been done on the portal with 156516 Students, 4637 teachers including Academic arrangement and guest faculty.

Samarth "ERP eGov Suite" have been adopted for e-governance in Higher Education Institutes of J&K; is an e-governance software project which aims at creating an Open Source, Open Standard enabled Robust, Secure, Scalable and Evolutionary Process Automation Engine for Universities and Higher Education Institutions. It is an automation engine designed for various HEIs across the UT to help them shifting from

paper, unreliable third-party ERP systems to a more secure and reliable platform. The Project aims at bringing all the Higher Education institutes under one umbrella for better coordination and smooth flow of information by creating a central repository of information.

All the government degree colleges of J&K are successfully registered, with successful mapping of 4690 Gazetted /Non Gazetted employees. In the phased manner it aims at managing HRM, Estate and Inventory of Govt. Degree Colleges and creating a centralized admission, Student life Cycle as per NEP, Examination / Result management, Legal cases /RTI Management and grievance redressal system.

Total 45 modules are present which will be utilized in the upcoming future for effective governance.

YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS

The department envisions to create a dynamic, inclusive, competitive and innovative environment that enables and empowers the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir to experience and benefit from a strong sports culture to facilitate the creation of self sustaining and participative sports ecosystem that makes sports affordable, enjoyable and sustainable for all who wish to play and for those who wish to excel on the global forefront. J&K Government is developing the world class sports Infrastructure across the UT by constructing playfields/playgrounds, stadiums, multipurpose indoor sports halls and various sports courts to give boost to sports with an aim to achieve overall development of youth of J&K. The underlying aim is to produce not only the healthy citizens for the country but also develop games as an agent to engage youth in positive activities/mindset and to keep them away from anti-social activities and indulgence in drugs.

With the aim to provide sports infrastructure in every nook and corner of the UT of J&K, the department has created / creating playgrounds in every Panchayat and making all efforts for participation of more and more youth in sports activities. During the current financial year, more than 55 lakh youth participated in different sports activities ending Jan, 2023. Talent hunt competitions are being conducted in all sports to identify the talent of the player at a very early stage. All stadiums are being fully operationalised and youth are showing immense interest in night matches played under flood lit stadiums. Coaching facilities are being provided in schools as well as to interested players at Panchayat level. Special emphasis is being given for engagement of youth in sports activities in sensitive, tribal and border areas.

The first ever Sports Policy 2022 has been framed in the UT of J&K to make Sports more professional and Notification for appointment of Outstanding Sports Persons against Gazetted & Non-Gazetted posts stands issued.

The department has already renovated /Up-graded M.A Stadium at Jammu and Bakshi Stadium at Srinagar under PMDP to host International level Cricket and Football competitions.

Water Sports Centre of Excellence at Srinagar and Centre of Excellence for Fencing at Jammu has been established under Khelo India. Water sports activities in collaboration

with RFI has been done in Ranjit sagar dam Basohli, Kathua. Government of India has also approved establishment of National Centre of Excellence for Winter Sports at Gulmarg.

Government has announced establishment of two Residential Academies in Hockey and Football at Jammu and Srinagar respectively with 180 players each who will be selected from all parts of J&K and will be trained professionally. Besides Coaching, the trainees will also be enrolled in best schools for their academic studies.

Khel gaon with multipurpose sports facilities with an investment of Rs. 31 Crore is coming up at Nagrota, Jammu. Synthetic Football ground, Handball Court, Martial Art Academy and Cricket Ground has already been developed in the said area and put to use.

500 T.T. Tables distributed in Higher Secondary Schools in all Districts of the UT. 100 Cricket Mats & 100 Manual Rollers distributed in all Districts of UT for Cricket playfields being used by the Youth.

First ever Gymnastics Academy in India having the International Standard facilities of Artistic, Rhythmic & Trampoline Gymnastics is established in MA Stadium, Jammu. During 2021-22, 7 National Events were hosted in different sports disciplines in the UT of J&K for providing exposure to the outstanding sports persons and interaction with reputed players of the country.

During the year 2022-23, 11 National events have been conducted (ending January 2023) in Chess, Rowing, Table-Tennis, Pencak Silat, Wushu, Volley ball, Roll ball, Cricket tennis ball, Sqay and curling, Bandy and Badminton disciplines. Besides, J&K UT teams participated in National level competitions including Khelo India, Youth games, National games and have also participated in various sports disciplines recognized by the J&K Sports council and the athletes from UT of J&K won 531 medals as on 31-01-2023. Besides UT athletes represented country in the international competition and won 22 medals. Celebration of International Yoga Day, National Sports Day, Olympic Day, Independence Day and Republic Day by way of display of sports demonstrations/programmes was also undertaken. Imparting of Coaching to the beginners through in-house coaching structure/academies have also been started besides, setting up of residential sports academies in potential sports disciplines to promote excellence.

Special Emphasis has been laid on promotion of Winter Sports and Water Sports activities and medal winning games. More and more youth are participating in sports activities. During the current financial year 2022-23 till now 55 lakh youth have been engaged under various sports activities.

Table 6.2(viii) Performance in National Competitions								
Name of theGame	Year 2020-21				Year 2021-22			
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Wushu	2	9	16	27	3	2	13	18
Power lifting	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	0
Kayaking &Canoeing	-	1	1	2	2	7	5	14
Skiing	9	9	13	31	8	3	6	17
Ski Mountaineering	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
Snow Shoe	5	9	4	18	-	-	-	-
Ice Stock	4	6	1	11	-	-	-	-
Soft Tennis	1	2	13	16	-	-	-	-
Roll Ball	-	-	1	1	1	1	0	2
Pencak Silat	29	27	70	126	32	19	41	92
Thang-Ta	17	19	24	60	19	43	23	85
Cycling	1		1	2	-	-	-	-
Athletics	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	2
Fencing	1	2	-	3	9	5	15	29
Judo	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Gymnastics	-	-	-	-	1	14	7	22
Total	72	90	145	307	77	95	112	284
Source: Youth Services & Sport Department								

Focus Areas

To provide opportunities to all citizens – urban and rural to participate in sports and games and organize sports competitions at the panchayat, zonal, district, state/ UT, National and International levels.

To develop, maintain and optimally utilize high quality sports infrastructure and open spaces/ play zones in the Union Territory by optimizing spaces for creating play-pens, sand boxes, cycling & walking/ jogging tracks.

To recognize the need of specially-abled sportspersons and facilitate their participation in sports and games by providing hard and soft infrastructure, sports kit, training and exchange opportunities.

Financial and Physical progress

Table 6.2(ix) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)					
S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (as on 31st Jan. 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	145.00	106.73	51.08	47.86
2	Central Sector Scheme (Khelo India)	*7.84	*7.84	5.45	69.45
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	152.84	114.57	56.53	49.34
* Funds available in bank					
Source: Youth Services & Sports Department					

Table 6.2(x) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023					
S.NO.	Particulars (Capex Budget)	Unit	Targets 2022-2023	Targets Achieved ason 31st Jan,2023	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Development of Playfields/Play Grounds/stadiums/sports courts/Sports Halls	Nos.	402	122	
2	Construction of Buildings	Nos.	52	21	
3	Others	Nos.	21	19	
	Total		475	162	
	Particulars (CSS)				

Table 6.2(x) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023					
Khelo India Scheme	Khelo India State Centre of Excellence				
	i) Water Sports Academy Khelo India Centreof Excellence (2 nos) at Nehru Park Srinagar	No.	0	0	completed during 2021-22
	ii) Fencing Academy at MA Stadium Jammu	No.	0	0	completed during 2021-22
	Dev. Of Sports Infrastructure in jk underKhelo india.				
	i) Const. of Synthetic Hockey Turf atPologround Srinagar	No.	1	1	
	ii) Const. of Synthetic Hockey Turf at K.K. Hakku Stadium Jammu	No.	0	0	completed during 2021-22
	iii) Const. of Synthetic Athletic Track atTulibal Sopore Baramulla	No.	1	0	works tendered
	iv) Const. of Indoor Sports Hall at Shalnar Budgam	No.	1	0	work in progress(65% completed)
	40 Small Khelo India Centers	No.	7	5	
Source: Youth Services & Sports Department					

Way Ahead

- To encourage the corporate sector to organize events like marathons/ walkathons etc for mass participation.
- To create a task-force of experts/ resource personnel for capacity building of coaches, trainers, sportspersons etc. in various sports/games and yoga to update their knowledge to keep them abreast with international standards.
- To provide cash incentives, awards, job opportunities and reservations in professional courses to outstanding sportspersons.
- To organize awareness drives for use of cycles as an alternative to public and private transport towards environment and health friendly options.
- To promote games and sport related research to preserve and promote our local and traditional games and sports for the purpose of research and awareness.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Government of Jammu and Kashmir is committed to build an inclusive society wherein members of the target groups can lead productive, safe and dignified lives with adequate support for their growth and development. It aims to support and empower its target groups through programmes of educational, economic and social development, and rehabilitation, wherever necessary. The responsibility of the social welfare department in fulfilment of this commitment, thus becomes all the more important and in fact, the Department plays a catalyst in the socio-economic upliftment of under privileged, poor and vulnerable sections of the society. Towards this end, a number of services are provided and schemes implemented upon for welfare of the down-trodden masses which includes Old-age & Widow Pension, Scholarships, Child & Women Development through Mission Poshan, Anganwadi Service Scheme, Nutrition and Health Education (NHE), Growth monitoring (GM) and Health Check-Ups, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a maternity benefit scheme for Pregnant and nursing women being implemented from 1st Jan- 2017 and is applicable to first live issue only, after marriage under which an amount of Rs.5000 is given in three instalments.

Table 6.3(i) Physical Achievements Under PMMVY		
Year	**Target of Beneficiaries**	**Achievement of Beneficiaries**
2017-18	**65,000**	**38597**
2018-19	**60,000**	**57349**
2019-20	**55,000**	**59097**
2020-21	**55,000**	**61908**
2021-22	**58,000**	**55841**
2022-23	**55,000**	**37780 (till Dec-2022)**
		Source: Social Welfare Department

POSHAN Abhiyaan is the Flagship Scheme of Government of India to address the menace of malnutrition by adopting a targeted approach. 28,426 Growth Monitoring Devices have been provided to AWCs and 31174 Smartphones been distributed among the AWWs of UT of J&K. The MoWCD has launched a new application namely POSHAN Tracker application from March, 2021 for utilizing the ICT platform for monitoring of AWCs. The main achievements ending December 2022 are: 6,32,280 are Aadhaar verified beneficiaries on the tracker, 28,078 AWCs registered on the POSHAN Tracker App, 8,10,576 (0-6months: 26071, 6m – 6y Children: 6,85,574, P/L Women: 98,931) beneficiaries uploaded on the POSHAN Tracker App, 4,65,418 Community Based Events (CBEs) were Conducted from April to December, 2022, 63747 Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND) conducted from April to December 2022. Aadhaar enrolment of Poshan Beneficiaries till date is 8,57,642.

Government intends to take up various innovative projects on pilot basis which shall be replicated in all the ICDS projects after getting the positive response. Developing Kitchen gardens in the vicinity of AWCs (particularly in rural areas) would generate an awareness of the benefits of farm fresh and locally grown vegetables among the masses. It will also meet the nutritional requirements of ICDS beneficiaries in an eco-friendly manner.

Early Childhood Care and Education: The department has revised the Nanhe Kadam booklet for three age groups viz 3-4 yrs,4-5 yrs,5-6 yrs in line with the NEP 2020. The ECCE Curriculum "Nanhe Kadam" is an activity-based book which has been developed for AWWs to conduct specified activities based on different themes covering all 04 domains of Development Viz Language, Physical, Cognitive and Social-Emotional & Creative Expression. The non-formal Pre-School Education (PSE) is imparted through a play based and activity-based approach incorporating the "New Education Policy 2020". 63 ECCE Master Trainers have been trained successfully on ECCE Curriculum "Nanhe Kadam" has been designed in collaboration with UNICEF/JKASW.

Major Initiatives undertaken during 2021-22 and 2022-23 are: Medical Officers were deputed as Nodal Officers in both the divisions viz Jammu and Kashmir for identifying and monitoring the anaemic cases. Trainings are also being conducted with AWWs so that they can be oriented with right information for identifying such cases. 13402 Anaemia Camps were organized and 6113 anaemic cases identified. 28078 functional Anganwadi Centres were provided Preschool Kits. 1009 Anganwadi Workers were

registered as Aadhaar Operators. Eat Right campaigning, workshops, trainings for field functionaries viz Supervisors/AWWs in reference to Food Fortification were conducted in close coordination with the Department of Food and Drug Administration.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (MISSION VATSALYA) was implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2009-2010. During 2022-23, Project Approval Board (PAB) has approved 18 Child Care Institutions, 04 Shelter Homes and 08 Specialized Adoption Agencies in the UT of J&K for which 300 posts of various categories were created. The process of recruiting staff for vacant positions is under process.

The Department has provided substantial support to poor and vulnerable masses during Covid-19 pandemic. Rs. 5.70 Crores were released from the Covid relief fund for children residing in child care institutions for their nutritional needs. 629 (617 single parent +12 both parent) children have become orphan out of them 49 Covid-19 orphans are below school going age and 21 children are dropouts from educational institution. Among the rest of 559 orphans, 246 are studying in Government institutions and 313 orphans are studying in private institutions. All the enrolled students are continuing their study in the institutes where they were enrolled and none one among them have left the study. Besides, 53 NGO run homes are providing private tuition facilities. Data is being uploaded on Bal Sawraj Portal created by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Government of India, with regard to disconsolate children on daily basis.

The Department of MISSION VATSALYA has uploaded data on Baal Swaraj Portal of NCPCR regarding Children in Street Situation (CiSS) and this is being done on daily basis. In the UT of J&K, 250 children have been identified and are registered on Bal Swaraj Portal. A total of 233 registrations are completed and 17 registrations are in the process of completion. 19 children have been linked with financial benefits under CiSS. These children have been rehabilitated under different schemes of the Government wherein such children have been enrolled in various schools and undergone health screening. These children and their families have been given counselling, disengaged from child labour/child begging and have been placed in institutional care.

Women Development Corporation is implementing a number of developmental schemes for socio economic upliftment of women with a special focus on the families living below poverty line (BPL) and women belonging to minorities, backward and other classes apart from women empowerment programme.

Skill Development Programme

WDC imparts (3 to 6 months) training to the identified women through its own training centres since 2006 onwards as a Vocational Training Provider (VTP) nominated by Ministry of Labour and Employment through JK Technical Education Department. Trainings are being imparted in various trades like Jute file folders with a fusion of ari/sozni embroidery, Jute file folder making, Artificial flowers, Cutting/Tailoring and fabric art,, Pottery, Dori-work, Soft Toys, Knitting, Block Printing, Miniature painting, etc. During training SHGs of these beneficiaries are framed after training they are provided financial assistance by way of loan under micro credit schemes of Apex Corporations viz NMDFC/NBCFDC at a very low rate of interest and are in a position to establish their own units independently.

Major initiative undertaken during the year 2020-21,2021-22 and 2022-23

Table 6.3(ii) Yearly-wise Major initiative undertaken					
Scheme	**Target 2020-21**	**Ach. 2020-21**	**Target 2021-22**	**Ach. 2021-22**	**Target 2022-23**
Entrepreneur Development Programme (EDP)	**52**	**52**	**32**	**32**	**60**
Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	**280**	**280**	**280**	**280**	**Proposal stands submitted to NMDFC sanction awaited.**
Source: Social Welfare Department					

Under EDP during trainings, 4 SHGs comprising 122 SHG members have been framed to whom an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was released for establishment of their own income generation units for their economic empowerment. Similarly under MSY during trainings 34 SHGs comprising 680 SHG members have been framed and disbursed an amount of Rs. 1.36 Crores have been released in favour of these SHGs for their economic empowerment.

Loaning schemes: The progress achieved is summed up as under:

Table 6.3(iii) Loaning Schemes						
Scheme	**2021-2022**			**2022-23** Target Ach Emp. generation		
	Target	**Ach**	**Emp. generation**	**Target**	**Ach**	**Emp. generation**
NMDFC (Term Loan)	**722**	**722**	**2166**	**1250**	**1250**	**5000**
NMDFC (Micro credit Loan)	**60**	**60**	**300**	**100**	**100**	**750**
NMDFC Educational Loan	**93**	**93**	**0**	**120**	**120**	**0**
NBCFDC (Term Loan)	**190**	**190**	**570**	**200**	**200**	**800**
NBCFDC (Micro Credit Loan)	**20**	**20**	**100**	**20**	**20**	**100**
NHFDC (Term Loan)	**173**	**173**	**519**	**250**	**250**	**1000**
WEP	**193**	**190**	**579**	**224**	**224**	**896**
Source: Social Welfare Department						

Awareness camps: During loan awareness camps, loan application forms are distributed amongst the participants and from each camp WDC is able to receive 20 to 30 forms from the participants for availing financial assistance under different schemes. WDC has been able to identify Skilled/Semi Skilled beneficiaries for imparting 3 to 6 months training for need based/area-based crafts.

J&K Advisory Board for Development of Pahari Speaking people

The J&K State Advisory Board for the Development of Pahari Speaking People came into existence in the year 1989 with the objective to raise the educational standard of the students of Pahari Speaking Community for which the Board is implementing two schemes viz; (a) Management of Boys/Girls hostels and (b) Grant of Pre-matric/Post-matric scholarship.

Management of Boys/Girls Pahari Hostels

Presently six boys and three girls pahari hostels are functioning with 700 inmates in the UT of J&K. In these hostels, free boarding / lodging, books / stationery, uniform / clothing, sports material, health check-up and other facilities are being provided to the inmates.

J&K SC/ST/BC Development Corporation

The Jammu & Kashmir Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes Dev. Corporation is working in J&K, since 1986 for the socio-economic & educational upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Notified National Minorities (viz; Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, Parsis and Jains), Safai Karam charis/scavengers and handicapped categories and the mandate is to provide better self-employment avenues to its target group, so that they become economically independent and self-reliant members of the society.

The corporation is working as State Channelizing Agency (SCA) of six National Level Finance & Dev. Corporations of the Govt. of India. The corporation is lifting redeemable funds from the National Level corporations for implementation of welfare schemes for the upliftment of its target group's people, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. J&K SC, ST& BC Dev. Corporation is implementing Bank Tie-up Scheme and Direct Financing Scheme.

The Government extends Pensionary benefits @ Rs.1000 per month/ per beneficiary to Old Aged, Widow, Specially Abled and Transgenders through National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS) across UT of J&K through Social Welfare Department. It provides Scholarship for educational upliftment of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Physically Challenged Persons (PCPs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), student from minority communities and children of persons engaged in unclean occupation. Financial assistance is provided to those unmarried identified girls of the state living below the poverty line who are not in a position to marry due to financial constraints through State Marriage Assistance Scheme. It also provides residential facility to the under- privileged classes, in the form of hostels and to orphans in the form of Bal-Ashrams/Nari-Niketans. Prosthetic aid is provided to the disabled persons with meager family income to mitigate their hardships. The Directorates facilitate insurance cover to specially abled persons suffering from 04 disabilities (Cerebral Palsy, Autism, Mental Retardation, Multiple Disorder)-Nirmaya Scheme.

Pensionary benefits from around 5 lac in 2014-15 has increased to 10.46 lac in 2022-23 (Old Age, Widows and Physically Challenged Persons across J&K) and also has been able to achieve saturation by extending Pensionary benefits to all eligible beneficiaries, registered with the Department.

With the objective to increase the income of the targeted SC population, the department is providing Skill Development training to 1255 candidates in various trades like data entry operator, Solar Panel Installation Technician, Self Employed Tailor, Beauty Therapist, CCTV Installation Technician etc so as to make them economically self-independent.

Under UT sponsored scheme —LADLI BETI", for higher studies and marriage and also to change the mind set of people towards girl child, the department is providing monthly financial assistance of Rs.1000/- in the account of a girl child born in an economically weaker family having an annual income of less than Rs. 75000/- upto 14 years of her age and amount along with interest is provided to the girl after she completes 18 yrs. The scheme is under implementation in Budgam, Pulwama, Anantnag, Srinagar, Kathua, Jammu, Kishtwar and Samba, having adverse child sex

ratio.

Under the UT sponsored scheme "LADLI BETI", the number of 9500 cases sanctioned upto 2017 (Rs. 300 lakhs) has increased to 103364 (Rs.150 Cr) eligible beneficiaries through DBT during 2021-22, registering 11 fold increase over last 05 years.

Under UT sponsored Marriage Assistance Scheme, 9309 poor girls belonging to AAY/PHH families, were provided financial assistance amounting to 37.15 Cr, during 2021-22 as against 309 cases sanctioned in the year 2015-16 (Rs. 1.21 Crores) registering manifold increase.

Under Pre, Post and Merit cum Means Minority Scholarship Schemes, the Department has been able to register 206% increase in coverage to 4,38,679 students in 2021-22 as against 1,43,154 in 2018-19. Similarly, 186% increase in coverage of Scheduled Caste Scholarships has been realized with coverage of 23,590 students in 2021-22 as against 8250 in 2018-19.

Various other policy interventions were introduced for the welfare of socially weaker section which includes Rights of Persons with disabilities 2021, The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and rules thereof, "Elderline" helpline for Senior Citizens, Transgender Welfare Board, etc.

J&K bagged the 2nd best prize in Best Performance of States in "Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan". The Department has enhanced its reach by including all PHH, Antodaya ration card holders for pensions and Marriage Assistance Scheme, included widows below 40 years for Pension and made pensions, Ladli Beti and Marriage Assistance Scheme online.

Financial/ Physical Progress

Table 6.3 (iv) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In Crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released/availability	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	57.07	46.71	25.64	54.89
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	700.00	216.87*	157.49	72.62
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	757.07	263.58	183.13	69.48

Source: Social Welfare Department

Table 6.3(v) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

Unit Nos.

S.No	Particulars	Component	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	2	3	4	5
1	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	Pension to Old age, Widow and disabled Persons @ Rs. 1000 PM/Per Person	143154	140056
2	Supplementry Nutrition Programme (SNP)ICDS	Nutrition to Children: 6m to 6yrs/Pregnant/Lactating Mothers	862440	783409
3	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	Cash Assistance of Rs. 5000/- paid to pregnant ladies (ist issue) to compensate wage loss	55000	39069
4	Poshan Abhiyaan	Focus on interventions having high bearing on nutritional status	CBEs: 673872 VHSND : 85000	58374 CBEs: 51291 VHSND : 7083
5	Upgradation of Parishaa, (R.S. Pura)	Upgradation of Parisha & palaash buildings meant for destitute & Orphans/Poor Boys & Girls housed at R.S. Pora jammu	6	2 Upgradation works completed
6	Upgradation of Palaash, (R.S. Pura)			
7	Providing of Motorized Tricycles to Persons with disabilities	Motorized Tricycles with Retrofitted wheel	2764	During current F.Y 2764 Motorized Tricycles to persons with disabilities are being procured to saturate the demand as on 01-04-2023 in UT of J&K

CBE stands for Community based Events

VHSND stands for Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition days

Source: Social Welfare Department

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 Government is committed towards creating livelihood opportunities in farm and non-farm sectors, improved road connectivity, forward and backward linkages for higher economic returns, greater visibility of women across the supply chain, housing for all in the rural areas with provision of lavatories and electricity and higher order federations of women for establishing rural micro enterprises which propels the economic growth of the UT of J&K

The Department of Rural Development has moved to saturate infrastructure gaps and promote livelihood opportunities for deprived household. Provision of PMAY-G Houses to houseless or families staying in kutcha houses also generates wage mandays for labourers through MGNREGA.

Rural Infrastructure such as playgrounds and toilets under SBM-G, Anganwadi centers etc have been taken under MGNREGA. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, J&K exhibited promptitude in developing/restoring as many as 2341 Amrit Sarovars. These Sarovars besides fulfilling the objectives of the mission have provided impetus to tourism landscape around these water bodies, augmented the water sources for agricultural & domestic purpose and in addition have lead to creation of recreational zones for leisure purpose for the local inhabitants.

For the first time Social Audit of all the works executed under MGNREGA in entire 4291 Panchayats of Jammu & Kashmir is being conducted through an independent Directorate of Social Audit. The audit will be completed by the end of this financial year. The audit will immensely help in ensuring transparency, participation, consultation and accountability under MGNREGA. Additional schemes of RDD and other departments will also be brought within the ambit of Social Audit in the next financial year.

In order to further provide appropriate grievance redressal mechanism which allows worker/ citizen to lodge complaint and trace the subsequent response regarding their entitlements, process for appointment of Ombudsperson in 17 Districts has been completed and the remaining three will be completed soon.

The UT has moved on to NeFMS platform for payment of wages, which transfers wages through DBT in the account of beneficiaries directly from the account maintained at Government of India Level. Consequently, payment is made to workers within 15 days and the payment percentage is 92.42 %. The UT is targeting 100 % timely payments upto March 2023.

2.25 Crore Person days generated till date with a target of 2.75 Crores Person days upto March, 2023. Rs 323.21 Crore wages have been disbursed till date for the current financial year. The UT is expected to pay Rs 624.25 Crore (approximately) as wages in

2022-23. To enhance skills of unskilled MGNREGA workers, 222 candidates (Job card holders) from all the districts have been selected for training under UNNATI Project.

To achieve a comprehensive understanding of working conditions of MGNREGA workers, Time & Motion Study (TMS) has been conducted through NIT, Srinagar. On the basis of this study, schedule of rates (SoR) for MGNREGA works is being formulated.

To improve development of backward areas with a multi-prolonged strategy, Cluster Facilitation Project has been started in Block Uri & Parenpeela of District Baramulla and in Block Kalaroose & Teetwal of District Kupwara (Aspirational Districts)

To redress complaints of the general public a grievance redressal mobile application "Jan Nigrani" has been put in place. To achieve transparency and good governance, Citizen Information Boards (CIBs) are being installed at all works under various schemes. GIS planning is been implemented in MGNREGA and a total of 3191 Panchayats have prepared plans using GIS based planning and a total of 1.63 Lakh works have been taken up till date under GIS based planning.

3.41 Lakh works have been started till date in 2022-23 (which includes SOS works of previous years). 47.63 % of expenditure is incurred on Natural Resource Management (NRM) works. Area Officer Mobile Application is being used to enhance the real time monitoring of developmental works under MGNREGA. The registration of all the district and block level officers has been done who are conducting regular visits on the work sites.

Govt of J&K has taken various measures from time to time to give impetus to the implementation of Himayat programme in J&K. Mobilization process has been strengthened. There is an online facility for candidates interested to undergo skill training under Himayat. Candidates can register themselves on www.kaushalpanjee.nic.in as well as on dedicated website for the programme: www.himayat.org on Kaushal Panjee web portal 62184 candidates have registered so far. Himayat Mission Management Unit has launched Theme song on Himayat in February, 2020. The theme song is being used during mobilization to make the IEC campaigns more effective and for better outreach.

Counselling process is also being strengthened with focus on involving parents in the process as well. The counselling sessions are being widely advertised in mass media to ensure greater participation from unemployed youth. Capacity building programmes have been conducted on regular basis for various stakeholders aiming at smooth implementation of programme. As on date 08 Capacity Building programmes on various thematic areas were organized. Besides, 14 online capacity building workshops were organised in coordination with NIRD&PR on various thematic areas.

To supplement the efforts of PIAs, the department is conducting Job Fairs as well to facilitate the placement of candidates. As on date 14 Job Fairs (including 4 in current FY) were conducted across J&K. Besides, 5 Job Fairs were conducted in virtual mode.

Skill Gap Analysis report was prepared by PMMI to assess skill requirement for jobs within and outside J&K and ways to bridge the gap between employability skills of youth

and Industry Requirement. The Mission also conducted the Impact Assessment and Retention Study through an expert agency of the Scheme in UT of J&K during FY 2022-23.

For strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions with properly defined role in local planning, decision making and supervision, 73rd amendment to the constitution of India has been adopted and J&K Panchayati Raj Act, 1989 has been accordingly amended in 2020. 8 Panchayats (District/Block/GP) of J&K UT were awarded for best performance under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puruskar, Child Friendly Gram Panchayat Award, Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar and Gram Panchayat Development Plan Award. 1100 Elected representatives have been provided training cum exposure visit outside UT to make them aware about best practices being implemented in other States and UTs. 49,500 elected representatives/field functionaries have been provided training at the Block/District Level.

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lacs is being paid as an ex-gratia compensation to the NOK's of elected Block Development Council Chairpersons and Halqa Sarpanches/ Panches of UT of Jammu and Kashmir on account of death due to Militancy related incidents.

Under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), 143 Panchayat Ghars have been taken up for construction, out of which 59 have been completed. Under RGSA for the year 2022-23, the construction of 500 new Panchayat Ghars have been approved. 1,131 Gram Panchayats are being solarized. People's Plan Campaign -2022 for formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP), District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) has been rolled out. 1,075 Gram Panchayats have been identified for providing of Internet connection through BharatNet (FTTH connection).

Audit Online Programme in the Panchayats of all districts have been implemented. Guidelines for expenditure by Panchayats out of own source revenue shall be notified shortly. 05 Standing Committees have been set up for District Development Councils viz. Finance, Development, Public Works, Health & Education and Welfare. 40171 IHHLs in new households constructed. 694 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed. 1452 villages declared as ODF Plus under different categories viz 1236 Aspiring, 189 rising and 27 Model villages. 4699 Community SWM Assets and 47461 Individual Solid Waste Management (SWM) Assets constructed. 10473 Community GWM Assets and 329600 Individual GWM Assets have been constructed under SBM-G. 02 Gobar Gas plant, one at Dhateriyal Block Marh and other at Gagian Block R.S. Pura District Jammu have been made functional by which 20 households in each Block are benefitted. Under "Swachhata Hi Seva" Campaign 2022, villages have been made visually cleaned and 7016.3 kg of legacy waste has been disposed off. There has been participation of 1.98 lakhs people during the campaign which includes all stake holders viz. Commercial establishment, institutions, Community, Rag pickers, Scrap dealers, SHGs, Youth Club etc.

Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of UT J&K e- inaugurated the districts Rural Haats on 29th of June 2022 from SKICC Srinagar. The district rural haats are functional in all the 20

districts in permanent /temporary premises under stringent monitoring by Mission Director. Since the inauguration of DRHs Rs 30.47 lacs sales has been made.

Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra, 2022 made zero landfill, litter-free, plastic-free & sustainable event with a unique initiative of forming a comprehensive Sanitation plan and getting it executed at a ht. of 14000ft. 1660 No. of Temporary toilets were installed on the both the axis i.e. Pahalgam and Baltal route of Shri Amarnath Yatra. About 3500 sanitation workers were hired for cleaning of toilets and tracks both the axis. 12 Solid waste management plants at base camps and on trek till Holy cave. Engagement of technical/scientific SWM Expertswith various specifically designed machinery for the event. Installation of machinery for Dry and Organic waste at various camps. 480 Tones of waste collected, processed and treated. 6.53 lakhs KG Co2 emmission avoided by processing of 2.61 lakhs kg organic waste during this yatra. 900 kg of LPG gas saved by installing the pilot of only 2 Solar Concentrators during yatra. A total of 12 waste management camps were installed. The specialized machinery consisting of 8 mechanical and 4 electric shredders, and 8 manual and 4 electric bailing machines were utilized.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) 42496 houses have been constructed during 2021-22 thereby making a total of 83,000 houses completed against 2.62 Lakhs eligible households.

Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October 2014 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, with an aim to achieve a clean India by 2nd October 2019, a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. The erstwhile State of J&K was declared ODF on 15th Sept, 2018. Government of India launched SBM-G Phase-II. The UT has now moved to ODF+. UT of J&K has decided to implement all the components of this mission in a phased manner from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being run in the State of J&K as Jammu & Kashmir State Rural Livelihoods Mission (Umeed).The programme aims to eliminate poverty from rural communities by providing the platform of Self-Help Groups and empowering women by unleashing their inherent capacities. The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister, has approved a Special Package worth Rs. 520 crores in the UTs of J&K and Ladakh for a period of five years till FY 2023-24. In addition to the UMEED scheme two more sub schemes of NRLM are being implemented by JKSRLM.

Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) aims at encouraging rural people to take up local entrepreneurship. The Programme will help initiating the new enterprises and will also look into developing existing enterprises. The Programme was under implementation in 2 Blocks Lar (Ganderbal) and Basohli (Kathua). Mission has received approval for implementing SVEP phase -II in two units of 4 blocks viz Kalakote and Nowshera (Jammu) Qazigund and Dooru Shahabad) (Kashmir).

A sub-component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The vision of the project is "To build strong community where women are treated equal with men" MKSP outcome directly addresses 3 key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) namely - Zero Hunger, No Poverty, and Gender equality.

To provide rural connectivity to the villages, the Department is monitoring the overall performance of all the activities presently under implementation with Rural Development Department under UT Sector, District Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Flagship Programmes/ Programmes for which huge allocation/ funding is made by the Central / State Government under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs).

Focus Areas

Given the vast landscape of the UT of J&K with varied geographical advantages and challenges, developmental interventions have to be planned based on the regional availability of resources and building synergies between the Departments enabling to achieve the common mandate of development, prosperity and harmony in the society. Thus, the Gram Panchayats should prepare village development plans based on the maximum participation of the relevant line Departments and the community to optimize public resources utilization and avoidance of duplication of efforts.

Financial and Physical progress

Table 6.4(i) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (as on 31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	266.32	156.85	54.12	34.50
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	3428.34*	1995.94	1438.53	72.07
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	3694.67	2152.79	1492.65	69.34

* As approved by Ministry of Rural Development, GoI

Source: Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, J&K

Table 6.4(ii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	2	3	4	5
	MGNREGA			
1	Person days generated	Lac No.	275	206.64
2	Job cards issued	Lac Nos	Demand driven	14.16
	PMAY(G)			
3	Houses constructed (Spill over target)SBM(G)	No.	74401	30381
	SBM(G)			
4	New household	No.	98000	46395
5	CSCs	No.	2930	835
	HIMAYAT			
6	Youths trained	No.	14067	4911
7	Youth placed	No.	9847	2760
	NRLM (Umeed)			
8	No. of SHGs formed	No.	18590	11316
9	Village Organization	No.	1644	626
10	Revolving fund	No.	18590	8598
11	Community Investment fund	No.	18590	7322
12	Bank Linkage	No.	18150	13450

Source: Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, J&K

Way Ahead

With the clarion call on "Sabka Sath and Sabka Vikas" the important messages conveyed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the country are: (i) Development must become a mass movement with well defined roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders; (ii) Data driven governance strategy for addressing regional imbalances; (iii) Greater

engagement of public and private sector focused on with efficient delivery of the public services.

More right to information like instruments shall be introduced and online delivery of services along with platforms for grievance redressals shall be put in place in the panchayats enabling every citizen in the panchayat to avail the benefits of the government sponsored schemes.

The department aims to setup citizen service centers in each GP which shall be the platform to avail free online services being rendered by Government to ensure a spatial balance in social and economic development which would result in garnering an ecological environment for conducive growth, happiness and prosperity.

Rural Haats are being targeted to be set in every panchayat. Around 3023 Village Rural Haats (VRHs), established under the Jammu and Kashmir Rural Livelihood Mission (JKRLM) during the Back to Village-IVth (B2V- 4th) programme, have earned a whopping Rs. 17.50 lakh sales in seven days.

Further, present scheme shall be geared up to achieve saturation like MGNREGA for enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year, PMAY-G for providing shelter to shelter less, habitat approach through convergence with other government programmes like Ujjwala for gas connection, saubhyga for electricity connection, SBM-G for toilets etc. Under deendayal antyodaya yojana national rural livelihood mission facilitates mobilization of women into self-help groups for promotion of their social & economic empowerment. Under Himayat mission management unit unemployed youth shall be trained further in various trades in order to get placed and improve living standards and live a decent life for their families.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Government of UT envisages reduction and removal of the gap in the Human Development Indices (HDIs) of the Scheduled Tribe population vis-a-vis the general population and to empower the tribal people socially and economically.

Government of Jammu & Kashmir has established the Department of Tribal Affairs, to redress the grievances of Scheduled Tribes for better enforcement of their Constitutional Rights and to give impetus to the implementation of various schemes and programmes for the welfare and development of Schedule Tribes in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. Basic aim is to bridge critical gap between ST population and other social groups by accelerating the development of Scheduled Tribes areas; Human Resource Development to enhance access to education and health services; Enhance quality of life by providing basic amenities in Tribal area like safe drinking water, electrification, road connectivity, Sanitation, Transportation & irrigation facilities; Enhance capacity building and Skill Development to avail the opportunities of livelihood and entrepreneurship development in Tribal areas; Dissemination of information related to schemes/programmes of other Departments.

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme and Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India have been ceased to be operative in UT of J&K. However allocation of funds under

UT Capex Budget has increased manifold which is being used for completion of ongoing schemes as detailed below that has been targeted for the welfare of Schedule Tribes population in UT of J&K. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) and is under implementation in phased manner upto the year 2025-26.

Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)

Beside completion of 29 Cluster Tribal Model Villages in different districts of UT of J&K with project cost of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs each taken up under SCA to TSS, 335 Villages are being developed in a phased manner upto the financial year 2025-26 under the Scheme Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY). 02 (Two) Milk Villages with project cost of Rs. 400.00 Lakhs at Argi Rajouri and Sangerwani Pulwama and 08 Milk Villages with an estimated cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs each are being established.

Rs. 226.77 lakhs has been spent in different districts of UT of J&K for providing basic facilities like Lanes Drains, Construction of road connectivity/pathways, Retain/Protection Walls, community toilets etc.

Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India

The Tribal Welfare Department runs one of the largest chain of educational institutions and hostels from primary to secondary/post-secondary level specially aimed at tribals. These institutions are residential in nature, where all expenses of education and boarding are met by the Govt. These institutions were established to improve the access of tribal children to education because of weak educational infrastructure in their habitats, poverty of their parents, linguistic barriers and remoteness. Hostels enable the tribal children to study in mainstream educational institution. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are also being provided by MoTA in J&K.

17 ST Hostels were taken up for construction under CSS Scheme Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India in UT of J&K, out of which 06 Hostels stands completed; two were inaugurated by Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor and Hon'ble Union Minister at Shopian and Poonch. An amount of Rs. 3289.27 lakhs has been utilized till date.

Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): 06 Schools have been established at Salia (Anantnag), Tangmarg (Kulgam), Behra(Poonch), gurdan Bala (Rajouri), Koteranka (Rajouri) and Gurez Bandipora having capacity for 240 boys and 240 girls each.

With operationalization of Six (06) new Tribal Hostels, 31 Hostels (07 girls` hostel and 24 boys' hostels) are functional at present in the UT of J&K, housing 3095 Tribal students (750 inmates are girls and 2345 are boys students). These tribal students are being provided free boarding, lodging, diet and other facilities.

Tribal Research Institute (TRI)

A Tribal Research Institute is under construction at Khimber Harwan Srinagar with an estimated cost of Rs. 794.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been utilized till date. 80% construction work of the building is completed. Ministry of Tribal Affairs GoI

also released an amount of Rs. 72.00 lakhs for conducting Research, Documentation and Trainings of tribals. Director Tribal Affairs, J&K (as implementing agency) has been directed to conduct awareness camps at district levels to make tribal community aware of various welfare schemes launched by Government of India as well as by the State Government.

Pre Matric Scholarship to ST/G&B Students (1st to 8th Class)

1.73 Lakhs ST (G&B) students have been provided Pre-Matric Scholarship for which an amount of Rs. 12.99 crores have been spent during 2020-21 and during 2021-22 Scholarship amounting to Rs. 13.50 crores have been disbursed to 1.80 lakhs ST/G&B Students.

Pre- Matric Scholarship to ST/G&B Students

During 2020-21 under the scheme Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST students funds to the tune of Rs. 44.70 Lacs was disbursed to 1990 ST students and during 2021-22 Rs. 162.00 Lacs was disbursed to 5400 students under the said scheme.

Post- Matric Scholarship to ST Students

4316 ST Students have been provided Post-Matric Scholarship for which an amount of Rs. 5.90 crores have been spent during 2020-21 & Rs. 9.60 crores was disbursed to 8338 ST Students during 2021-22.

Infrastructure for the welfare of tribals

To improve the education standard of the tribal community and to reduce the dropout ratio of the STs, 24 new ST Hostels have been approved in the UT of J&K under the UT Capex Budget scheme for which funds amounting to 18.00 crores stands provided during 2022-23.

Funds amounting to Rs. 5.80 crores have been approved for establishment of smart classrooms in tribal areas during 2022-23 against which 75% funds have been released to various districts for establishment of Smart classrooms to provide quality education to ST students in UT of J&K.

Rs. 3.88 crores have been approved for establishment of mini Sheep/Goat farms in various districts of the UT of J&K under the UT Capex Scheme. Establishment of these income generating units helps the beneficiaries of STs to improve their income which leads to increase the standard of living of the common masses.

Rs. 18.39 crores have been approved during 2022-23 against which 75% funds have been released in various Districts of UT of J&K for establishment of infrastructure viz. connectivity, Power, Education etc. in various tribal areas.

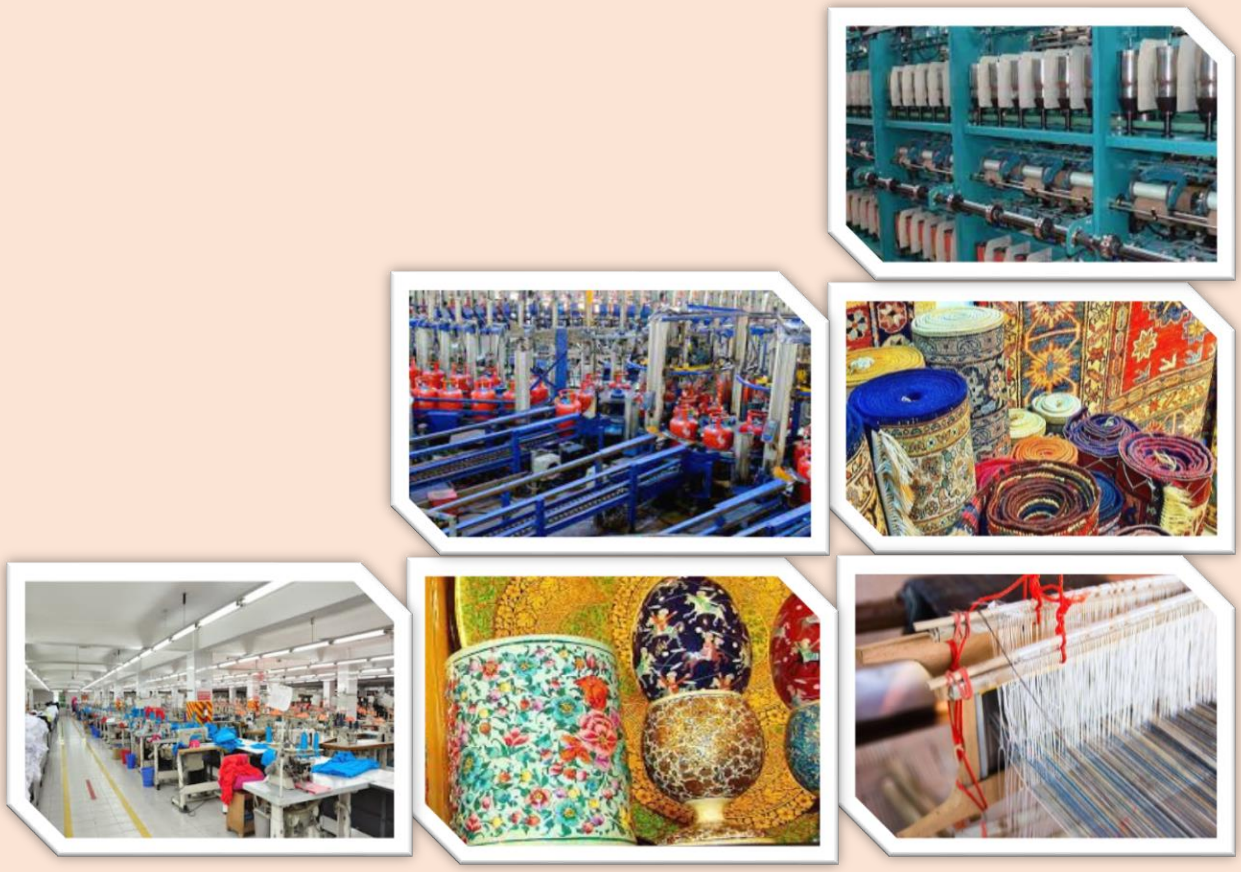
Eight (08) Transit Accommodation are being constructed for nomadic population in foothills of Pir Panchal Range & Chenab valley. One at Pulwama has been completed and a Transit Residential School has been established therein.

Focus Area

The primary focus is being laid on protection and empowerment of STs besides Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, with expectation to reach the people in remote tribal areas to make them aware of their rights, To implement various schemes of the department among all ST population in the UT, to reach out to the tribals living in remote areas and organization of training/Capacity building programmes for them.

CHAPTER-7

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE



INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

The Industries & Commerce Sector is playing a vital role in the economic development of the JKUT and in generating employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. The Department envisions sustainable, equitable, environmental friendly and balanced industrial growth and economic development of J&K with focus on employment generation. Incentives on capital investment, working capital, GST and interest subvention on investment is offered under the New Central Sector Scheme rolled out with an outlay of Rs. 28400 Crores in 2020-21. Development of backward regions and nurturing existing units is emphasized upon in the J&K Industrial policy 2021-30. Online allotment of land across the UT in a transparent way is ensured through the J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy 2021-30. Development of new industrial estates and inviting more private investment, including Foreign Direct Investment are on priority.

Earlier, focus was on Handicrafts, Handlooms and Cottage Industry for providing livelihood to a large population at different stages of production, sale and export. The Government is presently working on a defined strategy for exploitation of the potential and development of the sector. Seven crafts have been GI tagged viz. carpet, pashmina, sozni embroidery, khatamband, walnut woodcarving, paper machie and kani shawl while as process of GI labelling have been started in order to authenticate Handicrafts & Handloom products within and outside J&K. In addition, research document of Namda, Gabba, Shikara, Kashmiri Willow and Wagoo has been forwarded to the GI registration office Chennai.

J&K KVIB implements credit linked subsidy programmes to generate employment avenues for unemployed youth and artisans. To upskill the skill set of the artisans/ workers, Board also conducts skill development activities under various trades like beekeeping, tailoring, chain stitch, dairy farming etc. Besides, through SFURTI, clusters have been approved by Ministry of MSME (GOI) for establishment in Jammu & Kashmir. By implementation of JKREGP and PMEGP, J&K KVIB is striving to create employment opportunities for educated unemployed, youth and artisans across the length and breadth of the UT.

Interaction cum Buyer Seller Meet with Indo Canadian delegation focusing on Handicraft and Leather Industry inclusive of MSME Sector, Buyer Seller Meet in association with DPIIT, Invest India regarding Agro Food Processing Sector, Participation of Food Processing MSME players from J&K in 36th AAHAR International Food Fest, Organized Export awareness workshop for MSMEs at SKICC Srinagar, On boarded 42 MSMEs on Wallmart Vriddhi Digital platform, representation of J&K as a State Partner in 8th India MSME International Startup Expo and Summit-2022 in New Delhi, 40 + MSMEs/Exhibitors exhibited their products in exhibition are the other important initiatives taken.

Focus Area

Industrialization of JK is to transform the UT from an aspiring to an industrialized territory by unlocking its potential through convergence (UT and Central) and collaboration (Industry and Government). Further, focus is on achieving sustainable, equitable, environment friendly and balanced industrial growth leading to creation of

employment opportunities for local skilled and educated youth, income generation and overall economic development of the state. Thrust is also to drive industrial growth in an environment of stability wherein dynamic competition is allowed to help in the betterment of traditional core sectors such as Agriculture and allied sectors, Food processing, Tourism, Handicrafts and Handlooms, Health, Education etc as well as New-age Technology driven sectors like Pharmaceuticals, IT/ITs, Skill development etc. leading to economic vibrancy and human resource development.

Focus is to strive balanced economic and social development in all the regions of the UT by promoting Industrialization particularly of the industrially backward areas by encouraging and sustaining the Cottage and Micro Industrial sectors and to create a supportive environment with transparency and easy access in information technology and financial resources. Revival of potentially viable sick Industrial units so as to make the optimum use of the capital and other resources already employed in such enterprises is also a top priority. Thrust and export-oriented Industries are encouraged consisting of high-tech and knowledge based Industries including Information Technology. Necessary steps are being taken for Human Resource Development so as to make the available skilled/technical manpower as per the need of the Industries

POLICY INTERVENTIONS

New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of UT of J&K notified.

Government has rolled out the New Central Sector Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 28,400 crore, for industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir 2021 which envisages incentives like Capital Investment Incentive, Capital Interest subvention, GST Linked Incentive, Working Capital Interest Incentive.

J&K Industrial Policy 2021-30 notified

- The Industrial Policy, 2016 has been replaced by a more transparent and target oriented, Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Policy 2021-30, supported by elaborate Procedural Guidelines.
- The focus of the policy is to attract new investment, create employment opportunities, development of backward regions and nurturing existing units. The Policy provides many incentives with enhanced Ease of Doing Business procedures, with least human interface.

J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy, 2021-30 notified

- In order to streamline the process of land allotment for industrial use, Government has notified the Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Land Allotment Policy, 2021-30 supported by Procedural Guidelines.
- All the land allotment is done online in a transparent and time-bound manner by designated Land Allotment Committees on set criteria.
- To fillip to establishment of industry across the UT, zonation at block level has been done and incentivized for a holistic and equitable development.

J&K Private Industrial Estate Development Policy 2021-30 notified

- The Policy provides a transparent and time bound framework for setting up of Industrial Estates in private sector with defined timelines. The multilevel Committees for appraisal and approval of the proposals is provided under the scheme. The development of common industrial infrastructure & utilities /social infrastructure has been incentivized under the policy.

Private investment and Development of New Industrial Estates

Post abrogation of Article 370, the Government of UT of J&K announced New J&K Industrial Policy 2021-30 which was followed by New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of J&K (NCSS 2021) by Union Government. Both these policy initiatives have resulted in J&K witnessing unprecedented investor interest in establishment of Industrial Units. However, due to unprecedented circumstances, and COVID-19 restrictions, a dip in economic activities was observed which delayed the commencement of production/ operations by prospective industrial units and resulted in less investments fructifying on ground during the years 2019 to 2021.

Further, Industrial Units usually have a gestation period of 2 to 3 years because of which new proposed investments take some time to translate into the production of goods and generation of employment. Nonetheless, Industrial Investments have now started to pick up momentum.

Presently, 5294 industrial units are functioning in 67 Industrial Estates (IEs) developed by SIDCO and SICOP on 37,341 kanals land thereby providing employment to 1.09 lakh people. 48,301 kanals of additional land has been earmarked for development of 42 new Industrial Estates. IRCON and NBCC shall be developing 19 out of the 42 new IEs on priority, for which draft MoU is being finalized.

5327 applications have been received for proposed investment of Rs. 64058.77 Crores involving a quantum of land measuring 48301 Kanals for employment generation of 3,12,267 persons. 3379 applications have been approved so far with proposed investment of 34,294 crores and employment potential of 1.54 lakh persons.

In the current financial year, J&K has witnessed a steep rise in grounding of investments. A total of 552 Units have commenced production/operations in J&K with investment to the tune of Rs 949.21 Crores. Out of this total, in Jammu Division 251 Units have commenced production/operation having an investment of Rs 693.35 Crores and in Kashmir Division 301 units have commenced production/operations having an investment of Rs. 255.86 Crores. This investment is higher than investment recorded in previous three financial years. However, the total investment in the private sector (including units in operation, units ready for production, units undergone substantial expansion, Hotels ready for registration, PMEGP disbursed cases etc) during the FY 2022-23, till January, 2023 is to the tune of Rs. 1539.87 crore. This investment is higher than investment recorded in previous three financial years.

Handicraft & Handloom

A number of Schemes like Credit Card Scheme for artisans and weavers, Financial support for cooperatives, Karkhandar schemes, Weavers Mudra Scheme are under

implementation for Handicraft and Handloom sector meant for upliftment of Artisans and weavers for business purposes and showcasing their produce through marketing support for promotion and sale of their products.

Under Handicrafts and Handloom Sector, 39316 Artisans/ weavers were registered during 2022-23(ending January,2023). 6171 cases were sponsored under credit card schemes for Artisan/weavers and 2058 cases were sponsored under Weavers MUDRA Scheme.

During the last year, export in shape of local produced items to the extent to Rs. 563.13 crores has been made and during the current financial year, the export figure till ending January is to the extent of Rs. 728.99 crores.

Table 7(i)Export figures of various Crafts`

S. No.	Name of the Craft	2021-22 (In crores)	2022-23 ending January (In crores)
1	Carpets	251.06	212.23
2	Shawls/Rumals	165.98	300.62
3	Paper Mashie	13.25	5.14
4	Others (Chain Stitch/Crewel/ Wood carving/ Others	132.84	211.00
Total		563.13	728.99

Pashmina / Carpets

Interventions made

- Procurement of Optic Fiber Diameter Analyser underway to ramp up testing of pashmina
- Setting up of Machines for Pashmina Wool Processing and Carpet
- Setting up of craft village for Carpet and Pashmina in Craft concentrated areas
- Creation for revolving fund for Pashmina Wool Bank

Strategy for doubling exports of Pashmina/ Carpets in 5 years

- Creation of Raw Material Banks
- Establishment of Common Facility Centres in urban centres
- Strengthening of Testing and Quality Control Labs
- Additional Financial Assistance/ Credit to Artisans and Weavers
- Web/ App based Logistics and Cargo support
- Strengthening of design eco-system in Pashmina and Carpet
- Increased participation in international exhibitions

Khadi and Village industry

J&K KVIB is striving hard to promote and develop traditional, Khadi, village and micro industries. The Board has been implementing credit linked subsidy programmes of MSME (GoI) and UT Government viz. PMEGP and REGP to generate employment avenues for unemployed youth and artisans. Application processing and release of margin money is completely online through web portal under PMEGP and JKREGP. Margin money (subsidy) is directly released into the bank accounts of beneficiaries.

Table 7(ii) Physical and Financial achieved under Khadi and Village Industry									
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022									
Scheme	Target			Achievement					
	Units	M.M	Empl.	Cases Disbursed (Physical)		M.M.Disbursed (Financial)		Employment Generated	
	No.	Rs.in lacs	No.	No.	%age	Rs.in lacs	%age	No.	%age
PMEGP	2352	7101.50	18816	16669	709%	36582.62	515%	101404	539%
JKREGP	1231	2462	7386	892	72%	2462.50	100%	5352	72%
Total	3583	9563.50	26202	17561	490%	39045.12	408%	106756	407%

Source: Industries and Commerce Department, J&K

During 2022-23(ending January-2023) 9683 units have been sanctioned and Rs. 206.70 Crore Margin Money stands distributed which has generated employment for 60218 persons under PMEGP and JKREGP.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (EODB)

Business Reforms Action Plan

Government of Jammu and Kashmir started working on Implementation of Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) guidelines of DPIIT, GoI, from year 2017. Prior to 2017 the position of J&K was at the bottom with 0.3% implementation. In BRAP-2017 the final score of J&K was 32.76% implementation and the ranking of J&K was improved to 23rd place. Further improvement was made in implementation of BRAP in J&K with overall implementation score of 79.67% in BRAP 2019 exercise and the ranking improved to 22nd place. During BRAP 2020 implementation the Government of India has done away with Rankings and has placed J&K among "Emerging Business Ecosystems". DPIIT, GoI, has released BRAP in June 2022. UT of JK implemented and uploaded all 352 BRAP recommendations as per the deadline of 31stOctober 2022. The evaluation of the same is yet to come in public domain.

The I&C Department has created a Single Window platform with URL www.singlewindow.jk.gov.in having 167 e-services of more than 18 Departments which are developed/ integrated in Single Window portal. J&K is the first UT in India whose Single Window portal is fully integrated with National Single Window Portal of Government of India. All the services provided through Single Window Portal are integrated with Rapid Assessment System (RAS). Single Window Portal is also integrated with Digilocker, National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) portals. Under Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden, 3188 points have been complied and compliance reduced thus enabling Ease of Living for the common people.

Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB)

Starting a business in UT of JK is somewhat cumbersome, though several steps have been taken in the recent past by the government, still there is a long way to go before we reach an acceptable level of ease of simplifying the process for starting a business on the ground. The complexity & multiplicity of laws and regulations is another strain for businesses to flourish in the country. The key objective of Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden exercise for each State/UT is to examine the relevance and requirement of all existing Acts, Rules and Regulations/compliances which may be amended from time to time to reduce compliance burden impact time and cost and ensure a friendly business environment across nation. The Progress on BRAP, Online

services on Single Window System & Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB) 2022 is detailed as under:

BRAP-2022

Total final points received from DPIIT = 352

Points complied = 352

Status of online services on Single Window System

Services developed & integrated on SW = 167

Status of Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB) 2022

Total compliances identified = 2652

Total burden compliances reduced = 3188

Table 7(iii) Reduction by Department (parameter-wise)

S. No.	2021-22		2022-23	
	Parameters wise Reduction by Department	Compliance reduced (Business)	Parameter wise Reduction Citizen	Compliance reduced (Citizen)
1	Certificate, License, Permission	1175	Application Form	226
2	Display Requirements	20	Documents Submissions	69
3	Filings	15	Fee Payment	99
4	Inspection, Examination & Audits	249	Filings	9
5	Others	460	Final Certificate, License, etc	109
6	Redundancy	1	Other	220
7	Registers & Records	30	Renewals	1
8	Technology	59	Requirement of NoC	19
9			Service Timelines	81
10			Services Related Information	346
	Total	2009	Total	1179

Physical and Financial

Table 7(iv) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	545.84	186.80	52.92	28.33
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	548.10	186.80	52.92	28.33

Source: Industries and Commerce Department, J&K

Table 7(v) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
	MSME Units Registered Formally	Nos.	Open	513
2	Employment Generated	Nos.	Open	5675
3	Investment made (L&B & M/E)	crore	Open	848.91
4	a) Subsides to Industrial Units	Nos.	Open	65
	b) Amount of Subsides	crore	Open	3.94
5	Sponsorship of cases under Credit Card Scheme for Artisans and Weavers to various banks			
	a) Sponsored by Department	Nos.	5000	6041
	b)Disbursed by banks	Nos.	Open	2356
6	Sponsorship of cases under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme to various banks			
	a) Sponsored by Department	Nos.	Open	2098
	b)Disbursed by banks	Nos.	Open	680

Table 7(v) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
7	Formulation of Handicrafts and Handloom Cooperatives	Nos.	1900	2112
8	Artisans/Weavers Registered	Nos.	Open	39316
9	Exhibitions conducted	Nos.	Open	21
10	Exports	crore	Open	728.99

Source: Industries and Commerce Department, J&K

Way Ahead

Industries & Commerce Department envisions grounding of private investment of Rs 65,000 crore in the next two years generating employment for 3 lakh persons. Under Land allotment policy additional weightage is given to MSME units investing in IEs, particularly the labour-intensive ones for increasing employment avenues. Developing two IT towers - one each in Kashmir and Jammu with investment of over Rs 250 crore. The Department targets to double exports of Pashmina/ Carpets in the next five years. Indigenous products will be promoted in global markets via G.I. tagging in line with One District One Product (ODOP) scheme. One lakh products of crafts are targeted to be G.I. certified by 2030. 1000 new artisan and weaver cooperatives shall be registered and 14,000 cases sponsored under credit card scheme over the next 10 years. Development of six to eight Handicraft & Handloom clusters having export potential is also amongst the priorities.

Memorandum of Understanding stands executed with the Government of Dubai for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of over Rs 500 crore for development of two Information Technology (IT) Towers and a shopping mall. J&K Government is in the process of identification of 54 kanals land for IT towers and 100 Kanals land for the Shopping Mall with potential to employee 4500 and 7500 people, respectively. M/s Apollo Group has also moved papers for establishment of 250 bedded hospital with expected investment of Rs. 250 crores and potential of employing 1200 persons.

Margin money of Rs. 765.97 crores stands disbursed during the last 4 years (2019-20 to January, 2023) under Prime Ministers Employment Guarantee Programme enabling setting up of 35,648 self-employment units which are providing employment to 3.31 lakhs persons. J&K Khadi and Village Industries Board has been able to arrange margin money of Rs 78.63 crore during the last 4 years (2019-20 to January, 2023) through authorized Banks under Rural Employment Guarantee Programme to 2937 units which have employed 17622 persons.

Artisans and Weavers are availing benefit of 7% interest subvention under the Credit Card Scheme for Artisans and Weavers. 2878 cases have been sponsored during 2021-22 and 2413 cases till January 2023 during the current financial year. 1589 cooperatives have benefitted under the scheme Financial support for Artisan/ Weaver Cooperatives during 2021-22 and 1982 cooperatives have availed benefit during 2022-23 (till January 2023).

GEOLOGY & MINING

Geological exploration have established sizeable number of reserves of Industrial and fuel minerals mainly Limestone, Gypsum and Dimension/Decorative Stones like Granite

and Marble besides, Lignite. This has lead to the establishment of various Mineral Based Industries in the UT providing direct and indirect employment to the locals which has brought improvement in the socio-economic development. The State exchequer is also being benefited in the form of royalty on extraction of these minerals. The department is also engaged in Geo-technical studies like that of landslide and other Engineering Geology problems as and when referred. Groundwater exploration studies are also being carried out by this Department.

In recent years its working domain expanded in close coordination with Geological Survey of India (GSI), Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), the premier agencies of Govt. of India engaged in mineral exploration, administration/implementation of MM (D & R) Act 1957 (Central Act), inventory on minerals exploration data and groundwater assessment survey in the UT.

Government of J&K framed and notified new rules titled "The Jammu and Kashmir Minor Mineral Concession, Storage, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2016".

The department so far has successfully e-auctioned 387 Minor Mineral Blocks during the Year, 2020-21 and 380 Letters of Intent were issued to the successful bidders on the recommendations of Deputy Commissioners concerned. Till date the Department of Geology and Mining has granted 208 Mining Leases in respect of e-auctioned Minor Mineral Blocks including 08 PSUs.

Recently Lithium deposits have been reported to be found in District Reasi.

For curbing the illegal mining activity, this Department has initiated the following steps

- The Government has constituted a Multi-Departmental District Level Task Force Cell under the Chairmanship of concerned Deputy Commissioners vide Government Order No. 1569-GAD of 2018 dated 22.10.2018 to check and curb the illegal extraction of minor minerals.
- IT enabled services / Mine Surveillance System.
- Construction of Hi-Tech Mineral Check Posts with CCTV camera at prime locations.
- Conducting of regular checks and seizures: 6259 number of vehicles seized for illegal extraction and generated fine to the tune of Rs.16.28 cr from the violators during the year 2021-22.
- As per the guidelines of MOEF&CC, the process of android based mobile application integrated with online portal aided with online weigh bridges for tracking of transportation of minor minerals is under process.
- The Geology & Mining Department has introduced e-Challans for transportation of minerals in J&K UT.

Physical and Financial progress

Table 7(vi) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In lakhs)					
S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (as on 31st Jan. 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	200.00	167.51	57.16	34.12
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	200.00	167.51	57.16	34.12
Source: Geology & Mining Department, J&K					

Table 7(vii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Revenue/Royality of Minerals	Rs. In lakhs	35000.00	6676.20
2	Geological Mapping(detailed)	Lakh. Sq. Metres	50000.00	0.00
3	Geological Mapping(Rec.)	Sq.Km	450.00	488.50
4	Pitting and Trenching	Cubic metres	30.00	32.00
5	Sample Collection	Nos	150	407
6	Sample Analyzed	Nos	0	564
7	Drilling	Metres	310.00	419.40
Source: Geology & Mining Department, J&K				

COOPERATIVES

J&K has enacted a liberalized piece of legislation known as "J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act 1999", in tune with National policy on Cooperatives. The UT of J&K has also two laws on Cooperatives concurrently in force i.e. the J&K Cooperative Societies, Act of 1989 and J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act of 1999. Steps are underway for the amalgamation of the two existing Acts of Cooperatives in J&K and adoption of the model bye-laws of PACS circulated by the Ministry of Cooperation.

There are 3611 cooperatives/ societies in J&K. These include State Cooperative Bank, SCARD, three District Central Cooperative Banks, four Urban Cooperative Banks and 594 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies and 170 Farmers Producers Organizations.

There are eight Cooperative Banks (State Cooperative Bank, three District Central Cooperative Banks and four Urban Cooperative Banks) regulated by RBI and SCARD Bank not regulated by RBI but is a cooperative society dealing in medium and long term credit. A brief of the cooperative banks is as under:

Table 7(viii) Cooperative Banks (Rs in Crore)					
Name of Bank/ Society	No. of branches	No. of accounts	Deposits	Advances	Total Business
Devika Urban Cooperative Bank	4	11,101	83.40	49.77	133.18
Kashmir Mercantile Cooperative Bank	5	23,089	62.35	36.16	98.50
Anantnag Urban Cooperative Bank	5	10,591	49.31	35.02	84.33
Jammu Citizen Cooperative Bank	11	63,066	294.44	134.20	428.63
Anantnag Central Cooperative Bank	34	1,06,704	349.53	169.28	518.81
Baramulla Central Cooperative Bank	35	2,04,382	312.74	185.26	498.00
Jammu Central Cooperative Bank	85	3,59,953	1368.49	261.08	1629.57
J&K State Cooperative Bank	40	2,14,840	948.84	555.83	1504.68
Total	219	9,93,726	3469.10	1426.60	4895.70
Source: Cooperatives Department, J&K					

Under re-capitalization of Rs 366.93 crore in three District Central Cooperative Banks and monitoring the function of three District Central Cooperative Banks of Anantnag, Baramulla and Jammu has improved the bank indices, viz. NPA, Operating Profit/ Loss, C/D Ratio and CRAR.

Table 7(ix) Gross NPA (Rs in Crore)			
Banks	**As on 31.03.2021**	**As on 31.03.2022**	**As on 31.12.2022**
ACCB	**26.00 (17%)**	**27.88 (17%)**	**21.58 (12%)**
BCCB	**103.00 (59%)**	**94.22 (51%)**	**84.71 (46%)**
JCCB	**110.00 (38%)**	**99.63 (38%)**	**87.55 (33%)**
Total	**239**	**221.73**	**193.84**
Operating Profit/ Loss			
Banks	**As on 31.03.2021**	**As on 31.03.2022**	**As on 31.12.2022**
ACCB	**-10.64**	**-6.45**	**0.14**
BCCB	**-18.38**	**-16.83**	**-5**
JCCB	**-12.4**	**-7.21**	**-5**
Total	**-41.42**	**-30.49**	**-9.86**
C/D Ratio			
Banks	**As on 31.03.2021**	**As on 31.03.2022**	**As on 31.12.2022**
ACCB	**0.46**	**0.45**	**0.48**
BCCB	**0.55**	**0.58**	**0.59**
JCCB	**0.21**	**0.2**	**0.19**
CRAR			
Banks	**31.03.2021**	**31.03.2022**	**31.12.2022**
ACCB	**-0.95**	**-0.14**	**-0.15**
BCCB	**-1.57**	**-0.9**	**-0.95**
JCCB	**-0.69**	**-0.14**	**-0.19**
Source: Cooperatives Department, J&K			

For Ease of Doing Business (EDB), a portal for online registration of Cooperative Societies/ Cooperatives integrated with payment gateway has been inaugurated last year during Cooperative week for convenience of the general public and all the registrations are being done only through online mode. This has reduced the time taken for registration of new cooperatives. 554 new cooperatives/ societies have been registered through online mode. A total of 1043 new cooperatives/ societies (418 Dairy, 170 Agriculture, 120 FPO, 70 Consumer, 265 others) have been registered during 2022-23 directly employing 3500 persons. More than 300 defunct cooperatives have been revived in coordination with schemes implemented by other Departments in three years.

Woman from Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Marh Block of Jammu has promoted dairy FPO "Koushal Jammu Milk producers Cooperative Ltd" with turnover of 63 lakh for year ending on 31st march 2022 promoted by JK Dairy Cooperative Union. The SHGs of same area has promoted Cooperatives handling over 2500 liter of milk daily and has its own paneer processing unit. These SHGs are also engaged into pickle making activities earning additional income.

As a landmark achievement, (Consumer and Fertilizer business through Cooperatives Institutions) Super Bazars of Jammu and Srinagar have been re-organized and equipped to handle the bulk supply orders. These Institutions have achieved milestones in sales, particularly during last two years. During the year 2021-22, under the Consumer Sector, Cooperative Institutions have undertaken sales worth Rs.108 Crores and fertilizer business of Rs.48.18 Crore.

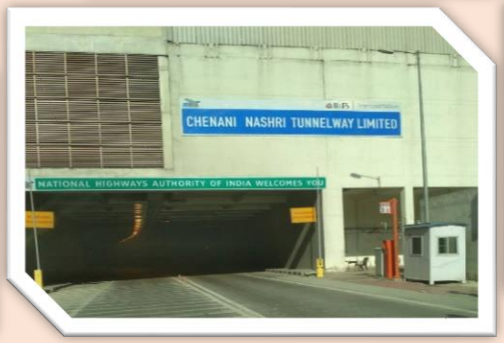
Physical and Financial progress

Table 7(x) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In lakhs)					
S. No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	% age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	1500.00	609.13	205.50	33.74
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1500.00	609.13	205.50	33.74
Source: Cooperatives Department, J&K					

Table 7(xi) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Construction/upgradation of Departmental Building/Assets	Nos	24	10
2	Establishment of Food processing Units	Nos	20	0
Source: Cooperatives Department, J&K				

CHAPTER-8

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

ENERGY

Power holds a key to any developmental effort. It is essential component for sustained economic growth. 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 consumption in J&K has increased by 66% during the last decade, i.e. at an average rate of 6.6% per annum.

Table 8.1(i) Year wise Per capita electricity consumption

S.No.	Year	Population (Million)	Units Consumed (Million Units)	Per Capita Electricity Consumption (KWHr)	%age growth
1	**2011-12**	**12.39**	**10992.61**	**887.00**	
2	**2012-13**	**12.52**	**12057.5**	**963.14**	
3	**2013-14**	**12.65**	**12769.46**	**1009.84**	
4	**2014-15**	**12.77**	**13941.48**	**1091.65**	
5	**2015-16**	**12.90**	**14583.95**	**1130.80**	
6	**2016-17**	**13.00**	**15600.67**	**1200.14**	**66%**
7	**2017-18**	**13.10**	**16224.31**	**1238.40**	
8	**2018-19**	**13.20**	**17175.81**	**1300.90**	
9	**2019-20**	**13.31**	**17079.66**	**1283.70**	
10	**2020-21**	**13.41**	**18091.39**	**1349.30**	
11	**2021-22**	**13.51**	**19870.75**	**1471.36**	

Source: Power Development Department, J&K

There are 21.95 lakh electric connections/ consumers of different categories in J&K who are being catered electric power supply

Table 8.1(ii) Consumers of different categories

S.No.	Category	Jammu	Kashmir	Total
1	**Domestic Supply**	**927076**	**920855**	**1847931**
2	**Non Domestic Commercial**	**119105**	**164446**	**283551**
3	**State/ Central Govt. Dept.**	**9505**	**5447**	**14952**
4	**Agriculture**	**23638**	**1254**	**24892**
5	**Street Lighting**	**173**	**180**	**353**
6	**LT PHE**	**1485**	**526**	**2011**
7	**HT PHE**	**161**	**288**	**449**
8	**LT Industry**	**8748**	**11159**	**19907**
9	**HT Industry**	**810**	**270**	**1080**
10	**General Purpose Bulk Supply**	**13**	**106**	**119**
11	**Power Intensive Industry**	**201**	**3**	**204**
	Total	**1090915**	**1104534**	**2195449**

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 18392 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 3633.21 MW, i.e. 24.44% (of identified potential) has been harnessed so far which consists of 1220.96 MW in State Sector, 2339 MW in Central Sector and 73.25 MW in IPP mode (Independent Power Producers).

Fig 8.1 (i) Hydel Power in J&K (in MW)

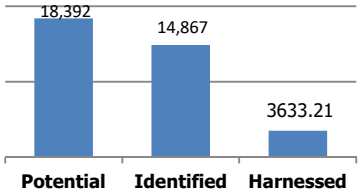
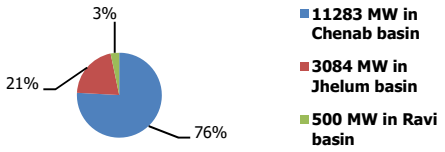


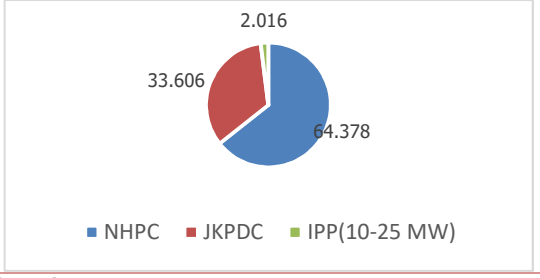
Fig 8.1 (ii) River basins wise hydel power potential Identified



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

Table 8.1(iii) Hydro Power Installed Capacity		
Organization/ Agency	**Number of Projects**	**Aggregate Installed Capacity (in MW)**
NHPC	**08**	**2339**
JKPDC	**23**	**1220.96**
IPP(10-25 MW)	**09**	**73.25**
Total	**39**	**3633.21**

Share of Hydro Power Installed Capacity



JaKeDA, has installed 15.75 MW of Hydro electric power units through IPPs.

Source: Power Development Department, J&K

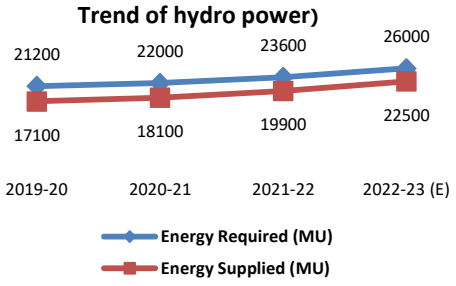
Till December 2022, transmission and distribution capacity of 28,480 MVA with electric line length of 1,52,435 Ckm has been established by the J&K Power Development Department. Transmission and distribution capacity has increased by more than 15% during the last three years.

Jammu & Kashmir Power Corporation Limited (JKPCL) does the work of power trading for the Power Distribution Corporations of JPDCL and KPDCL. Power Purchase Agreements have been signed with different central and UT Government agencies for supplying power to the consumers. However, there is shortfall in power supply during winters.

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 (E)
Energy Requirement	**MU**	**21200**	**22000**	**23600**	**26000**
Energy Available	**MU**	**17100**	**18100**	**19900**	**22500**
Energy Surplus/ Deficit	**MU**	**4100**	**3900**	**3700**	**3500**
Peak Demand	**MW**	**3140**	**3210**	**3330**	**3600**
Peak Availability	**MW**	**2574**	**2680**	**2826**	**3100**
Peak Surplus/ Deficit	**MW**	**566**	**530**	**504**	**500**

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. In order to mitigate the

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.

AT&C Losses in J&K are around 58 per cent. Efforts are being made to reduce the same by improving power infrastructure, optimising the network and use of Information and communication Technology (ICT) and to bring it at par with National level. Revenue generation in power sector has also improved over the years with the launching of online mode of payments and improvement in billing efficiency:

Table 8.1(v) Revenue generation in Power Sector (Rs in Crore)

Year	Revenue realized	Increase over previous year	% age increase
2019-20	2298.99		
2020-21	2632.23	333.24	14%
2021-22	3081.96	449.73	17%
2022-23 (till 9/2022)	1423.22	--	--

Source: Power Development Department, J&K

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 and triple by 2030

Power Development Department assigns development of 3284 MW HEP to NHPC: MoU signed between GoI and GoJK on 03.01.2021 wherein development of three HEPs with total installed capacity of 3284 MW was assigned to NHPC on BOOT basis:

- Uri (stage-II) 240 MW
- Dulhasti (stage-II) 258 MW
- Sawalkote HEP 1856 MW

Rattle Hydro Power Development Corporation Limited- a JV company between NHPC (51%) and JKPDC (49%) created by GoI and GoJK for development of 850 MW Rattle HEP.

CVPPPL, a Joint Venture Company between NHPC (51%) and JKSPDC (49%), was formed in 2008 at the initiative of GoJK and GoI to harness the vast hydro potential of river Chenab. CVPPPL is entrusted with construction of following four projects on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis with aggregate installed capacity of 3094 MW.

- 1000 MW PakalDul HEP (under execution with physical progress 29.81% as on November, 2022)

- 624 MW Kiru HEP (under execution with physical progress 14.79%as on November, 2022)
- 540 MW Kwar HEP (3.81% as on November, 2022)
- 930 MW Kirthai- II HEP (TEC issued by CEA, MoP GOI)

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.

- 14 lakh smart meters targeted to be installed by March 2025
- 7.27 lakh smart meters are targeted to be installed by October 2023 (1.42 lakh installed till 21st Dec 2022)
- Loss reduction infrastructure projects to be completed by March 2025

Major initiatives undertaken during 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 and their outcomes

Generation

- 1000 MW Pakal Dul HEP awarded on 03.07.2020
- GoJK/ JKSPDC signed MoU on 03.01.2021 with Central PSU (NHPC) for execution and development of five projects of 4134 MW capacity through joint venture and BOOT basis for expeditious development of hydropower in J&K.
- Award of contract for execution of 850 MW Ratle HEP in 2021-22
- Tendering for execution of 93 MW New Ganderbal HEP
- Tendering for execution of 10.5 MW Mohra HEP
- Harnessing Solar Power: A complete Solar Division setup with a mandate of above 2 MW in JKPDC to promote renewable energy generation.
- Land has been identified for installation of Solar Power Plants at three locations:

Table 8.1(vii) Land for installation of Solar Power Plants				
Project name	District	Land available	Tentative installation capacity	Estimated project cost (Rs in Cr)
Pampore SPP	**Pulwama**	**315 Kanals**	**10 MW**	**40**
Kawa SPP	**Udhampur**	**115.9 Kanals**	**3 MW**	**12**
Kalakote SPP	**Rajouri**	**250 Kanals**	**6 MW**	**25**
Total		**680.9 Kanals**	**19 MW**	**77**
Source: Power Development Department, J&K				

A new Hydropower and Renewable Energy Policy 2020 has been formulated, which is under approval

Transmission

A number of transmission and distribution projects at 220 and 132 KV level have been accomplished during the last two years.

Power Distribution

For meeting the power demands of its consumer base, improving consumer experience, improving KPIs etc. The major steps undertaken are Creation/ augmentation of 33/11 KV Receiving stations, Creation/ augmentation of 11/.433 KV Distribution Transformers, Segregation of overloaded 11 KV feeders, LT Aerial Bunched Cabling, Adoption of IT/ OT Technologies, to improve reliability and making DISCOMS more consumer friendly.

Physical and Financial progress

Table 8.1(viii) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)					
S.No	**Scheme**	**Outlay**	**Funds Released**	**Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)**	**%age of Expenditure**
1	**Capex Budget**	**1983.21**	**1282.75**	**449.37**	**35.03**
2	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	**468.65**	**612.91**	**219.48**	**35.81**
3	**Prime Ministers Development Package (Central Share)**	**0.00**	**395.51**	**251.98**	**63.71**
4	**REC Loan**	**5.72**	**0.75**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Total	**2457.58**	**2291.92**	**920.83**	**40.18**
Source: Power Development Department, J&K					

Table 8.1(ix) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S.No	**Particulars**	**Unit**	**Targets 2022-23**	**Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)**
A	**Power Generation Capacity**	**MW**	**0**	**0**
B	**Power Transmission**			
1	**220/132 KV Grid Station**	**MVA**	**640**	**0**
2	**220/66 KV Grid Station**	**MVA**	**0**	**0**
3	**220/33 KV Grid Station**	**MVA**	**160**	**0**
4	**132/66 KV Grid station**	**MVA**	**0**	**0**
5	**132/33 KV Grid Station**	**MVA**	**1094**	**614**
	Total Transmission Capacity	**MVA**	**1894**	**614**
1	**220 KV Tr. Lines**	**Ckm**	**132**	**94**
2	**132KV Tr. Lines**	**Ckm**	**91**	**0**
3	**132 KV UG Cable**	**Ckm**	**6**	**6**
	Total Transmission Line Length	**Ckm**	**229**	**100**
C	**Power Distribution**			
1	**Receiving Stations**	**MVA**	**1550.41**	**567.55**
2	**11 KV/ .433 DTs & 6.6 KV/ .433 DTs**	**MVA**	**1169.06**	**381.33**
	Total Distribution Capacity	**MVA**	**2719.47**	**948.88**
1	**33 KV Feeder Line**	**Ckm**	**774.57**	**192.82**
2	**11 & 6.6 KV feeder line**	**Ckm**	**2323.28**	**832.94**
3	**LT Line**	**Ckm**	**5365.38**	**2322.12**
	Total Distribution Line Length	**Ckm**	**8463.23**	**3347.88**
Source: Power Development Department, J&K				

WAY AHEAD

Power Generation

Three Hydro Electric Projects Ratle (850MW) HEP, Kawar (540) HEP, Kirthai-I (390) MW with total installed capacity 1780 MW are under execution.

Power Transmission

JKPTCL is working towards improving and strengthening the power transmission and distribution network at 220 and 132 KV level through Setting up Gas Insulated Grid Stations, Construction of new grid stations and augmentation of existing grid stations to increase the power transmission capacity, Replacement of existing ACSE conductor by HTLS of various transmission lines to reduce T&D losses, JKPTCL is expecting to add transmission capacity of 960 MVA at 220/132kV level & 765 MVA at 132/33kV level which will further improve power supply by way of providing reliable and hassle free power supply, Replacement of 63Ckms normal ACSR conductor at 220 KV and 403Ckms at 132 KV level by way of HTLS.

Power Distribution

JPDCL and KPDCL are working towards their objective of developing an efficient and economic distribution network to provide safe, reliable and quality power supply to all consumers. This includes, ensuring adequate network for existing as well as future needs with redundancy in network at all voltage levels, Optimization of loading of feeders and transformers, Reduction of AT&C Losses by optimizing the network and use of information and communication technologies. Increasing the overall percentage of consumers on Smart Meters etc. However the trend for reduction in AT&C losses are reducing over the years as it has come down from 59.09 to 57.13 per cent and further targeted to be brought down to 48.77 per cent during 2022-23.

AT&C Loss Reduction Targets

Table 8.1(x) Overall percentage of consumers on Smart Meters

Particulars (%)	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Billing Efficiency	52.08	53.86	57.36	65.23	75.23	84.27
Collection Efficiency	78.25	81.88	91.31	92.87	93.06	93.46
AT&C	59.09	57.13	48.77	40.37	30.17	20

Source: Power Development Department, J&K

ACS-ARR Reduction Targets (without tariff hike)

Table 8.1(xi) ACS-ARR Reduction Targets

Particulars (INR/kWh)	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Avg. Cost of Supply (ACS)	4.05	4.03	4.08	4	4.12	3.84
Avg. Revenue Realised (ARR)	2.27	2.38	2.03	2.2	3.11	3.55
Gap (ACS-ARR)	3.42	3.22	2.25	1.8	1.01	0.29

Source: Power Development Department, J&K

Solar Energy

The energy requirements of the UT are supplemented through renewable energy (Solar Energy) sources, so as to attain self-sufficiency in energy sector and reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and thereby help the nation in its energy security goals.

J&K has installed capacity of 25 MW covering 2,200 beneficiaries under Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants, 3MW in 96 buildings under Jammu Smart City and 0.5 MW under Jammu Solar City Mission. In 2,227 Schools, Off-Grid and Hybrid Solar Power

Plants having battery backup with a cumulative capacity of 7.903 MW and a total project cost of 102.56 crores, have been installed under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

19,000 Solar Street Lights (LED based) in J&K at a total project cost of Rs 47.84 crores with 90% of funding by MNRE under Solar Street lighting. Additionally 13,479 Solar Street Lights installed and 30,186 Solar Home Lights distributed in J&K under PMDP.

Focus Area

To promote and implement projects aimed at meeting energy requirements of remote and un-electrified areas of the UT by harnessing New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) like Wind, Solar, Small Hydro, Biomass.

To identify and formulate proposals for setting up/ demonstration of energy plantation projects to provide viable alternative solutions to fuel shortage.

To prepare a master plan for the entire UT for utilizing all viable forms of NRSE.

To liaise, co-operate and affiliate with other similar institutions, agencies for the attainment of the above objective.

Implementation of the National Solar Mission, PM-KUSUM schemes and other similar initiatives of the Ministry.

Physical and Financial Progress

Table 8.1(xii) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	Capex Budget	127.91	50.17	20.60	41.07
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	113.20	16.62	4.11	24.72
3	NABARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	241.11	66.79	24.71	37.00

Source : Science & Technology Department, J&K

Table 8.1(xiii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Construction of Energy Bhawan	%	80.00	60.00	
2	Rooftop Solar Power Plants on Govt. Building under Jammu Smart City Project	MW	8.00	3.00	
3	Rooftop Solar Power Plants in Residential Sector under Jammu Solar City (200MW)	MW	5.00	0.60	
4	Rooftop Solar power plants in Residential Sector 20 MW	MW	4.00	0.80	
5	Assesment of Hydro Power Potenial and Preparation of DPRs in Kashmir/Jammu Region	No. of DPRs	57.00	35.00	
6	Solar Water Pumps under PM-KUSUM (Component B)	No.	1500.00	534.00	
7	UT share for Project K-5000 sponsored by IIIM-CSIR- GOI Jammu				Funds not released
8	Activities under Biotechnology Parks at Kathua & Handwara				Funds not released
9	Development of land/ site for establishment of Sub Regional Science Centre sponsored by Ministry of Culture GOI at Srinagar	%	100.00	95.00	
10	IEC Activities and Popularization/ Awareness under Science and Technology field	No.	20.00	20.00	
11	Science Talent promotion scheme	No.	150.00	150.00	Ist installment of scholarship awarded to 150 students
12	Sponsored Research and Extension programme	No.	111.00	111.00	

Source: Science & Technology Department, J&K

WAY AHEAD

- Resource assessment of 43 Solar Hydel Projects to be carried out
- 100 MW solar power to be developed out of 200 MW targeted under Jammu Solar City Project.
- Targets fixed under Jammu Smart City, Solar Rooftop Project and PM Kusum for FY 2023-24 to be attained.
- Focus on biomass energy projects.
- To phase out intervention of fossil fuel in the generation of energy, Science & Technology Department envisages development of Mega Size Solar Parks to augment the Power Generation in J&K.
- To Install Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants across all the sectors including, Commercial and Industrial sectors, thereby drastically reducing the energy import from the Utility Grid.
- To replace all the conventional Street Lighting Systems with Solar based Street Lighting Systems.
- To replace fossil fuel-based Water Pumping Systems with Solar Pumping Systems.
- To tap the vast and unutilized Small Hydro Power Potential of the UT on a large scale for development of the SHP sector to enable the UT of J&K to minimize the import of Energy.

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 41,140 Kms, out of which 1,735 Kms are National Highways, 695 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 41140 Kms, 30326.47 Km is Black topped, 6264.41 Kms is Metalled, 4511.43 is Fair-weathered, and Others is 38.27 Kms.
- About 8.75 Km ropeways have been constructed in J&K.
- One Multi-Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) in J&K is sanctioned for Construction at Jammu.
- 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).
- Net CO_2 Emission in Road Sector compared to overall J&K emission is 15%.

Over the years, the department has also constructed over 1000 bridges in length and breadth of the UT. The department is in the process of geo tagging all the constructed bridges. The Department also extends technical support to other sister Departments and executes their projects in case they assign construction to the Department. It remains endeavour of the Department to construct eco-friendly and cost-effective government buildings adopting best evolved practices and advanced modern technologies.

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.

Under PMGSY 2096 Habitations (97%) have been connected by December 2022 and remaining 48 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, 1750 Kms has been sanctioned for upgradation by GoI under PMGSY-III of which 155 Projects costing Rs. 1357.86 Crore work have been initiated.

NABARD has sanctioned 998 road and bridge projects since 2014-15, which include 400 projects sanctioned during 2021-22 at cost of Rs 1585 Cr under RIDF tranches XX-XXVII.

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 132 projects have been completed till date.

328 bridges are under construction in the UT through PWD having an estimated cost of Rs 1757 Cr. under Bridges programme. During last 5 years, 291 bridges have been completed at an estimated cost of Rs 759 Cr. During 2022-23, against the target of completing 100 bridges, 32 bridges costing Rs 56.40 Cr have been completed up to December 2022 and rest are nearing completion.

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 92% complete and Ramban-Banihal Section is 38% complete.
- 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 is likely to be completed by June 2023.
- 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 has been started with full pace of development.

CONSTRUCTION OF TUNNELS

As part of National Highways upgradation programme in J&K, several tunnel projects have been taken up, details of which are as under:

Work on 14.15 km 2-lane bi-directional Zojila tunnel Z-Morh tunnel on Srinagar-Sonamarg road, 4-lane twin tube tunnels from Marog to Digdole, Digdole to Khooni nallah (3.2 km), viaducts of 6.0 km length at Mompassi to Sherbibi and viaduct/tunnel between Nashri-Ramban section (2.39 km) have been started.

Construction of 4 tunnels on NH-144A (Jammu-Poonch) viz. Kundi tunnel (260 mtrs), Sungal tunnel (2.79 Km), Nowshera tunnel (700 mtrs) and Bimber Gali tunnel (1.10 Km) have been sanctioned and work started on 3 tunnels. Work on construction of Khilani Bypass tunnel (1.574 Km) and Chamoti-Drabshala tunnel (495 mtrs) on NH-244 is in progress.

ROPEWAY PROJECTS UNDER PARVATMALA

Government of India has introduced National Ropeways Development Programme for improving connectivity and convenience for commuters besides promoting tourism in hilly states. J&K has entered into an MoU with National Highways Logistics Management Ltd (NHLML) for development of Ropeway projects in J&K. 18 ropeway projects have been shortlisted and submitted to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of which 02 are expected to be sanctioned during 2022-23.

TRAFFIC DECONGESTION IN CITIES AND TOWNS

The Department has prepared traffic decongestion plan for cities and towns of J&K as part of My Town My Pride (MTMP) programme, under which construction of bypasses/ flyovers/ widening projects are envisaged. Jammu and Srinagar cities (for additional traffic decongestion measures) and about 40 major towns are being covered under the programme in the first instance. Major towns covered under the programme include Akhnoor, Nowshera, Rajouri, Surankote, Katra, Ramban, Banihal, Kathua, Samba, Vijaypur, Kishtwar, Ganderbal, Sumbal, Pahalgam, Kokernag, Pattan, Baramulla, Pulwama, Shopian, Kulgam. Bypasses/ flyovers for Khanabal, Awantipora, Jammu, Udhampur, Srinagar have already been completed.

ROAD SAFETY MEASURES

The Government is according top priority to road safety. 301 roads have been audited during last two years. 1.70 lakhs meters crash barriers, 88673 meters parapet, 5.06 lakhs meters protection walls have been constructed, 22605 signages installed and 189 black spots rectified. Safety audit of 382 bridges constructed before 20 years was undertaken out of which 11 bridges were found to be unsafe while as 250 bridges required major repairs and 121 required minor repairs. The unsafe bridges were closed and DPRs for their reconstruction prepared. Reconstruction of unsafe bridges and repairs of other bridges has been taken up. Safety Audit of all the bridges constructed before 10 years is in progress.

Physical Financial progress

Table 8.2(i) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (as on 31st Jan. 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	**Capex Budget**	**1217.00**	**1053.69**	**734.61**	**69.72**
2	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	**2945.00**	**1545.63**	**1098.08**	**71.04**
3	**NABARD**	**1000.00**	**692.85**	**206.96**	**29.87**
	Total	**5162.00**	**3292.18**	**2039.66**	**61.95**

Source: PW(R&B), J&K

Table 8.2(ii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	Blacktopped	Kms	5035.89	3784.29
2	Metalled	Kms	1195.55	1331.74
3	Shingled	Kms	975.55	583.98
4	Fair weather	Kms	930.55	789.44
5	Schemes completed	Nos	3483.00	2851.00
				Source: PW(R&B), J&K

MAJOR INITIATIVES

- Introduction of Online Management, Monitoring & Accounting System
- Tameer Taraqqi and Hamari Sadak Mobile Apps launched
- J&K PWD Manual(2021) updated
- Road Maintenance Policy 2021 notified.
- Two-tier Quality Control Mechanism introduced.
- J&K Schedule of Rates - 2022 issued
- Snow Clearance manual issued
- J&K Macadamization (Execution and Quality Control) and DLP Enforcement Manual issued.
- J&K Bridge Manual issued
- J&K Building Manual issued
- Jammu and Kashmir Road Classification & Road Gazette-2022 published.
- "Online Only" Registration and Renewal of Contractor Cards introduced.
- Internship Policy for engineering students introduced.

DRINKING WATER & IRRIGATION

The Government is committed to provide potable drinking water to every household. 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.

J&K economy is predominately agriculture dependent and nearly 70% of population is directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural and allied occupations. For providing better irrigation facilities for agriculture, construction/maintenance of irrigation canals/khuls is being focussed. In view of the hilly and mountainous terrain of the UT, challenges posed by the climate change are immense. Climate change is disrupting weather patterns, leading to extreme weather events and resulting in changes in water cycle patterns. As a result, flood threats have become stronger for mitigation of which various flood protection measures are under execution and in pipeline.

During 2021-22, 348 number of works have been completed under PHE sector resulting in providing 62500 number of household connections and benefitting 3.47 lakh souls. Besides, 2.17 (approx.) lakh water quality tests have also been conducted. Under I&FC

sector, 109 number of works have been completed resulting in creation of 0.18 lakh Ha Irrigation potential besides, 27000 Ha of land has been protected from flood threats.

During 2022-23, 124 No. of works have been completed under PHE sector benefitting 30000 souls. Besides, 1.91 lakh water quality tests have also been conducted.

Under I&FC sector, 25 No. of works have been completed resulting in creation of 0.11 lakh Ha Irrigation potential besides, 50 Ha land has been protected from flood threats.

Focus Area

- To provide potable drinking water of prescribed quality and adequate quantity to the residents of UT of J&K through functional households tap connections on regular and sustainable basis for improving the basic health of the general public.
- Creation of more irrigation potential by conceiving and execution of new irrigation schemes apart from modernization/improvement/maintenance of the existing irrigation infrastructure for sustainable development and efficient management of water and land resources for enhanced productivity of farm sector and improved livelihood of farming community.
- Protection of life and property of the people by implementing flood control measures in rivers and drains/nallahs.
- To ensure optimal sustainable harnessing, maintenance of quality and efficient use of water resources to match the growing demands of this precious natural resource for various usage.

UT of Jammu and Kashmir is endowed with a rich and vast diversity of natural resources, water being one of them. Its development and management plays a vital role in agriculture production. Integrated water management is vital for improving the living standards of rural and urban population, poverty alleviation, environmental sustenance and sustainable economic development. Jal Shakti Department envisages that the water resources of J&K are developed and managed in an integrated manner to provide assured water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes in a sustainable manner for the overall socio-economic growth of the UT of J&K.

Jal Jeevan Mission

Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August 2019 launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide piped water supply to all the rural households of India. Under this programme the rural household shall be provided Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) capable of supplying drinking water at a minimum service level of 55 LPCD confirming to BIS 10500 regularly on a long term and sustainable basis. In J&K, the objective of providing 100% piped water connections to each and every rural household is targeted to be achieved by 2023-24.

The programme also envisages involvement of local communities in planning, implementation, monitoring and operation and maintenance of water supply system being created under JJM. Source sustainability measures like rainwater harvesting, ground water recharge and grey water treatment and reuse are being taken up in convergence mode. The Mission is based on a community approach to water and includes extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) as a key

component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority.

On the basis of Village Action Plans and District Action Plans formulated by the Pani Samitis & District Jal Jeevan Missions, UT of J&K has planned 3125 Schemes (1120-New/Augmentation & 2005- Retro fitting) at an estimated cost of Rs 14226.00 crore for the coverage of balance 12.92 lakh rural households, besides upgrading the service level of 5.75 lakh rural households that were connected with tap water connections at the start of the Mission.

As on date 10.66 lakh households out of 18.67 lakh have been covered under the Mission, and the remaining 8.01 lakh households shall be covered during 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively.

The UT of J&K has achieved 57.32% coverage of households with tap water connections with in premises against the National coverage of 58.68%.

The UT has saturated/provided 100% households tap connections in two districts (Srinagar & Ganderbal), 11 Blocks, 451 Panchayats and 1118 Villages.

All the rural Schools (23160), Anganwadi Centers (24163) and Health Institutions (3324) have been provided tap water connections as part of the 100 days campaign launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Besides, 1666 Gram Panchyat buildings (52.8%) out of 3156 have also been provided with tap water connections and remaining shall be covered during 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Srinagar District achieved 2nd Rank in Jal Jeevan Sarvekhshan among in the 128 District in Front Runners category.

After the implementation of 74th amendment operation and maintenance (O&M) of 140 water supply schemes and allied infrastructure within the jurisdiction of Jammu and Srinagar City along with posts of permanent officers/officials, funds etc stands transferred to ULBs.

IRRIGATION

294 water supply, Irrigation and flood protection projects have been sanctioned since 2016-17 at an estimated cost of Rs. 958.77 crore under various RIDF tranches from XXII-XXVII, NABARD, which include 06 number of projects sanctioned during 2021-22. 21 projects have been completed upto March, 2022 and 112 projects are targeted to be completed during 2022-23.

Under irrigation sector, various schemes are under implementation for creating irrigation potential and stabilising the already created potential with a view to enhance the production and productivity of agricultural and horticulture crops which leads to increase in farmers income and thus, contributes significantly to the growth of the economy of the UT of J&K.

396 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes have been sanctioned under PMKSY (HKKP) in the UT of J&K at an estimated cost of Rs. 1184.41 crore out of which 198 schemes stands completed ending 03/2022 thereby creating irrigation potential of 84732 Ha. 74 Ongoing

Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP-PMKSY are likely to be completed during 2022-23 which will create 13956 ha Irrigation potential.

02 projects of UT of J&K have been completed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana–Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP).

19 schemes sanctioned under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme in the UT of J&K at an estimated cost of Rs. 215.87 crore out of which 03 schemes stands completed ending 03/2022. 16 schemes are likely to be completed during 2022-23.

FLOOD MANAGEMENT

To meet future challenge of floods in Kashmir valley in the aftermath of September 2014 devastating floods, a project namely Priority Works- Comprehensive Flood Management Plan of River Jhelum has been approved for funding under Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP)-2015. The Project was divided in two phases – Phase-I costing Rs. 399.29 crore and Phase-II costing Rs. 1684.60 crore.

Phase-I of the Project is nearing completion and funds amounting to Rs323.61 crore stands utilized ending 03/2022.

The Phase-II of the Project under PMDP has been approved and work has been started.

Physical Financial progress

Table No. 8.3(i) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	**Capex Budget**	**313.75**	**211.42**	**105.28**	**49.79**
2	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	**8124.01**	**677.01**	**524.42**	**77.46**
3	**NABARD**	**363.67**	**99.87**	**11.35**	**11.36**
4	**PMDP**	**455.00**	**114.29**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Total	**9256.43**	**1102.59**	**641.04**	**58.14**

Source : Jal Shakti Department

Table 8.3(ii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
A	**PHE Sector, Jammu/Kashmir**			
1	**Schemes/works to be completed**	**Nos.**	**999**	**145**
2	**Population to be benefitted**	**Nos.**	**4097521**	**30894**
3	**House Hold Connections to be given**	**Nos.**	**774238**	**5263**
B	**RTIC/I&FC Sector, Jammu/Kashmir**			
1	**Schemes/works to be completed**	**Nos.**	**193**	**50**
2	**Potential to be created**	**Hecatre**	**21979**	**12437**
3	**Area to be protected**	**Hecatre**	**108654**	**70**

Source : Jal Shakti Department,J&K

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Work on Shahpur Kandi Dam Project was restarted only after a fresh agreement signed on 08.09.2018 between Governments of J&K and Punjab, at an estimated cost of Rs. 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 the Jammu & Kashmir. The project is targeted to be completed by August, 2023.

Work on Tawi Barrage at an estimated cost of Rs 64.80 crore has been started and is likely to be completed in 2023-24.

Modernization of Ranbir canal and its distribution system Jammu, Construction of Protection Works on critical spots downstream of Akhnoor Steel Bridge at Hamirpur on banks of river Chenab, Training of river Tawi from Manwal to exit of Indo-Pakistan border at spots, Improvement/up-gradation of Lar Irrigation Canal, Ganderbal, Revamping/modernization of Marval Lift Irrigation Scheme, Pampore (Pulwama), Flood Protection works on Ningli Nallaha, Baramulla, in active consideration.

Online services and Water quality monitoring system introduced.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The third millennium is witnessing the largest wave of urbanization across the world. More than 50 percent of the world's population is now living in the cities. This ratio is expected to rise to 70 percent by 2050. Cities are now at the core of economic, social, and political developments. A growth of such urban agglomerations necessitates to develop urban infrastructure housing requirement of urban population, proper waste (solid/Liquid) management, decongestion of cities, planned town development, urban mobility etc.

Keeping in view the above concerns, the Government within the available resources is striving to develop and enhance basic urban infrastructure with focus to strengthen governance at grassroots, closest to the citizens, making them instrumental in planning and delivering various development initiatives.

The Constitution 74th Amendment Act, 1992, also known as Nagarpalika Act has been implemented in J&K giving constitutional status to the ULBs. 18 functions (mandatory) like Parks & Gardens, Water Supply Divisions, Elementary Education, ICDS, Health Centres, and Roads within the Municipal areas, Fire Services etc have been devolved to Urban Local Bodies.

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

The Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy Act, which has been forwarded to MHA for enactment by the Parliament. The proposed Act will regulate the rental housing landscape as it empowers both the tenants and the landlords and encourages new investors to list their unused properties on rent.

Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 and Jammu and Kashmir Real Estate (Regulatory and Development) Rules, 2020 have been implemented for prior registration of all real estate projects and real estate agents.

The new Jammu and Kashmir Housing, Affordable Housing, Slum Redevelopment and Rehabilitation and Township Policy 2020 introduced, with the aim to ensure that all

residents of urban areas in UT have access to a range of housing options within affordable limits.

Two Metropolitan Region Development Authorities (MRDA) have been set up for Srinagar and Jammu cities along with Unified Metropolitan Transport Authorities (UMTAs) to envisage Master Plans (Comprehensive Regional Plans) of the two capital cities and develop an integrated, efficient, modern, multi-model mobility system with focus on hassle free movement of people and goods, respectively.

J&K Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending Rules, 2021 were notified to regulate the functioning of street vendors. 21 services of the department have been provided online.

In order to inculcate traffic sense to avoid violations and accidents, installation of Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS) has been taken up. Intelligent Traffic Lights have been installed, commissioned, and connected with control centre at 64 junctions in Jammu city. Besides, 66 junctions in Srinagar City have been completed.

J&K hosted first Real Estate Summit on 27.12.2021 with the objective of developing Integrated Townships, Luxury, Group and Affordable Houses in J&K with the cooperation of leading developers of the country. 39 Non-Binding MoUs totalling Rs. 18900.00 Crore were signed between Govt. of J&K and the Leading Real Estate Developers/NAREDECO.

'My Town My Pride 2.0', with a focus on – Public outreach in towns, Service Delivery at doorsteps, and Strengthening Grassroot Democracy, was a resounding success where a record number of 7.16 lakh people participated in the programme across the UT, from 28th November 2022 to 6th December 2022. Special awareness camps were arranged by various Departments involved in delivering public services like issuance of domicile certificates, widow/ old-age/ disability pensions, Aadhaar, water and power connections, issuance of birth and death certificates, land revenue extracts, sewage and cleanliness services, etc at the venue of the programme itself and through a weeklong "Shahri Jan Abhiyan".

During MTMP 2.0, 2,740 Street vendor licenses, 1144 Kisan Credit Cards, 6251 Soil Health Cards, 38973 Golden cards, 40482 e-challans, 3402 e-Shram Cards, 53923 Passbooks, 4680 Disability Cards were issued by the concerned Departments. In addition, 2843 awareness camp were held for saturation of various schemes, 1,33,524 Households covered under door-to-door awareness drive under ban on single-use plastic, 1,362 beneficiaries covered under Grah Pravesh (PMAY- Urban), Sports activities were carried out in 80 towns during Jan Abhiyan and 140763 sports persons participated, 5002 individuals covered under self employment drive in the ULBs. 248 CSC camps organized in Corporation and ULBs, 2649 inheritance mutation done, 1743 Ladli Beti and 36556 Anganwadi beneficiaries seeded with Adhaar during Jan Abhiyan, 96 Divyang Camps held during Jan Abhiyan, 560 Senior Citizens clubs were got formed in various ULBs.

Interactive sessions on Municipal Finance, including urban reforms incentive fund (URIF) by inviting public representatives, trade associations, Residents Welfare Associations, NGOs involved in municipal and allied fields, besides, other City Specific Plans viz; City

Livelihood, City Smart Vending, Green City, City Tourism and Culture, City Beautiful and Encroachment Free City for all 78 Urban Local Bodies to enable towns and cities embark upon the journey of becoming Aspirational Towns.

Mass Housing has been planned to address the rapid urbanization and promote planned infrastructure development in and around major Cities/ Towns of UT J&K the H&UDD has identified land 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 launched by Hon'ble LG on 14th December 2022 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, both these Affordable housing project at Kot Bhalwal and Roop Nagar are being taken up for execution during the CFY.

Multi-level car parking at Panjtirthi, Jammu with the capacity of 258 four wheelers and 135 two wheelers, Multilevel Parking at Bus Stand Jammu with the capacity of 80 Buses, 1312 Cars, 177 Two wheelers including shopping complex with 239 shops & Multi-level Parking at Sheikh Bagh, Srinagar with the capacity of 425 four wheelers and 50 two wheelers has been completed and put to public use.

Under AMRUT (Phase-I), 73 Projects have been completed which inter-alia includes laying of 73.99 Kms of sewer lines with 13000 sewerage connections, development of Parking spaces for 1596 vehicles/two wheelers, construction of 6 Kms of pedestrian walkways, laying of 105.35 Kms of storm water drains for proper management of storm water, development of 46,165 sqm. of Green spaces. Also, 3 Kms. of 1200 mm dia water supply pipeline from source to 30 MGD Water Treatment Plant Rangil laid replacing the existing irrigation canal, thereby establishing hassle free water supply network and benefitting 3 lac souls & water supply network, covering Kashmir University, South Campus, Anantnag & Army Camp in the adjacent area, benefitting nearing 3690 souls, laid

J&K has achieved 100% saturation in the implementation of the PMAY Mission. 44,701 beneficiaries have been identified & approved under BLC component, out of which 44630 dwelling units have been grounded and will be completed within the prescribed time schedule. J&K has won two awards – Overall Best Performing Union Territory & Best Performing State/UT under PMAY

The UT Govt. has for the 1st time introduced a new initiative wherein interest free loan/subsidy is provided for an amount of Rs. 2.00 Lac per beneficiary for construction of dwelling unit under BLC component. 336 houses/flats are being reconstructed/retrofitted 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'. A Demonstration Housing Project (DHP), under Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) of Mission has been taken up at Bhalwal, Jammu.

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. Besides, 16 ULBs have been certified as ODF+. 20% of total Municipal Solid Waste generated is being processed.

Under PM SVANidhi 14804 street vendors have been provided financial assistance of Rs. 26.64 Cr. with interest subvention of Rs. 0.41 Crore for earning dignified livelihood, 21040 Certificates of Vending (CoVs) have been issued across the UT. 6063 Street vendors and their 15454 family members have been profiled to avail various benefits under seven individual beneficiary oriented schemes.

1067 Urban youths have been covered under Self Employment Programme. Besides, 213 Self Help Groups formed, under National Urban Livelihood Scheme.

15 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) are operational treating 90 MLD of sewage.

Abatement of River Devika at Udhampur town (Package-I) has been completed and Package-II will be completed by March 2023.

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, aeriators, 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.

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

24200 urban youths have been provided financial assistance/skill development training in various trades through Skill Training Providers for making them employable in different sectors.

Focus Area

Economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable urbanization for better quality of life of urban populace is the main focus of Government of Union Territory J&K. Empowering local bodies-legally, institutionally and administratively enabling them to provide quality services at reasonable prices to the citizens. Moreover, government focussing on to provide policy and institutional framework enabling the private sector participation in augmenting urban infrastructure and civic services.

Primary objectives under Urban Development is to prepare urban plans and land use plans for planned development of urban areas, Establishing planned housing colonies in all the urban areas, To improve/create basic urban infrastructure relating to waste management (solid/liquid), water supply, urban mobility, housing etc, to provide livelihood opportunities, to strengthen Urban Local Bodies governance, online delivery of municipal services.

Physical & Financial Achievement

Table 8.4(i) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)					
S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (as on Feb 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	**Capex Budget**	**1529.44**	**912.30**	**283.92**	**31.12**
2	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	**1302.93**	**899.48**	**534.74**	**59.44**
	Total	**2832.37**	**1811.78**	**818.66**	**45.19**
Source: Housing & Urban Development Department, J&K					

Table 8.4(ii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	**Capex Budget**	**Nos**	**2731**	**1803**
2	**AMRUT**	**Nos**	**18**	**8**
3	**SBM(U)**	**Nos**	**100% ODF**	**100% ODF achieved in 78 ULBs**
4	**Smart City**	**Nos**	**159**	**37**
5	**Day NULM**	**Nos**	**4020**	**197**
6	**HFA(U)-PMAY**	**Nos**	**17078**	**3338**
Source: Housing & Urban Development Department, J&K				

WAY AHEAD

UT Water Action Plan for 153 Projects for an amount of Rs. 1665.10 Crore under AMRUT 2.0 for Universal Water Supply, Sewerage & Septage Management and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies/ Development of Green Spaces have been approved. 224490 new households of the ULBs will be covered in first phase for providing water supply under AMRUT 2.0. Besides, augmenting 4,01,607 HH water tap connections. Under sewerage and septage management in 03 AMRUT Mission cities viz. Jammu, Srinagar & Anantnag, 72872 household will be benefitted by enhancing the existing sewerage & septage management capacity by 54 MLDs. 50 water bodies have already been approved in various ULBs & work taken up.

Comprehensive Urban Mobility Plans for both the Capital cities formulated, besides, Elevated Metrolite has been proposed for Srinagar (25 km) and Jammu (23 km) Cities to provide for "best – in-class" mobility in terms of safe, reliable, convenient and sustainable public transport. The DPR of the project has been finalized and has been submitted to MoHUA for approval.

A major leap in public transport is being undertaken in Jammu/ Srinagar Cities by carrying out operationalization of 100 e-Buses each in both these Cities with Real-Time tracking, Digital Tickets solution. The operationalization of e-buses will ensure environmentally, socially, and financially sustainable network of public transport in both two capital cities.

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.

An Inter-Modal Station (IMS) at Katra as a terminal infrastructure has been approved by the Administrative Council which will integrate various transportation modes such as Rail, Road, Air (Helipad), Bus, Auto rickshaws, Taxis and Private Vehicles at a single hub so that people can move from one mode to the other seamlessly. This development will minimize use of automobiles and reduce congestion. In addition, the IMS will also

integrate commercial zones such as shopping complexes, retail shops, hotels, yatri complexes, medical facilities etc.

143 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2624.71 Cr. have been completed Under Smart Cities Mission which includes urban infrastructure works like development of Tawi and Jhelum River Front, Development of lake front including walkways on NFR from Nishat to Habak, improvement of major roads like Apsara road and adjoining areas, Heritage site from Mubarak mandi to Raghunath bazaar, approach to Bahu Fort Temple road Improvement and Upgradation of Maulana Azad Road, Improvement of Ghats along Jhelum, Improvement of Facade of Hertage Markets of Shehr-I-Khaas, Srinagar, redevelopment of Polo View Road, and improvement of all major road junctions in both the Smart Cities.

Integrated Command and Control Centre - ICCC and Intelligent Traffic Management System - ITMS project are also established to provide several civic services to the citizens and to make cities safer.

For Municipal Solid Waste processing in Jammu city, Processing Plant of 350 TPD capacity is being set-up at Kot Bhalwal for which 250 kanals of land has been acquired. Besides, Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) facility is being set-up at Bandurakh on PPP mode with a capacity of 125 TPD and Bio-remediation work at Bhagwati Nagar and Kot-Bhalwal dump sites having 1,20,000 MT and 3,50,000 MT of waste respectively has been initiated.

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. Solid Waste Management facilities being taken up at ULB level for which land stands identified and transferred in most of the ULBs. 53 DPRs for Waste Management Centers/Material Recovery facilities formulated against which work in progress at 51 sites. Further, tendering process at 10 more locations (5 each in Jammu/Kashmir Division) has been initiated.

CHAPTER-9

SERVICE STRENGTHENING

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 equaled 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 infrastructure 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

Table 9.1(i) Tourist Footfall

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	22,88,495	19,947	23,08,442	1,85,19,317
	Amaranth yatries who visited Kashmir during the Month of July and August.					3,65,000	
	Grand Total					26,73,442	1,88,84,317

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

The highest ever arrival of tourists to Kashmir during 2022 was about 27 lakhs as compared to previous highest of 13 lakhs in 2016. Government focuses to meet the accommodation needs of the tourist/ visitors, J&K has a total room capacity of 58,100 with bed capacity of 1,24,196 (including government and private sector). Homestays are being encouraged and tented accommodations are being developed to add the person capacity.

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 following roadmap has been drawn to achieve the objectives/vision in tourism sector, 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.

Physical Financial progress

Table 9.1(ii) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released/availability	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	**Capex Budget**	**278.95**	**131.49**	**74.00**	**56.28**
2	**Centrally Sector Schemes (Swadesh Darshan)**	**43.00**	**56.60**	**38.19**	**67.47**
	Total	**321.95**	**188.09**	**112.19**	**59.65**

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

PMDP Expenditure include the funds utilized out of unspent funds

Table 9.1(iii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	**Tourism Department**	**No. of works**	**681**	**380**

Source: Tourism Department, J&K

WAY AHEAD

Tourism Department has chalked out the policy to achieve the desired results by focussing on High Class Tented Accommodation, Five Star Hotels, Skiing Products, Adventure Activities , Eco-Tourism Parks, Golf Tourism, Wellness tourism, To develop International Institutes with Private Sector participation, To set-up Film City with Private Sector participation to promote J&K Beauty at National and International Level, To promote Leisure Sports in J&K and to setup Golf Courses at various locations, To setup Health and Wellness Centres at various Tourist Spots.

New destinations/areas are being promoted by way of infrastructure facilities to bring them on the tourism map of the UT. The tourism department Under Swadesh Darshan 2.0, the UT's Perspective Plan for the below mentioned circuits have been prepared and submitted to Ministry of Tourism (MOT), GOI:-

- Bhaderwah Adventure/Eco Tourism
- Wullar Water Adventure
- Surinsar Lake tourism
- Doodhpathri Eco tourism

- Basholi Adventure Tourism

To promote spiritual tourism the GoI under "Prasad" Scheme has sanctioned Projects for Development of Hazratbal Shrine and project for Development of Tourist facility at Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Ji Katra has been also formulated for projection to MOT, GoI for approval. For optimum utilization of assets & providing employment to unemployed youths the assets created by the department are being outsourced to private players for Operations & Maintenance. To lessen the burden on the most frequently visited destinations the Government have identified 75 Off-beat tourist destinations thereby reducing the carbon footprint at frequently visited destinations. Similarly, new trekking routes have been identified an are being promoted. To promote pilgrim tourism, new pilgrim / sufi circuits are being identified and promoted to connect the famous shrines like Shri Mata Vaishno Devi, Shri Amarnath Shrine , Hazratbal, Charar-e-Sharief with the hitherto lesser known pigrim places.

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 mission 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 commensurates 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 23,81,619 ending November, 2022.

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

Table No. 9.2 (i) Cumulative vehicles (Public & Private)

Total vehicles (in Lakh No.)	Mar-16	Mar-17	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-20	Mar-21	Mar-22	2022-23 (ending Nov)
	13.66	14.88	16.57	18.36	20.14	21.36	22.73	23.82

Fleet includes Leh & Ladakh

Source: Transport Department, J&K

The Motor Vehicles Department realized revenue of Rs. 617.24 Crores against a target of Rs. 955.00 Crores during the financial year 2022-23.

During the financial year 2022-23 (ending January, 2023) department have registered 1.29 lakh vehicles, 4169 fresh route permits and 37337 route permits have also been renewed, 80536 fresh Driving licenses, whereas 86470 licenses have been renewed, 8132 fresh Fitness Certificates to different Commercial vehicles and 42792 Fitness Certificate have been renewed.

Table 9.2(ii) Year-wise revenue realization		
Year	Revised targets (in crores)	Achievements (in crores)
2020-21	300.00	501.15
2021-22	625.00	629.65
2022-23 (January,23)	955.00	617.24
Source: Transport Department, J&K		

Table No.9.2(iii) Category-wise detail of vehicles registered			
Year	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Total
2020-21	10369	111275	121644
2021-22	19491	117686	137177
2022-23 (January,23)	17695	111240	128935
Source: Transport Department, J&K			

Table No.9.2(iv) Year-Wise Details of route permits issued			
Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
2020-21	3697	36364	40061
2021-22	4681	39311	43992
2022-23 (January,23)	4169	37337	41506
Source: Transport Department, J&K			

Table No.9.2(v) Year Wise Details of Driving Licenses issued			
Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
2020-21	86947	77496	164443
2021-22	86303	102301	188604
2022-23 (January,23)	80536	86470	167006
Source: Transport Department, J&K			

Table No. 9.2(vi) Details of Fitness Certificates issued			
Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
2020-21	7694	35695	43389
2021-22	11179	68347	79526
2022-23 (January,23)	8132	42792	50924
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.

J&K Government has procured 40 E-Buses, 20 each for Jammu and Srinagar for city operation under FAME-INDIA 1st Scheme.

Focus Area

Providing of 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.

To make the Transport system advantageous and convenient to the public, Tourism Trade, Industry and various other agencies.

Providing of integrated Transport system for carriage of essentials and public distribution system.

Playing its role in war, disturbances and natural calamities like floods, earth quakes, pandamics etc.

Physical Financial progress

Table No. 9.2(vii) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S. No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	**Capex Budget**	**35.50**	**2.95**	**1.92**	**65.08**
2	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	**13.75**	**3.68**	**1.81**	**49.18**
3	**NABARD**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Total	**49.25**	**6.63**	**3.73**	**56.25**

SOURCE: Transport Department, J&K

Table No. 9.2(viii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

Unit in Nos.

S.No	Particulars	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	**Fresh License issued**	**95000**	**80536**
2	**License Renewed**	**113000**	**86470**
3	**Registration of vehicles**	**150000**	**128935**
4	**Fresh/renewel Route Permits**	**48000**	**41506**
5	**Fitness of vehicles fresh/renewal**	**150000**	**50924**
6	**Meters installed in Auto Rikshas**	**3000**	**1127**

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 planning to procure 100 more e-buses for next year 2023-2024.
- 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.

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				
	March 2021	March 2022	Dec 2022	%age Share	Growth %age (CFY)
A(i) Public Sector Banks	1796	1805	1989	24.87%	10.19%
A(ii) Private Sector Banks	3653	3680	3951	49.39%	7.36%
A(iii) Regional Rural Banks	583	570	547	6.84%	-4.04%
A: Total Scheduled Commercial Banks	6032	6055	6487	81.10%	7.13%
B: Central/ State Co-Operative Banks	274	274	279	3.49%	1.82%
C: Other Financial Institutions (SFC/IPPB)	1082	1082	1233	15.41%	13.96%
Total (A+B+C)	7388	7411	7999	100.00%	7.93%
Source : Lead Bank, J&K					

Table 9.3(ii) Banking Network in J&K as on 31.12.2022						
Type of Banking Touch Point	Public Sector	Private Sector	RRBs	Coop. Banks	Other	Total
Banks	12	11	2	10	2	37
Branches	443	1050	323	263	13	2092
Banking Correspondents	534	1177	224	0	1220	3155
ATMs	1012	1724	0	16	0	2752
Total outlets	1989	3951	547	279	1233	7999
Source : Lead Bank, J&K						

As on 31.12.2022, 37 banks/financial institutions are operating in UT of J&K with a network of 2092 branches, 3155 Banking Correspondents and 2752 ATMs. Out of 7999 banking touch points the share of Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, RRBs, Central/ State Cooperative Banks and Other Financial Institutions is 24.87%, 49.39%, 6.84%, 3.49% and 15.41% respectively. 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 5863 people as on December-2022 as against national average of 6784 persons and the coverage of area per bank branch as of Dec, 2022 is 20.19 Sq. KM.

The coverage area as per banking touch point (Branches/BCs/ATMs/IPPB) stands at 5.28 Sq km with an average of 1 banking touch point for 1534 persons.

BANKING BUSINESS

An amount of Rs. 1,62,297 Cr. is the total deposits against which total advances made is Rs.99159 Cr. ending 31.12.2022, thus Credit-Deposit Ratio is of the order of 61.10%.

Table 9.3(iii) Development In Banking Sector (Amount In Crore)						
Year	Bank Branches	Average Per Branch		Deposits	Advances	Credit-Deposit Ratio
		Area (Sq. KM)	Population			
Mar, 2020	2005	21.07	6118	1,32,830	66,187	49.83%
Mar, 2021	2008	21.04	6109	1,48,677	79,942	53.77%
Mar, 2022	2025	20.86	6058	1,57,744	89,972	57.04%
Dec, 2022	2092	20.19	5863	1,62,297	99,159	61.10%
Source : Lead Bank, J&K						

ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN 2022-23

The size of annual credit plan for the year 2022-23 has been fixed at Rs. 50,790.08 crore for 16.52 lakh beneficiaries. Out of total ACP Rs. 40342.37 crore constituting 79.43% is targeted for Priority Sector and remaining 20.57% for non-priority sector. So far as bank group wise breakup of ACP is concerned Private Sector Banks emerge as

front line group contributing maximum amount of credit claiming 58.34% followed by Public Sector Banks sharing 25.30% credit plan and Regional Rural Banks is the 3rd bank group on this account with 10.24% share. All schedule commercial banks have a collective share of 93.88% in the ACP for 2022-23.

PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING (PSL)

There has been thrust on banks from regulators as well as government to scale up Lending under Priority Sector so that Credit is percolated to the areas of prime focus for upliftment of economic condition of country. A key component of equality of credit in India has been so called Priority Sector Lending (PSL). All banks are required to meet benchmark of 40% target under PSL. 37 banks/ financial institutions with a network of 2092 branches have extended total credit of Rs. 33,363.47 Crore in favour of 10.70 lakh beneficiaries (both under Priority and Non priority Sector) against annual target of Rs. 50790.08 crore for 16.52 lakh beneficiaries under Annual Credit Plan 2022-23, thereby registering achievement of 66% in financial terms and 65% in physical terms in the ending December, 2022. This includes Priority Sector credit of Rs. 15227.08 Crore disbursed in favour of 6.55 lakh beneficiaries against annual target of Rs. 40342.37 Crore for 13.39 lakh beneficiaries (constituting 38% achievement in financial terms and 49% in physical terms ending December-2022) and Non Priority Sector credit of Rs. 18136.39 Crore disbursed in favour of 4.15 lakh beneficiaries against annual target of Rs.10447.71 Crore for 3.13 lakh beneficiaries (constituting achievement of 174% in financial and 132% in physical terms ending December-2022).

Annual Credit Plans

Table 9.3(iv) Annual Credit Plan 2021-22 & 2022-23 (Priority +Non-Priority Sectors) (Amount in Crore)

FY 2021-22			FY 2022-23		
Target (Annual)	Ach. (31.03.2022)	%age of Ach.	Target (Annual)	Ach. (Dec, 2022)	%age of Ach.
44,980.57	36,758.34	82%	50,790.08	33,363.47	66%

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

CREDIT BY SECTORS - PRIORITY SECTOR

Credit flow is higher in MSMES with 45.31% followed by 44% in agriculture, 5.62% in housing and 5.07% in education, social infrastructure, and renewable energy etc. as detailed below:

Table 9.3(v) Sector-wise credit (Amount in Crore)

SUB-SECTOR	ACP TARGET FY 2022-23		ACH. AS ON 31.12.2022		ACH (%)	Credit Flow (%age)	ADVANCES OUTSTANDING 31.12.2022	
	A/Cs	AMT	A/Cs	AMT	FIN.	FIN.	A/Cs	AMT
AGRICULTURE	10,00,434	22,184.50	4,85,758	6,698.33	30%	44%	10,25,661	10,813.11
MSMES	1,41,481	11,785.60	1,28,507	6,901.29	59%	45.31%	5,20,889	22,104.31
EXPORTCREDIT*	646	170.05	0	0	0%	0%	3	0.99
EDUCATION	18,045	719.91	5,268	124.46	17%	0.82%	14,087	527.60
HOUSING	42,462	3,486.33	14,676	856.11	25%	5.62%	77,033	5,534.41
SOCIAL INFRA.	12,980	333.47	19	3.42	1%	0.02%	65	19.31
RENEW. ENERGY	14,170	75.16	856	4.38	6%	0.03%	6,114	16.50
OTHERS	1,08,676	1,587.35	19,973	639.09	40%	4.20%	91,150	1,705.27
TOTAL	13,38,894	40,342.37	6,55,057	15,227.08	38%	100%	17,35,002	40,722

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

*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.

Accordingly, Export credit of Rs.171.68 Crore disbursed to 57 beneficiaries and Rs.198.16 Crore disbursed to 359 beneficiaries by banks in J&K during first three quarters (ended December 2022) of CFY under Agriculture and MSME sector has been classified under Agriculture and MSME sectors respectively

CREDIT BY SECTORS - NON-PRIORITY SECTOR

Credit flow is higher in Personal loans with 65.14% followed by housing 7.37% while as in education sector it is only 0.17% , and 27.32% in others ending December 2022 as detailed below:-

Table 9.3(vi) Credit By Sectors -NON-PRIORITY SECTOR (Amount In Crore)

SUB-SECTOR	ACP TARGET FY 2022-23		ACH. AS ON 31.12.2022		ACH. (%)	Credit flow %age	ADVANCE OUTSTANDING 31.12.2022	
	A/Cs	AMT	A/Cs	AMT	AMT	AMT	A/Cs	AMT
AGRICULTURE	0	0	7	0.1	-	-	26	21.56
EDUCATION	1,957	419.98	391	31.52	8%	0.17%	666	90.36
HOUSING	4,338	1,150.52	8,386	1336.83	116%	7.37%	37,894	5,304.31
PERSONAL LOANS	1,15,024	4,611.11	2,84,128	11814.41	256%	65.14%	9,76,920	30,629.76
OTHERS	1,91,664	4,266.10	1,21,657	4953.53	116%	27.32%	3,77,557	20,265.49
TOTAL	3,12,983	10,447.71	4,14,569	18136.39	174%	100%	13,93,063	56,311.48

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

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. Accordingly, "Swabhimaan" campaign 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 stand 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 6 villages stand covered.

Table No. 9.3(vii) Providing Banking services in unbanked villages

PHASE	COMMENCED	DESCRIPTION	TARGET	ACH.	ACH (%)
Phase 1	NOVEMBER 2009	Unbanked villages (having population over 2000) to be covered through BC model	795	795	100%
Phase 2	JUNE 2012	Unbanked villages (having population less than 2000) to be covered through BC model	5582	5582	100%
Phase 3	DECEMBER 2015	"Brick & Mortar" branches or CBS-enabled Banking outlets in villages having population over 5000 in UT of J&K	104	104	100%
Phase 4	OCTOBER 2019	Providing Banking Services by banking Touch Points within a radius of 5 KMs of every village	147	147	100%
Phase 5	JULY 2022	Setting Up of Brick and Mortar branches in unbanked villages with population more than 3000.	10	6	60%

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

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 ensuring 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

- One basic savings bank account is opened for unbanked person.
- There is no requirement to maintain any minimum balance in PMJDY accounts.
- Interest is earned on the deposit in PMJDY accounts.
- Rupay Debit card is provided to PMJDY account holder.

- 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.
- An overdraft (OD) facility up to Rs. 10,000 to eligible account holders is available.
- 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

Rs. 1697.43 crores is amount deposited in 27.18 lakh(16.48 lakh rural and 10.70 lakh in urban) and 67% of RuPay Debit Cards issued to PMJDY Account-holders in UT of J&K upto 31.12.2022 is tabulated below:

Table No.9.3(Viii) PROGRESS UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA (BENEFICIARIES IN LAKH AND AMOUNT IN Crore)

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			
16.48	10.70	27.18	1697.43	18.20	67%

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

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 5251.22 crore has been disbursed to 2.43 lakh beneficiaries (Account holders) against the annual target of Rs 4843.44 crore registering an achievement of 108% as on 10.02.2023.

Table No. 9.3(ix)Progress Under PMMY In J&K As On 31.12.2022 (AMOUNT IN CRORE)

DISBURSEMENT (SHISHU)		DISBURSEMENT (KISHORE)		DISBURSEMENT (TARUN)		TOTAL DISBURSEMENT		ANNUAL TARGET	% ACH.
A/Cs	AMT.	A/Cs	AMT.	A/Cs	AMT.	A/Cs	AMT.	AMT.	
65285	213.40	152733	3231.90	24810	1805.92	242828	5251.22	4843.44	108 %

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Three social security schemes 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 31.12.2022 in J&K as under:

Table No. 9.3(x) Consolidated progress on number of enrolments- As of 31.12.2022

S.No	Name of the Scheme	No. of enrolments
1	**Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**	11,84,720
2	**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)**	5,30,793
3	**Atal Pension Yojana (APY)**	1,51,212
	Total Enrolment	18,66,725

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

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 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 or Woman Entrepreneur. Rs. 293.08 Crores disbursed to 1728 beneficiaries upto 31.12.2022 against the target of 3498 registering thereby achievement of 49% as per the following detail:

Table 9.3(xi) Progress under SUPI Scheme(Amount in Crore)

No. of branches as on 01.04.2022	Target (02 cases per Branch)	Cumulative Achievement		
		Total A/ Cs	Amount Disbursed	%age Achievement
1749	3498	1728	293.08	49%

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

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 enrollment 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 **3,155** Bank Mitras have been deployed by Ten (10) banks operating in UT of J&K for providing basic banking services, mostly in rural areas.

Table 9.3 (xii) Status of BCs/BMs

BCs	**Engaged**	**3,155**
	Active	**1,990**
	Inactive	**1,165**
Micro ATMs with BCs	**Total**	**2,244**
	Working	**1,236**
	Non-working	**1,008**
AEPS Devices provided		**2,925**

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

SELF HELP GROUP – BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME

Under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme banks in J&K have credit-linked 45,609 SHGs since inception of the scheme in whose favour a total amount of Rs.1209.99 crore was disbursed upto 31st December, 2022 out of which 63% credit to women SHGs.

PERFORMANCE OF MAJOR BANKS IS GIVEN BELOW

Table 9.3(xiii) SELF HELP GROUP – BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME (AMOUNT IN CRORE)

Total SHGs	Women SHGS, OUT OF (A)	SHGs Credit Linked	Women SHGs Credit Linked Out Of (C)	Disbursement of credit to SHGS	Disbursement of credit To Women SHGS Out Of (F)	%Age Share Of Credit To Women Shgs Out of Total Credit to SHGs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90432	47139	45609	30154	1209.99	767.20	63%

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

FINANCE TO JOINT LIABILITY FARMING GROUPS (JLGS) OF "BHOOMI HEEN KISSAN": POSITION AS ON 31-12-2022

1215 JLGs have been formed up to 31.12 2022 against the target of 4388(@ 4 JLGs per Rural Branch) during 2022-23. Out of which 1146 JLGs have been credit - linked facility of Rs. 20.53 crore .

Table 9.3(xiv) Finance to JLGS

No. of Rural Branches (01.04.2022)	Target (2022-23) @ 4 JLGs per Rural Branch	No. of JLGs Formed	JLGS Credit –Linked	
			A/Cs	AMOUNT (Rs. In lacs)
1097	4388	1215	1146	2053.35

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED SCHEMES

PERFORMANCE OF BANKS UNDER MAJOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES-POSITION AS ON JANUARY 31, 2023

42,354 cases have been sanctioned against target of 30,410 ending January 2023 (139.27%) for an amount of Rs.1735.61 cr. against target of Rs.759.14cr.(228.62%) under major employment generation schemes as detailed below

Table 9.3(xv) Performance under Major Employment Generation (Amount in Crores)

S. No	Scheme	Annual Target		Cases Sponsored	Cases Sanctioned 31.01.2023		Cases Pending	Cases Returned
		A/Cs	AMT.		A/Cs	AMT.		
1	PMEGP	3848	246.31	36541	22604	1306.82	3020	10917
2	NRLM	18150	317.00	15468	15268	333.67	61	139
3	NULM	439	6.73	2094	1141	20.74	188	765
4	PMWMY	1042	10.42	1195	583	7.02	40	572
5	CSS for Artisans & Weavers	5000	97.82	3840	2188	34.07	224	1428
6	JKREGP	1231	73.86	1033	470	32.37	271	292
7	SC/ST/OBC	700	7.00	178	100	0.92	25	53
Total		30410	759.14	60349	42354	1735.61	3829	14166

Source : Lead Bank, J&K

KISAN CREDIT CARD(KCC)

J&K UTLBC in collaboration with Agriculture Production Department, J&K Government, organized a "KISSAN PAKHWADA" (Fortnight) across the UT from 7th July, 2020 to 21st July, 2020 with a view to ensure 100% coverage of farmers in J&K under KCC Scheme. Prior to this, the Special Drive for 100% saturation of farmers under KCC was launched by Government of India across the country from 2nd of June, 2020, which is being implemented in the UT of J&K also.

Reserve Bank of India extended the KCC facility to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers to help them meet their working capital requirements. As per the mechanism devised for its smooth implementation of the Scheme, the cases sponsored by Animal / Sheep Husbandry and Fisheries Departments to banks are routed through the Lead District Managers for proper bank-wise distribution and subsequent monitoring of progress at district-level.

9.41 lakh Kissan Credit Cards (Crop 7.87 lacs & 1.54 lacs AH&F) are active in the UT of J&K as on 31.12.2022 having sanctioned limit of Rs. 8824.67 crore (average limit of Rs.0.94 lacs). The details are under

Table 9.3 (xvi) Progress under KCC Scheme (Amount In Crore)									
Sub Sector	Active KCC cases as on 31.12.2022				Issued during the CFY (From 1.04.2022 to 31.12.2022		No. Of Pending Appl.	Amount of NPA	NPA(%)
	A/Cs	Limit sanctioned	Average limit per KCC account (AMT. in lacs)	Amount Outstanding					
CROP	786077	7755.25	0.99	5794.12	22666	346.79	783	279.70	4.83%
AH&F	154604	1069.42	0.69	825.86	21903	194.48	2654	25.07	3.00%
TOTAL	940681	8824.67	0.94	6619.98	44569	541.27	3437	304.77	4.60%
Source : Lead Bank, J&K									

SPECIAL CREDIT FACILITY FOR STREET VENDORS UNDER PM SVANIDHI:

Street vendors represent a very important constituent of the urban informal economy and play a significant role in ensuring availability of the goods and services at affordable rates at the door-step of the city dwellers. They are known as vendors, hawkers, thelewala, rehriwala, the liphadwala etc. in different areas/ contexts. The scheme is a Central Sector Scheme i.e. fully funded by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs with the following objectives: (i) To facilitate working capital loan upto Rs. 10,000, 20,000 and 50,000; (ii) To incentivize regular repayment; and (iii) To reward digital transactions. The scheme helps to formalize the street vendors with above objectives and open up new opportunities to this sector to move up the economic ladder.

Progress Achieved by banks operating in UT of J&K under Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi-PM SVANidhi as on 31.01.2023 is as under:

Table 9.3 (xvii) CREDIT FACILITY FOR STREET VENDORS UNDER PM SVANIDHI									
S. No	Loan type	Applications Uploaded To Web-portal	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	TRANCHE 1(MAX LOAN AMOUNT Rs 10000/=)	18372	15588	6	2778	15327	261	14909	418
2	TRANCHE 2(MAX LOAN AMOUNT Rs 20000/=)	8741	6093	0	2648	5394	699	4327	1067
3	TRANCHE 3(MAX LOAN AMOUNT Rs 50000/=)	264	256	0	8	225	31	193	32
TOTAL		27377	21937	6	5434	20946	991	19429	1517
Source : Lead Bank, J&K									

Back to village-4 (B2V4) Programme

After success implementation of Back to village programme 1,2,3 which envisages to involve government officials and banks in a joint effort to facilitate equal growth through community participation, employment generation besides addressing public grievances. The Government of J&K launched week long fourth phase of the programme (B2V4) in all panchayats of J&K from October 27, 2022. A target of total of 15 cases per panchayats aggregating to 64095 cases to be sanctioned/disbursed under various employment generation schemes was assigned to the Banks.

Rs. 878.07 Crores disbursed in favour of 44549 beneficiaries against the 46048 cases sanctioned upto 25.01.2023 as per the below detail:

Table 9.3(xviii) Cases sanctioned and disbursement under B2V4(Amount in Crore)				
APPLICATION SOURCED	SANCTIONED	DISBURSED		UNDER PROCESS
A/C	A/C	A/C	AMOUNT	A/C
54625	46048	44549	878.07	8577
Source : Lead Bank, J&K				

MY TOWN MY PRIDE (MTMP 2.0) Programme

My Town My Pride (MTMP 2.0) a flagship compaign was launched by Government across all the wards of UT of J&K on 5th& 6th of December, 2022 with focus on Youth Skills, Self-Employment, Good Governance along with Nasha Mukt and Raojgar Yukt Jammu & Kashmir. The land mark initiatives in Urban areas, called 'My Town My Pride' with a focus on – Public Outreach in Towns, Service Delivery at doorsteps, and strengthening Gross roots Democracy, was a huge success in its first version conducted in 2020. People participated in large numbers in "My Town My Pride" programmes, and it gave the Government a much better insight on various issues considered important by the people in Urban areas. The two day My Town My Pride 2.0 was preceded by the weeklong "Shahri Jan Abhiyan" from 28.11.2022 to 04.12.2022.

Rs. 140.02 Crores disbursed among 4907 beneficiaries against the sanctioned cases of 5504 under MTMP programme upto 25.01.2023 as per the following detail:

Table 9.3(xix)Cases sanctioned and disbursement under MTMP 2.0(Amount in Crore)				
APPLICATION SOURCED	SANCTIONED	DISBURSED		UNDER PROCESS
A/C	A/C	A/C	AMOUNT	A/C
6534	5504	4907	140.02	1030
Source: Lead Bank J&K				

MISSION YOUTH SCHEMES

Rs. 288.59 Crores has been sanctioned in favour of 4451 beneficiaries from inception upto 15.02.2023. During the current financial year Rs. 167.10 Crores sanctioned in favour of 2627 cases upto 15.02.2023 as per the following detail:

Table 9.3(xx) Progress under Mission Youth Scheme (Amount in Crore)							
SCHEME	CASES SPONSORED	CASES SANCTIONED		CASES RETURNED	CASES PENDING	CASES SANCTIONED (FROM INCEPTION UPTO 15.02.2023)	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	AMOUNT
MUMKIN	2327	1632	116.52	290	405	3411	237.99
TEJASWANI	1413	797	38.25	353	263	866	39.82
MISSION YOUTH SPURRING ENTERPRENEUR INITIATIVE	524	198	12.33	89	237	174	10.78
TOTAL	4264	2627	167.10	732	905	4451	288.59
Source: Lead Bank J&K							

AADHAAR ENROLMENT AND UPDATION ACTIVITY IN UT OF J&K:

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) vide Gazette Notification dated 14/07/2017 had mandated every Scheduled Commercial Bank in the country to set up Aadhaar Enrolment and Updation facility inside its bank premises at a minimum of 1 (one) out of their every 10 (ten) branches.

Accordingly, in J&K, 193 Bank branches have been designated as Aadhaar enrolment and update Centres by 14 banks operating in J&K. Detailed status of said Aadhaar Enrolment Centres is given a under:

Table 9.3(xxi) Status Of ECMP Kits As On 30.01.2023						
No. Of Branches designated for AADHAAR enrollment and updation	Ecmp * kits		Total kits sync last 10 days	Total enrollment count (last 30 days)	Total upda-tions in last 30 days	Total enrol-ments and updation in last 30 days
	No. Of work-ing kits (uidai)	Working kits with zero enrol-ment(last 30 days)				
(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(F+G)
193	86	15	73	1032	8095	9127
ECMP (Enrolment Client Multi-Platform) refers to Aadhaar enrolment software Source: Lead Bank J&K						

NON- PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs)

An amount of Rs.90,387.36 crores have been advanced by the banks/ Financial institutions (excluding corporate sector) to the account holders out of which gross non-performing assets (NPA) amounts to Rs.5160.11 crore (5.71%)

Table No.9.3 (xxii)Agency-Wise Position of Gross NPAs in UT of J&K as on December 31, 2022 (Rs in Crore)			
Name of The Bank	Advances (Excluding Corporate Sector Advances	Gross NPA	Gross NPA %age
Public Sector Banks	20,219.55	826.25	4.09%
Private Sector Banks	64,805.31	3,466.47	5.35%
Regional Rural Banks	3,742.02	277.55	7.42%
Cooperative Banks	1,364.01	536.46	39.33%
J&K SFC	256.47	53.38	20.81%
Total All Banks/FIs	90,387.36	5,160.11	5.71%
Source: Lead Bank J&K			

CORPORATE SECTOR ADVANCES- PROGRESS AS ON 31.12.2022

An amount of Rs.6645.62 crore has been advanced to corporate sector by the outside J&K branches of the bank for financing the projects in ut of J&K and there is no gross NPA outstanding.

Table No 9.3(xxiii) Advances made by the outside J&K Branches of the Banks for financing the projects in UT of J&K				
S. No	Name of the Bank	Advances Outstanding	Gross NPA Outstanding	Gross NPA %age
1	State Bank of India	5835.00	0.00	0.00
2	Punjab National Bank	596.56	0.00	0.00
3	J&K Bank	214.06	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total		6645.62	0	0
Source: Lead Bank J&K				

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs) UNDER AGRICULTURE SECTOR, MSME SECTOR AND PMMY (MUDRA) AS ON 31.12.2022

Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Agriculture sector, MSME sector and Mudra(PMMY) are 8.67%, 7.86% and 4.73% respectively.

Table No 9.3(xxiv) NPAs under AGRICULTURE SECTOR, MSME SECTOR AND PMMY (MUDRA) Amount In Crore				
S. No.	Name of the sector	Outstanding credit	NPA	NPA (%)
1	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	10,813.11	937.41	8.67%
2	MSME SECTOR	22,104.31	1737.59	7.86%
3	MUDRA (PMMY)	9024.07	426.47	4.73%
Source: Lead Bank J&K				

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAS) UNDER MAJOR CSS

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) under Major centrally sponsored scheme NRLM (1.5%) PMEGP (3.7%) and NULM (11.3%).

Table No 9.3(xxv) Non-Performing Assets (Npas) Under Major CSS (Amount In Crore)

S. No	Scheme	As on 31.12.2022		
		AMT. OUTSTANDING	GROSS NPA	NPA (%)
1	NRLM	457.67	6.84	1.5%
2	PMEGP	2667.79	99.36	3.7%
3	NULM	125.74	14.17	11.3%

Source: Lead Bank J&K

CHAPTER-10

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, 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.

The Department of Labour & Employment is mandated to safeguard and protect the interests of workers/labourers in general and those who constitute the poor, deprived and disadvantage sections of the society, in particular, with due regard to creating a healthy work environment by regulating the working conditions of workers in public and private sector and ensuring compliance of labour laws by employers. The Department also looks after the promotion of welfare and providing social security to the labour force both in organized and unorganized sectors, in tandem with the process of liberalization. These objectives are sought to be achieved through enactment and implementation of various labour laws, which regulate the terms and conditions of service and employment of workers.

Unemployment rate on usual status has declined from 6.7% in 2019-20 to 5.2% in 2021-22. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in J&K is 61.5% in 2021-22 as against 56.3% in 2019-20, while as Worker Population ratio (WPR) has increased to 58.3% in 2021-22 from 52.5% in 2019-20. At the All-India level, LPR and WPR has increased to 55.2% and 52.9% in 2021-22 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.

Table 10(i) Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

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

Source: PLFS Report, MOSPI

Table 10(ii)Worker Population Ratio (WPR)15 years and above

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

Source: PLFS Report, MOSPI

Quarterly urban Unemployment Rate of J&K has declined to 13.5% in October-December, 2022 from 14.4% in October-December, 2021 as per Quarterly urban employment data report.

In the Employment Sector, the department 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.

Table 10(iii) On line Registrations		
S. No	**Name of Act**	**No. of registrations/ licenses upto December 2022**
1	**Shops and Establishment Act**	**343327**
2	**Contract Labour Act**	**2221**
3	**Motor Transport Act**	**3495**
4	**Inter State Migrant Workers Act**	**417**
5	**Building and other Construction Workers Act**	**1752**
6	**Factory Act**	**1548**
7	**Registration of un-organized workers on E-Shram (as on 03.03.2023)**	**3380759**
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. 115313 unorganized workers have been registered under PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan pension scheme (old age protection for Unorganised Workers).

COVID Assistance of Rs. 50.03 crore disbursed to 1.57 lakhs registered active Building and other Construction Workers in four instalments @ Rs.1000/-each during FY 2020-21 and Rs.70.55 Cr disbursed to 3.43 lakhs active Building and other Construction Workers in two instalments @ Rs. 1000/- each during FY 2021-22.

Out of 51 Business Reform Action Plan 2022 (BRAP) points, 37 have been fully implemented in J&K under Ease of Doing Business.

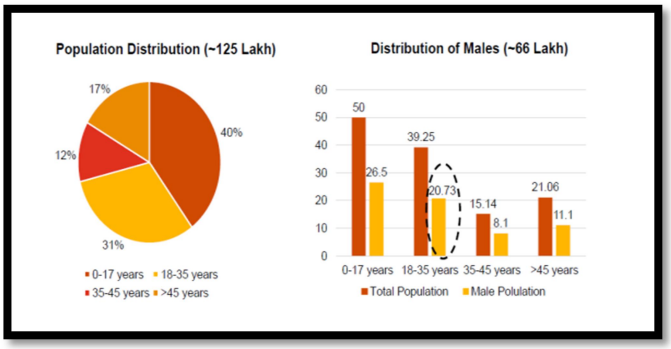
EMPLOYMENT SECTOR – present status of services

Table 10(iv) Present status of Service under Employement Sector		
S. No.	Service	Present Status
1	**Counseling**	**1953 Counselling Sessions held and 82369 Total Candidates counselled during 2022-23**
2	**Holistic monitoring of self employment schemes**	**As on 31.12.2022 out of communicated target of 85975 units to be established under self-Employment schemes (SESs) 51004 units have been established by the departments and provided Employment Generation to 2.03 lakh youth.**
3	**Conduct regular Job fairs to streamline Employment Generation**	**48 job fairs have been conducted in which 785 on spot placement have been made and 755 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.

Focus Area



UT's aim is to provide a vibrant medium for engagement and empowerment of youth in Jammu and Kashmir with focus to transform them into ambassadors of peace and development through professional, cognitive and psychological counseling. Our mission is to work in the domains of Livelihood Generation, Education & Skill Development, Counseling (Psycho-Social & Career), Sports and Recreation, Financial Assistance and effectively support & encourage youth of J&K in fulfilling their potential and aspirations while addressing their needs and concerns.

To put in place this vision of youth empowerment and engagement, a very successful day long workshop was held on 31 October 2020 at SKICC Srinagar to deliberate upon the way-forward for Youth Engagement & Out reach programme in J&K. The conference was attended by top corporates, prominent intellectuals and academicians from across the country. During the deliberations, specific contours of youth engagement & outreach were strategized and some of the prominent corporate houses of the country have expressed their specific commitment to partner with the government of J&K for successful actualization of the vision for youth development.

In line with its commitment, the government of J&K acted in a fast paced manner on the implementation within a short time. A bracket of customized livelihood generation schemes have been designed for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir wherein government is acting as facilitator for the youth to establish a sustainable livelihood in various economic sectors. Likewise, with an intention to enhance skill & employability of the youth, the government of J&K has partnered with reputed institutions/ organizations of the country with an aim to facilitate skilling of youth in various high employability potential sectors like BFSI, Robotics, Artificial intelligence, etc. By this initiative a significant number of youth shall be provided with market-driven skill development trainings and systematic facilitation for starting their professional career.

More significantly, 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.

Mission Youth, having a clear vision & strategy, envisions reaching and

engaging over 1 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.

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 2021-22:

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. During 2021-22 as many as 2422 vehicles were provided to youth for self-employment and, thereby, not only ensuring 100% expenditure of earmarked budget but also facilitated employment avenues for 4123 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 2021-22, about 2300 young women of J&K not only started their own livelihood line but also facilitated employment of another 6000 fellow beings. The targets set for the program were also surpassed within stipulated time lines, ensuring 100% Expenditure of Earmarked Budget.

A special sub-component of Rise together program, conceived, designed and aimed for development of tourist village network through active participation of youth. As on date, 448 Villages have been identified which shall be developed as Model Tourist villages in phased manner. To make the program more vibrant and impactful, another special component 'Development of Home Stays' has been introduced under which local youth shall be provided with Rs. 1.0 Lakh Financial Assistance including Mission Youth's Contribution of Rs. 0.50 Lakh for development of home stay facilities in selected tourist circuits.

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 2021-22 more than 12000 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 during current fiscal.

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 coverall 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.

By the end of FY 2021-22, data base, capturing more than 80 Psycho-Social cum Economic parameters, of more than 1.5 lakh youth has been created and by the end of current fiscal, holistic youth index of 1 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 Financial progress

Table 10(vi) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

S. No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	**Capex Budget**	**168.00**	**37.25**	**15.57**	**41.81**
2	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
3	**NABARD**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Total	**168.00**	**37.25**	**15.57**	**41.81**

Source: Youth Services & Sports,J&K

Table 10(vii) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023

S. No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mumkin	No	2000	6851
2	Tejaswini	No	3500	4427
3	SEI	No	3000	2057
4	Rise Together/Tourist Village	No	300	20
5	Home Stays	No	500	131
6	Sector Specific Livelihood Program	No	200	2
7	AVSAR	No	15000	1752
8	Endeavour to Empower	No	25000	10252
9	SAYTHA	No	500	0
	TOTAL		50000	25492

Source: Youth Services & Sports,J&K

WAY AHEAD

Mission Youth have succeeded to align the resource allocation with the policy objectives during FY 2021-22 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.

Phase I: Identification and registration of Targeted Youth

In tandem with inclusive strategy of Mission Youth, a basic unit of Mission Youth shall be established in each Panchayat and Urban Ward of J&K in the form of MY Self-Employment Committee. In first phase, dynamic Youth Index shall be developed for **1 Million youth** under the technical support and guidance, including basic trainings from Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Phase II: Youth to Program Mapping

The Youth Index is expected to serve an important tool for assessing the aspirations and challenges of youth. The index will facilitate targeted engagement of youth under various initiatives/ programs of the Government. The identified youth shall be provided with systematic support, both at individual and community level, on the basis of actual need and potential as being assessed through Youth Index survey.

Phase III: Monitoring & Review

It is not sufficient to allocate the targets but the regular systematic review is essential for actualizing the strategic objectives. With an intention to put a robust monitoring & review apparatus in place, the efficacy of various youth oriented initiatives are being evaluated on regular basis through methodical Impact Evaluations. The first Third Party impact evaluation to assess the impact of Mission Youth initiatives is being conducted under the technical guidance of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, and on the basis of findings of the study, the resources & efforts shall be re-strategized for optimal results.

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.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Unemployment is one of the major challenges being faced by India today. One of the key reasons behind this problem is that there are a large number of youth graduating from academic institutions every year with academic degrees having little connection with the job market. No doubt new career options and job roles are being regularly added to job

market, however, the youth do not have the required skills as per market demand and thus there is a widening of skill gap.

Present Economic Scenario has increasingly emphasised and signalled the need for skilled and job-ready graduates, it is necessary 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.

The technological advances of the last few decades have transformed every aspect of the working landscape, leading to big changes in skill expectations from employers. In the context of this rapidly evolving work culture, the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 will be a key factor in the overall effort to equip our manpower to lead the change. This revolutionary policy has set the framework for deep educational reform, particularly in Higher Education, with emphasis on developing technical as well as soft skills among graduates and post-graduate students. In fact, employability is one of the focus areas of NEP 2020, which recognizes the role of education in providing students with the right skill sets.

Department strives to enhance meaningful skill development for new economy and for strengthening skill ecosystem of J&K and to play a pivotal role in implementation, monitoring, coordination, facilitating and providing overall policy direction for skill development activities in J&K.

Department of Skill Development lays focus on conduct of Skill Development Training Programmes in the UT as per the Policies and Programmes extended by the Union and UT Governments in a systematic manner through a network of public and private institutes with a proper mechanism of training and certification. Department of Skill Development has two major sectors viz. Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The training activities of the Directorate are mainly centred in the Polytechnics and the ITIs which are grouped as under:

- Technical Training through the Polytechnics, leading to the award of Diploma in Engineering/Non-Engineering fields, shelling out middle rung technocrats.
- Craftsman Training through ITIs, leading to the award of National Trade Certificate in Craftsmanship, shelling out educated skilled workers.

- Apprenticeship Training in the field, leading to the award of National Apprenticeship Certificate, shelling out both educated and un-educated skilled workers.
- Various short-term training courses both in Polytechnics, ITIs and registered Vocational Training Providers, providing skilled workers at a larger scale.

There are 29 Polytechnics (22 Government and 7 Private) functioning in the UT of J&K offering three years Diploma Programmes in 20 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. 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 31 Private ITIs having 71 designated trades (25 Engineering trades, 40 Non-Engineering Trades including 08 Heritage Craft Courses and 06 Regular Short Term Courses with 711 Trade units) with intake capacity of 15416 seats, out of which 14,250 students stand enrolled in 2021-22.

- Nomenclature changed from Technical Education Department to Skill Development Department.
- 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 with 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.

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**
• **300 placements**
• **Forty Six (46) Self Help Groups (SHG) were established**
• **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**
• **216 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 12 ITIs of Jammu Division) and Govt ITI Budgam (to be linked with 13 ITIs of Kashmir Division).**
• **07 ITIs of J&K selected for assistance under the scheme Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)**
• **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

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. The achievements under 3 significant programs are as under:

Table 10(ix) Programme under PMKVY			
S No.	**Programme**	**Target**	**Achievement**
01	**PMKVY 3.0**	**709**	**709**
02	**PMKVY 3.0 (2021-22)- Covid Crash Course Program**	**2500**	**1601**
03	**PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) State Component**	**20511**	**20480**
Source: Youth Services & Sports, J&K			

Physical Financial progress

Table 10(x) Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2022-23 (Rs. In lakhs)					
S.No	Scheme	Outlay	Funds Released	Expenditure (31st Jan, 2023)	%age of Expenditure
1	**Capex Budget**	**4175.00**	**2910.13**	**1388.80**	**47.72**
2	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	**8092.89**	**6550.65**	**1542.72**	**23.55**
3	**NABARD**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Total	**12267.89**	**9460.78**	**2931.52**	**30.99**
Source:Youth Services & Sports,J&K					

Table 10(xi) Physical Achievements during FY 2022-23 ending 31st January, 2023				
S.No	Particulars	Unit	Targets 2022-23	Targets Achieved (as on 31st Jan. 2023)
1	**Sanction intake (Govt. Polytechnics)**	**No's**	**3275**	**3184**
2	**Sanction intake (Govt. + Pvt. ITIs)**	**No's**	**15972**	**13367**
3	**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 3.0 Customized Crash Course Programme for COVID Warriors**	**No's**	**PMKVY 4.0 yet to be Launched**	**1081 Candidates have passed final assessment conducted by Healthcare Sector Skill Council**
Source:Youth Services & Sports,J&K				

WAY AHEAD

- 28 managements of proposed private ITIs have applied for the opening of new private ITIs and the process is under scrutiny.
- The unspent balance of 30% under STRIVE project is likely to be attained.
- Ranking of ITIs and Polytechnics is in the pipe line.
- Infrastructure Development in the ITIs and Polytechnics is likely to be attained.
- 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.
- Deletion of obsolete courses.
- Up-skilling of faculty.
- 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 CIIIT.

Skilling Areas

During the execution of the skill development programs, stress will be laid on providing quality training of skill trades, both traditional and aspirational to the youth of UT. Besides traditional skills training, leadership and personality development programs will be imparted to the youth to enhance their employability at local, national and international level. Furthermore, youth will be encouraged to adopt sustainable vocational & entrepreneurial initiatives as well.

Creation of market

Skill training must be associated with growth and sustainable livelihood opportunities for the youth. The Mission will also play the role of a "market-maker" by bringing financing, particularly in sectors where market mechanisms are ineffective or missing.

Linkages

Developing close linkages and collaborations with the corporates and academic institutions within and outside J&K so that an ideal platform is provided to the youth to get skilled and find employment opportunities.

Advocacy and Awareness

Actively engaging with the youth and educate and making them aware about the different programs being implemented by the Mission and other government agencies for their overall development. It will also contribute in creating inspirational stories and role models in the society and inculcate skill aptitude among the youth.

Research & Development

It will involve gathering information and data about skill development and employment generation programs that are being implemented by various departments/agencies in and outside J&K. Researches and data gathered from the ground as well as the literature on skill development produced at the global level will help in devising skill roadmap and skill policies for the UT. It will also contribute in identifying the local needs and steer skill development efforts in the region.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring & Evaluation exercise will monitor and evaluate the functioning and progress of skill trainings imparted by the various skills training organization working in J&K. The qualitative and quantitative data from the ground level will help track the progress, the success and the lacunas of the skill development and employment programs being implemented by Government. It will also gather the necessary feedback for making any future interventions or course-corrections in the existing models.

Departmental Coordination

Coordination and convergence of skilling initiatives is necessary to create a successful skilling eco-system. Collaborations with the industry, UT & central government working on skill development and entrepreneurship is necessary to channelize all resources and sync the system in creating conducive atmosphere for the overall development of skill scenario in J&K. Liaisoning with other departments that are imparting skill development programs will help in avoiding duplication of work and offer policy framework/guide for skill development in J&K.

Innovative Approaches

Support to entrepreneurs especially early-stage ones on innovative business models to address gaps in the skilling ecosystem, including programs for persons with disability, transgender and other marginalized sections of the society.

Indicative steps

Establishment of Skill and Entrepreneurship University with the objective to support, promote and undertake the advancement of quality skills education leading to Certificates, Diplomas, Advance Diplomas, Undergraduate, Postgraduate, Doctoral and Post-doctoral degrees in different vocations. To create a world class infrastructure

for training, research, innovation and entrepreneurship and to provide a flexible system with lateral entry, multiple exit points and recognition of previous learning (RPL) and industrial internships integrated into the curriculum.

Creation of India International Skill Centres (IISCs) to bridge the global shortage of labour force in the coming years by reaping the demographic dividend of young labour force. IISC to provide skill training and certification benchmarked to international standards.

Design, Development and Implementation of Management Information System (MIS) to ensure effective monitoring, coordination and implementation of skill development programs.

Regular job market, aspirational and skill gap surveys to gain in-depth understanding of the existing skill ecosystem and analyse the demand and supply dynamics of the skilled labour market, youth aspirations and industry requirements.

Convergence of departments that are imparting skill development programs to preserve resources and avoid overlapping of activities.

Implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) to fill the existing skill gap. The foundations for an effective, efficient and sustainable skill development ecosystem had been laid over the course of the last few years and now its opportune time to create opportunities of growth and development for the youth.

Enhancement in No. of courses offered in Polytechnics/ITIs as per the demand/relevance.

- Granting of Institutional Level Autonomy.
- Relevance and updating with Market/Industrial Dynamics.
- Institutional Development in-terms of Human resources.
- Vocational Education.
- Strong Institute-Industrial Partnership both nationally and internationally.
- Highly robust Placement and Internship Platforms.
- Making the candidates Industry ready at all points of time.
- Collaborative Programmes with the Industries/other sectors to be offered by the Polytechnics/ ITIs.
- National/International Student/Faculty Exchange Programmes.
- Incorporation of future skill-based programmes Like Robotics Data Science etc.
- Advanced Infrastructural up gradation
- Flexible Training schedules and Programmes
- Proper strategic plan and action plan.
- Development of future skills with innovation.
- Skill gap analysis.
- Consistent updating and up gradation with changing times.
- Dedicated Focus on Non-Academic Activities as well.
- Aspiring for and achieving the best rating for each polytechnics/ ITI across the country and world.
- Data Analytics- Feedback Control Mechanisms Systems, Data driven inferences.

CHAPTER-11

GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

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. Many laws, like Child Marriage Act, Right to Education and Land Reforms are also effective here, now. Valmiki, Dalit and Gorkha communities, living in the state for decades, are also now enjoying rights at par with the other residents of the UT.

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 Karamcharies are now legitimate domiciles with access to all rights and privileges.

In tune with the One nation, One market, Toll Tax in J&K at the entry point Lakhanpur and all other posts including posts at Railway Stations and Airports was abolished from January 1, 2020.

The benefit of reservation have been extended to the persons residing along the International Border thereby fulfilling their long pending demand.4% reservation to the Pahari speaking persons was provided in direct recruitment and admission in Professional Institutions and post-graduate courses. Besides, the reservation for weaker and under privileged classes (social caste) was increased from 2% to 4%. The horizontal reservation for the physically challenged persons increased from 3% to 4% in direct recruitment. The refugees of POK (33,566), Chamb (8278) and West Pakistan have been rehabilitated. Gorkhas, Balmikis and WPRS now eligible for Domicile certificates.

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 strengthened – stabilized – 27 functions transferred. From 1st June 2020-21, Sarpanches have started making payments for MGNREGA scheme. Government of J&K has conferred the Mining Rights on the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elected representatives have been given honorarium and formal position in the Warrant of Precedence- BDC Chairman equated to DMs and Brigadiers. Insurance cover of Rs. 25 lac given for any elected Sarpanch/ panch/ BDC chairperson who dies due to a militancy related incident.

Historic District level Planning Process accomplished in accordance with constitutional mandate. Preparation of plan via bottoms 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.

Government has rolled out the New Central Sector Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 28,400 crore, for industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir 2021 which envisages incentives like Capital Investment Incentive, Capital Interest subvention, GST Linked Incentive, Working Capital Interest Incentive. Earlier Industrial Policy, 2016 has been replaced by a more transparent and target oriented, Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Policy 2021-30, supported by elaborate Procedural Guidelines.

The focus of the policy is to attract new investment, create employment opportunities, development of backward regions and nurturing existing units. The Policy provides many incentives with enhanced Ease of Doing Business procedures, with least human interface.

In order to streamline the process of land allotment for industrial use, Government has notified Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Land Allotment Policy, 2021-30 supported by Procedural Guidelines. All the land allotment is done online in a transparent and time-bound manner by designated Land Allotment Committees on set criteria. To give flip to establishment of industry across the UT, zonation at block level has been done and incentivised for a holistic and equitable development.

The Private Industrial Estate Development Policy provides a transparent and time bound framework for setting up of Industrial Estates in private sector with defined timelines. A multilevel scheme of Committees for appraisal and approval of the proposals is provided under the scheme. The development of common industrial infrastructure & utilities /social infrastructure has been incentivized under the policy. A new scheme, 'Karkhandar

Scheme' has been notified for the National/State awardees as well as the aspirants trainees with thrust on the endangered Crafts. Under the Scheme twenty four Karkhanas established till date.

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. More than 162 services made online and available on the Single Window Portal.

J&K has received investment proposals of more than Rs 64000 Crore till date, with a direct employment potential of more than 3.12 lakhs. Besides domestic, marked interest has been shown by foreign investors in the region. MoU with Government of Dubai has been entered into for making investment in the region. Two Medi-cities one each in Jammu and Kashmir Division have been established to provide healthcare services at door steps. MoU with M/S Apollo Group has been signed for establishment of healthcare facility in J&K.

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**.**

Comprehensive Agriculture Policy has been framed with emphasis to transform agriculture income as integrative of Bio-Economy, transform subsistence agriculture into sustainable commercial agri-economy, emphasis on ecosystem services and, restoration & sustainable utilization of biodiversity to efficiently use bio- resources for food, feed & industry, create agri-business ecosystems with inbuilt functional value chain, promote inbuilt risk management through diversification and resilient & smart agricultural practices, adopt farmer- and community-centric approach for holistic development of agriculture and support human resources development for technology backup to sustain and accelerate agricultural transformation.

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:

Table 11(i) Following comparsion Financial discipline

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 (Projected)		70,000

Source : Finance Department, J&K

Around 25 lakh persons in the UT provided welfare measures through Social Welfare Department (either in cash or in kind), or through counselling or awareness

programmes/visits. 100% saturation achieved in Old Age, Widow, Divyangjan schemes with a coverage of 10.38 lakh Pensioners being paid Rs.1000/- per month. Transgender people have first time been covered under Social Security Schemes. 5.5 lakh students covered under various scholarship schemes.

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 monthly 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. 25th National Conference on e-Governance to be held in Srinagar on 26th & 27th November, 2022. 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: with 25 J&K services (15 H&UD and10 Revenue) integrated.

Jammu & Kashmir has registered an overall increase of 3.7 percentage points over GGI 2019. Jammu & Kashmir has performed strongly in Commerce & Industry Sector and has improved its score in Agriculture & Allied Sectors; Public Infrastructure and Utilities and Judiciary & Public Safety.

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 SVAMITVA: 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.

The Amrit Sarovar was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24-04-2022 in GP Palli, Samba, J&K. Having a target of 300 Amrit Sarovars for 15 August, 2022 and 1500 Amrit Sarovars for 15 August, 2023, UT created a history by completing 1490 Amrit Sarovars by 15 August, 2022 which has reached 2423 up to January-2023.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor e-inaugurated all the completed Amrit Sarovars on 13.08.2022. The UT of J&K hoisted National flag on all the completed Sarovars on 15th August, 2022.

Under Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan, Govt. has covered 1764 villages, 1652 Educational Institutions and conducted 332 different activities for awareness, as a result of which it has been possible to reach out to 49.50 lakh persons including 97050 youth. The first

ever composite Drug De- addiction Centre has been set up in District Kulgam which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI.

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 initative 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 the basis of 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 process - no interviews upto Pay Level-5. Special consideration for disadvantaged categories - Widows, divorced women, judicially separated women and orphan girls, none of whose family members have a government job.

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.
- Highlighting of and discussion on social issues.
- 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 4290 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.

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.

As part of this programme, 4291 officers from the rank of Administrative Secretary to Under Secretary were deputed to Panchayats across the UT, where they stayed for two days to interact and obtain feedback from the grass root level so as to tailor government efforts in improving delivery of village-specific services. The 'Back to Village' programme has been conceived with the objective of ensuring that developmental initiatives are built on the feedback and cooperation of the people, thus being more result oriented with greater probability of success.

The essence of the 'Back to Village' programme is to emphasize the importance of ensuring, right from the beginning, people's participation, not merely as an agent in the execution of the development works but as owners of the entire programme.

Ahead of the Fourth phase of Back to Village Programme (B2V4),preparatory phase i.e Jan Abhiyan Week commencing from 15th to 26th Oct.,2022 was observed throughout the UT of J&K, wherein focus was emphasized on youth, Skill Development, Self Employment opportunities, Good Governance and implementation of Panchayati Raj system and this was an action-packed, deliverable-oriented programme with focus on youths, skill and self-employment, good governance and Panchayati Raj, and Nasha-Mukt-Rozgar-Yukt J&K," and the whole phase of B2V4 w.e.f 15 Oct-03 Nov, 2022 was celebrated by the people as a festival of government services.

Since Fourth Phase of Back to Village Programme (B2V4) was action packed, deliverables-oriented Programme. In this regard the General Administration Department notified 101 No of workable deliverables and assigned to the 35 Administrative Departments to be achieved during Jan Abhiyan (B2V4).

Accordingly, the Administrative Departments accorded wide publicity to the deliverables assigned to their respective departments by way of interactions, through press and wide use of social media.

Administrative Secretaries/HoDs/Senior officers of the respective departments also paid visit to every district, Block and at Panchayat level and attended series of events, awareness camps, inspected stalls installed by the various departments and interacted with PRIs and general public of the area and apprised about the programme. To saturate and achieve 100% target against the deliverables the departments have organised various awareness camps, CSC Camps, awareness campaign for popularisation of Apki Zameen Apki Nigrani, distribution of land passbooks, divyang camps, organised sports activities, self-employment drive-individual subsidy schems counters setup by the banks, Aadhar seeding of individual beneficiary schemes and financial inclusion through Jan Dhan Yajana, Jan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Janani Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. 20 departments saturated their targets against the assigned deliverables during Jan Abhiyan and B2V4.

5914 Kissan Credit Cards issued ,14567 Soil Health Cards issued, 277 Cooperative Societies registered, 31578 Cooperative members got trained, 260 APDAMITRAs trained, 37930 persons covered under self-employment drive, 95959 Golden cards have been issued, 41,273 families covered under PMJAY, 236794 Registrations under J&K Registration of Tourists Trade Act, 24179 beneficiaries enrolled and 4063 e-shram cards generated, 8.89 lakh persons accessed in Apki Zamin Apki Nigrani Portal, 7.04 lakh Passbooks have been issued by Revenue Department, 40127 Out of School children identified and brought back to school, 20829 Disability Cards (UDID) digitized and 30231 Anganwadi beneficiaries seeded with Adhaar during Jan Abhiyan (B2V4).

MY TOWN MY PRIDE (MTMP 2.0)

Two years back, in a first of its kind initiative, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir embarked on an ambitious and extensive programme of reaching out to the people at the grassroots level. The landmark initiative in urban areas, called 'My Town My Pride', with a focus on Public outreach in towns, Service Delivery at doorsteps, and Strengthening Grassroot Democracy, was a huge success in its first version conducted in October 2020. People participated in large numbers and it gave the Government a much better insight on various issues considered important by the people in urban areas.

To meet the expectations of the urban populace, the Government decided to launch the 2nd iteration of the programme, 'My Town My Pride 2.0'. Major focus of the Programme was the Municipal Finances and preparation of City Specific Plans to enable our towns and cities embark upon the journey of becoming Aspirational Towns. The two days 'My Town My Pride 2.0', preceded by the weeklong "Jan Abhiyan" culminated on 6th December, 2022. Simultaneously routine issues related to delivery of services were also resolved at special camps organized by the departments through a week long Shahri Jan Abhiyan.

MTMP 2.0 Programme also involved the people of J&K and govt. official in a joint effort to deliver the mission of equitable development in urban areas. As a part of the programe Senior Officers of the Govt. also reached out to each urban local body across the UT to interact and obtain feedback from grass root level as to tailor the government efforts in improving delivery of services specific of

urban areas. The detail of deliverables assigned to the respective departments and their achievements during Jan Abhiyaan (MTMP 2.0) is given here under:-

During MTMP 2.0, 2,740 Street vendor licenses, 1144 Kisan Credit Cards, 6251 Soil Health Cards, 38973 Golden cards, 40482 e-challans, 3402 e-Shram Cards, 53923 Passbooks, 4680 Disability Cards were issued by the concerned Departments. In addition, 2843 awareness camp were held for saturation of various schemes, 1,33,524 Households covered under door-to-door awareness drive under ban on single-use plastic, 1,362 beneficiaries covered under Grah Pravesh (PMAY- Urban), Sports activities were carried out in 80 towns during Jan Abhiyan and 140763 sports persons participated, 5002 individuals covered under self employment drive in the ULBs. 248 CSC camps organized in Corporation and ULBs, 2649 inheritance mutation done, 1743 Ladli Beti and 36556 Anganwadi beneficiaries seeded with Adhaar during Jan Abhiyan, 96 Divyang Camps held during Jan Abhiyan, 560 Senior Citizens clubs were got formed in various ULBs.

Interactive sessions on Municipal Finance, including urban reforms incentive fund (URIF) by inviting public representatives, trade associations, Residents Welfare Associations, NGOs involved in municipal and allied fields, besides, other City Specific Plans viz; City Livelihood, City Smart Vending, Green City, City Tourism and Culture, City Beautiful and Encroachment Free City for all 78 Urban Local Bodies to enable towns and cities embark upon the journey of becoming Aspirational Towns.

ASPIRATIONAL BLOCKS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ABDP)

Aspirational Blocks Development Programme (ABDP) was conceived with an idea toidentify 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, having 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 blocks identified under Aspirational Blocks Development Programme were the most backward blocks of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir which required special focus to bring them at par with other blocks. Access of population of these blocks, to various schemes available for development of poor, will be improved/ saturated which shall bring improvement in Educational level, Health & well being, living conditions of the people. This was a move forward towards inclusive development.

After certification of blocks eligibility, the concerned, District Development Commissioners prepared Aspirational Block Development Plan for further development of that Aspirational Block. The resources were clearly delineated across various sectors (Poverty, Health & Nutrition, Education & Basic Infrastructure) of development at the concerned block.

The Aspirational Block Development Programme (ABDPs) so prepared by the DDC was finalized by the PD&MD and funds (Rs. 1.00 crore each block) were released. The scheme is being monitored by the PD&MD. NIC, J&K, developed the Dash Board for monitoring the progress of Aspirational Blocks.

The scheme has been implemented in all the 44 blocks after districts had achieved the benchmarks for release of funds. Funds amounting to Rs 4267.39 lacs have been released in favour of the identified blocks. At present works/ activities under ABDP are under execution in the Aspirational blocks.

All the 44 Aspirational Blocks are uploading the data on the portal. The dashboard is ranking the 44 Aspirational Blocks on monthly basis on the basis of progress made. The results arrived are shared with all the stakeholders.

ASPIRATIONAL PANCHAYAT PROGRAMME

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 will be 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) shall be 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 shall be analyzed in PD&MD and most backward Panchayat in the Block shall be identified, the details of which shall be shared with all respective District Development Commissioners for their authentication.

Aspirational Panchayat Development Programme (APDP) Dashboard is being developed by IT Deptt, J&K, for uploading the data of all Panchayats on the selected indicators/parameters. Data of Panchayats shall be uploaded by the Panchayat Secretaries from the concerned Panchayat on the dashboard under the overall supervision of Block Development Officer. Subsequently, APDP Dashboard shall be used to monitor the progress of these Aspirational Panchayats on Key Performance Indicators.

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 shall be developed through convergence of various ongoing District / UT Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Programmes. Additional financial assistance of Rs. 10 Lakh shall be 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 shall prepare Aspirational Panchayat Development Plans (APDP) in convergence with other schemes for the speedy development of the Aspirational Panchayats. The resources shall be 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.

Financial assistance of Rs. 28.50 Crores (Rs. 10.00 lakhs per Panchayat for 285 selected Panchayats) has been projected for the speedy development of these Panchayats. The additional funding of Rs.10.00 lakhs shall be contingent upon the saturation of ten identified parameters to be certified by the Block Development Officer and countersigned by the Assistant Commissioner, Panchayat. The funds so provided shall

be utilized only for improving the Key Performance Indicators mentioned in the Panchayat Development Index.

DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE

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 Second edition of District Good Governance Index for the year 2021-22 was released on 4th of October, 2022**.**

District Good Governance Portal

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.

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 (JKLGGC). JKLGGC 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.

JKLGGC 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 Two Lakh Eighty Thousand (2,80,000) grievances have been registered at JKIGRAMS so far. Grievances are forwarded to more than 2,300 Government Users / Sub-Users. 2,71,696 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 mmu & 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 DAPRG, GoI.
- Organising "Capacity Building Program" for the "Grievance Nodal Officers" of the Sectoral Department under the "Sevvotam 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.
- Exteding the scp of JKIGRAMS by including more departments and district level offices.
- Condicy of 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.

In order to face any eventuality arising out of disaster, the department of Disaster Management under the scheme up-scaling of Aapda Mitra, is imparting training to 2100 community volunteers of 13 districts of UT of J&K by ending March 2023 through SDRF 1st & 2nd Battalions. By ending January 2023, around 1631 volunteers have been trained. 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 Dail-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 2022.

The Department of DMRRR has taken up the task of providing various certificates to Kashmiri Migrants in a Mission Mode. Presently, 156816 Domicile Certificates, 26618 Migrant certificates for Job and Education Purposes, 1977 RBA Certificates and 681 EWS Certificates have been issued."

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, 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 it's 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.

CHAPTER-12

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

GATI SHAKTI UT MASTER PLAN

PM Gati-Shakti, launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on August 15, 2021, bear 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 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 with ISRO 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 28 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 formulation of DPRs and monitoring of State Projects & formulation of State Logistic Policy.

Empowered Group of Secretaries (EgoS) has been constituted under the chairmanship of CS, J&K; Network Planning Group (NPG) under chairmanship of Administrative Secretary PD&MD 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, after which following steps were initiated which includes creation of a Team of Four Master, for handling over all the available data layers to BISAG-N, Ahmadabad, for its uploading on JK UT Master Plan. For integration and authentication of 28 essential infrastructure layers including land records on the National Master Plan Portal, Representatives/Nodal Officers along with Trainees from different departments of JKUT had undergone 04 days training at BISAG-N, Ahmedabad, Gujarat in two different groups in the month of September-2022.
2nd meeting of NPG was conducted to review the progress on implementation of PM Gati Shakti Master Plan in which progess was reviewed.

Two meetings of Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) were also convened under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, JK, to review the implementation of Prime Minister's Gati Shakti UT Master Plan on 24th of November, 2022 and 24th of January 2023.

Out of 28 mandatory layers, 16 data layers have been uploaded, 3 layers partially uploaded, 2 layers are non-applicable and 7 layers are yet to be uploaded on PM Gati Shakti Master Portal (as per BISAG-N)

Table 12.1(i) Status of Mandatory Data Layers uploaded on PM Gati Shakti Master Portal

S.No	Layers	Status
1	Land records	NO
2	Forest	YES
3	WildLife	YES
4	Eco sensitive zones	YES
5	CRZ	NA
6	Reserve Forest	YES
7	Water resources	YES
8	Rivers	YES
9	Embankments	YES
10	Canals	YES
11	Reservoirs Dams	NO
12	Soil Type	YES
13	Seismicity	YES
14	Flood Maps	YES
15	Power transmission and distribution	Partial
16	Mining areas	Partial (9 Dist)
17	ASI sites	YES
18	Tourism Sites	YES
19	Roads	YES
20	Water supply pipelines	NO
21	Sewer lines	NO
22	Drainage	YES
23	Economic zones	NA
24	Industrial Parks	YES
25	Electric Poles	NO
26	Traffic Light Poles	NO
27	Bus Terminals and Bus Shelters	NO
28	Government Buildings	Partial
ADDITIONAL LAYERS		
29	Government School	YES
30	Health Institutions	YES
31	Village Boundaries	NO
32	Village Habitations	NO
33	Petrol/Diesel Outlets	Partial

Source:Industries & Commerce Department,J&K

Table 12.1(ii) Department Wise Data Layers Identified/Uploaded on PM Gati Shakti UT Master Portal

S. No.	Name of Department	No. of Layers uploaded
1	Forest	08
2	Railway	01
3	PWD	05
4	Water Resources	01
5	Wetlands	01
6	Tourism	12
7	Power	02
8	Industry	01
9	Mining	01
10	Jal Shakti (PHE)	05
11	Health	01
12	Education	02
13	IOCL Fuel Stations	01
14	Government Building	01
15	Agriculture Production Department	11
16	Civil Aviation	01
17	Finance	01
18	PDMD	03
Total Sublayers identified/Uploaded		58

Source: Industries & Commerce Department, J&K

DIGITAL DELIVERY SYSTEM /ONLINE SERVICES

The UT Government is committed to accelerate Digital J&K in the larger interest of digital governance for welfare of citizens using digital technologies and also to improve efficiency in the Government Departments through connected Government.

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, connected 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 450 e-services being provided to citizens along with provision for capturing citizen feedback through the Rapid Assessment System and integrations with UMANG, Digilocker, Payment Gateway etc.

Over the past two 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 445 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 445 services are being provided through online mode, of which 300 services have been integrated with Rapid Assessment System to access feedback submitted by citizens on RAS Platform.

J&K as on date ranks first among the UTs in its e-office uptake in almost 400 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 monthly performance of over 3 lakh employees.

32 services of J&K and 11 Central services (AICTE, BBPS, Mera Ration and eVahan) have been integrated and are accessible on UMANG application which enables users to access e-Government services and facilitates a one- stop solution to avail government services.

The UT of J&K has been boarded on the GatiShakti Sanchaar 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.

Around 62 services have been integrated with Digilocker, which is a secure cloud based platform for storage, sharing and verification of documents and certificates.

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.
- The above approach would provide highly available shared infrastructure to support high performance applications in a cost-effective manner.

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.

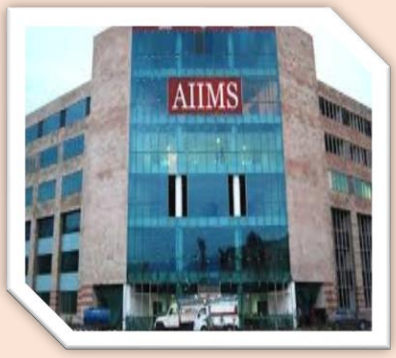
- An established portal architecture would be adopted.
- The portal would be developed using open-source components.
- The services will be organized as per stakeholder categories, like citizen, business, student, farmer.
- The services would also be organized along the relevant life-cycle events within 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.

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

CHAPTER-13

PMDP AND FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES



PMDP AND FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

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 constituent 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 54 (presently 53- one dropped) PMDP projects with an outlay of Rs 58,477 crore. 9 projects with an outlay of Rs 21,441 crore were transferred to UT of Ladakh.

J&K finally had 53 projects, 17 projects (GoI-5, GoJK- 12) stands completed, 12 projects (GoI- 4, GoJK- 8) stands substantially completed up to November 2022. Out of the remaining 24 projects, 3 projects are expected to be completed/ substantially completed during the financial year 2022-23 and the remaining 21 projects are expected to spill over to financial year 2023-24 and beyond.

Most of the projects have gained momentum and remarkable progress has been achieved under the package mainly due to identification and removal of potential bottlenecks like, land acquisition, forest clearances, utility shifting, court cases, etc. Total funds released against 53 projects are Rs. 42,303 crore against which an amount of Rs. 39,928 crore has been expended till January 2023.

Table 13(i) Financial progress of PMDP projects of J&K UT (Rs in crore)

Component	Central projects	UT projects	Total
No of projects	18	35	53
PMDP Outlay	26,971.00 (18)	31,513.63 (35)	58,484.63 (53)
Sanctioned cost	33,868.81*	25,520.26	59,389.07
Funds released	24,703.61	17,599.09	42,302.70
Funds utilized	24,142.43	15,785.95	39,928.38
% age expenditure against sanctioned cost	71.28%	61.86%	67.23%
% age expenditure against funds released	97.73%	89.70%	94.39%

Source: PD&MD, J&K

Physical progress of PMDP projects as under:

Table 13(ii) Physical progress of PMDP projects

Project status	Central projects	UT projects	Total
Completed	5	12	17
Substantially Completed	4	8	12
Likely completed by March 2023	1	2	3
Likely completed beyond 2023-24	8	13	21
Total	18	35	53

Source: PD&MD, J&K

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 816 kms 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.19 crore has been incurred during this year upto January by completing 418 works.

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 Current 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 is to be 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 Community Centres

An amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been allocated under SSY during 2022-23, against which an amount of Rs. 2500.00 lakhs (50%) has been released to the concerned border districts.

An expenditure of Rs.15.35 crore has been incurred during this year upto January by completing 237 works.

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES IN J&K UT

Flagship schemes are schemes which address major national concerns on health, education, environment, irrigation, urban and rural development, employment and other sectors. UT of J&K has emerged as flag bearer in the implementation of Flagship schemes across the country. Most of the schemes have been saturated. Innovative use

of technology has become qua-non for targeted intervention for ensuring demographic dividend does not leave out the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society.

- Under the Prime Ministers Awas Yojana (PMAY), 1,29,232 (G:1,13,682+U:15,550) houses constructed.
- Under MGNREGA, about 206.64 lakh Person days generated ending January 2023 by covering 5.92 lakh households.
- Swachh Bharat Mission: J&K declared ODF.
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM)-Umeed): 70,576 SHGs formed under the programme and 55,476 SHGs provided Revolving Funds under the scheme.
- Under HIMAYAT, 30,705 youth have been trained and 12,293 candidates given placement.
- Smart City Mission Jammu/Srinagar was launched in the UT of J&K in the year 2017 with the aim to upgrade city infrastructure and provide better basic facilities to the citizens. Under the Mission, 143 projects completed and work on 122 projects in progress.
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme is an Integrated Scheme for school education extending from pre-school to class 12th. The scheme has resulted in achieving higher Gross Enrollment Ration (GER); PS- 111.92 %, HS-60.54 % and HSS-53.51 %
- To improve nutritional status of students at Primary (Class I to V) and Upper stages (Class VI to VII), the Mid-Day Meal scheme is implemented across the UT in schools upto upper primary classes. Under the scheme, meals is served to the children up to elementary classes with a provision of food grains @ 100 gms for primary and 150 gms for upper primary children. 8.80 lakh children benefitted under the scheme.
- POSHAN Abhiyaan addresses the menace of mal nutrition by adopting a targeted approach 9.31 lakhs beneficiaries covered on an average.
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) covers deserving pregnant Woman & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) with the objective to provide partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child. 48,072 beneficiaries enrolled & 39,069 beneficiaries paid under the Scheme.
- National Health Mission (NHM) seeks to provide access to equitable, affordable and quality health care, reduction of IMR & MMR, population stabilization and gender & demographic balance which in turn would help in achieving goals set under the National Health Policy and the Millennium Development Goals. This has resulted in improvement of health indicators viz. Institutional Deliveries (92.4%), Immunization (96.50%), IMR (16.30%) and TFR 1.4%.
- Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPM-JAY): SEHAT Scheme in convergence with AB-PMJAY provides health insurance cover upto Rs 5.00 lakh per family on floater basis to all families. 97.17 lakh beneficiaries verified and 80.95 lakhs issued Golden Cards. 296 Hospitals have been Empanelled. About 6.98 lakh patients treated.
- Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched with an aim to provide 100% Functional household Tap Connections (FHTC) in the country by 2024.
- Bharat Net set up for the establishment, management, and operation of the National Optical Fibre Network to provide a minimum of 100 Mbit/s broadband connectivity to

all Gram Panchayats. 1112 GPs activated with Broad band, Optical Fibre Cable laid 860 kms.

- All Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) services covered under ambit of JK Public Service Guarantee Act, 2011 across 25+ departments. 3188 burdensome compliances reduced.
- Jammu and Kashmir Non-Biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007 was notified to prohibit and regulate handling and disposal of non-biodegradable material in Jammu and Kashmir. The Single Use Plastic has been banned in J&K UT.
- The primary aim of this Direct Benefit Transfer program is to bring transparency and terminate pilferage from distribution of funds sponsored by Central Government of India. In DBT, benefit or subsidy will be directly transferred to the citizens living below poverty line. 100 schemes brought under DBT covering 39.95 lakhs beneficiaries under programme.

CHAPTER-14

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 selected by MoSPI, Data on some selected basic indicators, meta sheets, etc. 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.

Goalwise 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 Aashwashan (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 Ucchatar 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 labor 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), 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, Swacch 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 targetting 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 produces like Saffron, Basmati, Mushkbudgi, 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 varities. In J&K various schemes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Swacch 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 the 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 Fame 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.

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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 (in '000)		Percentage decadal growth rate of population		Sex-ratio (Females per 1000 males)			
		2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011	2001	2011	NFHS-4* (2015-16)	NFHS-5* (2019-21)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	76210	84581	14.60	11.00	978	993	914	934
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1098	1384	27.00	26.30	893	938	926	979
3	Assam	26656	31206	18.90	17.10	935	958	929	964
4	Bihar	82999	104099	28.60	25.40	919	918	934	908
5	Chhattisgarh	20834	25545	18.30	22.60	989	991	977	960
6	Goa	1348	1459	15.21	8.23	961	973	966	838
7	Gujarat	50671	60439	22.70	19.30	920	919	906	955
8	Haryana	21145	25351	28.40	19.90	861	879	836	893
9	Himachal Pradesh	6078	6865	17.50	12.90	968	972	937	875
10	Jammu & Kashmir UT	9907	12267	29.38	23.82	894	892	923	976
11	Ladakh UT	236	274	31.84	15.96	830	750		
12	Jharkhand	26946	32988	23.40	22.40	941	948	919	899
13	Karnataka	52851	61095	17.50	15.60	965	973	910	978
14	Kerala	31841	33406	9.40	4.90	1058	1084	1047	951
15	Madhya Pradesh	60348	72627	24.30	20.30	919	931	927	956
16	Maharashtra	96879	112374	22.70	16.00	922	929	924	913
17	Manipur	2294	2856	24.86	24.50	974	985	962	967
18	Meghalaya	2319	2967	30.65	27.95	972	989	1009	989
19	Mizoram	889	1097	28.82	23.48	935	976	949	969
20	Nagaland	1990	1979	64.53	-0.58	900	931	953	945
21	Odisha	36805	41974	16.30	14.00	972	979	932	894
22	Punjab	24359	27743	20.10	13.90	876	895	860	904
23	Rajasthan	56507	68548	28.40	21.30	921	928	887	891
24	Sikkim	541	611	33.06	12.89	875	890	809	969
25	Tamil Nadu	62406	72147	11.70	15.60	987	996	954	878
26	Tripura	3199	3674	16.03	14.84	948	960	969	1028
27	Uttar Pradesh	166198	199812	25.90	20.20	898	912	903	941
28	Uttara- khand	8489	10086	20.40	18.80	962	963	888	984
29	West Bengal	80176	91276	17.80	13.80	934	950	960	973
30	A. and N. Islands	356	381	26.90	6.86	846	876	859	914
31	Lakshadweep	61	64	17.30	6.30	948	946	905	1051
32	Chandigarh	901	1055	40.28	17.19	777	818	981	838
33	Daman and Diu	158	243	55.73	53.76	710	618	983	817
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220	344	59.22	55.88	812	774		
35	Delhi	13851	16788	47.02	21.21	821	868	812	923
36	Puducherry	974	128	20.62	28.08	1001	1037	843	959
	All India	1028737	1210855	21.50	17.70	933	943	919	929

*Sex Ratio at birth for children born in the last five years.

SOURCE: Officer of Registrar General of India, NFHS-4(2015-16), NFHS-5(2019-21)

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India				
S. No	States	Birth rate (SRS, 2020)	Death rate (SRS, 2020)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (2018-19)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.7	6.3	45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.3	5.7	77
3	Assam	20.8	6.2	195
4	Bihar	25.5	5.4	118
5	Chhattisgarh	22	7.9	137
6	Goa	12.1	5.9	77
7	Delhi	14.2	3.6	77*
8	Gujarat	19.3	5.6	57
9	Haryana	19.9	6.1	110
10	Himachal Pradesh	15.3	6.8	77*
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14.6	4.6	77*
12	Ladakh UT	14.3	5	77*
13	Jharkhand	22	5.2	56
14	Karnataka	16.5	6.2	69
15	Kerala	13.2	7	19
16	Madhya Pradesh	24.1	6.5	173
17	Maharashtra	15	5.5	33
18	Manipur	13.3	4.3	77*
19	Meghalya	22.9	5.3	77*
20	Mizorram	14.4	4.2	77*
21	Nagaland	12.5	3.7	77*
22	Odisha	17.7	7.3	119
23	Punjab	14.3	7.2	105
24	Rajasthan	23.5	5.6	113
25	Sikkim	15.6	4.1	77*
26	Tamil Nadu	13.8	6.1	54
27	Telangana	16.4	6	43
28	Tripura	12.6	5.7	77*
29	Uttar Pradesh	25.1	6.5	167
30	Uttara- khand	16.6	6.3	103
31	West Bengal	14.6	5.5	103
32	A. & N. Islands	10.8	5.8	77*
33	Lakshadweep	14.5	5.4	77*
34	Puducherry	13.1	6.5	77*
35	Chandigarh	12.9	3.9	77*
36	Dadra Nagar Haveli	20.3	3.7	77*
37	Daman & Diu			
	All India	19.5	6.0	97

* Other States (SRS MMR Bulletin 2018-20)

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**	**15**	**16**	**17**
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									
S. No	States	Total Fertility Rate		Neo Natal Morality rate		Infant Mortality Rate		Under Five Mortality Rate(U5MR)	
		NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	24
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	1.7	23.6	19.9	34.9	30.3	40.8	35.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.1	1.8	11.8	7.7	22.9	12.9	32.9	18.8
3	Assam	2.2	1.9	32.8	22.5	47.6	31.9	56.5	39.1
4	Bihar	3.4	3	36.7	34.5	48.1	46.8	58.1	56.4
5	Chhattisgarh	2.2	1.8	42.1	32.4	54	44.3	64.3	50.4
6	Goa	1.7	1.3	12.9	5.6	12.9	5.6	12.9	10.6
7	Delhi	1.8	1.6	17.8	17.5	31.2	24.5	42.2	30.6
8	Gujarat	2	1.9	26.8	21.8	34.2	31.2	43.5	37.6
9	Haryana	2.1	1.9	22.1	21.6	32.8	33.3	41.1	38.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	1.7	25.5	20.5	34.3	25.6	37.6	28.9
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1.4	23.1	9.8	32.4	16.3	37.6	18.5
12	Ladakh UT	2.3	1.3	25.7	11.4	35.3	20	40.6	29.5
13	Jharkhand	2.6	2.3	33	28.2	43.8	37.9	54.3	45.4
14	Karnataka	1.8	1.7	18.5	15.8	26.9	25.4	31.5	29.5
15	Kerala	1.6	1.8	4.4	3.4	5.6	4.4	7.1	5.2
16	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	2	36.9	29	51.2	41.3	64.6	49.2
17	Maharashtra	1.9	1.7	16.2	16.5	23.7	23.2	28.7	28
18	Manipur	2.6	2.2	15.6	17.2	21.7	25	25.9	30
19	Meghalya	3	2.9	18.3	19.8	29.9	32.3	39.6	40
20	Mizorram	2.3	1.9	11.2	11.4	40.1	21.3	46	24
21	Nagaland	2.7	1.7	16.5	10.2	29.5	23.4	37.5	33
22	Odisha	2.1	1.8	28.2	27	39.6	36.3	48.1	41.1
23	Punjab	1.6	1.6	21.2	21.8	29.2	28	33.2	52.7
24	Rajasthan	2.4	2.00	29.8	20.2	41.3	30.3	50.7	37.6
25	Sikkim	1.20	1.10	20.80	5.00	29.50	11.20	32.20	11.20
26	Tamil Nadu	1.70	1.80	14.00	12.70	20.20	18.60	26.80	22.30
27	Telangana	1.80	1.80	20.00	16.80	27.70	26.40	31.70	29.40
28	Tripura	1.70	1.70	13.20	22.90	26.70	37.60	32.70	43.30
29	Uttar Pradesh	2.70	2.40	45.10	35.70	63.50	50.40	78.10	59.80
30	Uttara- khand	2.10	1.90	27.90	32.40	39.70	39.10	46.50	45.60
31	West Bengal	1.80	1.60	22.00	15.50	27.50	22.00	31.80	25.40
32	A. & N. Islands	1.40	1.30	7.30	12.30	9.80	20.60	13.00	24.50
33	Lakshadweep	1.80	1.40	23.30	0.00	27.00	0.00	30.20	0.00
34	Puducherry	1.70	1.50	5.80	2.30	15.70	2.90	16.20	3.90
35	Chandigarh	1.60	1.40	*	*	*	*	*	*
36	Dadra Nagar Haveli	2.10	1.80	13.90	21.40	33.40	31.80	39.90	37.00
37	Daman & Diu								
	All India	2.20	2.00	29.50	24.90	40.70	35.20	49.70	41.90

Source: NFHS4 (2015-16), NFHS5(2019-21)

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India										
S.No.	India/State/UT	UDISE 2021-22			Indicators					
		Total number of			PTR		Teachers Per Schools		Enrolments Per School	
		Schools	Enrolments	Teachers	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	416	73861	5281	14	14	13	13	178	177
2	Andhra Pradesh	61948	8244647	320724	26	26	5	5	133	133
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3603	354382	23707	15	14	7	7	98	95
4	Assam	60859	7544960	352944	21	20	6	6	124	116
5	Bihar	93165	27472692	582876	47	44	6	6	295	285
6	Chandigarh	233	268627	9345	29	27	40	42	1153	1133
7	Chhattisgarh	56512	5992197	260782	23	22	5	5	106	105
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	460	133358	4489	30	28	10	10	290	269
9	Delhi	5619	4572107	151600	30	29	27	27	814	793
10	Goa	1510	304982	13836	22	22	9	9	202	204
11	Gujarat	53851	11542276	378118	31	30	7	7	214	211
12	Haryana	23726	6035679	237594	25	24	10	10	254	244
13	Himachal Pradesh	18028	1437022	100137	14	14	6	6	80	79
14	Jammu and Kashmir UT	28805	2718644	167106	16	15	6	6	94	89
15	Jharkhand	44855	7970750	210418	38	36	5	5	178	175
16	Karnataka	76450	12092381	431386	28	26	6	6	158	154
17	Kerala	16240	6423120	268473	24	23	17	17	396	387
18	Ladakh UT	978	59788	6155	10	10	6	6	61	56
19	Lakshadweep	38	13586	806	17	14	21	21	358	291
20	Madhya Pradesh	125582	16169265	601208	27	27	5	5	129	122
21	Maharashtra	109605	22586695	748589	30	29	7	7	206	204
22	Manipur	4617	693194	42684	16	16	9	10	150	153
23	Meghalaya	14600	1169720	55160	21	21	4	4	80	80
24	Mizoram	3911	309904	23366	13	13	6	6	79	77
25	Nagaland	2718	443796	31402	14	14	12	12	163	166
26	Odisha	62291	7576893	331336	23	22	5	6	122	123
27	Puducherry	736	255546	12355	21	21	17	17	347	356
28	Punjab	27701	6147500	257134	24	23	9	10	222	220
29	Rajasthan	106373	17667510	724525	24	24	7	7	166	166
30	Sikkim	1259	135963	13613	10	10	11	11	108	109
31	Tamil Nadu	58801	12830951	569920	23	23	10	10	218	220
32	Telangana	43083	6915241	320894	22	22	7	7	161	162
33	Tripura	4929	713862	36433	20	19	7	7	145	143
34	Uttar Pradesh	258054	47181438	1507828	31	31	6	6	183	181
35	Uttarakhand	22815	2449926	123212	20	20	5	5	107	105
36	West Bengal	94744	18733367	581687	32	34	6	6	198	204
37	India	1489115	265235830	9507123	28	27	6	6	178	175
SOURCE: UDISE 2021-22, 2020-21 REPORT										

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India										
S.No.	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	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	17.5	15.0	16.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.3	9.2	9.3	4.8	8.4	6.7	11.2	12.3	11.7
3	Assam	6.8	5.2	6.0	10.1	7.6	8.8	19.8	20.7	20.3
4	Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	5.2	4.6	19.5	21.4	20.5
5	Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Chhattisgarh	1.0	0.6	0.8	4.8	3.3	4.1	11.5	8.1	9.7
7	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
8	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.7	4.8
9	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	5.5	9.0
10	Gujarat	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.8	5.0	19.4	15.9	17.9
11	Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.7	4.9	5.9
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.5
13	Jammu and Kashmir UT	3.9	4.1	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	5.6	6.3	6.0
14	Jharkhand	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	9.7	8.9	9.3
15	Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	16.2	13	14.7
16	Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.1	5.5
17	Ladakh UT	7.5	5.5	6.5	2.2	0.0	1.1	4.0	5.7	4.9
18	Lakshadweep	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.9	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
19	Madhya Pradesh	3.2	2.9	3.1	8.6	9	8.8	10.6	9.7	10.1
20	Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	10.8	10.6	10.7
21	Manipur	13.5	13	13.3	6	5.2	5.6	1.4	1.2	1.3
22	Meghalaya	11.1	8.6	9.8	12	9.4	10.6	23.3	20.4	21.7
23	Mizoram	7.1	5.6	6.4	3.8	1.6	2.7	13.1	10.8	11.9
24	Nagaland	5.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.4	4.0	18.9	16.2	17.5
25	Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	6.5	7.3	29.2	25.2	27.3
26	Puducherry	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	8.4	4.1	6.3
27	Punjab	1.6	1.0	1.3	8.7	7.1	8.0	18.3	16.0	17.2
28	Rajasthan	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	7.8	7.5	7.7
29	Sikkim	2.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	9.5	11.9
30	Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.5	4.5
31	Telangana	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	14.5	12.9	13.7
32	Tripura	1.2	1.0	1.1	4.8	4.3	4.5	8.5	8.2	8.3
33	Uttar Pradesh	2.4	3.0	2.7	1.3	4.7	2.9	9.5	10.0	9.7
34	Uttarakhand	1.0	0.5	0.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	5.4	4.6	5.0
35	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	Andhra Pradesh	96.8	100.3	98.4	96.9	96.9	96.9	69.2	74.3	71.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	95.0	101.1	98.1	90	85.5	87.7	83.2	82.8	83
3	Assam	89.7	95.7	92.7	81.5	85.4	83.5	73	68.6	70.6
4	Bihar	87.5	87.6	87.5	77.5	76.2	76.9	59.2	56.4	57.8
5	Chandigarh	106.6	107	106.8	100.7	99.7	100.2	117.7	114	116
6	Chhattisgarh	96.6	97.6	97.1	86	90.4	88.2	85.9	88.9	87.4
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	102.6	102.4	102.5	100.3	97.6	99	88.9	91	89.9
8	Delhi	99.6	100.9	100.2	96.2	97.4	96.8	96.3	101.1	98.5
9	Goa	101.2	100.9	101.1	102.2	100.9	101.6	83.1	92.9	87.6
10	Gujarat	98.8	98.8	98.8	88.7	84.1	86.5	68.9	75.7	71.8
11	Haryana	100.1	100.9	100.5	97.1	96.6	96.9	90.2	94.4	92
12	Himachal Pradesh	98.1	98.9	98.5	97.7	97.9	97.8	96.6	98.5	97.5
13	Jammu and Kashmir UT	93.1	92.4	92.8	93.6	91.8	92.8	91	88.7	90
14	Jharkhand	92.1	95	93.5	85.6	85.9	85.7	83.6	84	83.8
15	Karnataka	97.6	98	97.8	96.7	96.6	96.6	67.2	72.3	69.6
16	Kerala	100.8	100.6	100.7	100.2	99.7	100	86.1	91.7	88.8
17	Ladakh UT	93.2	94.9	94	97.6	97.8	97.7	94.9	88.4	91.5
18	Lakshadweep	101	98.2	99.6	96.3	98.6	97.4	97.6	101.9	99.8
19	Madhya Pradesh	94.5	94.9	94.7	78.3	76.8	77.6	88.9	89.5	89.2
20	Maharashtra	98.8	98.9	98.9	97.7	97.4	97.6	78.5	80	79.2
21	Manipur	83.6	87.1	85.3	88.2	89	88.6	100.9	101.2	101.1
22	Meghalaya	97	101.8	99.5	77.9	81.4	79.8	59.9	64.3	62.3
23	Mizoram	103.9	105.3	104.6	92.7	97.7	95.2	75.5	77	76.3
24	Nagaland	95.6	98.3	96.9	92.7	95.1	93.9	73.3	75.7	74.6
25	Odisha	96.9	98.1	97.5	81.4	83.6	82.5	47.6	52.4	49.9
26	Puducherry	95.4	96.4	95.9	97.2	98.4	97.8	85.6	93.2	89.3
27	Punjab	95.6	96.5	96	84.9	87.3	86	77.5	81.4	79.2
28	Rajasthan	93.6	93.3	93.5	91.3	90.6	90.9	86.4	86.9	86.7
29	Sikkim	90.3	100.5	95.1	101.3	104	102.6	87.3	92.1	89.9
30	Tamil Nadu	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	86.8	94.5	90.5
31	Telangana	96.7	97.3	97	96	96.6	96.3	71.2	74.1	72.6
32	Tripura	93.5	94.5	94	89.8	90.8	90.3	96	95.1	95.5
33	Uttar Pradesh	88.8	88.3	88.5	89.4	80.3	85	81	79.7	80.4
34	Uttarakhand	96	96.9	96.4	91.3	91.6	91.5	89.7	91.2	90.4
35	West Bengal	81.1	81	81	94.6	94.6	94.6	77.1	82.4	80
36	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							
Growth in GSDP and Per capita Income (Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices)							
		GSDP (Current Prices)		GSDP (Constant 2011-12 Prices)		Per Capita Income	
S. No.	State\UT	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	18.47	0.08	11.43	4	18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.13	NA	-1.45	NA	5.55	NA
3	Assam	-1.92	NA	-5.09	NA	-4	NA
4	Bihar	0.80	15.04	-3.15	10.98	-1	13
5	Chhattisgarh	1.54	NA	-1.77	NA	0	NA
6	Goa	0.90	NA	-2.65	NA	-1.05	NA
7	Gujarat	1.21	NA	-1.35	NA	0	NA
8	Haryana	-0.46	18.08	-5.27	9.80	-2	17
9	Himachal Pradesh	-1.56	11.81	-5.24	8.35	-1	10
10	Jharkhand	-3.09	14.12	-5.52	8.15	-5.26	10.68
11	Karnataka	7.15	18.39	-0.52	9.47	7	18
12	Kerala	-3.01	12.81	-9.20	7.10	-4	12
13	Madhya Pradesh	4.01	19.74	-1.92	10.12	2	19
14	Maharashtra	-0.84	NA	-7.57	NA	-1.52	NA
15	Manipur	8.99	NA	3.19	NA	7	NA
16	Meghalaya	-0.15	8.96	-4.71	8.19	-3	7
17	Mizoram	-14.68	NA	-5.59	NA	-6	NA
18	Nagaland	2.39	NA	-2.63	NA	0.51	NA
19	Odisha	0.04	20.55	-4.15	10.19	-2	23
20	Punjab	-0.83	9.67	-3.27	6.94	-3	8
21	Rajasthan	1.43	18.04	-2.86	11.04	1	17
22	Sikkim	1.14	15.80	-2.32	8.57	0.03	14.49
23	Tamil Nadu	3.73	14.22	0.14	7.99	3	14
24	Telangana	1.21	19.37	-4.88	10.88	0	19
25	Tripura	0.49	19.04	-2.15	8.69	-1	18
26	Uttar Pradesh	-3.04	13.02	-5.51	4.24	-6.09	11.58
27	Uttarakhand	-0.98	8.17	-4.42	6.13	-3	7
28	West Bengal	7.72	NA	1.06	NA	7	NA
29	Chandigarh	-7.86	NA	-10.34	NA	-11	NA
30	Delhi	-1.09	17.65	-3.86	10.23	-3.37	16.81
31	Jammu & Kashmir-U.T.	3.70	14.84	-1.15	7.92	0.90	13.44
32	Puducherry	-2.83	5.04	-2.77	3.31	-4.72	3.88
33	All India	-1.40	18.40	-5.8	9.1	-4.00	16.90
Source: MOSPI, GoI							

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India									
	Employment -Unemployment Survey								
State/UT	Table (18): Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) age group: 15 years and above			Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) age group:15 years and above			Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent):15 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	6.3	4.2	64.2	51.3	60.4	62.0	48.1	57.8
Arunachal Pradesh	6.9	12.1	7.7	52.0	46.4	51.1	48.4	40.8	47.1
Assam	3.2	9.4	3.9	54.9	48.9	54.2	53.1	44.3	52.1
Bihar	5.5	10.3	5.9	41.9	41.1	41.8	39.6	36.8	39.3
Chhattisgarh	1.5	7.2	2.4	68.8	56.5	66.5	67.8	52.4	64.9
Delhi	3.9	5.3	5.3	47.4	44.5	44.6	45.6	42.2	42.3
Goa	12.5	11.7	12.0	47.2	47.3	47.3	41.3	41.8	41.6
Gujarat	1.5	2.8	2.0	62.5	52.0	58.0	61.6	50.5	56.8
Haryana	9.0	8.9	9.0	46.5	47.0	46.7	42.3	42.8	42.5
Himachal Pradesh	3.6	8.7	4.0	75.9	58.9	74.2	73.1	53.8	71.2
Jharkhand	1.2	6.1	2.0	66.3	45.7	61.9	65.5	42.9	60.7
Karnataka	2.3	5.0	3.2	57.7	49.6	54.7	56.4	47.1	53.0
Kerala	9.0	10.3	9.6	56.6	51.5	54.0	51.5	46.1	48.8
Madhya Pradesh	1.3	4.9	2.1	66.3	49.4	62.0	65.4	47.0	60.7
Maharashtra	2.5	5.0	3.5	62.5	52.0	57.9	60.9	49.4	55.9
Manipur	9.5	7.6	9.0	44.5	44.9	44.7	40.3	41.5	40.6
Meghalaya	1.5	8.9	2.6	64.4	51.0	62.1	63.4	46.5	60.5
Mizoram	4.0	7.1	5.4	54.3	48.7	51.6	52.2	45.2	48.9
Nagaland	7.5	14.6	9.1	67.9	53.8	64.2	62.8	45.9	58.4
Odisha	5.4	10.5	6.0	56.9	49.1	55.8	53.9	43.9	52.4
Punjab	6.6	6.1	6.4	51.8	51.8	51.8	48.4	48.7	48.5
Rajasthan	3.0	10.8	4.7	61.3	46.7	57.4	59.5	41.7	54.7
Sikkim	1.3	3.0	1.6	74.3	58.4	71.0	73.3	56.7	69.9
Tamil Nadu	4.2	5.7	4.8	63.4	52.7	58.6	60.8	49.7	55.8
Telangana	3.1	6.9	4.2	65.6	51.5	60.7	63.6	47.9	58.1
Tripura	2.7	4.3	3.0	53.6	45.7	52.2	52.2	43.7	50.6
Uttarakhand	7.0	10.6	7.8	55.3	45.5	52.8	51.4	40.7	48.7
Uttar Pradesh	2.1	6.7	2.9	53.4	44.4	51.6	52.3	41.4	50.1
West Bengal	3.1	4.4	3.4	55.9	51.2	54.6	54.2	49.0	52.7
Andaman & N. Island	5.9	9.9	7.8	67.2	61.0	64.1	63.2	55.0	59.2
Chandigarh	5.0	6.3	6.3	47.4	44.9	45.1	45.0	42.1	42.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	5.7	4.7	5.2	74.4	66.0	69.4	70.1	62.9	65.8
Jammu & Kashmir	3.7	12.9	5.2	63.9	52.0	61.5	61.6	45.3	58.3
Ladakh	2.7	9.7	3.3	61.6	48.5	60.1	59.9	43.8	58.1
Lakshadweep	6.6	21.1	17.2	46.1	44.5	44.9	43.0	35.1	37.2
Puducherry	7.5	4.5	5.8	63.9	49.0	54.4	59.2	46.8	51.2
all India	3.2	6.3	4.1	57.5	49.7	55.2	55.6	46.6	52.9
Source: Annual PLFS 2021-22									

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of States in India						
State-wise Estimates (Provisional) of Annual Production (2020-21)						
S.No.	State/UT	Milk ('000 Tns.)	Egg (Lakh Nos.)	Meat ('000 Tns)	Wool ('000 Kg)	Fish Production (Inland + Marine) in Lakh Tns (2019-20)
1	2	79	80	81	82	83
1	Andhra Pradesh	14713.84	249639.17	954.11	0.00	41.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.89	638.51	22.34	20.42	0.05
3	Assam	954.07	5253.04	54.42		3.73
4	Bihar	11501.58	30132.16	397.03	170.16	6.41
5	Chhattisgarh	1747.28	19787.84	46.76	80.04	5.72
6	Goa	60.14	400.18	6.05		1.05
7	Gujarat	15852.69	19319.41	32.88	2003.83	8.59
8	Haryana	11283.55	72733.93	596.60	687.22	1.91
9	Himachal Pradesh	1576.44	1111.00	4.31	1482.24	0.14
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2594.50	2128.27	88.20	7649.74	0.21
11	Jharkhand	2434.02	7843.28	70.24	216.87	2.23
12	Karnataka	10936.44	76199.44	364.28	1051.79	6.32
13	Kerala	2533.88	22134.89	461.44		6.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	17999.30	26515.73	116.34	431.07	2.00
15	Maharashtra	13703.32	64028.47	1108.91	1550.22	5.61
16	Manipur	71.05	1141.63	29.30	-	0.32
17	Meghalaya	89.14	1107.85	39.36	-	0.14
18	Mizoram	25.38	434.06	15.06	-	0.07
19	Nagaland	55.93	384.87	23.87	-	0.09
20	Orissa	2372.81	24242.67	213.10	-	8.18
21	Punjab	13393.99	56511.64	223.74	455.81	1.51
22	Rajasthan	30723.11	27982.86	212.58	15676.45	1.16
23	Sikkim	73.85	98.13	3.12		0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	9790.36	201207.87	669.48	1.68	7.57
25	Telangana	5765.21	158470.11	920.25	3366.06	3.00
26	Tripura	206.17	3031.68	52.18		0.78
27	Uttar Pradesh	31359.10	36288.91	1037.55	886.28	6.99
28	Uttarakhand	1797.45	4924.14	18.58	436.01	0.05
29	West Bengal	6164.82	105008.00	994.02	764.83	17.82
30	A&N Islands	14.67	1361.84	5.65	-	0.40
31	Chandigarh	52.30	130.08	0.66	-	0.01
32	Ladakh	14.88	12.76	0.02	0.00	0.00
33	D.& N. Haveli Daman & Diu	1.4 0	4.9 9	0.31	-	0.32
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.01
35	Lakshadweep	3.81	163.23	0.55	-	0.20
36	Puducherry	49.50	113.79	14.63	-	0.51
All India		209959.88	1220486.44	8797.91	36930.72	141.64
Source:-M o Fisheries, AH AND DAIRYING DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DARIYING, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS DIVISION						

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
		84	85	86
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
1	2	87	88	89
1	A & N Islands	145394	1289160	1,41,051
2	Andhra Pradesh	34067616	107863152	1,19,92,806
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1161428	1599575	2,30,156
4	Assam	18092201	46712341	39,36,517
5	Bihar	36540820	16525349	85,53,183
6	Chandigarh	26990	48883	10,11,280
7	Chhattisgarh	15872302	18711824	63,75,266
8	D&N Have- li	48404	89671	1,23,522
9	Daman And Diu	3284	18264	
10	Delhi*	360397	43831	1,13,91,551
11	Goa	132406	349543	14,02,051
12	Gujarat	26893274	21773392	2,52,01,085
13	Haryana	7046091	46294965	85,99,668
14	Himachal Pradesh	4412846	1341951	16,34,827
15	Jammu & Kashmir	7770650	7299552	18,53,639*
	Ladakh	554674	66756	
16	Jharkhand	23614545	24832906	33,85,347
17	Karnataka	29013412	59494481	2,10,70,551
18	Kerala	2908657	29771905	1,33,34,984
19	L a k s h a d weep	45697	226025	18,087
20	M a d h y a Pradesh	40637375	16659898	1,52,96,374
21	Maharashtra	33079818	74297765	3,53,92,167
22	Manipur	550719	5897637	3,61,970
23	Meghalaya	2039103	5379532	3,65,804
24	Mizoram	359704	2047810	2,33,567
25	Nagaland	553803	2838944	4,89,688
26	Odisha	18170309	27439257	82,80,877
27	Puducherry	151368	235999	10,62,559
28	Punjab	7050355	17649984	1,05,59,435
29	Rajasthan	56800945	14622975	1,77,09,949
30	Sikkim	274332	580864	54,106
31	Tamil Nadu	24500621	120781100	3,01,75,178
32	Telangana	32640639	79999404	1,21,28,272
33	Tripura	1317892	4168246	4,95,859
34	Uttar Pradesh	68012945	12515704	3,27,12,054
35	Uttarakhand	4427089	5018684	27,52,685
36	West Bengal	37483238	77322602	74,45,573
	Total	536761343	851809931	29,57,71,688

*includes Ladakh

Source :1. 20th Live Stock Census
2. Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19

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	Decadel Growth (2001-11)	Sex ratio (female per 000 of males) 2011	Sex ratio (female per 000 of males) NFHS-5 (2019-21)	Population as %age of Total Population 2011	Literacy rate 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Anantnag	3574	1078692	302	+38.58	927	1177	0.09	62.69
2	Kulgam	410	424483	1035	+7.73	951	1097	0.03	59.23
3	Pulwama	1086	560440	516	+27	912	889	0.05	63.48
4	Shopian	312	266215	853	+25.97	951	1142	0.02	60.76
5	Srinagar	1979	1236829	625	+20.35	900	924	0.1	69.41
6	Ganderbal	259	297446	1148	+36.5	874	816	0.02	58.04
7	Budgam	1361	753745	554	+24.14	894	843	0.06	56.08
8	Baramulla	4243	1008039	238	+19.45	885	952	0.08	64.63
9	Bandipora	345	392232	1137	+28.65	889	1000	0.03	56.28
10	Kupwara	2379	870354	366	+33.82	835	940	0.07	64.51
11	Jammu	2342	1529958	653	+12.74	880	892	0.12	83.45
12	Samba	904	318898	353	+15.46	886	888	0.03	81.41
13	Udhampur	2637	554985	210	+20.78	870	997	0.05	68.49
14	Reasi	1719	314667	183	+28.75	890	1000	0.03	58.15
15	Kathua	1329	616435	246	+20.53	919	1100	0.05	73.09
16	Doda	2502	409936	46	+28	902	959	0.03	64.68
17	Kishtwar	8912	230696	140	+20.88	920	1024	0.02	56.02
18	Ramban	1644	283713	213	+31.99	890	1022	0.02	54.27
19	Rajouri	2630	642415	244	+32.93	860	968	0.05	68.17
20	Poonch	1674	476835	285	+27.97	892	1175	0.04	66.74
	Total	42241	12267013	290	+23.82	889	976	100	67.00

SOURCE: CENSUS 2011

Comparable Socio-Economic Indicator of J&k State by Districts								
S.No	District	Bank branches (No.s)	No. of entereprises (6th Economic census)	Employment in Enterprises (6th Economic census)	SSI Units 2020-21 (No)	Employment in SSI Units 2020-21 (No.)	Road length maintained by PWD 2021-22 (Kms.)	PWD Roads per 100 Sq.kms Area 2021-22
1	2	11	`12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Anantnag	107	7237	85943	5031	19462	2411.19	67.46
2	Kulgam	52	10709	34701	329	1598	1088.54	265.50
3	Pulwama	80	11429	51814	1971	13842	1649.99	151.93
4	Shopian	36	43835	16115	231	1102	1082.08	346.82
5	Srinagar	199	21865	157771	5315	29826	682.3	34.48
6	Ganderbal	39	7945	21318	690	3450	1006.95	388.78
7	Budgam	88	45425	92530	1793	10225	2445.34	179.67
8	Baramulla	147	5619	86462	2751	8072	3498.35	82.45
9	Bandipora	38	8237	21627	365	1730	1145.17	331.93
10	Kupwara	73	22483	44119	1040	4212	2517.97	105.84
11	Jammu	389	17195	165870	4723	39686	5325.26	227.38
12	Samba	75	15223	57453	898	11097	1051.77	116.35
13	Udhampur	73	10090	39395	2559	4748	2402.1	91.09
14	Reasi	54	9197	25294	32	522	1280.21	74.47
15	Doda	51	12734	17232	327	869	1598.42	17.94
16	Kishtwar	30	44739	15281	194	483	964.64	58.63
17	Ramban	32	66728	11622	24	194	917.41	69.03
18	Kathua	97	22680	59419	2705	21911	2566.4	102.57
19	Rajouri	81	25759	36089	984	2990	3422.85	130.15
20	Poonch	46	9300	24884	764	2560	1619.51	96.74
	Total	1787	418429	1064939	32726	178579	38676.45	91.56

*bank branches includes scheduled commercial banks only, excludes central/states cooperative bank & other financial institutions

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)	Land holdings (000)	Avg. holdings size (ha)	Net area irrigated (ha)	Net area sown (ha)	Forst area (ha) sq.Km	Livestock 2019 Census (Nos)	Average livestock per household (NO) on 2011 households	Total No. of primary /Middle/High/Higher secondary Schools Govt/Private
1	2	`18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Anantnag	72199	122078	0.38	28551	45316	2068.00	390779	2.73	1966
2	Kulgam	47612	48837	0.43	19059	29277	0.00	221741	3.20	1039
3	Pulwama	60912	91021	0.45	21539	33760	810.00	237667	2.93	1097
4	Shopian	36521	35940	0.54	12405	19371	0.00	190420	4.54	671
5	Srinagar	11703	24414	0.3	5446	7076	380.00	75703	0.45	969
6	Ganderbal	39304	44072	0.32	10346	12631	0.00	129661	3.00	713
7	Budgam	77807	118345	0.41	32539	46562	477.00	343272	3.46	1570
8	Baramulla	109271	129659	0.52	29350	64781	2690.00	387346	2.65	2385
9	Bandipora	34368	44687	0.42	11548	21003	0.00	204523	3.60	926
10	Kupwara	66593	97945	0.46	22041	46008	1703.00	394260	3.69	2166
11	Jammu	237024	130270	0.74	68911	103758	959.00	492705	1.63	2461
12	Samba	83095	34495	0.94	13468	32839	0.00	193152	3.07	690
13	Udhampur	279310	63880	0.9	5695	42303	2343.00	749963	8.02	1765
14	Reasi	151701	40424	0.71	1474	24088	0.00	499699	9.12	1258
15	Doda	187797	60481	0.63	2465	29982	5555.00	558182	7.10	1529
16	Kishtwar	109434	41822	0.48	2814	16084	0.00	371455	8.34	939
17	Ramban	113787	39036	0.66	1335	20158	991.00	271246	5.00	1015
18	Kathua	264626	79959	0.87	21721	59825	0.00	786839	6.68	1789
19	Rajouri	253341	78191	0.95	4813	54200	1267.00	850083	6.86	2073
20	Poonch	114381	52483	0.84	3371	26593	951.00	421954	4.75	1784
	Total	2350786	1378039	0.59	318891	735615	20194.00	7770650	3.93	28805

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 2021-22	No. of Health institution 2021-22	Avg. Population covered per health institution	Number of live Birth registered by district (Vital Statistics)
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Anantnag	750	8.9	119	250	4314.76	10395
2	Kulgam	163	7.6	50	188	2257.89	3909
3	Pulwama	851	7.5	75	172	3258.37	5676
4	Shopian	52	6.9	19	88	3025.17	1459
5	Srinagar	8646	7.8	64	206	6004.02	21452
6	Ganderbal	959	7.2	26	116	2564.18	2755
7	Budgam	1080	8.5	75	255	2955.86	8882
8	Baramulla	424	7.5	137	327	3082.68	8435
9	Bandipora	137	7.1	54	120	3268.60	3563
10	Kupwara	495	8.8	79	328	2653.51	4323
11	Jammu	1741	5.1	194	388	3943.19	26962
12	Samba	418	5.1	54	120	2657.48	4258
13	Udhampur	181	5.9	110	240	2312.43	13259
14	Reasi	132	5.9	66	159	1979.03	9512
15	Doda	53	5.3	59	254	1613.92	10225
16	Kishtwar	53	6.5	25	140	1647.82	5211
17	Ramban	157	4.4	53	143	1984.00	9750
18	Kathua	1290	5.3	128	312	1975.75	10439
19	Rajouri	1076	5.2	136	311	2065.64	10867
20	Poonch	319	5.4	63	211	2259.88	3731
	Total	18977	6.4	1586	4328	2834.33	175063

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

Table 1.1: Sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. In crore)								
Year	Agriculture and Allied		Industry		Services		Total	
	Actual	%age	Actual	%age	Actual	%age	Actual	%age
2014-15	11592.5	14.9	20032.12	25.75	46177.15	59.35	77801.77	100
2015-16	14546.47	15.92	25748.12	28.17	51095.58	55.91	91390.17	100
2016-17	15366.71	16.23	26592.94	28.09	52707.97	55.68	94667.62	100
2017-18	15517.37	15.76	27922	28.36	55012.06	55.88	98451.43	100
2018-19	16681.75	15.61	28673.18	26.83	61508.86	57.56	106863.79	100
2019-20	16279.43	15.36	28205.8	26.61	61517.63	58.03	106002.87	100
2020-21 (1RE)	16206.48	15.57	27124.69	26.07	60727.84	58.36	104059.02	100
2021-22 (2AE)	16955.86	15.09	28835.24	25.67	66547.51	59.24	112338.6	100
2022-23 (1AE)	17941.91	14.79	31204.41	25.72	72184.28	59.49	121330.6	100
Note: The estimates for the year 2022-23 are the First Advance Estimates(1AE) and therefore, these estimates are early projections for 2022-23. Improved data coverage, data revisions made by source agencies etc. would have a bearing on subsequent revisions of these estimates. The estimates for the year 2021-22 and 2020-21 are the Second Advance Estimates (2AE) and First Revised Estimates (1RE) respectively and as such may also lead to revisions. Estimates are, therefore, likely to undergo revisions for the aforesaid causes in due course of time. Users should take this into consideration when interpreting the figures.								
The estimates for the year 2021-22 in respect of J&K available on MoSPI website are the first advance estimates which have been updated by the Directorate to second advance estimates (2AE) and the first revision of these estimates shall be undertaken during the course of joint discussions to be held with NAD, MoSPI in due course of time. The latest available estimates of India and the estimates as on 01.08.2022 of States/UT available on MoSPI website have been used in the report.								
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K								

Table1.2: Sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs. In crore)								
Year	Agriculture and Allied		Industry		Services		Total	
	Actual	%age	Actual	%age	Actual	%age	Actual	%age
2014-15	15090.47	16.21	23519.58	25.26	54509.02	58.54	93119.07	100.00
2015-16	21213.96	19.18	26464.99	23.93	62934.91	56.90	110613.85	100.00
2016-17	23639.70	20.00	26814.08	22.69	67746.63	57.32	118200.42	100.00
2017-18	24866.88	19.19	29517.50	22.78	75171.31	58.02	129555.69	100.00
2018-19	26715.31	17.88	31896.44	21.34	90843.26	60.78	149455.00	100.00
2019-20	28103.29	18.27	31123.13	20.23	94632.57	61.51	153858.98	100.00
2020-21 (1RE)	29230.84	18.40	31839.60	20.04	97813.94	61.56	158884.38	100.00
2021-22 (2AE)	31934.51	17.52	35909.39	19.70	114412.93	62.78	182256.84	100.00
2022-23 (1AE)	35563.25	16.91	41057.33	19.52	133681.52	63.57	210302.11	100.00
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K								

Table 1.3: Gross State Domestic Product and Growth Rate				
Years	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices	
	GSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate	GSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate
2014-15	98366.75	2.87	82372.11	-3.22
2015-16	117167.95	19.11	97001.34	17.76
2016-17	124848.00	6.55	100198.68	3.30
2017-18	139708.86	11.90	106624.14	6.41
2018-19	159859.45	14.42	115061.96	7.91
2019-20	164134.86	2.67	113943.11	-0.97
2020-21 (1RE)	170200.73	3.70	112628.03	-1.15
2021-22 (2AE)	195458.47	14.84	121546.31	7.92
2022-23 (1AE)	224796.78	15.01	131294.32	8.02
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K				

Table 1.4: Sectoral composition of Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs. In crore)								
Year	Agriculture and Allied		Industry		Services		Total	
	Actual	%age	Actual	%age	Actual	%age	Actual	%age
2014-15	12290.22	16.22	18954.88	25.01	44544.17	58.77	75789.26	100.00
2015-16	18188.15	19.80	21907.94	23.85	51758.67	56.35	91854.75	100.00
2016-17	20347.84	20.78	22149.82	22.62	55429.47	56.60	97927.12	100.00
2017-18	21334.39	19.95	24740.22	23.14	60847.43	56.91	106922.04	100.00
2018-19	22896.49	18.70	26036.75	21.27	73494.06	60.03	122427.30	100.00
2019-20	23959.38	19.19	25352.29	20.30	75551.02	60.51	124862.69	100.00
2020-21 (1RE)	24685.22	19.58	25259.36	20.03	76135.82	60.39	126080.40	100.00
2021-22 (2AE)	26928.24	18.72	28543.28	19.85	88354.88	61.43	143826.40	100.00
2022-23 (1AE)	29982.37	18.10	32759.96	19.78	102873.82	62.12	165616.16	100.00
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K								

Table 1.5: Sectoral composition of Net State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs. In crore)								
Year	Agriculture and Allied		Industry		Services		Total	
	Actual	%age	Actual	%age	Actual	%age	Actual	%age
2014-15	9298.77	14.86	15937.13	25.47	37347.52	59.68	62583.42	100.00
2015-16	12163.45	16.22	21646.01	28.86	41181.68	54.92	74991.14	100.00
2016-17	12862.04	16.68	22378.90	29.02	41863.73	54.29	77104.67	100.00
2017-18	12894.26	16.24	23705.72	29.85	42817.99	53.91	79417.97	100.00
2018-19	13928.58	16.41	23685.68	27.91	47259.39	55.68	84873.65	100.00
2019-20	13392.74	16.16	23319.28	28.15	46139.22	55.69	82851.25	100.00
2020-21 (1RE)	13162.00	16.76	21653.39	27.57	43717.32	55.67	78532.71	100.00
2021-22 (2AE)	13770.41	16.28	23019.96	27.21	47806.05	56.51	84596.42	100.00
2022-23 (1AE)	14595.93	16.00	24953.03	27.36	51662.38	56.64	91211.34	100.00
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K								

Table 1.6: Net State Domestic Product and Growth Rate				
Years	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices	
	NSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate	NSDP (Rs in Crore)	Growth rate
2014-15	81036.94	1.69	67153.76	-4.79
2015-16	98408.85	21.44	80602.31	20.03
2016-17	104574.70	6.27	82635.73	2.52
2017-18	117075.21	11.95	87590.68	6.00
2018-19	132831.75	13.46	93071.82	6.26
2019-20	135138.57	1.74	90791.49	-2.45
2020-21 (1RE)	137396.75	1.67	87101.72	-4.06
2021-22 (2AE)	157028.03	14.29	93804.13	7.69
2022-23 (1AE)	180110.83	14.70	101175.06	7.86
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K				

Table 1.7: GSDP and Per capita GSDP				
Years	GSDP (Rs in Crore)		Per Capita GSDP (in Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
2014-15	98366.75	82372.11	75655	63353
2015-16	117167.95	97001.34	89237	73878
2016-17	124848.00	100198.68	94268	75656
2017-18	139708.86	106624.14	104667	79880
2018-19	159859.45	115061.96	118828	85529
2019-20	164134.86	113943.11	123754	85911
2020-21 (1RE)	170200.73	112628.03	127348	84271
2021-22 (2AE)	195458.47	121546.31	145160	90268
2022-23 (1AE)	224796.78	131294.32	165755	96810
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K				

Table 1.8: NSDP and Per capita NSDP				
Years	NSDP (Rs in Crore)		Per Capita NSDP (in Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
2014-15	81036.94	67153.76	62327	51649
2015-16	98408.85	80602.31	74950	61388
2016-17	104574.70	82635.73	78960	62395
2017-18	117075.21	87590.68	87710	65621
2018-19	132831.75	93071.82	98738	69183
2019-20	135138.57	90791.49	101891	68455
2020-21 (1RE)	137396.75	87101.72	102803	65172
2021-22 (2AE)	157028.03	93804.13	116619	69665
2022-23 (1AE)	180110.83	101175.06	132806	74602
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K				

Table 1.9. 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
2014-15	75655	63353	62327	51649	1.85	-4.18	0.68	-5.74
2015-16	89237	73878	74950	61388	17.95	16.61	20.25	18.86
2016-17	94268	75656	78960	62395	5.64	2.41	5.35	1.64
2017-18	104667	79880	87710	65621	11.03	5.58	11.08	5.17
2018-19	118828	85529	98738	69183	13.53	7.07	12.57	5.43
2019-20	123754	85911	101891	68455	4.15	0.45	3.19	-1.05
2020-21 (1RE)	127348	84271	102803	65172	2.90	-1.91	0.90	-4.80
2021-22 (2AE)	145160	90268	116619	69665	13.99	7.12	13.44	6.90
2022-23 (1AE)	165755	96810	132806	74602	14.19	7.25	13.88	7.09

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.10: Sectoral composition of GSDP at Constant Prices (Rs. In crore) (contd.)				
Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Agriculture and Allied				
Actual Contribution	11592.50	14546.47	15366.71	15517.37
%age Contribution	14.90	15.92	16.23	15.76
Annual Growth rate	-10.89	25.48	5.64	0.98
Industry				
Actual Contribution	20032.12	25748.12	26592.94	27922
%age Contribution	25.75	28.17	28.09	28.36
Annual Growth rate	-11.35	28.53	3.28	5.00
Services				
Actual Contribution	46177.15	51095.58	52707.97	55012.06
%age Contribution	59.35	55.91	55.68	55.88
Annual Growth rate	2.32	10.65	3.16	4.37
Total				
Actual Contribution	77801.77	91390.17	94667.62	98451.43
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	-3.63	17.47	3.59	4.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K Contd.--1

Table 1.10 Sectoral composition of GSDP at Constant Prices (Rs. In crore) (Concl.)					
Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)
Actual Contribution	16681.75	16279.43	16206.48	16955.86	17941.91
%age Contribution	15.61	15.36	15.57	15.09	14.79
Annual Growth rate	7.50	-2.41	-0.45	4.62	5.82
Actual Contribution	28673.18	28205.80	27124.69	28835.24	31204.41
%age Contribution	26.83	26.61	26.07	25.67	25.72
Annual Growth rate	2.69	-1.63	-3.83	6.31	8.22
Actual Contribution	61508.86	61517.63	60727.84	66547.51	72184.28
%age Contribution	57.56	58.03	58.36	59.24	59.49
Annual Growth rate	11.81	0.01	-1.28	9.58	8.47
Total					
Actual Contribution	106863.79	106002.87	104059.02	112338.60	121330.60
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	8.54	-0.81	-1.83	7.96	8.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.11. Sectoral composition of GSDP at Current Prices (Rs. In crore)			
Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Agriculture and Allied			
Actual Contribution	15090.47	21213.96	23639.70
%age Contribution	16.21	19.18	20.00
Annual Growth rate	-11.53	40.58	11.43
Industry			
Actual Contribution	23519.58	26464.99	26814.08
%age Contribution	25.26	23.93	22.69
Annual Growth rate	5.64	12.52	1.32
Services			
Actual Contribution	54509.02	62934.91	67746.63
%age Contribution	58.54	56.90	57.32
Annual Growth rate	6.26	15.46	7.65
Total			
Actual Contribution	93119.07	110613.85	118200.42
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	2.76	18.79	6.86

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K Contd…

Table 1.11: Sectoral composition of GSDP at Current Prices (Rs. In crore)						
Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)
Agriculture and Allied						
Actual Contribution	24866.88	26715.31	28103.29	29230.84	31934.51	35563.25
%age Contribution	19.19	17.88	18.27	18.40	17.52	16.91
Annual Growth rate	5.19	7.43	5.20	4.01	9.25	11.36
Industry						
Actual Contribution	29517.50	31896.44	31123.13	31839.60	35909.39	41057.33
%age Contribution	22.78	21.34	20.23	20.04	19.70	19.52
Annual Growth rate	10.08	8.06	-2.42	2.30	12.78	14.34
Services						
Actual Contribution	75171.31	90843.26	94632.57	97813.94	114412.93	133681.52
%age Contribution	58.02	60.78	61.51	61.56	62.78	63.57
Annual Growth rate	10.96	20.85	4.17	3.36	16.97	16.84
Total						
Actual Contribution	129555.69	149455.00	153858.98	158884.38	182256.84	210302.11
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	9.61	15.36	2.95	3.27	14.71	15.39

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K Concld.

Table 1.12 : Sectoral composition of NSDP at Current Prices (Rs. In crore) (contd..)				
Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Agriculture and Allied				
Actual Contribution	12290.22	18188.15	20347.84	21334.39
%age Contribution	16.22	19.80	20.78	19.95
Annual Growth rate	-15.63	47.99	11.87	4.85
Industry				
Actual Contribution	18954.88	21907.94	22149.82	24740.22
%age Contribution	25.01	23.85	22.62	23.14
Annual Growth rate	4.63	15.58	1.10	11.69
Services				
Actual Contribution	44544.17	51758.67	55429.47	60847.43
%age Contribution	58.77	56.35	56.60	56.91
Annual Growth rate	6.03	16.20	7.09	9.77
Total				
Actual Contribution	75789.26	91854.75	97927.12	106922.04
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	1.47	21.20	6.61	9.19

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

Table 1.12 : Sectoral composition of NSDP at Current Prices (Rs. In crore) (Concld)					
Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)
Agriculture and Allied					
Actual Contribution	22896.49	23959.38	24685.22	26928.24	29982.37
%age Contribution	18.70	19.19	19.58	18.72	18.10
Annual Growth rate	7.32	4.64	3.03	9.09	11.34
Industry					
Actual Contribution	26036.75	25352.29	25259.36	28543.28	32759.96
%age Contribution	21.27	20.30	20.03	19.85	19.78
Annual Growth rate	5.24	-2.63	-0.37	13.00	14.77
Services					
Actual Contribution	73494.06	75551.02	76135.82	88354.88	102873.82
%age Contribution	60.03	60.51	60.39	61.43	62.12
Annual Growth rate	20.78	2.80	0.77	16.05	16.43
Total					
Actual Contribution	122427.30	124862.69	126080.40	143826.40	165616.16
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	14.50	1.99	0.98	14.08	15.15
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K					

Table 1.13 : Sectoral composition of NSDP at Constant prices(Rs. In crore)(Contd..)				
Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Agriculture and Allied				
Actual Contribution	9298.77	12163.45	12862.04	12894.26
%age Contribution	14.86	16.22	16.68	16.24
Annual Growth rate	-14.45	30.81	5.74	0.25
Industry				
Actual Contribution	15937.13	21646.01	22378.90	23705.72
%age Contribution	25.47	28.86	29.02	29.85
Annual Growth rate	-14.94	35.82	3.39	5.93
Services				
Actual Contribution	37347.52	41181.68	41863.73	42817.99
%age Contribution	59.68	54.92	54.29	53.91
Annual Growth rate	2.18	10.27	1.66	2.28
Total				
Actual Contribution	62583.42	74991.14	77104.67	79417.97
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	-5.40	19.83	2.82	3.00
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K				

Table 1.13: Sectoral composition of NSDP at Constant Prices (Rs. In crore)(Concld)					
Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (1RE)	2021-22 (2AE)	2022-23 (1AE)
Agriculture and Allied					
Actual Contribution	13928.58	13392.74	13162.00	13770.41	14595.93
%age Contribution	16.41	16.16	16.76	16.28	16.00
Annual Growth rate	8.02	-3.85	-1.72	4.62	5.99
Industry					
Actual Contribution	23685.68	23319.28	21653.39	23019.96	24953.03
%age Contribution	27.91	28.15	27.57	27.21	27.36
Annual Growth rate	-0.08	-1.55	-7.14	6.31	8.40
Services					
Actual Contribution	47259.39	46139.22	43717.32	47806.05	51662.38
%age Contribution	55.68	55.69	55.67	56.51	56.64
Annual Growth rate	10.37	-2.37	-5.25	9.35	8.07
Total					
Actual Contribution	84873.65	82851.25	78532.71	84596.42	91211.34
%age Contribution	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Annual Growth rate	6.87	-2.38	-5.21	7.72	7.82
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K					

Table 1.14: 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
2014-15	98366.75	2.87	12467959.29	10.99	82372.11	-3.22	10527673.63	7.41
2015-16	117167.95	19.11	13771873.88	10.46	97001.34	17.76	11369493.14	8.00
2016-17	124848.00	6.55	15391669.01	11.76	100198.68	3.30	12308193.22	8.26
2017-18	139708.86	11.90	17090042.36	11.03	106624.14	6.41	13144582.14	6.80
2018-19	159859.45	14.42	18899668.44	10.59	115061.96	7.91	13992913.94	6.45
2019-20	164134.86	2.67	20103592.86	6.37	113943.11	-0.97	14534641	3.87
2020-21 (1RE)	170200.73	3.70	19829927.05	-1.36	112628.03	-1.15	13687118	-5.83
2021-22 (2AE)	195458.47	14.84	23471011.74	18.36	121546.31	7.92	14925840	9.05
2022-23 (1AE)	224796.78	15.01	27203767.1	15.90	131294.32	8.02	15971090	7.00
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics								

Table 1.15: GDP of India and GSDP of Northern States at Constant prices.								
Year	All India	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
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	7.50	6.63	4.0	3.46
2015-16	11369493.14	97001.34	330051.93	475622.50	96274.06	413404.79	908241.3	24932.24
	8.00	17.76	5.74	11.03	8.10	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	3.30	6.87	7.60	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	4.4	5.80
2018-19	13992913.94	115061.96	397018.89	565326.92	116410.88	524170.88	1097353	29865.79
	6.45	7.91	5.76	4.30	6.40	8.74	3.9	4.87
2019-20	14534641	113943.11	413294.63	587316.05	121167.71	566033.74	1140275	31083.03
	3.9	-0.97	4.10	3.89	4.09	7.99	3.9	4.08
2020-21 (1RE)	13687118	112628.03	399780.38	564669.20	114813.75	536225.60	1077392	27870.25
	-5.8	-1.15	-3.27	-3.86	-5.24	-5.27	-5.5	-10.34
2021-22 (2AE)	14925840	121546.31	427542.68	622429.75	124399.62	588771.21	1123090	-
	9.1	7.92	6.94	10.23	8.35	9.80	4.2	-
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics								

Table 1.16: GDP of India and GSDP of Northern States at Current prices.								
Year	All India	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	U.P	Chandigarh
2014-15	12467959.29	98366.75	355101.82	494803.02	103772.32	437144.71	1011789.66	26548.57
	10.99	2.87	6.91	11.45	9.51	9.49	7.60	6.96
2015-16	13771873.88	117167.95	390087.44	550803.70	114239.41	495504.11	1137807.94	29275.08
	10.46	19.11	9.85	11.32	10.09	13.35	12.45	10.27
2016-17	15391669.01	124848.00	426988.10	616085.06	125633.64	561424.17	1288700.23	32426.66
	11.76	6.55	9.46	11.85	9.97	13.30	13.26	10.77
2017-18	17090042.36	139708.86	471013.61	677900.04	138551.09	638832.08	1439925.50	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	698188.88	1582180.05	40138.87
	10.6	14.42	8.81	8.92	7.10	9.29	9.88	10.44
2019-20	20103593	164134.86	537031.05	794030.05	159161.70	762043.60	1700272.74	43100.79
	6.37	2.67	4.78	7.54	7.26	9.15	7.46	7.38
2020-21 (1RE)	19829927	170200.73	532555.26	785341.62	156675.06	758506.53	1648567.08	39714.09
	-1.36	3.70	-0.83	-1.09	-1.56	-0.46	-3.04	-7.86
2021-22 (2AE)	23471012	195458.47	584042.25	923966.57	175173.31	895671.25	1863221.12	-
	18.36	14.84	9.67	17.65	11.81	18.08	13.02	-
jSource: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, MoSPI National Income Statistics								

Table 2.2.1Tax Performance of J&K (Rs. in crore)											
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
1	Tax Revenue	138	437	2683	6334	7819	9536	9826	9467	10977	11707
2	Non Tax Revenue	100	283	837	1978	4072	4362	4188	4260	4076	4841
	Total	238	720	3520	8312	11891	13898	14014	13727	115053	16548
	%age growth						16.88	0.83	-2.05	9.66	9.93
*10 Year Growth # 6 Year Growth										Source: Finance Department	

Table 2.2.2 Components of Jammu & Kashmir Government Liabilities (Rs in crore)						
Category	RaiseddurngtheFiscalYear		Repayment/Redemption during the Fiscal Year		OutstandingAmount (EndMarch)	
	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Pre-Actuals)
Market Borrowings	9328	8562	3308	2975	40311	45898
Loans from Centre	183	0	118	119	1302	1183
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	0	5000	349	349	3021	7672
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks	322	535	477	531	3419	3423
WMA from RBI (Net)	1489	-1285	0	0	2181	896
SmallSavings, Provident Funds, etc. (Net)	1145	-595	0	0	28307	27712
Reserve Funds / Deposits (Net)	1166	480	0	0	10875	11355
Other Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
UDAY Power Bonds*	0	0	0	214	3538	3324
Total	13633	12697	4252	4188`	92954	101463

*Borrowings under UDAY Power Bonds not to be reckoned for calculation of Fiscal indicators

Source: Finance Department

Table 2.2.3 Debt position in the past 12 Years (Rs in crore)									
Year	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	Total Public Debt	Insurance and Pension Funds	Provi-dent Funds	Other Obliga-tions*`	Total Liabili-ties	GSDP At current prices	% of total liability to GSDP
								Base Year 2004-05	
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	98367	49
2015-16	30452	1579	32031	671	16846	5798	55346	117168	47
2016-17	34018	1489	35507	775	18588	5803	60673	124848	49
2017-18	37418	1405	38823	909	20010	8462	68204	139659	49
2018-19	42222	1292	43514	974	25233	9340	79061	159859	49
2019-20	45465	1237	46702	1006	26156	9709	83573	164135	51
2020-21	52469	1302	53771	1085	27222	10875	92953	170201	55
2021-22	61212	1183	62395	1191	26521	11355	101462	195118	52

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

Source: Finance Department

Table 3.1 CPI-Industrial Workers				
Months	J&K		All India	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Jan	132.3	122.3	125.1	118.2
Feb	132.8	123.3	125	119
Mar	132	124.2	126	119.6
Apr	133.5	124.7	127.7	120.1
May	133.5	124.7	129	120.6
June	134.1	126.1	129.2	121.7
July	135.6	127.3	129.9	122.8
Aug	136.3	128	130.2	123
Sep	136.8	130.3	131.3	123.3
Oct	137.3	131.6	132.5	124.9
Nov	136.5	132	132.5	125.7
Dec	136	131.1	132.3	125.4
Average	134.73	127.13	129.23	122.03

Source: Labour Bureau, GOI.

Table 3.2 CPI-Inflation rural, urban and combined						
	J&K			All India		
CPI-Inflation (2022)	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Jan	6.97	6.28	6.74	6.12	5.91	6.01
Feb	7.19	6.78	7.01	6.38	5.75	6.07
Mar	7.76	6.95	7.47	7.66	6.12	6.95
Apr	8.47	7.29	8.03	8.38	7.09	7.79
May	6.72	7.49	6.97	7.08	7.08	7.04
June	8.06	7.84	7.97	7.09	6.86	7.01
July	6.46	7.47	6.78	6.8	6.49	6.71
Aug	6.68	7.43	6.93	7.15	6.72	7
Sep	6.51	7.51	6.88	7.56	7.27	7.41
Oct	5.98	7.07	6.4	6.98	6.5	6.77
Nov	5.6	5.91	5.72	6.09	5.68	5.88
Dec	5.45	6.16	5.7	6.05	5.39	5.72
Source: MOSPI, GOI						

Table. 4.1.1 Land use Pattern in Jammu and Kashmir Unit: 000 hectares									
S. No	Use	Area							
		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Area	%age	Area	%age	Area	%age	Area	%age
1	Area under Forest	644	26.65	644	27.40	644	27.39	646	27.48
2	Area not available for cultivation								
	a) Area put ot non-agricultural uses	247	10.22	215	9.15	214	9.10	213	9.06
	b) Barren and Uncultivable land	308	12.75	298	12.68	295	12.54	295	12.55
	c) Marshy &Water logged land	0.28	0.01	0.75	0.03	0.56	0.02	0.41	0.02
	d) Land under Still water	6	0.25	8	0.34	8	0.34	7	0.30
	Total (2)	561.28	23.23	521.75	22.20	517.56	22.01	515.41	21.93
3	Social forestry	8	0.33	8	0.34	8	0.34	8	0.34
4	Other Un-cultivable land excluding fallows								
	a) Permannent pastures and other grazing land	108	4.47	107	4.55	107	4.55	106	4.51
	b)Land under misc. tree crops not included in area sown	62	2.57	60	2.55	64	2.72	63	2.68
	c) Culturable waste land	156	6.46	156	6.64	155	6.59	154	6.55
	Total (3)	326	13.49	323	13.74	326	13.86	323	13.74
6	Fallow lands								
	a) Fallow lands otherthan current fallows	37	1.53	37	1.57	38	1.62	37	1.57
	b) Current fallows	127	5.26	97	4.13	82	3.49	88	3.74
	Total (4)	164	6.79	134	5.70	120	5.10	125	5.32
6	Net Area sown	713	29.51	720	30.63	736	31.30	733	31.19
6	Reporting Area (1 to 5)	2416.28	100.00	2350.75	100.00	2351.56	100.00	2350.41	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			
							Gross		Net	
	Total	Per Capita (Ha)	Total	Per Capita (Ha)	Total	Per Capita (Ha)	Total	Per Capita (Ha)	Total	Per Capita (Ha)
2018-19	2416	0.19	713	0.057	1123.88	0.090	-	-	329.19	0.026
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	407.85	0.033	315.19	0.026
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	0.59
				Source: Agriculture Census 2015-16

Table 4.1.4 Area under High Yielding Varieties of Seeds- 2021-22										
										(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	22.67	11.08	0.00	0.00	0.34	13.94	7.14	2.37	57.54
2	Kulgam	12.79	3.55	0.00	0.00	0.35	6.98	0.00	1.92	25.58
3	Pulwama	13.99	1.70	0.35	0.00	0.22	9.73	9.29	2.64	37.93
4	Shopian	0.16	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.96	0.57	2.50
5	Srinagar	2.76	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.22	0.08	1.50	4.94
6	Ganderbal	7.66	3.97	0.00	0.05	0.00	3.65	0.00	2.52	17.83
7	Budgam	24.22	7.20	3.13	0.00	0.59	3.13	4.64	4.41	47.32
8	Baramulla	20.61	20.03	0.00	0.06	1.38	0.18	0.51	3.97	46.73
9	Bandipora	11.65	6.60	0.00	0.18	1.79	1.55	0.53	0.52	22.81
10	Kupwara	16.96	18.68	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	37.27
11	Jammu	46.50	19.60	67.50	0.71	6.01	5.24	15.22	9.98	170.76
12	Samba	14.78	7.29	30.44	3.24	3.68	4.87	5.19	1.94	71.43
13	Kathua	28.34	18.92	43.18	0.29	3.77	7.42	13.41	2.73	118.06
14	Udhampur	9.50	28.10	26.00	0.80	2.30	2.13	2.30	3.40	74.53
15	Reasi	2.80	19.54	14.13	0.00	2.03	1.95	1.22	1.89	43.56
16	Ramban	0.37	10.75	0.23	0.00	0.25	0.70	0.29	0.71	13.30
17	Doda	1.74	21.03	5.66	0.00	2.57	1.88	5.90	2.23	41.01
18	Kishtwar	1.02	7.65	1.78	0.00	0.84	1.60	1.35	0.95	15.19
19	Rajouri	8.00	43.40	40.00	0.00	3.67	5.02	2.00	2.80	104.89
20	Poonch	3.21	24.41	15.00	0.02	1.53	4.27	1.50	1.60	51.54
	UT of J&K	249.73	274.07	247.40	5.38	31.65	74.73	71.53	50.23	1004.72
										Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

Table 4.1.5 Distribution of High Yielding Varieties of Seeds- 2021-22(000 Qtls)										
S.No	District	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Bajra/ others	Pulses	Oilseeds	Fodder	Vege-tables	Total
1	Anantnag	1.423	0.653	0.072	0.00	0.003	0.021	0.004	0.006	2.181
2	Kulgam	1.550	0.534	0.025	0.00	0.000	0.010	0.002	0.002	2.123
3	Pulwama	0.871	0.286	0.030	0.00	0.000	0.006	0.002	0.003	1.198
4	Shopian	0.110	0.020	0.010	0.00	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.147
5	Srinagar	0.430	0.045	0.000	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.481
6	Ganderbal	1.252	0.378	0.024	0.00	0.002	0.008	0.002	0.004	1.670
7	Budgam	1.694	0.147	0.070	0.00	0.004	0.008	0.004	0.005	1.933
8	Baramulla	1.910	0.844	0.080	0.00	0.003	0.016	0.004	0.003	2.860
9	Bandipora	0.700	0.355	0.097	0.00	0.006	0.008	0.002	0.003	1.172
10	Kupwara	1.471	0.775	0.105	0.00	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.003	2.366
11	Jammu	1.459	1.007	11.031	0.000	0.025	0.046	0.737	0.005	14.310
12	Samba	0.236	0.378	3.95	0.000	0.008	0.045	0.138	0.005	4.761
13	Kathua	0.835	1.011	8.5992	0.000	0.032	0.066	0.524	0.017	11.085
14	Udhampur	0.204	1.415	5.5472	0.024	0.026	0.084	0.552	0.004	7.856
15	Reasi	0.035	1.187	2.734	0.000	0.012	0.069	0.424	0.008	4.469
16	Ramban	0.020	0.717	0.252	0.030	0.002	0.059	0.384	0.215	1.679
17	Doda	0.035	0.794	0.5452	0.000	0.002	0.042	0.568	0.019	2.006
18	Kishtwar	0.003	0.142	0.3908	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.217	0.074	0.843
19	Rajouri	0.191	4.277	10.127	0.000	0.006	0.010	0.447	0.077	15.135
20	Poonch	0.064	1.990	2.3032	0.025	0.004	0.040	0.570	0.004	5.000
	Total UT of J&K	14.493	16.955	45.993	0.079	0.138	0.566	4.586	0.463	83.273
Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K										

Table 4.1.6 Cropped area and area irrigated under major crops 2021-22 (In lakh hactares)						
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	0.01	0.00	0.50
2	Kulgam	0.28	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.21
3	Pulwama	0.56	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.37
4	Shopian	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
5	Srinagar	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.07
6	Ganderbal	0.18	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.14
7	Budgam	0.73	0.28	0.02	0.00	0.52
8	Baramulla	0.74	0.21	0.05	0.00	0.34
9	Bandipora	0.29	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.15
10	Kupwara	0.46	0.17	0.03	0.00	0.24
12	Jammu	1.76	0.51	0.00	0.54	1.15
13	Samba	0.66	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.25
14	Udhampur	0.86	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.10
15	Reasi	0.39	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
16	Doda	0.38	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
17	Kishtwar	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03
18	Ramban	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
19	Kathua	1.17	0.20	0.01	0.17	0.41
20	Rajouri	1.04	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.09
21	Poonch	0.44	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.06
23	Total UT of J&K	11.34	2.32	0.20	0.90	4.83
			Source: -Financial Commissioner (Rev)			

Table 4.1.7 Production of Honey by districts-2021-22							
S. No.	District	No. of Bee Hives Functional			Production in Qtls		
		Govt	Private	Total	Govt	Private	Total
1	Anatnag	125	20590	20715	3.73	3987.60	3991.33
2	Kulgam	50	5477	5527	2.12	282.42	284.54
3	Pulwama	50	10965	11015	0.43	493.4	493.83
4	Shopian	25	1600	1625	-	137.74	137.74
5	Srinagar	40	12516	12556	0.805	1076.18	1076.985
6	Ganderbal	30	8976	9006	0.965	672.6	673.565
7	Budgam	30	6135	6165	1.06	379.50	380.56
8	Baramullah	100	6013	6113	9.5	365.70	375.2
9	Bandipora	43	5600	5643	Nil	360.00	360
10	Kupwara	100	5029	5129	9.93	650.66	660.59
11	Jammu	213	5010	5223	5.2	675	680.2
12	Samba	20	3725	3745	0.23	380	380.23
13	Kathua	96	4202	4298	3.23	392	395.23
14	Udhampur	160	4470	4630	4.87	850	854.87
15	Ramban	66	40620	40686	2.85	6223	6225.85
16	Doda	98	11000	11098	3.83	928	931.83
17	Kishtwar	35	6057	6092	0	50	50
18	Poonch	40	449	489	1.25	24	25.25
19	Reasi	48	650	698	0.85	8.84	9.69
20	Rajouri	136	4311	4447	7.91	200	207.91
	UT of J&K	1505	163395	164900	58.76	18136.64	18195.4
		Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K					

Table 4.1.8 Mushroom Growers & Production of Mushroom-2021-22					
S.No	District	No. of Mushroom growers	Production in Qtls		
			Govt	Private	Total
1	Anantnag	65	2.45	53.20	55.65
2	Kulgam	40	1.60	57.87	59.47
3	Pulwama	77	2.60	98.00	100.60
4	Shopian	26	0.60	32.30	32.90
5	Srinagar	108	3.50	162.00	165.50
6	Ganderbal	30	0.77	48.17	48.94
7	Budgam	100	2.63	76.25	78.88
8	Baramulla	57	3.26	68.40	71.66
9	Bandipora	48	1.00	70.00	71.00
10	Kupwara	75	0.00	113.00	113.00
11	Jammu	432	10.00	10723.90	10733.90
12	Samba	320	7.63	4839.85	4847.48
13	Udhampur	181	5.70	1942.62	1948.32
14	Reasi	286	4.90	1390.00	1394.90
15	Doda	24	2.05	13.50	15.55
16	Kishtwar	27	4.38	62.55	66.93
17	Ramban	60	0.00	25.85	25.85
18	Kathua	12	1.00	2.65	3.65
19	Rajouri	26	1.47	170.00	171.47
20	Poonch	343	0.00	391.10	391.10
	UT of J&K	2337	56	20341	20397
					Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

Table 4.1.9 District wise Soil Health Card issued-2021-22		
S.No.	Districts	Number of Soil Health Cards issued
1	Anantnag	7891
2	Kulgam	4827
3	Pulwama	4885
4	Shopian	2828
5	Srinagar	2394
6	Ganderbal	4839
7	Budgam	7300
8	Baramulla	13856
9	Bandipora	7437
10	Kupwara	10541
11	Jammu	11785
12	Samba	5809
13	Kathua	5812
14	Udhampur	6879
15	Ramban	3821
16	Doda	4541
17	Kishtwar	1360
18	Poonch	8538
19	Reasi	5761
20	Rajouri	6714
	Total UT of J&K	127818
		Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

Table 4.1.10 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued (in Nos.)			
S. No.	Districts	Ending March, 2020-21	Ending March, 2021-22
1	2	3	4
1	Anantnag	113890	118314
2	Kulgam	67114	69043
3	Pulwama	55527	58506
4	Shopian	40375	42516
5	Srinagar	10435	12031
6	Ganderbal	32784	35418
7	Budgam	74669	79976
8	Baramulla	89812	93117
9	Bandipora	47832	49521
10	Kupwara	96275	99733
11	Jammu	99047	102764
12	Samba	39219	40344
13	Kathua	77166	79090
14	Udhampur	65602	66811
15	Ramban	34623	35625
16	Doda	61691	62909
17	Kishtwar	40092	40707
18	Poonch	46061	47141
19	Reasi	36201	37118
20	Rajouri	70384	74682
	Total UT of J&K	1198799	1245366
			Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

Table 4.1.11 Distribution of Fertilizer-2021-22					
S. No.	District	Quantity distributed (000 tonnes)			
		Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium	Total
1	Anantnag	1.06	0.39	0.14	1.58
2	Kulgam	1.49	0.46	0.31	2.27
3	Pulwama	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.20
4	Shopian	1.24	0.57	0.33	2.13
5	Srinagar	0.87	0.57	0.15	1.59
6	Ganderbal	2.58	0.66	0.71	3.96
7	Budgam	2.22	1.15	0.35	3.72
8	Baramulla	6.86	1.79	0.87	9.51
9	Bandipora	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.13
10	Kupwara	1.44	0.47	0.20	2.11
11	Jammu	2.25	1.68	0.06	3.99
12	Samba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Udhampur	1.17	0.28	0.01	1.47
14	Reasi	0.69	0.14	0.01	0.83
15	Doda	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.38
16	Kishtwar	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03
17	Ramban	1.48	0.09	0.01	1.58
18	Kathua	0.91	0.51	0.01	1.43
19	Rajouri	6.04	0.43	0.02	6.48
20	Poonch	3.23	0.67	0.01	3.91
21	CAD Kathua	1.45	0.86	0.04	2.36
22	CAD Samba	0.40	0.25	0.00	0.66
	Total UT of J&K	36.02	11.05	3.25	50.32
		Source: Cooperative Department, J&K			

Table.4.1.12 Area under Crops (Area in 000 hectares)							
S. No.	Year	Area under Food Crops					
		Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Pulses	Fruits & Vegetables	Gross area under all crops
1	2018-19	262.01	262.35	288.39	19.85	128.13	1123.88
2	2019-20	280.51	268.67	243.93	16.44	127.76	1089.71
3	2020-21	267.58	289.18	243.75	16.14	132.12	1111.72
4	2021-22	268.78	292.60	282.78	14.91	130.62	1134.35
							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	
		2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
1	Anantnag	21730	21860	9913	9576	0	0	14237	14153	12834	12764	68336	67926
2	Kulgam	12976	8151	3608	2327	0	5	13044	10631	6870	2737	40401	27636
3	Pulwama	11649	11038	2976	2917	293	295	18126	19709	8958	8766	55023	55555
4	Shopian	246	246	337	337	0	0	18896	18896	260	260	20009	20009
5	Srinagar	4099	4099	117	117	0	0	3412	3412	124	124	9411	9411
6	Ganderbal	7852	7747	2023	2155	0	0	4227	4464	1681	1740	19616	18023
7	Budgam	27269	28301	6477	7754	973	1195	14203	14463	6943	8312	67455	73487
8	Baramulla	20612	20593	20009	20036	0	0	23306	23100	89	129	65938	73757
9	Bandipora	9399	12811	4971	6655	0	0	4333	4242	1518	1518	24493	29464
10	Kupwara	17450	17450	18691	18691	0	0	9775	9775	0	0	46008	46006
11	Jammu	58430	51330	17765	27281	50467	81622	2464	1692	1955	810	167316	175921
12	Samba	19153	19200	5211	5217	24172	28947	0	14	1651	1472	60808	65550
13	Udhampur	7206	9850	31077	32965	33650	33046	4022	4037	1717	1449	81876	85539
14	Reasi	964	1213	22597	22719	15064	13902	2	4	1194	257	40485	38667
15	Doda	2271	1361	25194	25512	4191	4350	1224	1122	966	793	37451	37798
16	Kishtwar	1188	8358	11702	4850	2056	2058	89	89	13	15	19874	19449
17	Ramban	3302	3302	16856	16856	4794	4794	0	0	119	159	25206	25165
18	Kathua	34066	34167	17013	16880	48366	48366	524	546	3692	3609	116706	116529
19	Rajouri	4813	4794	49231	47432	45403	48868	114	152	655	802	101065	104355
20	Poonch	2905	2904	23411	22319	14325	15327	120	120	30	30	44245	44099
Total J&K		267580	268775	289179	292596	243754	282775	132118	130621	51269	45746	1111722	1134346
%age of gross area sown		24.07	23.69	26.01	25.79	21.93	24.93	11.88	11.52	4.61	4.03	100.00	100.00
Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K													

Table: 4.1.14 Average yield of Principal crops										
Region wise Average yield (Qtls/ ha)										
S.No.	Year	Rice			Maize			Wheat		
		Jammu	Kashmir	J&K	Jammu	Kashmir	State	Jammu	Kashmir	State
1	2018-19	21.58	25.46	23.51	22.96	19.10	21.89	23.57	8.71	23.30
2	2019-20	15.97	26.90	20.94	20.67	18.72	20.15	20.07	10.65	20.02
3	2020-21	17.92	25.59	21.74	18.73	13.98	17.60	19.84	21.92	19.85
4	2021-22	12.04	24.85	18.35	21.13	15.88	19.86	20.66	20.54	20.66
Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K										

Table 4.1.15 Cropping pattern in J&K (Area sown under crops)							
(000 hectares)							
S.No	Crops	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Area	% age	Area	% age	Area	% age
1	Rice	280.51	25.74	267.58	24.069	268.78	23.69
2	Wheat	243.93	22.38	243.75	21.925	282.78	24.93
3	Maize	268.67	24.66	289.18	26.011	292.60	25.79
4	Other cereal and millets	7.92	0.73	8.31	0.747	2.30	0.20
5	Pulses	16.44	1.51	16.14	1.452	14.91	1.31
6	Fruits and Vegetables	127.76	11.72	132.12	11.884	130.62	11.52
7	Other food crops	31.41	2.88	34.35	3.090	30.36	2.68
8	Total food grains	976.64	89.62	991.43	89.178	1022.34	90.13
9	oilseeds (all)	49.26	4.52	51.27	4.612	45.75	4.03
10	fodder crops	35.63	3.27	37.05	3.333	62.27	5.49
11	others (non food crops)	28.18	2.59	31.99	2.877	4.00	0.35
	Total	1089.71	100.00	1111.74	100.00	1134.35	100.00
Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K							

Table 4.1.16 Index Numbers of net area sown, cropping intensity and productivity per hectare of net area sown				
S. No.	Year	Index of Net Area sown	Cropping intensity	Index of productivity per hectare of net area sown
1	2018-19	97	104	147
2	2019-20	100	98	140
3	2020-21	103	98	125
4	2021-22	102	99	133
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K				

Table 4.1.17 Crops irrigated							
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	
		2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
1	Rice	2.342	2.320	87.31	86.25	50.45	47.98
2	Wheat	0.559	0.900	22.90	31.80	12.04	18.61
3	Maize	0.204	0.200	7.05	6.83	4.39	4.14
4	Cereals/Pulses/Millets	0.105	0.010	76.09	50.00	2.26	0.20
5	Barley	0.004	0.006	4.44	7.14	0.09	0.12
6	Others	1.429	1.400	48.60	50.00	30.78	28.95
	Total	4.643	4.836	41.73	42.64	100.00	100.00
						Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K	

Table 4.1.18 Percentage of Gross and Net Area Irrigated in J&K by Districts (2021-22)				
S. No.	District	Percentage area irrigated		Net area irrigated (000 ha)
		Gross area Sown	Net area Sown	
1	Anantnag	41.88	63.45	28.45
2	Kulgam	53.48	70.92	14.78
3	Pulwama	39.44	62.76	21.91
4	Shopian	62.00	64.04	12.41
5	Srinagar	57.86	76.95	5.45
6	Ganderbal	57.15	80.19	10.30
7	Budgam	50.02	70.96	36.76
8	Baramulla	45.26	45.90	33.38
9	Bandipora	50.83	57.77	14.98
10	Kupwara	47.91	47.91	22.04
11	Jammu	32.05	63.81	56.39
12	Samba	20.52	40.96	13.45
13	Udhampur	8.03	14.71	6.87
14	Reasi	3.81	6.06	1.48
15	Doda	6.46	8.24	2.44
16	Kishtwar	14.24	17.70	2.77
17	Ramban	5.30	6.62	1.34
18	Kathua	18.67	36.47	21.75
19	Rajouri	4.68	9.10	4.89
20	Poonch	7.64	13.21	3.37
	UT Of J&K	27.79	43.00	315.19
				Source: Financial Commissioner Revenue J&K

Table 4.2.1 District wise area under horticulture crops					
S. No	Item	2020-21		2021-22	
		Area (000 Ha)	%age covered	Area (000 Ha)	%age covered
1	2	3	4	6	7
1	Jammu	11826.70	3.53	12226.40	3.58
2	Samba	5495.40	1.64	5507.96	1.61
3	Kathua	16551.40	4.94	17542.40	5.13
4	Udhampur	11549.90	3.45	12123.24	3.55
5	Reasi	8718.10	2.60	8801.60	2.58
6	Ramban	11189.20	3.34	11786.69	3.45
7	Doda	14128.60	4.22	14380.47	4.21
8	Kishtwar	9222.00	2.75	9646.00	2.82
9	Rajouri	15648.20	4.67	15759.00	4.61
10	Poonch	16700.00	4.99	18601.00	5.44
11	Srinagar	3282.00	0.98	3282.00	0.96
12	Ganderbal	15310.00	4.57	15575.00	4.56
13	Budgam	22065.00	6.59	22168.00	6.49
14	Anantnag	31927.00	9.54	31982.00	9.36
15	Kulgam	23239.00	6.94	23256.00	6.81
16	Pulwama	26338.00	7.87	26423.00	7.73
17	Shopian	26237.00	7.84	26242.00	7.68
18	Baramulla	30044.00	8.97	30340.00	8.88
19	Bandipora	6248.00	1.87	6769.00	1.98
20	Kupwara	29114.00	8.70	29285.00	8.57
	UT of J&K	334833.5	100.00	341696.76	100.00
				Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K	

Table 4.2.2 Specie wise area under horticulture crops					
S.No	Item	2020-21		2021-22	
		Area (000 Ha)	%age covered	Area (000 Ha)	%age covered
1	2	3	4	6	7
1	Apple	167.091	49.90	170.74	49.97
2	Pear	14.000	4.18	14.23	4.16
3	Apricot	3.740	1.12	3.99	1.17
4	Peach	2.430	0.73	2.53	0.74
5	Plum	4.130	1.23	4.37	1.28
6	Cherry	2.700	0.81	2.86	0.84
7	Citrus	14.350	4.29	1.52	0.44
8	Mango	13.990	4.18	14.17	4.15
9	Ber	4.670	1.39	4.67	1.37
10	Walnut	85.330	25.48	86.27	25.25
11	Almond	5.480	1.64	5.46	1.60
12	All others	16.920	5.05	30.88	9.04
	All Kinds	334.831	100.00	341.70	100.00

Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

Table 4.2.3 District wise and Kind wise area under fruits-2021-22 (Area in hectares) (contd..)										
S. No	District	Apple	Pear	Apricot	Peach	Plum	Cherry	Citrus	Aonla	Total Citrus Fruits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Jammu	0.00	2.93	0.00	22.92	0.00	0.00	1947.47	0.00	1947.47
2	Samba	0.00	16.88	0.00	22.30	28.50	0.00	1661.16	0.00	1661.16
3	Kathua	950.67	836.20	55.39	95.61	88.30	0.00	3444.24	0.00	3444.24
4	Udhampur	1293.06	533.75	312.12	248.92	134.25	0.00	1841.59	0.00	1841.59
5	Reasi	1242.56	320.36	86.00	79.28	119.32	0.00	1814.22	0.00	1814.22
6	Ramban	3403.44	723.04	510.17	103.23	116.77	0.00	193.04	0.00	193.04
7	Doda	5588.36	1300.63	253.05	90.60	87.28	5.10	45.50	0.00	45.50
8	Kishtwar	3391.00	283.00	682.00	175.00	190.00	1.00	27.00	0.00	27.00
9	Rajouri	1285.00	1675.00	511.00	275.00	587.00	0.00	3718.00	0.00	3718.00
10	Poonch	3758.00	1841.00	755.00	631.00	1451.00	0.00	447.00	0.00	447.00
12	Srinagar	1756.00	301.00	36.00	84.00	192.00	339.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Ganderbal	7734.00	420.00	100.00	206.00	257.00	1158.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Budgam	14931.00	1964.00	24.00	0.00	630.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Anantnag	18764.00	539.00	214.00	148.00	129.00	97.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Kulgam	18194.00	590.00	87.00	110.00	112.00	114.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Pulwama	15880.00	1105.00	97.00	75.00	120.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Shopian	21710.00	396.00	44.00	28.00	39.00	599.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Baramulla	25566.00	731.00	141.00	67.00	0.00	288.00	11.00	0.00	11.00
20	Bandipora	5771.00	169.00	29.00	29.00	39.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Kupwara	19525.00	478.00	58.00	41.00	50.00	113.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
	Total UT of J&K	170743.09	14225.79	3994.73	2531.86	4370.42	2858.1	15153.22	0	15153.22

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Table 4.2.3 District wise and Kind wise area under fruits-2021-22 (Area in hectares) (concld..)										
S.No	District	Mango	Ber	Other Fruits (Guava, Olive, Litchi, Strawbery, 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	5542.03	2127.33	2583.72	12226.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12226.40
2	Samba	1504.00	1139.50	1135.62	5507.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5507.96
3	Kathua	4200.25	737.45	3107.98	13516.09	3978.80	10.03	37.48	4026.31	17542.40
4	Udhampur	1186.91	0.00	1631.95	7182.55	4876.06	12.00	52.63	4940.69	12123.24
5	Reasi	998.55	115.00	1237.15	6012.44	2779.89	0.00	9.27	2789.16	8801.60
6	Ramban	0.00	0.00	1209.52	6259.21	5516.48	0.00	11.00	5527.48	11786.69
7	Doda	0.00	0.00	455.98	7826.50	6511.35	24.12	18.50	6553.97	14380.47
8	Kishtwar	0.00	0.00	72.00	4821.00	4825.00	0.00	0.00	4825.00	9646.00
9	Rajouri	743.00	550.00	1833.00	11177.00	4405.00	0.00	177.00	4582.00	15759.00
10	Poonch	0.00	0.00	2248.00	11131.00	7185.00	0.00	285.00	7470.00	18601.00
12	Srinagar	0.00	0.00	81.00	2789.00	166.00	322.00	5.00	493.00	3282.00
13	Ganderbal	0.00	0.00	246.00	10121.00	5450.00	4.00	0.00	5454.00	15575.00
14	Budgam	0.00	0.00	149.00	17707.00	3212.00	1249.00	0.00	4461.00	22168.00
15	Anantnag	0.00	0.00	121.00	20012.00	11942.00	11.00	17.00	11970.00	31982.00
16	Kulgam	0.00	0.00	4.00	19211.00	4026.00	19.00	0.00	4045.00	23256.00
17	Pulwama	0.00	0.00	28.00	17365.00	5520.00	3538.00	0.00	9058.00	26423.00
18	Shopian	0.00	0.00	148.00	22964.00	3271.00	7.00	0.00	3278.00	26242.00
19	Baramulla	0.00	0.00	99.00	26903.00	3149.00	258.00	30.00	3437.00	30340.00
20	Bandipora	0.00	0.00	18.00	6130.00	637.00	2.00	0.00	639.00	6769.00
21	Kupwara	0.00	0.00	190.00	20458.00	8824.00	1.00	2.00	8827.00	29285.00
	Total UT of J&K	14174.74	4669.28	16598.92	249320.15	86274.58	5457.15	644.88	92376.61	341696.76

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Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

Table 4.2.4 District wise and Kind wise production of fruits (contd;...)											
S.No	District	Apple		Pear		Mango		Others		Total Fresh Fruits	
		2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jammu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.36	13.99	15.06	15.40	28.42	29.39
2	Samba	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	2.86	2.86	9.51	9.52	12.39	12.41
3	Kathua	1.82	1.70	2.44	2.36	6.10	6.09	15.82	16.13	26.18	26.29
4	Udhampur	0.90	1.58	2.60	2.70	3.77	3.82	9.13	9.27	16.41	17.37
5	Reasi	1.22	1.24	0.98	0.98	1.22	1.28	3.93	4.06	7.35	7.56
6	Ramban	8.05	8.06	1.85	1.86	0.00	0.00	2.99	3.02	12.90	12.94
7	Doda	2.40	3.03	0.81	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.41	3.58	4.85
8	Kishtwar	4.46	6.78	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	2.01	2.14	6.99	9.45
9	Rajouri	3.53	4.05	7.15	9.36	1.83	3.25	18.48	20.54	30.99	37.20
10	Poonch	2.03	2.03	4.85	4.72	0.00	0.00	5.58	5.76	12.46	12.51
12	Srinagar	20.42	20.42	3.08	3.08	0.00	0.00	6.26	6.26	29.76	29.76
13	Ganderbal	83.97	88.17	4.10	4.92	0.00	0.00	12.79	14.52	100.87	107.61
14	Budgam	160.34	131.20	18.14	15.91	0.00	0.00	3.55	6.26	182.03	153.37
15	Anantnag	236.89	216.40	3.29	3.25	0.00	0.00	2.21	2.13	242.39	221.77
16	Kulgam	206.69	218.14	5.68	6.02	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.72	213.98	225.87
17	Pulwama	174.47	180.86	8.54	6.73	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.15	185.27	189.74
18	Shopian	253.70	288.62	3.48	2.87	0.00	0.00	5.05	4.54	262.23	296.02
19	Baramulla	359.68	482.01	11.29	11.29	0.00	0.00	10.27	7.83	381.24	501.13
20	Bandipora	31.89	51.57	0.86	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.80	33.30	53.48
21	Kupwara	166.96	195.99	3.49	4.30	0.00	0.00	1.69	2.56	172.15	202.85
	Total UT of J&K	1719.42	1901.85	83.17	83.40	29.14	31.29	129.15	135.03	1960.88	2151.58

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Table 4.2.4 District wise and Kind wise production of fruits (concld...)											
S. No	District	Walnut		Almond		Other Dry Fruits		Total Dry Fruits		Total All fruits (Fresh + Dry)	
		2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Jammu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.42	29.39
2	Samba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.39	12.41
3	Kathua	6.23	6.33	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	6.25	6.35	32.43	32.64
4	Udhampur	9.37	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.37	9.80	25.78	27.17
5	Reasi	6.58	6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58	6.58	13.93	14.14
6	Ramban	8.11	8.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.11	8.12	21.01	21.06
7	Doda	17.62	20.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.62	20.10	21.20	24.95
8	Kishtwar	13.33	14.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	14.48	20.32	23.93
9	Rajouri	7.58	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	7.63	7.75	38.62	44.95
10	Poonch	13.49	13.51	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	13.50	13.52	25.97	26.02
12	Srinagar	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	31.27	31.27
13	Ganderbal	20.50	22.55	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.00	20.63	22.56	121.50	130.17
14	Budgam	8.95	9.00	1.87	1.94	0.00	0.00	10.82	10.94	192.85	164.31
15	Anantnag	45.19	44.68	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	45.21	44.71	287.60	266.49
16	Kulgam	18.85	18.56	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	18.91	18.63	232.89	244.50
17	Pulwama	27.86	30.23	6.62	6.47	0.00	0.00	34.48	36.70	219.75	226.44
18	Shopian	16.35	17.18	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	16.37	17.19	278.60	313.21
19	Baramulla	10.20	10.20	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	10.75	10.75	391.99	511.88
20	Bandipora	1.36	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	1.31	34.66	54.78
21	Kupwara	26.41	28.20	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	26.45	28.21	198.60	231.05
	Total UT of J&K	258.73	269.27	9.93	9.81	0.23	0.12	268.89	279.20	2229.77	2430.78

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Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K

Table 4.2.5 District wise area / production of fesh/ dry fruits in J&K													
S.No	District	Area (Ha)						Production (000 Mts)					
		2020-21			2021-22			2020-21			2021-22		
		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	11826.70	0.00	11826.70	12226.40	0.00	12226.40	28.42	0.00	28.42	29.39	0.00	29.39
2	Samba	5495.40	0.00	5495.40	5507.96	0.00	5507.96	12.39	0.00	12.39	12.41	0.00	12.41
3	Kathua	13083.00	3468.40	16551.40	13516.09	4026.31	17542.40	26.18	6.25	32.43	26.29	6.35	32.64
4	Udhampur	6653.60	4896.30	11549.90	7182.55	4940.69	12123.24	16.41	9.37	25.78	17.37	9.80	27.17
5	Reasi	5934.00	2784.10	8718.10	6012.44	2789.16	8801.60	7.35	6.58	13.93	7.56	6.58	14.14
6	Ramban	5717.20	5472.00	11189.20	6259.21	5527.48	11786.69	12.90	8.11	21.01	12.94	8.12	21.06
7	Doda	7648.90	6479.70	14128.60	7826.50	6553.97	14380.47	3.58	17.62	21.20	4.85	20.10	24.95
8	Kishtwar	4405.00	4817.00	9222.00	4821.00	4825.00	9646.00	6.99	13.33	20.32	9.45	14.48	23.93
9	Rajouri	11086.20	4562.00	15648.20	11177.00	4582.00	15759.00	30.99	7.63	38.62	37.20	7.75	44.95
10	Poonch	9382.00	7318.00	16700.00	11131.00	7470.00	18601.00	12.46	13.50	25.97	12.51	13.52	26.02
11	Srinagar	2789.00	493.00	3282.00	2789.00	493.00	3282.00	29.76	1.50	31.27	29.76	1.50	31.27
12	Ganderbal	9860.00	5450.00	15310.00	10121.00	5454.00	15575.00	100.87	20.63	121.50	107.61	22.56	130.17
13	Budgam	17619.00	4446.00	22065.00	17707.00	4461.00	22168.00	182.03	10.82	192.85	153.37	10.94	164.31
14	Anantnag	19958.00	11969.00	31927.00	20012.00	11970.00	31982.00	242.39	45.21	287.60	221.77	44.71	266.49
15	Kulgam	19194.00	4045.00	23239.00	19211.00	4045.00	23256.00	213.98	18.91	232.89	225.87	18.63	244.50
16	Pulwama	17283.00	9055.00	26338.00	17365.00	9058.00	26423.00	185.27	34.48	219.75	189.74	36.70	226.44
17	Shopian	22957.00	3280.00	26237.00	22964.00	3278.00	26242.00	262.23	16.37	278.60	296.02	17.19	313.21
18	Baramulla	26612.00	3432.00	30044.00	26903.00	3437.00	30340.00	381.24	10.75	391.99	501.13	10.75	511.88
19	Bandipora	5651.00	597.00	6248.00	6130.00	639.00	6769.00	33.30	1.37	34.66	53.48	1.31	54.78
20	Kupwara	20287.00	8827.00	29114.00	20458.00	8827.00	29285.00	172.15	26.45	198.60	202.85	28.21	231.05
	UT of J&K	243442.00	91391.50	334833.50	249320.15	92376.61	341696.76	1960.88	268.89	2229.77	2151.58	279.20	2430.78
Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K													

Table 4.2.6 District-wise number of Mandies linked to e- Mandies (e-Nam)-2021-22		
S.No	District	Number of Mandies linked to e-Nam
1	Anantnag	1
2	Kulgam	1
3	Pulwama	1
4	Shopian	1
5	Srinagar	1
6	Ganderbal	-
7	Budgam	1
8	Baramulla	1
9	Bandipora	-
10	Kupwara	1
11	Jammu	1
12	Samba	-
13	Udhampur	1
14	Reasi	-
15	Doda	-
17	Ramban	-
18	Kathua	1
19	Rajouri	-
20	Poonch	-
	Total UT of J&K	11
Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K		

Table 4.2.7 Mandi-wise Fruit Exported outside J&K- 2021-22				
S. No.	District	Name of Fruits & Vegetable Market	Total Fruits Exported (in MTs)	Turnover (in crore)
1	Anantnag	Batingo, Anantnag	23193.30	72.89
2	Kulgam	Kulgam	20421.00	598.00
3	Pulwama	Prichoo, Pulwama	35524.70	150.28
		Pachhar, Puleama	19794.70	97.58
4	Shopian	Aglar, Shopian	113747.30	581.92
5	Srinagar	Parimpora, Srinagar	31196.12	168.14
5	Ganderbal	Zozna ,Ganderbal	6220.00	26.06
7	Budgam	Zaloosa, Charar-e- Shrief	8434.60	28.77
8	Baramulla	Sopore	319224.00	1322.98
10	Kupwara	Handwara	14880.00	46.50
		Kupwara	17000.00	800.00
11	Jammu	Narwal	25349.90	137.00
	J&K		634985.62	4030.12
Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K				

Table 4.2.8 Plant Protection Machinery-2021-22											
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	597	58.69	1	0.04	9	10.70	230	94.70	24	1.23
2	Kulgam	891	89.10	0	0.00	8	8.00	65	32.50	84	63.00
3	Pulwama	573	57.30	0	0.00	7	8.00	52	26.40	194	87.25
4	Shopian	726	72.60	0	0.00	5	7.00	17	10.04	250	110.49
5	Srinagar	76	7.47	0	0.00	4	5.00	21	15.70	61	29.44
6	Ganderbal	75	7.50	0	0.00	14	14.00	177	88.50	0	0.00
7	Budgam	267	26.70	0	0.00	25	25.00	10	7.50	220	73.36
8	Baramulla	156	15.48	0	0.00	17	20.00	25	18.70	242	114.90
9	Bandipora	644	64.40	0	0.00	14	16.00	57	42.80	53	26.15
10	Kupwara	332	33.20	0	0.00	32	35.00	34	25.50	110	55.00
11	Jammu	2	0.16	1	0.03	20	24.84	24	12.39	0	0.00
12	Samba	17	0.72	0	0.00	11	14.00	6	3.35	0	0.00
13	Udhampur	48	0.89	0	0.00	5	9.00	24	12.81	27	10.71
14	Reasi	4	0.22	0	0.00	5	10.00	17	8.49	0	0.00
15	Doda	2	0.30	0	0.00	2	4.00	121	56.19	0	0.00
16	Kishtwar	62	2.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	41.26	0	0.00
17	Ramban	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.00	49	25.14	0	0.00
18	Kathua	57	1.82	0	0.00	17	24.00	28	15.41	0	0.00
19	Rajouri	4	0.10	0	0.00	15	20.00	116	47.72	0	0.00
20	Poonch	13	1.02	0	0.00	3	6.00	88	48.80	0	0.00
	J&K	4546	440.07	2	0.072	214	262.54	1261	633.9	1265	571.53
Source: Agriculture Production Department (Horticulture), J&K											

Table 4.3.1 Specie wise Live Stock Population			
S.No	Category	Live Stock Population (In nos)	
		Livestock Population -2019	% age
1	Cattle	2455039	31.59
2	Buffalo	690829	8.89
3	Yak	5478	0.07
4	Sheep	3049002	39.24
5	Goat	1490112	19.18
6	Horse & Ponies	58724	0.76
7	Mules	16710	0.22
8	Donkey	3373	0.04
9	Camels	168	0.00
10	Pig	1215	0.02
11	Mithuns	0	0.00
	Total	7770650	100.00
Source: Live Stock Census			

Table 4.3.2 Live Stock Population by districts (In nos.)			
S.No	District	Livestock Population -2019	%age
1	Kupwara	394260	5.07
2	Baramula	387346	4.98
3	Srinagar	75703	0.97
4	Budgam	343272	4.42
5	Pulwama	237667	3.06
6	Anantnag	390779	5.03
9	Bandipora	204523	2.63
10	Ganderbal	129661	1.67
11	Shopian	190420	2.45
12	Kulgam	221741	2.85
13	Doda	558182	7.18
14	Udhampur	749963	9.65
15	Poonch	421954	5.43
16	Rajouri	850083	10.94
17	Jammu	492705	6.34
18	Kathua	786839	10.13
19	Ramban	271246	3.49
20	Kishtwar	371455	4.78
21	Reasi	499699	6.43
22	Samba	193152	2.49
	Total	7770650	100.00
Source: Live Stock Census			

Table 4.3.3 Animal care facilities in J&K (In nos.)		
S. No	Particulars	2021-22
1	2	5
1	Central Veterinary Hospital	2
2	Sub Divisional Veterinary Hospital	1
3	District Veterinary Hospital	10
4	Artificial breeding Stations	11
5	Disease Investigation Laboratories	21
6	Liverfluke cum Rinderpest Parties	22
7	Veterinary Dispensaries	323
8	Sub Centres	440
9	Trial Centres	363
10	Poultry Demonstra- tion Centres	22
11	Poultry Extension Centres	89
	Total	1304
		Source: Director Animal Husbandry Jammu/Kashmir

Table 4.3.4 District wise artificial inseminations and births recorded under Cattle Development Programme-2021-22			
S. No.	District	Inseminations (nos.)	Births Recorded (nos.)
1	Jammu	84767	26328
2	Samba	35050	12355
3	Kathua	38606	13342
4	Udhampur	32008	7051
5	Reasi	12659	2970
6	Doda	15164	5493
7	Ramban	9161	2975
8	Kishtwar	9063	2280
9	Rajouri	20000	8058
10	Poonch	12405	3901
11	Central Veterinary Hospital, Talab Tillo	2055	676
12	Anantang	87391	23530
13	Kulgam	61894	22442
14	Pulwama	82605	20248
15	Shopian	36900	9871
16	Srinagar	21317	6138
17	Ganderbal	43635	16427
18	Budgam	82867	24027
19	Baramulla	72235	21215
20	Bandipora	32748	9368
21	Kupwara	33264	8213
	Total UT of J&K	825794	246908
			Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry Jammu/Kashmir

Table 4.3.5 Animals treated, Dosed and vaccinated -2021-22 (In lakhs)				
S.No.	District	Animals treated against various diseases	Animals dosed against various diseases	Animals vaccinated
1	Jammu	3.45	10.22	2.95
2	Samba	1.41	6.00	1.06
3	Kathua	3.53	16.44	2.51
4	Udhampur	3.01	10.92	2.14
5	Reasi	1.83	9.71	1.54
6	Doda	3.36	12.21	1.64
7	Ramban	1.64	7.82	1.29
8	Kishtwar	1.97	7.56	1.02
9	Rajouri	5.13	15.37	2.17
10	Poonch	2.95	9.67	1.51
11	CVH, Talab Tillo, Jammu	0.09	0.03	0.04
12	SDVH RS Pura	0.12	0.09	0.00
13	RCO, Jammu	0.09	0.07	-
14	APO Jammu	0.63	6.83	-
15	APO Bhaderwah	0.23	3.80	-
16	Mobile units	0.40	4.57	-
17	Anantang	2.62	7.07	1.60
18	Kulgam	1.94	7.25	1.02
19	Pulwama	1.42	5.95	0.97
20	Shopian	0.75	4.35	0.63
21	Srinagar	1.17	5.86	0.35
22	Ganderbal	1.49	7.70	0.55
23	Budgam	1.74	7.78	1.42
24	Baramulla	3.93	12.06	1.36
25	Bandipora	1.29	6.27	0.74
26	Kupwara	3.42	6.70	1.44
	Total UT of &K	49.60	192.30	27.97
				Source: Directorate of Animal/ Sheep Husbandry Jammu/Kashmir

Table 4.3.6 Poultry Co-operative Societies by Districts							
S.No.	District	2020-21			2021-22		
		Number of Societies	%age	Membership	Number of Societies	%age	Membership
1	Anantnag	13	7.43	650	13	8.280	650
2	Kulgam	11	6.29	1000	11	7.006	564
3	Pulwama	27	15.43	1350	10	6.369	500
4	Shopian	4	2.29	200	4	2.548	200
5	Srinagar	0	0.00	0	0	0.000	0
6	Ganderbal	5	2.86	314	4	2.548	229
7	Budgam	63	36.00	3150	63	40.127	315
8	Baramulla	10	5.71	528	11	7.006	550
9	Bandipora	10	5.71	530	9	5.732	457
10	Kupwara	10	5.71	458	10	6.369	458
11	Jammu	6	3.43	269	5	3.185	250
12	Samba	1	0.57	50	2	1.274	101
13	Udhampur	0	0.00	0	0	0.000	0
14	Reasi	0	0.00	0	0	0.000	0
15	Doda	0	0.00	0	0	0.000	0
16	Kishtwar	1	0.57	55	1	0.637	55
17	Ramban	1	0.57	74	1	0.637	74
18	Kathua	1	0.57	51	0	0.000	0
19	Rajouri	4	2.29	234	5	3.185	271
20	Poonch	8	4.57	404	8	5.096	404
	Total J&K	175	100.00	9317	157	100.00	5078
Source: Registrar Co- operative Societies, J&K							

Table 4.3.7 Fish caught (specie wise), sale and revenue generated													
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	2019-20	96654	6360	110259	213273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2020-21	143030	6500	63970	213500	-	-	-	839	-	-	-	409.78
3	2021-22	136700	2223	25483	164406	42377	763	24998	68138	4238	382	2500	7119
Source: Directorate of Fisheries, J&K													

Table 4.4.1 Number of Fair Price / Ration Shops functioning with POS-2021-22 (in nos)				
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	555	542	13
2	Kulgam	310	264	46
3	Pulwama	388	374	14
4	Shopian	204	199	5
5	Srinagar	566	554	12
6	Ganderbal	103	98	5
7	Budgam	533	508	25
8	Baramulla	503	450	53
9	Bandipora	175	161	14
10	Kupwara	509	441	68
11	Jammu	793	751	42
12	Samba	125	123	2
13	Udhampur	177	164	13
14	Reasi	208	196	12
15	Doda	303	271	32
16	Kishtwar	185	115	70
17	Ramban	153	149	4
18	Kathua	286	273	13
19	Rajouri	472	454	18
20	Poonch	187	173	14
	TOTAL UT of J&K	6735	6260	475
Source: Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, J&K				

Table 5.1 Specie wise forest area -2021-22			
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	2280.5	
Source: Forest Department, J&K			

Table 5.2 Out-Turn and value of major and minor forest Products							
S. No.	Year	Total extraction (Quantity in 000 Cubic Meter)			Value of timber/ firewood (Lakh Rs)	Minor forest Products (value in Iakh Rs)	Revenue realized (Lakh Rs)
		Timber	Firewood	Total			
1	2019-20	65.51	23.51	89.02	-	43.09	15873.93
2	2020-21	64.48	27.36	91.84	-	853.99	27678.05
3	2021-22	92.88	22.46	115.34	551.58	70.55	16057.95
Source: Forest Department, J&K							

Table 5.3 Export of Some Important Forest Produce					
S.No.	Produce	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
			Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported	Quantity Exported
1	Anardana	Qtls	49.00	-	-
2	Brahamibooti	-do-	30.00	-	-
3	Bankakri	-do-	-	50.55	-
4	KuthShareen	-do-	15.46	1.38	-
5	Mushkbala	-do-	64.00	18.66	3.00
6	Harad	-do-	-	1045.00	-
7	KourKuthki	-do-	-	19.21	-
8	SheethKhar	-do-	-	8.15	-
9	Patrees	-do-	-	0.42	-
10	Rasount	-do-	593.50	477.66	364.36
11	Suranjan	-do-	-	0.50	-
12	Teetwan	-do-	-	45.43	-
13	Lason	-do-	-	23.65	-
14	Guchian	-do-	8.08	16.01	-
15	Dhoop	-do-	50.19	2.07	15.25
16	KharateenRshi	-do-	-	6.34	-
17	Wirchmetha	-do-	-	7.85	-
18	Aftimoon	-do-	-	8.22	-
19	DioscoreaDeltoidea	do	-	-	23.00
20	Others	Ltrs	3022.09	-	1550.00
21	Cedar Wood oil	Qtls	-	10.08	466.00
Source: Forest Department, J&K					

Table 5.4 Distribution of forests by District- 2021-22 (inSq.kms)					
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	9.43	51.91
2	Pulwama	1398	810.00	3.31	57.94
3	Srinagar	2228	380.00	5.27	17.06
4	Budgam	1371	477.00	3.25	34.79
5	Baramulla	4588	2690.00	10.86	58.63
6	Kupwara	2379	1703.00	5.63	71.58
7	Jammu	3097	959.00	7.33	30.97
8	Udhampur	4550	2343.00	10.77	51.49
9	Kathua	2651	991.00	6.28	37.38
10	Doda	11691	5555.00	27.68	47.52
11	Rajouri	2630	1267.00	6.23	48.17
12	Poonch	1674	951.00	3.96	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 illlegal occupation of China and Pakistan					

Table 6.1.1 District wise number of Medical Institutions (Govt)- 2021-22

(in nos)

S. No	District	Medical Colleges /Dental Colleges	ANM/ GNM Schools	Hospitals							
				Distt. Hospital	SDH/ CHC	Emergency / Trauma hospitals	Associate hospitals to GMCs	Unani hospitals	Ayurvedic hospitals	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anantnag	1	3	0	6	1	2	0	0	3	12
2	Kulgam	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
3	Pulwama	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	9
4	Shopian	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	Srinagar	3	1	1	2	0	8	1	0	74	86
6	Ganderbal	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
7	Budgam	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	10
8	Baramulla	1	1	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	10
9	Bandipora	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
10	Kupwara	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	8
11	Jammu	3	2	1	9	1	7	0	1	1	20
12	Samba	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
13	Udhampur	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
14	Reasi	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
15	Doda	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
16	Kishtwar	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	Ramban	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	7
18	Kathua	1	3	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	8
19	Rajouri	1	3	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8
20	Poonch	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Total UT of J&K	12	29	15	78	13	22	1	1	85	215

Contd.

Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.1 District wise number of Medical Institutions (Govt)- 2021-22 (contd..)

(in nos)

S.No	District	Health Centres					Dispensaries		
		PHC	NTPHC	Sub Centres	Mini Maternity Centres (MMCs)	Total	Unani Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Total
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Anantnag	26	36	139	0	201	30	2	32
2	Kulgam	19	26	117	0	162	15	6	21
3	Pulwama	21	27	96	0	144	16	1	17
4	Shopian	6	10	57	0	73	8	2	10
5	Srinagar	11	43	31	4	89	23	1	24
6	Ganderbal	15	17	58	2	92	19	0	19
7	Budgam	40	30	136	0	206	31	5	36
8	Baramulla	34	53	186	0	273	37	3	40
9	Bandipora	6	21	70	0	97	18	0	18
10	Kupwara	31	24	235	0	290	27	1	28
11	Jammu	33	56	181	0	270	1	62	63
12	Samba	11	10	80	0	101	0	13	13
13	Udhampur	22	26	144	0	192	1	31	32
14	Reasi	12	21	103	0	136	3	15	18
15	Doda	11	31	167	0	209	3	31	34
16	Kishtwar	7	18	87	0	112	6	18	24
17	Ramban	9	23	84	0	116	7	11	18
18	Kathua	24	26	188	0	238	0	52	52
19	Rajouri	20	34	204	0	258	6	27	33
20	Poonch	17	27	134	0	178	5	18	23
	Total UT of J&K	375	559	2497	6	3437	256	299	555

Contd..

Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.1 District wise number of Medical Institutions (Govt)- 2021-22 (concld.)

(in nos)

S.No	District	Leprosy Hospital/Centres			TB Centres	STD/VD Centres	Others	*Grand Total*
		Leprosy hospital	Leprosy Sub Centre/ Control Unit	Total				
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Anantnag	0	0	0	1	0	0	250
2	Kulgam	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
3	Pulwama	0	0	0	1	0	0	172
4	Shopian	0	0	0	0	1	0	88
5	Srinagar	1	1	2	1	0	0	206
6	Ganderbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
7	Budgam	0	1	1	1	0	0	255
8	Baramulla	0	0	0	1	1	0	327
9	Bandipora	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
10	Kupwara	0	0	0	1	0	0	328
11	Jammu	1	0	1	1	2	26	388
12	Samba	0	0	0	0	0	2	120
13	Udhampur	0	0	0	1	2	7	240
14	Reasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
15	Doda	0	0	0	1	0	2	254
16	Kishtwar	0	0	0	0	0	1	140
17	Ramban	0	0	0	1	0	0	143
18	Kathua	0	0	0	0	3	7	312
19	Rajouri	0	0	0	1	2	5	311
20	Poonch	0	0	0	1	0	3	211
	Total UT of J&K	2	2	4	12	11	53	4328

concld

Source: Health & Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.2 Number of Children eligible for vaccination and vaccinated-2021-22

S.No.	District	No. of children eligible for vaccination (Target)	Number of children vaccinated
1	Anantnag	18809	16169
2	Kulgam	7402	11067
3	Pulwama	9772	9957
4	Shopian	4642	4451
5	Srinagar	21566	20507
6	Ganderbal	5187	5217
7	Budgam	13143	13085
8	Baramulla	17577	19048
9	Bandipora	6839	6618
10	Kupwara	15176	15224
11	Jammu	26678	23043
12	Samba	5561	5061
13	Udhampur	9677	9216
14	Reasi	5487	6543
15	Doda	7148	7451
16	Kishtwar	4023	3717
17	Ramban	4947	6399
18	Kathua	10749	10825
19	Rajouri	11202	13556
20	Poonch	8315	9022
	Total UT of J&K	213900	216176

Source: Health and Medical Education Department, J&K

Table 6.1.3 Institutional deliveries conducted in Govt Hospitals (GH) and Private Hospitals (PH)-2021-22 (In nos.)							
S.No.	District	Institutional Deliveries Conducted					
		Normal		LSCS		Total	
		GH	PH	GH	PH	GH	PH
1	Anantnag	5753	73	5433	2356	11186	2429
2	Kulgam	1977	0	2473	0	4450	0
3	Pulwama	1206	1	3911	855	5117	856
4	Shopian	824	0	956	0	1780	0
5	Srinagar	9355	88	19203	8000	28558	8088
6	Ganderbal	1096	0	768	0	1864	0
7	Budgam	1863	0	2478	534	4341	534
8	Baramulla	5971	42	6413	1908	12384	1950
9	Bandipora	1871	0	927	0	2798	0
10	Kupwara	5396	0	2605	0	8001	0
11	Jammu	13839	654	11193	3781	25032	4435
12	Samba	917	259	509	436	1426	695
13	Udhampur	4914	478	1041	390	5955	868
14	Reasi	5300	0	109	0	5409	0
15	Doda	4053	0	1351	0	5404	0
16	Kishtwar	3380	0	870	0	4250	0
17	Ramban	3840	0	507	0	4347	0
18	Kathua	4995	7	2608	261	7603	268
19	Rajouri	9133	123	2844	645	11977	768
20	Poonch	5968	0	3872	0	9840	0
	Total UT of J&K	91651	1725	70071	19166	161722	20891
SOURCE: Health and Medical Education Department, J&K							

Table 6.1.4 Availability of Ambulances in Hospitals including Medical Colleges-2021-22			
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	
Source: Health and Medical Education Department, J&K			

Table 6.1.5 Percentage of PHCs / Sub-Centres converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs) ending March, 2022				
S.No.	District	Total No. of PHCs/Sub Centres	No. of PHCs/Sub Centres converted into HWCs	%age
1	Anantnag	204	168	82.35
2	Kulgam	163	122	74.85
3	Pulwama	144	125	86.81
4	Shopian	73	61	83.56
5	Srinagar	94	87	92.55
6	Ganderbal	90	74	82.22
7	Budgam	206	146	70.87
8	Baramulla	274	184	67.15
9	Bandipora	98	71	72.45
10	Kupwara	296	206	69.59
11	Jammu	263	235	89.35
12	Samba	103	80	77.67
13	Udhampur	195	92	47.18
14	Reasi	136	54	39.71
15	Doda	205	94	45.85
16	Kishtwar	113	58	51.33
17	Ramban	116	46	39.66
18	Kathua	235	142	60.43
19	Rajouri	252	97	38.49
20	Poonch	181	67	37.02
	Total UT of J&K	3441	2209	64.20
Source: Health and Medical Education Department, J&K				

Table 6.2.1 Number of Govt and Private Schools by Category-2021-22							
S.No.	District	Type of schools Govt/ Pvt	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	G.Total
1	Anantnag	Govt.	690	689	117	60	1556
		Pvt.	108	180	107	15	410
2	Budgam	Govt.	700	423	101	46	1270
		Pvt.	94	121	73	12	300
3	Bandipora	Govt.	393	329	50	26	798
		Pvt.	45	52	26	5	128
4	Baramulla	Govt.	1113	640	161	61	1975
		Pvt.	122	173	97	18	410
5	Ganderbal	Govt.	350	167	41	19	577
		Pvt.	38	50	44	4	136
6	Kulgam	Govt.	374	351	55	27	807
		Pvt.	63	113	54	2	232
7	Kupwara	Govt.	989	700	102	53	1844
		Pvt.	125	153	39	5	322
8	Pulwama	Govt.	536	243	68	38	885
		Pvt.	27	103	76	6	212
9	Shopian	Govt.	335	141	38	15	529
		Pvt.	27	55	53	7	142
10	Srinagar	Govt.	235	213	72	34	554
		Pvt.	57	137	180	41	415
11	Jammu	Govt.	952	383	160	79	1574
		Pvt.	180	239	298	170	887
12	Samba	Govt.	292	151	38	22	503
		Pvt.	27	48	70	42	187
13	Udampur	Govt.	896	453	121	45	1515
		Pvt.	98	78	52	22	250
14	Reasi	Govt.	685	339	75	30	1129
		Pvt.	62	41	20	6	129
15	Doda	Govt.	640	447	107	52	1246
		Pvt.	167	81	26	9	283
16	Kishtwar	Govt.	433	300	58	22	813
		Pvt.	83	26	12	5	126
17	Ramban	Govt.	525	257	68	22	872
		Pvt.	92	34	16	1	143
18	Kathua	Govt.	917	379	107	51	1454
		Pvt.	91	95	87	62	335
19	Rajori	Govt.	1003	549	116	54	1722
		Pvt.	162	100	54	35	351
20	Poonch	Govt.	915	458	88	33	1494
		Pvt.	183	74	23	10	290
	Total	Govt.	12973	7612	1743	789	23117
		Pvt.	1851	1953	1407	477	5688
	G.Total		14824	9565	3150	1266	28805
Source: School Education Department, J&K							

Table 6.2.2 Age group wise Domestic Level Sports Participation (In nos)					
S.No	Year	Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2019-20	Under-14	90342	46634	136976
		Under-17	83600	44835	128435
		Under-19	49857	21637	71494
		Grand Total	223799	113106	336905
2	2020-21	Under-14	52377	17744	70121
		Under-17	54105	16784	70889
		Under-19	41845	11460	53305
		Grand Total	148327	45988	194315
3	2021-22	Under-14	96992	59741	156733
		Under-17	92343	50505	142848
		Under-19	55015	29914	84929
		Grand Total	244350	140160	384510

Source: Youth Services & Sports Department, J&K

Table 6.2.3 Khelo India National Level Participation-2021-22						
S.No	Name of Discipline	Location of Event	No. of Students Participated during 2021-22 from UT of J&K			Achievements
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Archery	Panchkula	1	0	1	0
2	Athletics	Panchkula	1	0	1	0
3	Boxing	Panchkula	4	0	4	1 bronze
4	Badminton	Panchkula	0	1	1	0
5	Cycling	Panchkula/ Delhi	1	0	1	1 gold & 1 silver single person (participated in two events)
6	Gatka	Panchkula	8	8	16	2 bronze
7	Gymnastics	Panchkula/Ambala	0	8	8	3 silver
8	Handball	Panchkula	16	0	16	1 bronze
9	Judo	Panchkula	5	5	10	1 bronze
10	Shooting	Delhi	0	2	2	0
11	Swimming	Ambala	0	1	1	0
12	Thang ta	Panchkula	7	8	15	1gold, 1 silver & 1 bronze
13	KalariPayattu	Panchkula	6	6	12	1 gold
14	Mallakhamb	Panchkula	2	2	4	0
15	Wrestling	Panchkula	2	0	2	0
	Grand Total		53	41	94	3 Gold, 3 Silver, 6 Broze

Source: Youth Services & Sports Department, J&K

Table 6.2.4 National Level Events Hosted-2021-22								
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	Gymnastics	29	400	250	650	5	7	12
2	Cycling	15	140	15	155	35	15	50
3	Thang ta	23	425	328	753	48	46	94
4	Roll ball	6	100	90	190	12	12	24
5	Winter Games(Skiing)	10	250	20	270	17	2	19
6	Archery	43	600	400	1000	12	12	24
7	Soft tennis	22	173	138	311	14	12	26
	Grand total	148	2088	1241	3329	143	106	249

Source: Youth Services & Sports Department, J&K

Table 6.2.5 Sports Infrastructure Availability -2021-22									
S.No	Year/ District	Number of							Total
		Playing Fields	Stadium	Indoor Complex	Swimming Pool	Synthetic Turf	Water Sports Centre	Others	
1	Anantnag	36	2	1	0	0	0	0	39
2	Kulgam	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	20
3	Pulwarna	4	5	2	0	2	0	1	14
4	Shopian	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	16
5	Srinagar	21	4	3	0	1	1	4	34
6	Ganderbal	9	1	1	0	0	0	2	13
7	Budgam	6	1	1	0	0	0	3	11
8	Baramulla	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	14
9	Bandipora	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	13
10	Kupwara	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
11	Jammu	14	4	4	1	2	0	1	26
12	Samba	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
13	Udhampur	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	9
14	Reasi	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
15	Doda	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
16	Kishtwar	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
17	Ramban	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
18	Kathua	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
19	Rajouri	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	12
20	Poonch	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	18
	J&K	209	31	26	1	5	1	12	285

Source: Youth Services & Sports Department, J&K

Table 6.3.1 Girls benefitted under State Marriage Assistance Scheme (SMAS) and the amount paid-2021-22			
S.No	District	No. of girls benefited	Amount Paid (in lakhs) (Cash + Cost of 5 gm of Gold)
1	Anantnag	814	325.60
2	Kulgam	1147	458.80
3	Pulwama	573	225.60
4	Shopian	620	248.00
5	Srinagar	63	25.20
6	Ganderbal	392	156.80
7	Budgam	377	150.80
8	Baramulla	1718	687.20
9	Bandipora	282	111.99
10	Kupwara	419	167.60
11	Jammu	488	195.20
12	Samba	77	30.80
13	Udhampur	610	244.00
14	Reasi	300	120.00
15	Doda	114	45.60
16	Kishtwar	89	35.60
17	Ramban	149	57.37
18	Kathua	287	114.80
19	Rajouri	321	126.80
20	Poonch	469	187.60
	Total UT of J&K	9309	3715.36

Source: Social Welfare Deptt, J&K

Table 6.3.2 Beneficiaries benefitted/covered under Prosthetic Aid / Motorized Tricycle Scheme-2021-22			
S.No.	District	No. of beneficiaries benefitted/covered	Amount Incurred (in lakhs)
1	Anantnag	169	57.28
2	Kulgam	166	53.88
3	Pulwama	165	54.71
4	Shopian	127	52.08
5	Srinagar	128	66.28
6	Ganderbal	147	37.40
7	Budgam	233	68.69
8	Baramulla	160	56.50
9	Bandipora	155	53.88
10	Kupwara	160	57.49
11	Jammu	312	64.12
12	Samba	120	59.87
13	Udhampur	144	47.05
14	Reasi	117	37.44
15	Doda	305	51.05
16	Kishtwar	268	44.05
17	Ramban	123	41.55
18	Kathua	72	28.04
19	Rajouri	105	47.85
20	Poonch	328	35.82
	Total UT of J&K	3504	1015.03
			Source: Social Welfare Department, J&K

Table 7.1 Number of MSME units under online Udyog Aadhar Registration (ODM+OEM-1+OEM-2)			
S. No.	District	Number of Units Regd	
		2020-21	2021-22
1	Anantnag	2452	10009
2	Kulgam	0	0
3	Pulwama	86	42
4	Shopian	0	0
5	Srinagar	5643	14348
6	Ganderbal	703	5139
7	Budgam	0	0
8	Baramulla	2343	3219
9	Bandipora	393	2767
10	Kupwara	0	0
11	Jammu	3297	8391
12	Samba	710	1400
13	Udhampur	765	1304
14	Reasi	363	912
15	Doda	480	1984
16	Kishtwar	509	1823
17	Ramban	271	1895
18	Kathua	2668	2933
19	Rajori	455	2741
20	Poonch	166	494
	J&K	21304	59401
			Source: Director, Industries & Commerce Jammu/Kashmir

Table 7.2 Registered factories with total employment and Output as per Annual Survey of Industries.					
S.No.	Year	No. of units as per frame	No. of units reported	Total employment	Total output (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2015-16	945	NA	68612	2571519
2	2016-17	1016	938	75307	3034727
3	2017-18	1019	933	73498	3288427
4	2018-19	1021	957	73292	3310439
					Source: - ASI Publication

Table 8.1.1 District wise Inhabited Census Villages of 2011 electrified -2021-22				
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				

Table 8.1.2 District wise tube wells / pump sets energized				
S.No.	District	Number as on last day of the year		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Srinagar	162	162	162
2	Ganderbal	77	77	77
3	Budgam	75	75	75
4	Anantnag	113	155	155
5	Kulgam	0	0	6
6	Pulwama	124	124	164
7	Shopian	0	5	179
8	Baramulla	137	138	138
9	Bandipura	122	122	122
10	Kupwara	82	83	83
11	Jammu	9000	9000	9000
12	Samba	5439	5439	5439
13	Udhampur	10	10	10
14	Reasi	0	0	0
15	Kathua	5712	5712	5712
16	Rajouri	154	154	154
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	21211	21260	21480
Source: Power Development Department J&K				

Table 8.1.3 Station-wise Installed Capacity of JKPDC Owned Power Projects and Power Generated 2020-21 & 2021-22					
S.No	Year/ District	Power Project/ House	Installed capacity (MWs)	Power Generated (Million Units)	
				2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4		5
1	Ganderbal	i) Ganderbal Hydel Project(Hydro)	15.00	0.000	11.550
		ii) Upper Sindh Hydel Project Stage-II, Kangan(Hydro)	105.00	274.814	254.430
		Total	**120.00**	**274.814**	**265.980**
2	Bandipora	i) Upper Sindh Hydel Project Stage-I, Sumbal(Hydro)	22.60	74.121	64.150
		Total	**22.60**	**74.121**	**64.150**
3	Baramulla	i) Lower Jehlum Hydel Project(Hydro)	105.00	561.239	621.470
		Total	**105.00**	**561.239**	**621.470**
4	Pulwama	i) Gas Turbine Phase-I, Pampore(Thermal)	75.00	0.000	0.000
		ii) Gas Turbine Phase-II, Pampore(Thermal)	100.00	0.000	0.000
		Total	**175.00**	**0.000**	**0.000**
5	Anantnag	i) Pahalgam Hydel Project(Hydro)	4.50	5.080	6.610
		Total	**4.50**	**5.080**	**6.610**
6	Kupwara	i) Karnah Hydel Project(Hydro)	2.00	7.818	8.120
		Total	**2.00**	**7.818**	**8.120**
7	Udhampur	i) Chenani-I Hydel Project(Hydro)	23.30	76.108	61.300
		ii) Chenani-II Hydel Project(Hydro)	2.00	4.679	3.910
		iii) Chenani-III Hydel Project(Hydro)	7.50	6.471	0.000
		Total	**32.80**	**87.258**	**65.210**
8	Kathua	(I) Sewa- III Hydel Project(Hydro)	9.00	0.000	0.000
		Total	**9.00**	**0.000**	**0.000**
9	Doda	(i) Bhaderwah Hydel Project(Hydro)	1.50	0.000	0.000
		Total	**1.50**	**0.000**	**0.000**
10	Ramban	i) Baglihar Hydel Project Stage-I(Hydro)	450.00	2657.865	2636.690
		ii) Baglihar Hydel Project Stage-II(Hydro)	450.00	1446.951	1535.850
		Total	**900.00**	**4104.816**	**4172.540**
		J&K	**1372.40**	**5115.15**	**5204.08**
					Source: Power Development Department J&K

Table 8.2.1 Road Length maintained by the State Public Works Department excluding National Highways									
S.No.	District	Road Length as 31-03-2022(Kms)					Total Surfaced/Unsurfaced	R/L per 100 Sq. Kms of area(KM)	R/L per lakh of population (Km)
		Black Topped	Cement Concrete	Water bound Macadam/Water mixed Macdam	Total surfaced (2+3+4)	Unsurfaced			
1	**Anantnag**	**1991.50**	**0.40**	**369.71**	**2361.61**	**49.58**	**2411.19**	**67.46**	**223.53**
2	**Kulgam**	**801.93**	**0.00**	**219.28**	**1021.21**	**67.33**	**1088.54**	**265.50**	**256.44**
3	**Pulwama**	**1290.76**	**0.00**	**316.53**	**1607.29**	**42.70**	**1649.99**	**151.93**	**294.41**
4	**Shopian**	**696.83**	**0.00**	**296.90**	**993.73**	**88.35**	**1082.08**	**346.82**	**406.47**
5	**Srinagar**	**602.10**	**4.50**	**71.90**	**678.50**	**3.80**	**682.30**	**34.48**	**55.17**
6	**Ganderbal**	**679.70**	**0.00**	**282.77**	**962.47**	**44.48**	**1006.95**	**388.78**	**338.53**
7	**Budgam**	**1442.98**	**0.70**	**887.82**	**2331.50**	**113.84**	**2445.34**	**179.67**	**324.43**
8	**Baramulla**	**2257.08**	**9.06**	**993.87**	**3260.01**	**238.34**	**3498.35**	**82.45**	**347.05**
9	**Bandipora**	**672.99**	**6.00**	**327.57**	**1006.56**	**138.61**	**1145.17**	**331.93**	**291.96**
10	**Kupwara**	**1939.49**	**0.00**	**402.78**	**2342.27**	**175.70**	**2517.97**	**105.84**	**289.30**
11	**Jammu**	**4375.34**	**17.35**	**430.29**	**4822.98**	**502.28**	**5325.26**	**227.38**	**348.07**
12	**Samba**	**813.03**	**0.00**	**70.43**	**883.46**	**168.31**	**1051.77**	**116.35**	**329.81**
13	**Udhampur**	**1436.82**	**0.00**	**538.82**	**1975.64**	**426.46**	**2402.10**	**91.09**	**432.82**
14	**Reasi**	**624.82**	**0.50**	**150.52**	**775.84**	**504.37**	**1280.21**	**74.47**	**406.85**
15	**Doda**	**953.79**	**0.00**	**294.43**	**1248.22**	**350.20**	**1598.42**	**17.94**	**389.92**
16	**Kishtwar**	**493.05**	**0.00**	**159.35**	**652.40**	**312.24**	**964.64**	**58.68**	**418.14**
17	**Ramban**	**578.34**	**0.00**	**142.27**	**720.61**	**196.80**	**917.41**	**69.03**	**323.36**
18	**Kathua**	**1654.59**	**0.00**	**361.68**	**2016.27**	**550.13**	**2566.40**	**102.57**	**416.33**
19	**Rajouri**	**1848.26**	**0.00**	**840.01**	**2688.27**	**734.58**	**3422.85**	**130.15**	**532.81**
20	**Poonch**	**1051.75**	**0.00**	**215.11**	**1266.86**	**352.65**	**1619.51**	**96.74**	**339.64**
	Total	**26205.15**	**38.51**	**7372.04**	**33615.70**	**5060.75**	**38676.45**	**2939.27**	**6765.03**
R/L:Indicates Road length								Source: Public works R&B Department	

Table 8.2.2 Habitations connected under PMGSY ending March, 2022		
S.No.	District	No. of Habitations connected
1	Anantnag	155
2	Bandipora	41
3	Baramulla	104
4	Budgam	88
5	Ganderbal	61
6	Kulgam	74
7	Kupwara	74
8	Pulwama	78
9	Shopian	44
10	Srinagar	8
11	Jammu	92
12	Samba	45
13	Udhampur	284
14	Reasi	139
15	Doda	166
16	Kishtwar	85
17	Ramban	78
18	Kathua	183
19	Rajouri	177
20	Poonch	102
	Total UT of J&K	2078
		Source: PW (R&B) Department, J&K

Table 9.1.1 Tourist Footfall-2021								
								(In Nos)
S. No.	Month	Jammu			Kashmir			Grand total
		Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
1	January-2021	729175	0	729175	19042	60	19102	748277
2	February-2021	746976	27	747003	26028	154	26182	773185
3	March-2021	1148795	0	1148795	48026	136	48162	1196957
4	April-2021	588110	3	588113	32520	74	32594	620707
5	May-2021	52673	0	52673	1109	19	1128	53801
6	June-2021	359407	0	359407	15176	78	15254	374661
7	July-2021	1003087	0	1003087	48708	150	48858	1051945
8	August-2021	1099776	0	1099776	49594	125	49719	1149495
9	September-2021	1221225	0	1221225	61177	170	61347	1282572
10	October-2021	1363905	6	1363911	92573	196	92769	1456680
11	November-2021	1176517	0	1176517	127450	155	127605	1304122
12	December-2021	1161075	0	1161075	142760	297	143057	1304132
	Total	10650721	36	10650757	664163	1614	665777	11316534
								Source: Tourism Department, J&K

Table 9.1.2 Tourists arrival in Kashmir Valley				
S.No.	Year	Number of tourists (000 Nos)		
		Indian	Non-Indian	Total
1	2015	898.86	28.95	927.81
2	2016	1274.60	21.99	1296.59
3	2017	1196.07	29.54	1225.61
4	2018	729.10	57.34	786.44
5	2019	531.75	33.78	565.53
6	2020	37.37	3.90	41.27
7	2021	664.16	1.62	665.78
				Source: Tourism Department, J&K

Table 9.1.3 Distribution of foreign tourists by country of origin					
					(000 Nos)
S.No	Country	2020	%age	2021	%age
1	Canada	0.039	1.00	0.02	1.23
2	U.S.A.	0.116	2.98	0.15	9.23
3	France	0.063	1.62	0.102	6.28
4	Germany	0.053	1.36	0.05	3.08
5	Italy	0.012	0.31	0.04	2.46
6	Netherland	0.007	0.18	0.008	0.49
7	Spain	0.018	0.46	0.04	2.46
8	Switzerland	0.018	0.46	0.009	0.55
9	Russia	0.142	3.64	0.062	3.82
10	S. Africa	0.066	1.69	0.015	0.92
11	Malaysia	0.944	24.22	0.005	0.31
12	Japan	0.022	0.56	0.024	1.48
13	Australia	0.084	2.16	0.032	1.97
14	New Zealand	0.019	0.49	0.005	0.31
15	Iran	0	0.00	0.007	0.43
16	Belgium	0.01	0.26	0.007	0.43
17	U.K.	0.087	2.23	0.076	4.68
18	Sweden	0.009	0.23	0.005	0.31
19	Others	2.188	56.15	0.968	59.57
	Total	3.90	100.00	1.63	100.00
Source: Tourism Department, J&K					

Table 9.1.4 Yatries coming to Shri Vaishno Devi Ji and Shri Amarnath Ji holy caves.			
(Yatries in lakh numbers)			
S.No.	Year	Amar Nath Ji Holy Cave	Vaishno Devi Ji
1	2015	3.53	77.76
2	2016	2.20	77.20
3	2017	2.60	81.78
4	2018	2.85	85.96
5	2019	3.44	78.96
6	2020	0.00	17.24
7	2021	0.00	58.33
Source: Tourism Department, J&K			

Table 9.1.5 Number of registered houseboats/ bathing Boat & Ferry Boats					
				Figures in Nos.	
S. No.	Years	Nos. of registered			
		House boats	Bathing Boats	Ferry boats	Total
1	2021	*856	6	1	863
Source: Tourism Department, J&K					
Note: * The information as per Geographic Information System Survey					

Table 9.2.1 Public and Private Transport Fleet ending March, 2022										
S.No	District	Number of vehicles by type								
		Buses/ Mini buses	Trucks/ Trailors/ HGC/ LGV/ Tankers/ Tractors/ D-Van/ Ambulance	Taxies	Private Cars / St. Wagons	Motor Cycles/ Scooters	Jeeps	Auto rick-shaws/ tempos	Others	Total
1	Anantnag	1564	11565	5966	34636	46021	152	5099	2485	107488
2	Kulgam	119	2948	644	8869	16077	11	3232	122	32022
3	Pulwama	894	8541	1499	26064	30139	74	3198	1773	72182
4	Shopian	179	3783	940	11243	11425	82	1929	124	29705
5	Srinagar	7992	20630	9668	137607	184639	6539	23519	5941	396535
6	Ganderbal	68	2273	196	9066	13355	36	1036	176	26206
7	Budgam	721	5297	1615	26782	36235	312	4108	1323	76393
8	Baramulla	1319	10510	4113	40437	38610	276	2723	2214	100202
9	Bandipora	39	2218	494	7170	9407	1	1345	133	20807
10	Kupwara	499	4367	2044	14343	8834	72	401	763	31323
11	Jammu	16403	46862	6648	236628	569479	6524	21668	17165	921377
12	Samba	563	5407	258	21324	52802	26	2350	842	83572
13	Udhampur	1003	5464	2498	19378	44200	197	2467	1045	76252
14	Reasi	207	2737	680	7122	14151	64	2205	450	27616
15	Doda	371	1538	1237	8516	7720	59	635	269	20345
16	Kishtwar	98	980	932	3541	6160	60	132	85	11988
17	Ramban	96	2056	530	3927	3057	27	416	164	10273
18	Kathua	1285	8434	679	26669	71051	230	2151	3955	114454
19	Rajouri	634	4508	550	16756	30716	360	2127	1044	56695
20	Poonch	347	2551	1134	10687	12291	65	804	794	28673
22	UT of J&K	34401	152669	42325	670765	1206369	15167	81545	40867	2244108

Source: Transport Department, J&K

Table 9.2.2 Number of Driving Licenses (fresh) issued and Revenue realized-2021-22									
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	506	2203	2709	48.09	2438	1245	3683	69.00
2	Kulgam	43	1296	1339	25.43	1173	771	1944	38.93
3	Pulwama	210	3573	3783	42.54	2671	3276	5947	70.92
4	Shopian	7	2090	2097	22.98	1157	1540	2697	29.65
5	Srinagar	102	3589	3691	24.60	2841	20939	23780	173.21
6	Ganderbal	121	1360	1481	24.60	777	861	1638	30.25
7	Budgam	313	5435	5748	51.14	4327	1983	6310	59.90
8	Baramulla	239	4545	4784	57.94	2410	4396	6806	86.76
9	Bandipora	472	2467	2939	33.80	621	865	1486	20.65
10	Kupwara	1526	2091	3617	48.60	957	1355	2312	32.94
11	Jammu	1171	21386	22557	338.36	7524	13657	21181	374.28
12	Samba	378	5093	5471	62.71	1969	1836	3805	67.26
13	Udhampur	638	3009	3647	70.63	2779	1920	4699	44.69
14	Reasi	366	1879	2245	33.67	969	463	1432	14.50
15	Doda	269	2589	2858	42.87	798	484	1282	36.12
16	Kishtwar	356	2546	2902	43.53	718	254	972	19.28
17	Ramban	96	1699	1795	26.92	440	784	1224	24.15
18	Kathua	204	3587	3791	102.46	2346	2035	4381	74.41
19	Rajouri	713	4403	5116	76.74	2594	1266	3860	65.28
20	Poonch	244	3489	3733	55.99	1508	1354	2862	39.84
	J&K	7974	78329	86303	1233.59	41017	61284	102301	1372.008

Source: Transport Department, J&K

Table 9.2.3 Operational details of JKSRTC				
S.No	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Transport yards (Nos.)	17	17	17
2	Routes operated (Nos.)	144	105	178
3	Route Kilometerage (Kms)	19411	13306	25347
4	Total fleet held- (Nos.)			
a)	Buses	515	511	596
b)	E-buses	-	40	40
c)	Trucks	309	308	374
d)	Others	22	22	22
e)	Total	846	881	1032
5	Average number of vehicles on roads (Nos.)			
a)	Passenger vehicles	288	284	308
b)	Goods vehicles	254	231	259
	Total	542	515	567
6	Average seating capacity of buses (Nos.)	42	42	42
7	Effective kilo- Meterage (Lakh Kms)	177.71	131.77	177.54
8	Revenue earnings (Rs.in Lakhs)			
a)	Commercial	7607.95	6426.5	8595.73
b)	Non-Commercial	971.54	1008	2275.62
9	Passengers carried (Lakh Nos.)	40.42	31.43	50.37
10	Goods carried (Lakh Qtls)	38.48	36.73	45.06
11	Persons employed (Nos.)	1987	1803	1668
Source: Transport Department, J&K				

Table 9.3.1 Banks Branches(SCBs) and Post Offices as on 31-03-2022 (in nos.)								
S. No.	Year/District	Bank branches (No.s) Scheduled only	Head Post Offices	Sub. Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	Total	Average per Post Office	
							Area Sq. Km	Population (in lakhs)
1	Anantnag	107	1	15	103	119	30.03	0.10
2	Kulgam	52	0	3	47	50	8.20	0.09
3	Pulwama	80	0	10	65	75	14.48	0.08
4	Shopian	36	0	1	18	19	16.42	0.15
5	Srinagar	199	1	37	26	64	30.92	0.21
6	Ganderbal	39	0	3	23	26	9.96	0.13
7	Budgam	88	0	7	68	75	18.15	0.11
8	Baramulla	147	1	12	124	137	30.97	0.08
9	Bandipora	38	0	5	49	54	6.39	0.08
10	Kupwara	73	0	6	73	79	30.11	0.12
11	Jammu	389	2	61	131	194	12.07	0.09
12	Samba	75	0	10	44	54	16.74	0.07
13	Udhampur	73	1	15	94	110	23.97	0.06
14	Reasi	54	0	8	58	66	26.05	0.05
15	Doda	51	0	7	52	59	151.05	0.08
16	Kishtwar	30	0	3	22	25	65.76	0.10
17	Ramban	32	0	5	48	53	25.08	0.06
18	Rajouri	81	1	13	122	136	19.34	0.05
19	Poonch	46	0	4	59	63	26.57	0.08
20	Kathua	97	1	15	112	128	19.55	0.05
	Total J&K UT	1787	8	240	1338	1586		

*bank branches includes scheduled commercial banks only, excludes central/states cooperative bank & other financial institutions

Source:- RBI & Chief Post Master General, J&K

Table 10.1 Registrations and Placements made by Employment Exchanges							
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	2019	10	10	20	62.75	32.57	95.32
2	2020	10	10	20	55.16	27.98	83.14
3	2021	10	10	20	55.93	24.05	79.98
Source: Labour and Employment							

Table 11.3.1 Financial achievements under Aspirational Block Development Programmeending Jan, 2023					
S.No	District	No.of Aspirational blocks	Funds released ending Jan,2023	Expenditure ending January, 2023	% age expenditure
1	Jammu	2	200.00	95.12	47.56
2	Samba	2	177.25	93.17	52.56
3	Kathua	2	185.64	108.44	58.41
4	Udhampur	2	200.00	0.00	0.00
5	Reasi	4	364.00	70.49	19.37
6	Ramban	4	400.00	174.52	43.63
7	Kishtwar	2	192.00	99.73	51.94
8	Doda	2	200.00	82.62	41.31
9	Rajouri	2	190.50	146.27	76.78
10	Poonch	2	200.00	161.31	80.66
11	Srinagar	2	200.00	144.75	72.38
12	Anantnag	2	200.00	103.99	52.00
13	Kulgarn	2	200.00	136.13	68.07
14	Shopian	2	200.00	154.03	77.02
15	Pulwarna	2	200.00	84.73	42.37
16	Ganderbal	2	200.00	107.70	53.85
17	Budgam	2	200.00	103.18	51.59
18	Baramulla	2	190.00	107.55	56.61
19	Bandipora	2	168.00	90.20	53.69
20	Kupwara	2	200.00	71.02	35.51
		44	4267.39	2134.95	50.03
Source: Planning Development and Monitoring Department, J&K					

Table 11.3.2 Physical achievements under Aspirational Block Development Programme ending Jan, 2023				
S.No	District	Total activities / works under taken	Works completed	% age expenditure
1	Jammu	56	30	53.57
2	Samba	16	4	25.00
3	Kathua	34	19	55.88
4	Udhampur	24	0	0.00
5	Reasi	67	12	17.91
6	Ramban	70	29	41.43
7	Kishtwar	32	19	59.38
8	Doda	20	4	20.00
9	Rajouri	36	23	63.89
10	Poonch	11	9	81.82
11	Srinagar	16	10	62.50
12	Anantnag	36	28	77.78
13	Kulgarn	52	30	57.69
14	Shopian	20	13	65.00
15	Pulwarna	24	11	45.83
16	Ganderbal	15	8	53.33
17	Budgam	25	13	52.00
18	Baramulla	27	14	51.85
19	Bandipora	15	11	73.33
20	Kupwara	20	6	30.00
		616	293	47.56
Source: Planning Development and Monitoring Department, J&K				

Table 11.5.1 Comparative ranking of Districts-DGGI 2020-21 (1.0) and 2021-22 (2.0)			
S.No	District	2020-21	2021-22
		DGGI 1.0	DGGI 2.0
1	Pulwama	4	1
2	Samba	3	2
3	Doda	2	3
4	Shopian	18	4
5	Badgam	12	5
6	Jammu	1	6
7	Kulgam	17	7
8	Ganderbal	6	8
9	Srinagar	5	9
10	Rajouri	20	10
11	Baramula	8	11
12	Kishtwar	11	12
13	Bandipora	15	13
14	Reasi	14	14
15	Udhampur	13	15
16	Kathua	9	16
17	Anantnag	7	17
18	Ramban	16	18
19	Kupwara	10	19
20	Poonch	19	20
		Source:1. DARPG/, GoI, IMPA and 2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K	

Table 11.6.1 Number of families registered with Relief organization, J&K							
(Unit Numbers)							
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	2019-20	20563	68088	22936	83964	43499	152052
2	2020-21	22203	75377	23247	84736	45450	160113
3	2021-22	21824	71516	23423	84679	45247	156195
Source: Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Department							

Table 11.6.2 Assistance provided to Relief families by the Relief Organization(J&K)				
				(Rs.in lacs)
S. No	Year	Cash assistance to registered migrant families (Relief category)	Amount released on account of foodgrains for registered migrant families	Total
1	2019-20	25808.15	2741.78	28549.93
2	2020-21	27533.81	3750.00	31283.81
3	2021-22	27305.61	3900.00	31205.61
Source: Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Department				

Table 11.7.1 Status of Grievances Redressed-2021-22				
S.No.	District	Total No. of grievances registered	No. of Grievances redressed	Redressal Percentage
1	Anantnag	3715	3696	99.49
2	Kulgam	1405	1398	99.50
3	Pulwama	3881	3870	99.72
4	Shopian	3642	3617	99.31
5	Srinagar	1233	1229	99.68
6	Ganderbal	1540	1538	99.87
7	Budgam	2792	2783	99.68
8	Baramulla	2011	2009	99.90
9	Bandipora	694	693	99.86
10	Kupwara	6409	6400	99.86
11	Jammu	1392	1392	100.00
12	Samba	6779	6734	99.34
13	Udhampur	1624	1612	99.26
14	Reasi	757	737	97.36
15	Doda	857	855	99.77
16	Kishtwar	1450	1428	98.48
17	Ramban	865	858	99.19
18	Kathua	564	561	99.47
19	Rajouri	1255	1246	99.28
20	Poonch	1127	1127	100.00
	Total UT of J&K	43992	43783	99.52
				Source: Commissioner/Secretary Grievance Cell

Table 14.1 GOAL-WISE COMPARISON OF SDG INDEX RANKING – VERSION 1.0, 2.0 & 3.0											
		ALL INDIA SCORE			J&K SCORE				RANKING OF J&K		
S. No	SDG Goal	INDEX 1..0	INDEX 2.0	INDEX 3.0	INDEX 1.0	INDEX 2.0	INDEX 3.0	Increase/ Decrease (Between SDG INDEX SCORE 3.0 and 2.0)	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 8 UTs
1	No Poverty	54	50	60	61	58 ↓	69 ↑	11 ↑	10th	1st (10th)	6th
2	Zero Hunger	48	35	47	60	55 ↓	71 ↑	16 ↑	9th	5th (9th)	3rd
3	Good Health and Well being	52	61	74	53	62 ↑	70 ↑	08 ↑	14th	3rd (12th)	5th
4	Quality Education	58	58	57	51	54 ↑	49 ↓	05 ↓	21st	6th (17th)	7th
5	Gender Equality	36	42	48	39	53 ↑	46 ↓	07 ↓	15th	1st (1st)	6th
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	63	88	83	52	85 ↑	88 ↑	03 ↑	21st	5th (12th)	5th
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	51	70	92	58	76 ↑	100 ↑	24 ↑	14th	6th (12th)	4th
8	Descent Work and Economic Growth	65	64	61	43	46 ↑	47 ↑	01 ↑	27th	7th (26th)	8th
9	Industry Innovation and Infrastructure	44	65	55	35	49 ↑	42 ↓	07 ↓	17th	6th (13th)	7th
10	Reduced Inequalities	71	64	67	71	47 ↓	65 ↑	18 ↑	21st	7th (25th)	6th
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	39	53	79	23	33 ↑	57 ↑	24 ↑	29th	7th (24th)	6th
12	Responsible Consumption & Production	NAF	55	74	NAF	61	95 ↑	34 ↑	NAF	5th(11th)	1st
13	Climate Action	NAF	60	54	NAF	59	63 ↑	04 ↑	NAF	3rd (8th)	4th
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 ↓	20th	7th (23rd)	6th
16	Peace Justice and Strong Institutions	71	72	74	69	69 _	74 ↑	05 ↑	18th	6th (19th)	4th
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 ↑	20th among 29 States (27th among the Overall)	8th among 9 UTs (20th among 29 States)	7th
	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 Block Development Programme
AH&F	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries
AHP	Affordable Housing in 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 Complexes
ATDP	Aspirational Town Development Programme
B2V	Back to Village
BEAMS	Budget Estimation 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
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
CIIIT	Centre for Invention, Innovation, 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
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index For Industrial Workers.
CRF	Central Road Fund

GLOSSARY	
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 State Domestic Product
GSI	Geological Survey of India
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HDIs	Human Development Indices
HEIs	Higher Education Institutes
HYV	High Yield Variety
IBM	Indian Bureau of Mines
ICC	Inspection and Certification Centre
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Service
ICJS	Interoperable Criminal Justice System
ICT	Information Communication Technology

GLOSSARY	
IDM	Institute of 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
ITSs	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 Redressal and Monitoring System
JKLGGC	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	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karakram
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
KPDCL	Kashmir Power Development Corporation Limited
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

GLOSSARY	
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
NACP	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	National 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 Master Plan
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	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMDP	Prime Minister Development Package
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima yojana
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana
PMJAY	Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandhana Yojana

GLOSSARY	
PMMY	Pardhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PROOF	Photographic Record of On-site Facility
PSL	Priority Sector Lending
RAS	Rapid Assessment System
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCB	Regulatory Compliance Burden
RCMS	Ration Card Management System
RE	Revenue Expenditure
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RPL	Recognition Of Prior Learning
RUSA	Rashtriya Ucchatar Shikha Abhiyan
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
SESs	Self-Employment Schemes
SFC	State Financial Corporation
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
SoR	Schedule of rates (SoR)
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
STPs	Sewage Treatment Plants
STRIVE	Skill Strengthening For Industrial Value Enhancement
SUMAN	Surakshit Matritva Aashvasan
SUPI	Stand-Up India
SVEP	Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
SWM	Solid Waste Management

GLOSSARY	
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
WCDL	Working Capital Demand Loan
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
WPRs	West Pakistan Refugees
YSLS	Youth Start-Up Loan Scheme

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